

SPANISH TRACES

VOLUME 27 ♦ NO 2 SUMMER 2021



2021 OSTA “Builders of the Trail”

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

October 28–31, 2021, Las Vegas, Nevada, at the Alexis Park All Suite Resort

Early registration is before August 30. Learn more at oldspanishtrail.org

(CONFERENCE BAGS WILL BE PROVIDED AT REGISTRATION)

PRESENTERS: “ONE TRACK”

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28

8:00 A.M.	OSTA Board Meeting – at Conference Room	
1:00–5:00 P.M.	Registration at Hotel Lobby	
5:00–7:00 P.M.	Reception w/finger food at Old Spanish Trail Park (South Cimarron at Tara)	

~ Evening on your own ~

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29

8:30 A.M.	Welcome, Glenn Shaw, NV OSTA Director	
9:00–9:50 A.M.	Ashley Hall	“The Genizaros - Builders of the Trail”
10:00–11:30 A.M.	Nancy Melendez, et al	Family Histories of the OST

LUNCH 11:45 – 1:00 P.M. at OSTA Hospitality Room in Hotel

1:00–1:55 P.M.	Conchita Marusich	Ancestors on the Trail
2:00–2:55 P.M.	Jack Prichett	Resting Springs & Other Interests
3:00–3:55 P.M.	Harold Larson	OST Rock Art
5:30–7:00 P.M.	BBQ & Tour of Old Mormon Fort State Historic Park	

~ Evening on your own ~

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30

8:00 A.M.	OSTA Membership Meeting: Paul Ostapuk, OSTA President / Lynn Bittner, OSTA Manager	
9:00–9:45 A.M.	Glenn Shaw	John C. Fremont on the OST
10:00–10:50 A.M.	Nicole Marie Dominguez	Marking the OST across NV
11:00–11:55 A.M.	Paula Mitchell, SUU	100 Original OST Markers of 1950

LUNCH – Noon at OSTA Hospitality Room in Hotel

1:00–2:00 P.M.	Al Matheson	Celestial Navigation by the Numbers
2:00–2:55 P.M.	Paul Ostapuk	1776 Dominguez/Escalante Inscription
3:00–3:30 P.M.	Rob Sweeten	OST Signage
3:30–4:00 P.M.	Emily Kessler	National Park Service - Trail Sites & Digital Presence

OSTA RECOGNITION DINNER – 5:30–7:30 P.M. at the Blue Diamond Community Center -Blue Diamond, Nevada

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31

Auto Tours, North & South, departs hotel lobby at 8 a.m.

SOUTH to Tecopa & NORTH to Mormon Mesa

(Attendees need to check out of the hotel and take their bags with them; no one is returning to the hotel following the tours)



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 a typically 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 Trail (OST), Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT) and closely related historic routes.

We encourage you to join OSTA, help in trail preservation, and increase appreciation of the multicultural heritage of the American Southwest.

| 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 Old Spanish Trail-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. All matters relating to *Spanish Traces* should be directed to the OSTA President (Paul Ostapuk, postapuk@gmail.com).

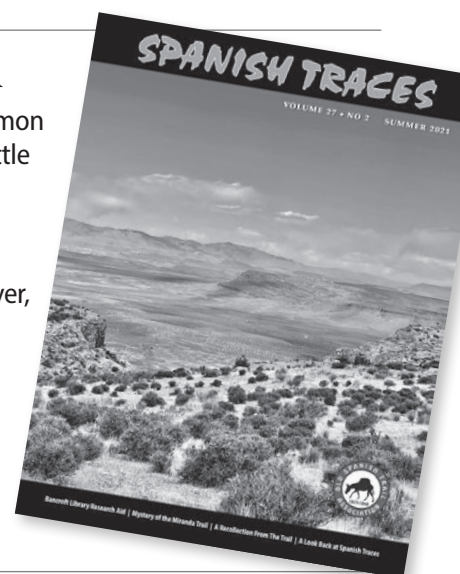
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ON THE COVER

Old Spanish Trail, Mormon Mesa, Nevada. The Battle Born Solar Project was scheduled to have a 9,200- acre facility on Mormon Mesa. However, it has recently been withdrawn by its sponsor Arevia. Photo by Lynn Brittner.



SPANISH TRACES CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS

We are now accepting articles, photos, and ideas for the next issue of *Spanish Traces*! The deadline for submissions for the Winter 2021 issue is November 15. Please contact Lynn Brittner, ostamgr@gmail.com.



LOS SENDEROS

By Lynn Brittner, Executive Director

Have you ever wondered about OSTA's vibrant history or where we're headed in the future? Come join us for our 2021 conference in Las Vegas, October 28–31, and reconnect with the OSTA family! We will hear from historians, descendants of Old Spanish Trail travelers, and other

lovers of history as we explore those people who had the bravery and endurance to cross the trail. The conference will be held at the Alexis Park All Suites Resort—a non-gaming environment, observing best practices in Covid protocol.

Everything we do is because of the support we have from you. The OSTA family is ingrained in the fabric and legacy of OST history, including your stories. During my term as executive director, one thing that stands out above and beyond all else

is the passion each of you share toward the Old Spanish Trail. Each person I have met cares deeply and genuinely for OST history and those who have dedicated their time to research and protect the trail. I have such appreciation for our committed and hard-working volunteers. For this reason, we have continued to document their research, work, and stories with oral histories captured by professional camera crews. Most recently, with funding from a BLM grant, we met with our Arizona, Nevada, and Utah members to



Steve Heath during his interview. This video project as well as others will be viewed at the OSTA Conference in Las Vegas. Photos by the author.



Paul Ostapuk, Jeff Frye, and Steve Heath

film and document several parts of Hurricane Cliff, Honeymoon Trail, Mormon Mesa, and places that are often visited along the Armijo Route between Page and Littlefield, Arizona.

OSTA President Paul Ostapuk aided in the arrangement of this project and was also interviewed at several historic sites near the Utah-Arizona border along the Hurricane Cliffs. Paul described the challenges of traversing this section of Arizona Strip country for both the Antonio Armijo mule caravan of 1829 and the Dominguez-Escalante expedition in 1776.

Other interviews conducted on this trip included Red Pueblo Chapter President Jeff Frye, former OSTA president Steven Heath, and Utah Chapter President

Al Matheson. Matheson was interviewed at Castle Cliff at the Great Basin in southwest Utah. He explained that for those who traveled eastbound on the Old Spanish Trail, Castle Cliff was the first indication on the trail that they might possibly survive the journey. Crossing the barren California and Nevada deserts was complicated by long, barren treks from one salty waterhole to another. For those who made it to Castle Cliff, however, they were soon met by the cool waters of the Santa Clara

River and the verdant grasses of Mountain Meadows. There was no reason to look back, Al explained, since the trail was only littered with the remains of the many men and mules who did not survive the desert trek.

Years ago, Al Matheson conceived of placing two sets of life-size metal mule silhouette strings on BLM property between the Nevada and Utah borders, at or near Castle Cliffs. After many years of waiting for a response from BLM, his proposal was enthusiastically accepted to allow the silhouettes, as well as an interpretive panel. The project was jointly funded by OSTA, BLM, and Al Matheson's personal funds. With a camera crew on hand, we filmed Al not only welding the silhouettes but also installing them.

While at Mormon Mesa, Ashley Hall's interview included the Nevada's Chapter Eagle Scout Project that completed the remarking of the trail (with concrete obelisks) as part of the Nevada OST Centennial Project. Ashley also depicted the history of the trail across the Mormon Mesa, which is a tableland in the





Al Matheson creating his silhouettes.



Mojave Desert sparsely covered with creosote and white bur sage. The 500-foot cliff overlooks to the east the Virgin River and to the west the Muddy River. This part of the Mormon Mesa trail was as it was centuries ago; there are no modern



Ashley Hall at Mormon Mesa

facilities within miles, except the occasional ATV trail and the Mormon wagon road, which followed over the OST. During our filming, Ashley pointed out how the Mormon Mesa retained its historic character, and we envisioned the mule freighters and livestock merchants that passed through this area. While we were packing up to leave, we realized that this was the site where the Battle Born Solar Project had been planned. The 850-megawatt solar farm would have spanned 14 square miles, with 9,000 acres on Mormon Mesa completely changing the landscape. However, through the hard work of many non-profits, including the OSTA Stewardship

committee, and numerous rallies from residents, the California-based Arevia Power and Solar Partners VII LLC withdrew their application, leaving this area to be further protected. ♦



The road to Mormon Mesa, which was the only paved section of the road.

JOIN THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL ASSOCIATION!

Join, renew, or purchase a gift membership online at oldspanishtrail.org. Or, make your check out to OSTA and send this form to:

**OSTA Membership Coordinator
250 North Redcliffs Drive / 4B #553
Saint George, UT 84790**

Name _____

Spouse (if family membership) _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____

E-mail _____

Annual Membership (check one)

- ☐ Individual - \$40
- ☐ Family (self/spouse/minor children) - \$50
- ☐ Student (K-12 / college/univ) - \$25
- ☐ Institutional (govt./non-profit) - \$40
- ☐ Sustaining (higher contributory level) - \$100
- ☐ Business - \$100

Life Membership (check one)

- ☐ Individual - \$500
- ☐ Family (self/spouse) - \$750

First Chapter Affiliation (no charge)

☐ New member ☐ Renewal

Total Amount Enclosed \$ _____



The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management co-administer the Old Spanish National Historic Trail. OSTA closely consults with the Co-Administrators and other land managers and landowners.
oldspanishtrail.org



If desired, please **indicate additional chapter memberships** by checking below. First chapter affiliation is included with basic membership fee. Second or more chapter affiliations at \$5 each. You are free to join any chapter you have an interest in without regard to where you live.

- ☐ **Southern Utah** (Cedar City, UT area)
- ☐ **Red Pueblo** (Kanab, UT area)
- ☐ **Fish Lake** (Central UT area)
- ☐ **Salida del Sol** (New Mexico area)
- ☐ **Nevada** (Nevada area)
- ☐ **North Branch** (Central CO area)
- ☐ **La Vereda del Norte** (South-central CO area)
- ☐ **Tecopa** (East Mojave Desert CA area)
- ☐ **Mojave River** (West Mojave Desert CA area)
- ☐ **Agua Mansa** (Riverside/San Bernardino CA area)
- ☐ **Armijo** (Arizona area)
- ☐ **Descendants and Travelers of the Trail** (Special interest chapter)

Membership Benefits

■ **Spanish Traces** The OSTA journal published three times per year, with well-researched, well-written articles about the trail. Members also receive web-based access to archived, past editions of *Spanish Traces*.

■ **Conference Discounts** on registration fees for OSTA conferences or other events. Speakers, panels, and field trips offer a great opportunity to share, network, strategize Trail management, and enjoy learning more about the Old Spanish Trail.

■ Eligibility to Participate

- Join local chapters to learn, help efforts to preserve and promote in your community.
- Various committees focused on stewardship, research, education, and interpretation.
- And much more!

Visit oldspanishtrail.org today!



Map Detail / COURTESY INTERPRETIVE DESIGN LLC



PRESIDENT PATHWAYS

By Paul Ostapuk, OSTA President

The view from atop the 1,000-foot-high Hurricane Cliffs straddling the Arizona-Utah state line is an imposing one! The cliff line marks the location of the Hurricane fault, a huge crack running through the earth's crust. Movement along this fault line has uplifted resistant layers of limestone, deposited some 250–270 million years ago. From this particular vantage point, as far as the eye can see, this immense geographical feature dominates the landscape.

Stretching over 100 miles, it represents the southwest perimeter of the Colorado Plateau and the transition to the Great Basin and the Mojave deserts to the west. This formidable wall of rock extends in two directions: south to the Grand Canyon, and well north into Utah, where it finally terminates at the northeast end of Parowan Valley. Along this length, there are only a few gaps in this imposing rugged geologic feature. Both the Antonio Armijo mule caravan of 1829 and the Domínguez-Escalante expedition

of 1776 faced the difficult challenge of traversing this obstacle blocking the way across the Arizona Strip. The geography and story of this landscape represents a unique aspect of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail. For me, it carries a unique “sense of place.”

I was struck by an article entitled “Belonging to Place” by Lyman Hafen, published in a past issue of the Peaks, Plateaus and Canyons Association’s journal *Sojourns*. Hafen writes that what we call landscape can be shaped by our experiences and knowledge. He discusses how “belonging to a place” requires an investment in time, study, and emotion. This investment, over time, can lead to a greater understanding and a greater sense of belonging. Think back to the investment of your youth and the special connections you may feel toward the landscapes of your childhood. Those unique experiences and your emotional investment have probably anchored a particular sense of place for you.

The lesson for us here is to seek opportunities to immerse ourselves in a particular landscape. One piece of advice is to look at the landscape from as many different angles as you can. Not just the obvious visual angles but also the bigger picture. It can help to reflect on the physical forces that shaped the landscape, the

climatic history of the place, the locations and sources of water, the various biological responses at play, and the landscape’s cultural connections.

Take a moment to imagine the historic treks across this landscape, the footsteps taken before us; the tragedy or triumph that may have occurred near this place and the unfolding drama of human history. The experience can be a powerful one.

Take a moment to contemplate future scenarios for the landscape. Are there opportunities for recreational trail development, public education or interpretation? Are there important wildlife corridors to protect? Will there be future conflict with energy development or other threats to the existing trail corridor?

Strive to grasp the tension of management strategies by land managers who may struggle with multi-use issues regarding future development. What other changes to this landscape could occur? Ask yourself, what aspects are worth preserving or mitigating?

Be warned that it takes more than a few hours to create a sense of place and simply reading a few books cannot make a place your own. Belonging to a place requires much more effort. For many, the process is a gradual one, bumping along in various degrees and step changes. It takes time to create and build a library of important emotional connections;



Hurricane Cliffs on the Arizona Strip near the Arizona/Utah state line. Photos by the author.

however, like a self-seeding field of sunflowers that can burst forth after a summer rain, the patience and effort in growing a sense of place can be a rewarding experience that takes your breath away!

Stewardship groups like OSTA that help support public lands play an important role in connecting us to historic places and landscapes. There is perhaps no better way to experience and appreciate a sense

of place than by joining actions with other members. Our shared experiences and perspectives can help create advocacy and build support for the protection of many special places along the OSNHT.

I hope you can participate in this journey and will share your personal investment with a new generation that is hungry to experience the world and looking for a cause to support. ♦



Three Steps to Growing a Sense of Place

- 1** Connect with the physical location and landscape setting
- 2** Gain knowledge of important events and attributes
- 3** Emotionally invest. Give of yourself and share your sacred, heartfelt emotions with others

CHAPTER REPORT

Tecopa

By Jack Prichett

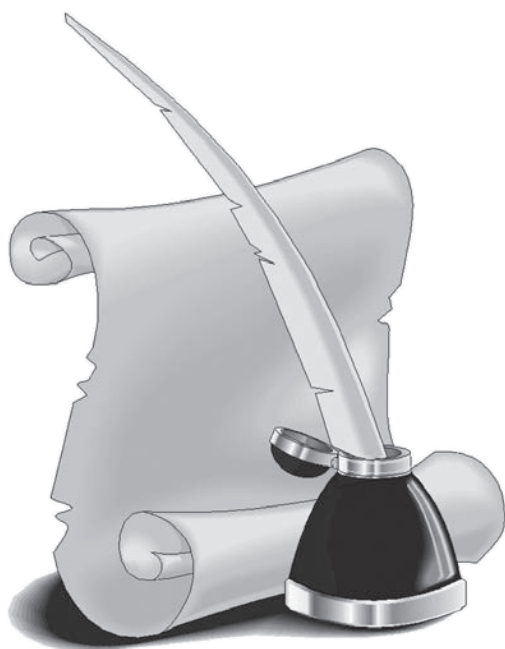
In the first half of 2021, the Tecopa chapter completed a number of short GPS-recording field trips. The goal: to fill gaps in our mapping of a long section of the Old Spanish Trail mule trace (1829–1845).

We will present the results of our 14 years of trail-logging and research at the upcoming 2021 OSTA conference this fall in Las Vegas.

Our results from 2007 until today include some important findings, which richly augment previously published findings about the OST in our area of the California Mojave desert. ♦



Tecopa Chapter's Scott Smith shoots a GPS waypoint. In recording the course of the 1829–1848 mule trace, waypoints were often shot at 75-foot intervals. Here the trace is seen leaving a small arroyo. Note the rocks kicked loose (near Scott's foot), as the heavily-laden mules scrambled out of the arroyo.



Thinking about giving to the Old Spanish Trail Association?

We have several opportunities for you to help your trail — research, preservation, education!

- The Pat Kuhlhoff Education Fund
- General Fund for research & preservation
- Publications
- Remember us in your estate planning!

Visit ***ostastore.com*** today

All donations are tax-deductible within the guidelines, regulations, and requirements of the Internal Revenue Service. Always seek the advice of your accountant or financial planner.

CHAPTER REPORT

Agua Mansa

By Jim Wood and Agua Mansa Chapter Members

As was described in the article “Agua Mansa Chapter Trail Sign Planning” in *Spanish Traces*, [Vol. 26, No. 2, Summer 2020, p. 11], National Park Service and OST approved road signs are planned in Southern California. We are pleased that 14 signs have been placed with the help of three local city jurisdictions so far. The old trail splits at the base of steep Cajon Pass near where travelers, especially those of the post-OST era, such as the Mormons, rested at a once shady place called Sycamore Grove, likely below the junction of Glen Helen Pkwy and I 15. Traders and settlers could trek west to Mission San Gabriel and Pueblo de Los Angeles using the path of Fransisco Garces in 1776 and Jedediah Smith in 1826. They could also head south to the Santa Ana River and, in the 1830s, to the first New Mexican settlement called Politana in or near future Colton. Settlers there relocated a few miles south in the 1840s to Agua Mansa and La Placita.

Our chapter adopted trail sections and is working to have easily-visible signs placed marking the accepted trail. Busy urban areas make sign planning complex. Two San Bernardino signs are by 701 S. Mt. Vernon Avenue at San Bernardino Valley College near Lytle Creek—one is by 565 N. Mt. Vernon on Historic Route 66, and one is by 5990



Agua Mansa Chapter members Jim Wood, Henry James Vasquez, Ed Pearson, Katherine Wilson, and Clyde Wilson.

Cajon Boulevard on Route 66 by Palm.

There are six Rancho Cucamonga locations: two near 6155 East Avenue, two on Baseline Road by Spruce Avenue, and two near 8411 Foothill Boulevard on Route 66, an old stagecoach route.

There are four Upland locations: two by 390 N. Euclid

Avenue near “Pacific Electric Trail,” and two by 250 S. Mountain Avenue north of I 10.

About ten more signs are planned in the Cajon Pass area. Please be safe while driving and walking the old trail locations. Traffic has increased since 1829. ♦

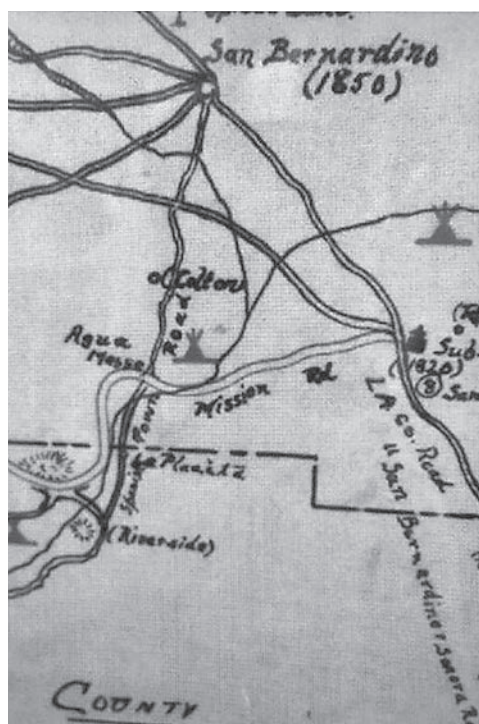
CHAPTER REPORT

Agua Mansa

By Nancy Melendez, OSTA California Director

Names are important. A name is a designation; it can mean celebrity, character, and can intone reputation. The recent ceremonial renaming of one mile of Orange Street in Riverside, California, to Spanishtown Road shows just that.

La Placita de los Trujillos, established in 1843 by Lorenzo



Map listing Agua Mansa, La Placita & Spanish Town Road. The map is titled "Pictorial & Historical map of old Los Angeles County."

Trujillo and family, was the largest non-Native community along the Old Spanish Trail in the early-to-mid 1840s, and beyond. The community was renowned for its hospitality, faith, education, and agrarian lifestyle. This beautiful

"Eden," as described by Joyce Vickery in her book *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830–1890* (1977), existed in Alta California, Mexico. After the Mexican-American War, Alta California became California, the thirty-first state in the United States of America. La Placita residents became proud Americans.

The Trujillo Adobe—*la corazón* (the heart) of La Placita—was a polling place for the 1852 presidential election. The town's first church was built in the same year (San Salvador de Jurupa), and an outdoor school (*enramada*) taught the community's youngest residents. Ditches were dug to irrigate crops, and fields were full of squash, beans, corn and fruit. Visitors and friends included Mayor of Los Angeles Benjamin "Benito" Wilson, Army General Horace Bell, Louis Robidoux, Isaac Slover, and many more.¹

The great flood of 1862 completely decimated the adobe community of La Placita de los Trujillos. All homes, possessions, crops, and livestock were lost, but the hearty residents survived after hearing the call of the San Salvador Bell to move to higher ground. La Placita residents rebuilt their community a short distance up the riverbank but La Placita never

regained its earlier fame.

At the same time, the fledgling silk colony (and later citrus community) led by John North was established a mile or so down the road in the area now known as downtown Riverside. There were language and cultural barriers between the two communities, which resulted in disagreements over livestock grazing and water rights. The newer Riverside community nicknamed La Placita "Spanishtown" to describe the area, residents, and the language spoken. The road between the two communities was named Spanishtown Road. The proud Americans of La Placita were not happy with this nickname.

This pre-history of the City of Riverside remains highly unknown. Because of this, the Spanish Town Heritage Foundation (STHF) was created to share the stories of the Inland Empire's earliest Hispanic settlers. Spanish Town was purposefully chosen as the foundation's name to reclaim the history of La Placita de los Trujillos. In the past eight years STHF's community outreach has grown exponentially through its successful Riverside Tamale Festival and has gained the attention of local city elected officials.

Upon the recent election of Riverside Mayor Patricia

¹Louis Robidoux's brother, Antoine Robidoux, is credited with establishing Fort Uncompaghe in Delta, Colorado, along the northern branch of the Old Spanish Trail. Louis Robidoux became a Mexican citizen, married into the Garcia de Noriega family, and served as mayor of Santa Fe, New Mexico, before journeying along the Old Spanish Trail to La Placita and purchasing the remainder of the Jurupa Rancho from Juan Bandini.



Darlene Trujillo Elliot and Nancy Melendez at Spanishtown Road (aka Orange Street) in Riverside, California. Photo courtesy of the author.

Lock Dawson, STHF requested a meeting with the mayor to share this early Inland Empire, or pre-Riverside history. Upon hearing the La Placita story, the mayor was surprised that no streets, schools or monuments existed to commemorate this significant history. Mayor Lock Dawson and her staff suggested that (now) Orange Street, which was previously known as Spanishtown Road, be renamed ceremonially to acknowledge and recognize the significant history of La Placita de los Trujillos.

The item was submitted and passed unanimously by the Riverside City Council on July 20, 2021. The new street signs will be installed and unveiled within the next 60–90 days. Spanish Town Heritage Foundation is extremely thankful and appreciative of the mayor and city council's commitment to inclusivity, diversity, and history!

It is the hope that all who drive this section of Orange Street/Spanishtown Road will ask questions about the renaming. This will further grow Spanish Town Heritage Foundation's outreach

to share the story of La Placita de los Trujillos, the Old Spanish Trail, and California's Mexican roots. For more info: spanishtownhf.org; savetrujilloadobe.com; riovtamalefest.com ♦

Nancy Melendez is a sixth-generation descendant of Lorenzo and Maria Trujillo and currently serves as President of Spanish Town Heritage Foundation, and California Director of OSTA.

Darlene Trujillo Elliot is a sixth-generation descendant of Lorenzo and Maria Trujillo and currently serves as Vice President of Spanish Town Heritage Foundation.

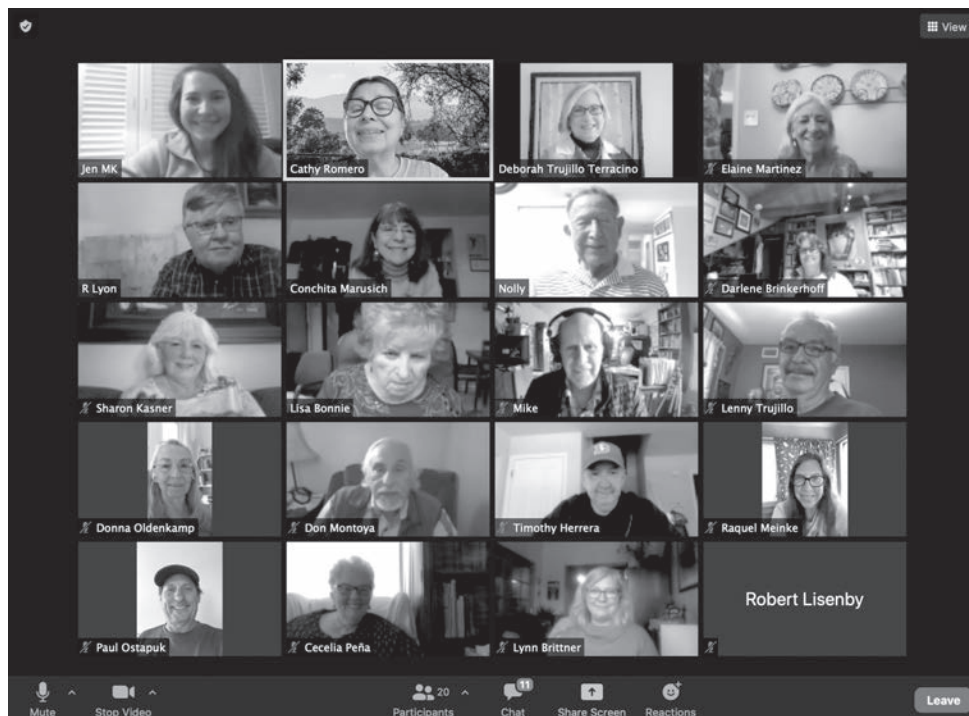
CHAPTER REPORT

Descendents, Travelers of the Trail

By Conchita Marusich, President, Descendants & Travelers of the Trail Chapter

On April 17, 2021, the Descendants & Travelers of the Trail Chapter hosted a virtual presentation by Lenny Trujillo, a member of the Descendants and Agua Mansa chapters, along with Chapter member (and Lenny's cousin) Deborah Trujillo-Terracino. They gave a PowerPoint presentation entitled "DNA Discovery," tracing the roots of Lenny's DNA from northern New Mexico and showing how his DNA "traveled" to California. They talked about the DNA results from different testing sites and explained how to understand DNA charts when comparing DNA of family members and relatives, and shared other invaluable DNA information and tips acquired over their years of doing DNA research.

Lenny and Deborah's talk elicited a lot of interest from OSTA members, and we were thrilled to have members from five chapters including the Descendants, Agua Mansa, Tecopa, Salida del sol, and Armijo chapters. Our members in Australia and England were also in attendance. It was an engaged group that came prepared with their DNA questions. Lenny answered so many questions and encouraged people to keep going in their DNA investigations, which were leading to new relationships and answers. We are hoping to



Screenshot of April 17, 2021, Descendants Chapter Zoom meeting.
Courtesy of Catherine Romero.

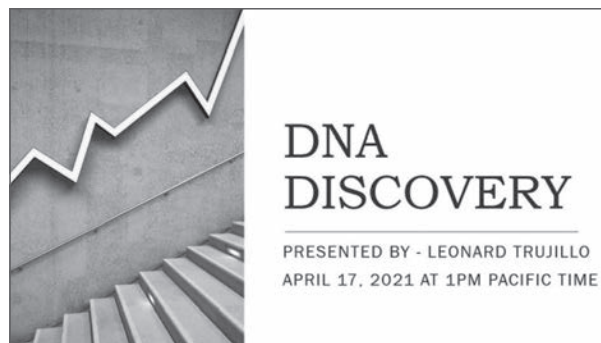
offer another talk on DNA from Lenny and Deborah later this year.

Lenny Trujillo has a public Facebook page dedicated to the descendants of Lorenzo Trujillo that you can check out at [facebook.com/Descendants-of-Lorenzo-Trujillo-1954841331412062/](https://www.facebook.com/Descendants-of-Lorenzo-Trujillo-1954841331412062/).

I'd like to thank Lenny Trujillo and Deborah Trujillo-Terracino for their excellent presentation that was such a hit with many OSTA members. We will have more Zoom meetings in the future and hope you will join us. Zoom has

allowed us to stay connected by bringing our members together to share our stories and get to know each other. If you are interested in joining our chapter, we always love welcoming new members.

See you on the Trail. ♦



"DNA Discovery" graphic, Descendants Chapter Zoom. Courtesy of Deborah Trujillo-Terracino.

CHAPTER REPORT

North Branch

By Chris Miller, Director at Large/Chapter Liaison



The new interpretive sign installed at Fort Uncompahgre. Photos courtesy of North Branch Chapter.

Fort Uncompahgre Interpretive Center has been busy finishing up the interpretive sign and trail project located around the Fort. The final sign was a five-foot-square Old Spanish Trail site sign that was installed at the entrance to the *new* trail that extends around the exterior of the Fort. The project focuses on providing information to visitors when the Interpretive Center is closed. Outdoor brochure racks and interpretive signs help inform the public about the history of the OST and its location 24/7.

We also had a surprise visit from Rob Sweeten, BLM administrator for the Old Spanish

National Historic Trail, and his crew of interns from Salt Lake City. They were kind enough to paint the Old Spanish Trail stencil along the sidewalk leading up to the Interpretive Center.

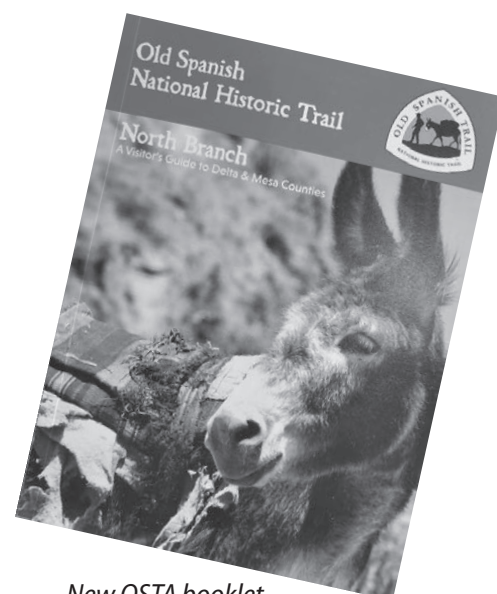
The Fort will be hosting a "Back to the Trail Event," Saturday, October 2. Jon Horn of Alpine Archaeological Consultants, who did the original Trail Survey, will host the field trip. The trip is Free and the Interpretive Center provides transportation.

Hot off the press is the first publication that tells the history of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail North Branch located in Delta and Mesa County. Heap big



Rob Sweeten and his interns painted the OST stencils on the sidewalk.

thanks to the BLM Grand Junction Field office and Dan Ben-Horin, National Conservation Land Specialist for his help and support. The booklet has been distributed to all of the state Welcome Centers and local Visitor Centers. ♦



New OSTA booklet.

Spanish Traces 25 Years Ago

By Paul Ostapuk

Highlights from the 1996 issues of *Spanish Traces*:

■ Steve Madsen published an article called “Retracing the Spanish Trail: Santa Fe to the San Juan River.” This article included manuscript notes from his co-authored book with C. Gregory Crampton entitled *In Search of the Old Spanish Trail: Santa Fe to Los Angeles, 1829–1848* (Gibbs & Smith, 1994).

“Beyond San Gabriel our traders ascended the valley of the Rio Chama, a natural gateway to the Colorado Plateau, where they sighted Cerro de Pedernal (Spanish: ‘Raking Stone or Flint Mountain’) on the western, then southern skyline. This flat-topped peak (9,062 ft) was a prominent landmark for early travelers on the trail.” (See illustration)

■ Another article from 1996 titled “Far to the West,” reported how Keith Myhrer and Stan Rolf, archaeologists with the BLM’s Las Vegas District, had walked 30 miles of the trail between Las Vegas Springs and the California border to examine the historic route and record artifacts.

Their work was published in a 1990 report, available

on the Old Spanish Trail Association bibliography webpage: oldspanishtrail.org/bibliography.

Archaeology of the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road, from Las Vegas, Nevada to the California Border

ABSTRACT

A portion of the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road from Las Vegas to the California border was intensively examined by BLM archaeologists between 1987 and 1989. Historic research indicates that this trail was forged in 1844 and utilized as an immigration route until 1905, with some localized traffic until the 1940s. In spite of disturbance from off-road activities and contemporary urban construction in one of the fastest-growing areas in the nation, some sections of the trail in southern Nevada retain some degree of integrity. With the exception of 19 miles where paved highway has covered the trail, artifacts still remain along the historic route.

About 30 miles were walked and artifacts recorded. Seventy-five selectively collected artifacts were descriptively



Cerro Pedernal, 9,862 feet above sea level, towers over the Chama Valley just upstream from Abiquiu. The mountain’s striking, flat top provided a distinctive landmark to travelers on the Spanish Trail, like geologist J. S. Newberry, who made this sketch on the Macomb military expedition in 1859. Courtesy of Special Collections Department, University of Utah Libraries.

analyzed and indicate most use of the trail occurred from the 1880s up to the first decade of the 20th century. Archaeology of the trail yielded information on transportation, artifact distribution and subsistence practices of the trail users. Approximately 25 percent of the trail remains relatively undisturbed and 35 percent is only partially disturbed from off-road vehicles. Almost 60 percent, then, yet exists in some fashion as a trail. Recommendations for management of the trail include promotion of a feasibility study for nomination of the route as a National Historic Trail and use of sections for interpretive exhibits-in-place. ♦

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Back Country Horsemen prepare for their two year trek from Los Angeles to Santa Fe on the Old Spanish Trail.

Photo by Richard Waller

The Old Spanish Trail has been called the most arduous and difficult trail in the United States. With Native American historical roots, the trail was used by the adventurous and opportunists bringing textiles from Santa Fe to trade for mules and horses in Los Angeles beginning in the early 1800s. Spanning more than 2500 miles, parts of the trail were used by fur trappers and later by railroad and military surveyors.

The Old Spanish Trail Association, its members, friends, and partners, are dedicated to protecting, interpreting, and promoting the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and related historic routes.

The Old Spanish National Historic Trail was established by Congress in 2002. It has often been referred to as the most arduous, difficult trail in the United States. Its designated routes cover six states and some 2,700 miles, traversing mountains, deserts, rivers, and coastal valleys. It was historically used by curious and brave, enterprising, and sometimes nefarious men, forging trade routes between the Mexican cities of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Los Angeles, California. New Mexican woolen goods were traded for California mules and horses, but the trade also included furs, hides, and even Captives.

Contact us today! Email: ostamgr@gmail.com

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Learn more about the Old Spanish Trail Association by visiting the website oldspanishtrail.org.

See page 5 for membership information.

Mystery of the Miranda Trail Segment of the Old Spanish Trail

By Celinda Reynolds Kaelin, New Mexico Director

South of Taos, New Mexico, at the base of Picuris Peak, a gently sloping valley hugs the mountain's southeastern edge, terminating at the Ponce de Leon spring in Ranchos de Taos. The valley's upper elevations hold meadows fringed with Ponderosa and lodgepole pines, giving way to piñon-juniper woodlands that crowd around the spring at its terminus. Miranda Valley provided a natural highway for travelers, and was first documented by Don Diego de Vargas Zapata y Lujan Ponce de Leon during his 1692 *entrada* to reconquer New Mexico after the 1680 Pueblo revolt. But who was Miranda and why was this trail named for him? To unravel this mystery, we need to first travel back in time almost 400 years to the Spanish *entrada* led by Don Juan de Oñate.



Sheep pen along Miranda Trail.
Photograph courtesy of the author.

When Oñate and his 400 colonists arrived at the Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo in 1598 he and his colonists decided to use it as their winter quarters, renaming



Meadow along Miranda Trail, bordered by Aspen autographed by shepherds.
Photograph courtesy of the author.

it "San Juan." It became the first permanent Spanish colony in New Mexico.

Oñate then established the *encomienda* system whereby leading Spanish colonists were given the right to collect tribute from a designated Indigenous group, usually residents of a pueblo. Under this system, each Pueblo household was required to make periodic payments of crops, woven blankets, and tanned hides. In addition to this burden, the Franciscan missionaries at each Pueblo were also entitled to their own Indigenous vassals and tribute. This dual system of religious and secular government aroused jealousies and envy between the two, and the Pueblos were caught in the middle. Their Spanish also required the Pueblos to convert to Catholicism, methodically destroying the Pueblos' sacred kivas and other items of worship. Most onerous to the Pueblos, however, was the

issuance of *vales*, which allowed the Spanish to take custody of any "orphan" children that they encountered and remove them from the Pueblos to be sold or used as slaves.



Oñate statue with missing foot.
Photograph courtesy of The Smithsonian.

This oppressive rule by the "wearers of metal" spawned numerous attempts by the Pueblos to force the intruders back into Mexico. The first, and perhaps most notorious, was at Acoma in 1598, when the Pueblos killed Oñate's nephew and up to a dozen of his soldiers. In response, Oñate declared a "just war" on Acoma the following year and tried 500 Acoma captives at Santa Domingo. He sentenced 24 adult males to have their left foot cut off. All the captives were then made slaves for the next twenty years.



Acoma Pueblo. (Public Domain)

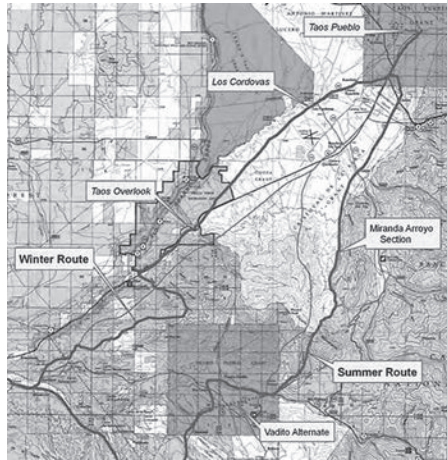
The Pueblos continued to rebel periodically, including uprisings in 1639 and again from 1644 to 1647, when 29 Natives were hanged at Jemez Pueblo. These attempts to throw off the Spanish yoke culminated in the revolt of 1680, when the Pueblos successfully drove them back into Mexico.

According to historian John Kessel, Fray Pedro de Miranda was one of the victims of the 1639 uprising at Taos Pueblo. On the other hand, historian Ruth Marie Colville writes that Miranda was martyred in 1629. Other traditions say that Miranda fled Taos during the uprising, but that the Pueblos pursued, murdering him at his campsite (paraje) in the eponymous valley on the trail to Picuris. Nonetheless, it is Vargas who gets credit for naming the valley in his report of the reconquest 1692, writing that after he left Picuris Pueblo en route to Taos, he stopped at a “comfortable and sheltered [paraje] called Miranda.” Perhaps, we’ll never know for certain how, when, or where Miranda died, but his name is now immortalized in a scenic segment of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT).



Church at Picuris Pueblo. Photograph courtesy of Mark Goebel.

Congress added OSNHT to the National Trails System in 2002, designating the 2,700-mile-long trail extending from Santa



Map of Miranda Trail Segment, OST. Map courtesy of PCRG, p5.

Fe, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, California, for its contribution as a major trade route between 1829 and 1848. Unfortunately, this narrow definition by the OSNHT fails to acknowledge that this route was superimposed on a pre-existing 4,000-year-old Indigenous trail System, even though the feasibility study for the law does acknowledge this fact. Actually, it was Indigenous scouts who first led Spanish armies and traders along their ancient pathways. Nonetheless, this is the only historical phase (1829–1848) that Congress chose to celebrate when it passed the OSNHT Act.

The Old Spanish Trail Association (OSTA) is working diligently to acknowledge and incorporate the complete, true history of the trail as it fulfills its mission to protect, interpret, and promote OSNHT and related historic routes. Its journal, *Spanish Traces*, consistently includes articles featuring Native Americans and their history, as well as videos, field trips, and lectures which also emphasize this history. OSTA has established an Inclusiveness Committee, which is exploring

other ways of correctly interpreting the complete history of the trail, including its long use by Indigenous peoples.

In 2019, OSTA received grant money for the installation of OSNHT signage to educate the public on the actual location of the trail’s corridor (it is virtually impossible to place the signs on the trail itself because of development). Currently, the sign plan for northern New Mexico bypasses the Miranda Valley and instead follows a more southerly route through present Velarde to Dixon. It then climbs over the Picuris Mountains to present day Pilar. From there, the trail goes north to Los Cordovas, before turning up the Rio Pueblo to Taos.



Taos Pueblo. (Public Domain)

The OSTA regularly sponsors exciting, educational field trips to historic sections of the trail along the six states it crosses on its way to the Pacific. OSTA welcomes new members. To join, visit oldspanishtrail.org. ♦



Shepherd Carlos Mondragon leaves his autograph, 7/4/1920. Photograph courtesy of the author.

A Recollection from the Trail

Contributed by Jim Wood, Agua Mansa Chapter Member

The Old Spanish Trail was brought to life in a story originally told by Miguel Espinosa, Jr., who, as an infant, travelled the trail west to California with his widowed mother in the 1840s. As an older man, he related the story to a young friend, "Luis Durango," sometime around 1925. In 1988, Durango, then about 76, relayed Espinosa's story in an interview with California State University graduate student Maria Gamboa, who included it as part of her masters thesis. Gamboa sadly

passed away in early 2021. The following is an excerpt of that thesis and interview, slightly revised for clarity and with notes

that I have added in brackets. For confidentiality, Gamboa used aliases for her informants, including Luis Durango.



*Agua Mansa Cemetery, Colton, CA.
Photo by the author.*

LUIS IS NOTED AS BORN IN ARIZONA [C. 1912]. When he was nine, his family migrated to South Colton, CA. He worked in construction and at a cement company. He later opened an auto garage business and lived in S. Colton for over 66 years. During his youth, he befriended an elderly man, Miguel Espinosa, Jr. [born c. 1843], who was one of the original New Mexican settlers to live in the Agua Mansa settlement [est. c. 1844 in future South Colton near the termination of an Old Spanish Trail branch]. Espinosa spent time with Luis, who frequently provided him with fresh venison and other game. Luis recalled Espinosa's description of the [old] settlement and how Espinosa came to live in the San Bernardino Valley [as follows].

San Bernardino Valley [land grant] ranchers had a considerable problem with desert Indians making off with livestock. Don Antonio Maria Lugo possessed one of the largest mercedes [land grants] in the region. He

arranged with seven New Mexican traders who used to come to California to obtain mules and to exchange land in return for their services fighting raiding Indians. [Lists of local settlers near 1845 include names Hipolito Espinosa, Trujillo, Martinez, Velarde, Atencio, Jaramillo, and Blear.] They agreed and set [went] back to New Mexico to gather their families. While en route, the group was attacked by Indians, and Miguel Espinosa, Sr. was struck by an arrow. As he lay mortally wounded, he told the group, "Muchachos, this is as far as I accompany you, but I want you to promise to bring my woman when you return. She is going to have a child and I am certain it will be a boy. Here is my gun so you can give it to her, and she can give it to my son." [They continued to New Mexico, and the widowed] Senora Espinosa did have a boy who was named after his father.

The return trip took several months, and on arrival in the San Bernardino Valley, they camped at La Politana [a settlement near the Bunker Hill area of future Colton

and San Bernardino]. Lugo didn't keep his promise about their land, and just as they had given up and were ready to return to New Mexico, Juan Bandini, owner of the Jurupa Land Grant, made them the same offer that Lugo had. [Many then moved the few miles south to the Bandini donation.] The first dwelling the group constructed was for the widow [possibly named Feliciano] Espinosa [and her son], and then they constructed the remaining [adobe] houses. Their little settlement became known as La Placita. Subsequent flooding of the Santa Ana River destroyed most of their houses, and so people relocated; some to the south bank of the river and others on the northern bank and started the settlement of Agua Mansa. [The 1862 flood was devastating. Espinosa, Jr. would have been near 19.]



School at Spanishtown (La Placita), 1875. A64-3547.42. Photo courtesy of San Bernardino County Museum.

[This material validates some of the fascinating history of the trail in the West.] Luis still has the gun handed down by Miguel Espinosa, Sr. to his son who presented it to Luis [in the 1920s] in appreciation for his friendship and assistance over many years. The gun is a long-barreled Colt 41 and has inscribed on it "Colonel Samuel Colt of New York of America."

Luis recalled other friendships with descendants of New Mexico pioneers. There was a tale about a Juan Caldera [born c. 1893], who discovered a cache of gold at a former relay station across the street from the Alvarado home on the corner of Rancho Avenue and Agua Mansa Road. [The existing historic home was the Peter Peters place and likely also the Francisco Alvarado home.] The house was on the main road to Los Angeles. [The 1800s

"San Bernardino–Sonora Road" has been mapped as passing through this area.] Relay teams came through and stopped at the station en route to Los Angeles. At times they buried part of the gold they carried. The community believed this was the source of the Caldera wealth. Juan Caldera, Jr., obtained money from his father. The tale says a large olla [ceramic container] was unearthed. Luis recalled visiting Caldera who showed him stacks of \$20 gold pieces.

Luis also displayed keen appreciation for his many years' association with the descendants of the four Europeans that settled: Cornelius Jensen, Peter C. Peters, Frank Young, and Mr. Smith. Espinosa told Luis that these four men originally arrived in San Diego on a German vessel. From there they made their way north and stopped at the Alvarado home. They remained and married the four Alvarado daughters. They all established prominent pioneer families in San Bernardino Valley. There is controversy about this version of local history, and Luis is acutely aware that his differs from published accounts. [The four] are generally believed to have traveled south from San Francisco. However, Luis remains adamant that his version of events is correct because his source was Espinosa, the New Mexican pioneer. ♦



Peter C. Peters home. Photo by the author.

FROM, AND IN MEMORY OF: Maria C. Gamboa, "The Legacy of Pioneer Mexican-Americans in South Colton, California" (masters thesis, California State University, 1989), p. 27–33. Theses Digitization Project 549. California State University, San Bernardino, CSUSB ScholarWorks Theses Digitization Project, John M. Pfau Library.

NATIVE AMERICANS' SACRED AND CEREMONIAL LANDSCAPES CORRELATION WITH GROUNDWATER: ALIGNING THE THREE WORLDS

BY DAVID W. JOHNSON

Review by Ken Frye, President of the La Verde del Norte Chapter of the Old Spanish Trail Association, San Luis Valley, Colorado

I met David Johnson several years ago at Chaco Canyon, Pueblo Bonito ruins. I was very interested in how he was documenting the correlation between concentrated flows in the groundwater and Native American features such as structures, stone features, and petroglyphs. I invited him to come to the San

Luis Valley of Southern Colorado, where I had been documenting rock art and stone structures for decades as an assistant archaeologist with the US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. Many of these sites are along the corridor of the East Fork of the North Branch of Old Spanish Trail. I call

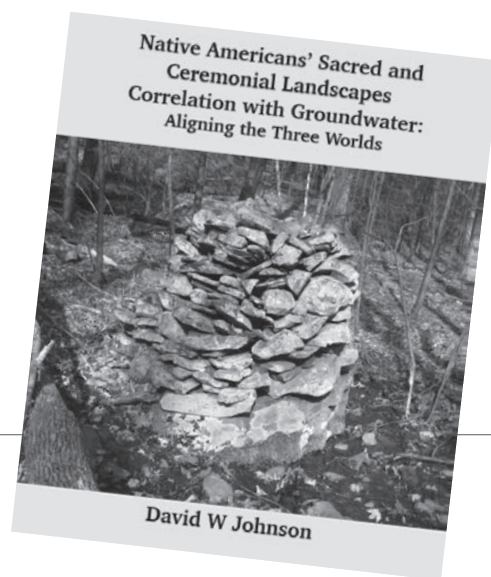


Figure 1 / Tall cairn, New York

it a “Trail Through Time,” where Indigenous peoples traveled through the San Luis Valley over 12,000 years ago. I had the opportunity to take him to many sites including Vargas Crossing, Smith Reservoir, and Trichera Creek and saw how his methods of locating groundwater functioned. I was fascinated by his research process. We located several sites previously unknown to me in the southeastern portion of the San Luis Valley that consisted of stone structures, e.g. cairns, walls, and herraduras. On the West Fork of the North Branch, we located stone structures and rock art panels on concentrated flows.

During the last twenty-five years, Johnson and his colleagues have researched Native American sites throughout the United States, in different regions and environments, which are associated with different First Nations and historical periods. In spite of these differences, various styles of stone features, petroglyphs, pictographs, and culturally modified trees are very similar throughout the historical

periods and diverse environments. For example, the cairn in *Figure 1* is located in New York and the one in *Figure 2* in Colorado. Although they are separated by two thousand miles, they are the same size, share similar characteristics, serve as trail markers, mapped the trend of concentrated flows within the groundwater and are culturally and spiritually significant to First Nations.

Another Native American stone feature found throughout the United States is the crescent cairn / herradura. The one in *Figure 3* is in New Hampshire and the other, *Figure 4*, in New Mexico. Researchers have consistently associated this stone feature with Native American trails.

Within the San Luis Valley, Johnson and I have researched sections of the Old Spanish Trail, which extends northward from Santa Fe into the valley. (This section is shown in Map 5I: Old Spanish NHT High Potential Sites and Segments, Volume 26, No. 3, Winter 2020 issue of the Old Spanish Trail Journal



Figure 2 / Tall cairn, San Luis Valley, Colorado



Figure 3 / Crescent cairn, New Hampshire



Figure 4 / Crescent cairn, New Mexico

Spanish Traces.) For thousands of years prior to the Europeans, Native Americans seasonally migrated along this trail between the pueblos near Santa Fe and the San Luis Valley. Along the trail there are several Indigenous habitation sites, as well as stone features and petroglyphs, which map its course. For example, along the trail just north of the New Mexico-Colorado border and Ute Mountain, there is a large ancient Native American site. Within this site, there is a very large herradura and stone mound, which are aligned with the trail. In 1694, Don Diego de Vargas followed this trail northward from Santa Fe. At Vargas Crossing, where he crossed the Rio Grande River, there are several Native American petroglyphs and a large stone circle, which map the ancient Native American trail. (See figures 5 and 6.) Johnson has also researched sections of the Old Spanish Trails in New Mexico, Arizona and California where he documented similar Native American features along them. Both Johnson and I agree there is a direct correlation between these Native American stone features and the course of the Old Spanish Trails. Until recently, these Native American stone features were neglected.

Johnson's book, *Native Americans' Sacred and Ceremonial Landscapes Correlation with Groundwater: Aligning the Three Worlds*, describes over 100 Native American features which are associated with southwestern trails. The book contains 234

color photos of Native American site features with accompanying descriptions and is spiral bound for use in the field. It is a field guide to identifying these features and will augment your efforts to locate the Old Spanish Trails. I recommend his book for those interested in rock art and stone structures along the Old Spanish Trail. It is a refreshing concept of research in archaeology.

Johnson and his colleagues' research has been accepted into the National Archives at Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC. His other books include: *Aligning Megalithic Sites of Southern England and Carnac, France with Groundwater: Aligning the Three Worlds* (2020); and *Beneath the Nasca Lines and Other Coastal Geoglyphs of Peru and Chile* (2009). Johnson's books are available at dwjohnsonglobal.com or from the publisher directly at 914-474-6550. You can also contact Johnson at 845-454-1860 or at globaldj@optonline.net. ♦



Figure 5

Ken Frye is a long-term San Luis Valley resident and is the OSTA Chapter President of La Verada Del Norte. He graduated from Adams State College with a BS in Anthropology, he has specialized in Southwest Archeology most of his life. Ken is also a Board member of the Colorado Archeological Society, the Colorado Rock Art Association, and for several years has worked with Dave Johnson on ground water/concentrated flow research with archaeological sites in the San Luis Valley.



Figure 6

Notes on Research Materials Related to the History of Old Spanish Trail Housed in Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

By Joseph P. Sánchez, PhD

Director, Spanish Colonial Research Center, University of New Mexico

ABSTRACT

Archival research is a fundamental function of the identification, preservation, and study of the historical process, especially as it applies to the trade and migration route of the Old Spanish Trail. In that regard, the historian's craft is enhanced by documents related to queries associated with themes and topics researchers work on. The designation of Old Spanish Trail as a National Historical Trail in 2002 by the United States Congress acknowledges its significance as a primary trade and migration corridor along with its variants between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Los Angeles, California. Such a designation represents an accomplishment that can be attributed in large part to the careful work of generations of scholars, particularly historians, archival researchers, students, and, contemporarily, members of the Old Spanish Trail Association.

While the historiographical record regarding the Old Spanish Trail is decades old its history — dating to 1829 when Antonio Armijo opened the first route between New Mexico and California via southern Utah — has intrigued researchers and

students alike. Overall research and trail surveying projects in the past few decades include a diverse array of scholarly publications based on a variety of sources, inclusive of journals and diaries kept by travelers, traders, and government officials as well as military and religious personnel along the trail. A cartographical record resulted from both historical sources as well as modern-day efforts to locate segments of the trail that connected evolving settlements along it.

To that end, researchers continue to seek and consult documents about the Old Spanish Trail (OST) in both domestic and foreign depositories and archives. Often, domestic depositories, such as the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, contain copies of documents about OST. Such collections are formed from a myriad of documentary collections found in Spain, Mexico, and regional depositories throughout the Greater Southwest as well as in public and university libraries throughout the United States.

The following examples of such references are from the Bancroft Library. Included in this

list of documents are notations and brief descriptive draft Spanish/English transcriptions of the original documents for reference purposes prepared by the compiler. The foregoing list of research data represents a starting point for researchers who may wish to pursue the referenced citations with a visit to the Bancroft Library.

In summary, OST researchers are always in search of new stories or geographic details regarding the trail. While documentary collections regarding OST are extensive, examples of the documentation listed below are in the form of correspondence; others relate a day-by-day account of a route such as one through the "Yuta Country" from Abiquiú to Timpanogos in 1852. In that document, Utes demanded payment "for the safe passage for parties like ours, compensation for the use of their pastures and for killing and driving off their game, for fishing in their streams and for breathing their air." Significant information about the origins of OST is found in Armijo's "Diario of 1829." Some documentation, such as "Alvarado to the Minister of Foreign Relations," relate situations dealing with Anglo Americans,



Bancroft Library – University of California, Berkeley. Wikimedia Commons.

Russians, or ships navigating up the California coast. Good and bad relationships between New Mexico traders or horse herders (called “Chaguanosos” or “Yegueros”) and Californians are often referred to in such documents as “*Prefectura Política de Los Angeles*,” or in the “*Department of State Papers, Benicia*,” or in reports referenced in “*Governor Figueroa to Alcalde de Los Angeles, José Antonio Carrillo*” as well as the *Sandwich Island Gazette* (Honolulu, HI), and other related documents from 1831 to 1834.

Some documents include biographical information about people like John G. Nichols or references to Peg Leg Smith, known to Californios as “El Cojo Smit.” Fear of Anglo-American aggression related to “the [1837] Californio belief that they (norteamericanos) and the United States cannot be controlled in their drive to take California.” Other documents relate to San Diego dealing with land issues, smallpox, thieves, trade items including cattle, horse, sheep, hog, and bull herds as well as exportation of timber. Trade items

in 1831 are listed in trade as far north as Monterey and San Francisco.

Some documents relate to the “Yutas,” for example in 1845, Pio Pico reported the fear held by Hispanic settlers from New Mexico that Utes had camped near San Bernardino and Agua Mansa. Interestingly, some documents relate an interest between the Hawaiian Islands, referred to as the Sandwich Islands, and New Mexicans, who tended to steal herds from the California missions and drive them to the Tulares and over Utah

along the OST to New Mexico, where they were traded on the Santa Fe Trail. The *Sandwich Island Gazette* carried stories about trade items such as Spanish cigars, buckskins, Mexican calico, blankets, and California soap taken by sea to Hawaii. There are other documents listed herein related to Los Angeles during the first half of the nineteenth century.

The present summary list of documents found in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, serves to inspire new and continuing research of the Old Spanish Trail.

BANCROFT LIBRARY RESEARCH MATERIALS

BANC MSS. C-Y337: Hinckley—Carta a Antonio Armijo, 26 December 1845.

Yerba Buena, Dic.26/45

Sor Don Antonio Armijo—Muy Señor Mio:

Varios veces M. Spear me ha reclamado al derecho que yo presto a V. y que y[a] sabe bien es de el despues de tanto tiempo prestado por favor me estancia mucho que y[o] lo llevo a su rancho —espero que lo manda con el portador de este.

Tambien quiero que me diga que los con respeto a la pieza de [??] que y[o] llevo que al tiempo y[o] sabia era propiedad de M. Spear y aparte de otros cuentas.

Su servidor

Guillermo Hinckley

BANC F786.N62 Phot. Notes of an expedition from the town of Abiquiu, NM, to Timpanog Lake Valley, 1852, Missouri Republican, 2 September 1852.

- Fifty men left Abiquiu, September 1850 (No day reported) over “Old Spanish Trail”
- Tomas Chacon was the guide
- The party continued to the “Yuta Country”

- Five or six sheep herders ran off with part of the sheep herd.
- No numbers of sheep given Cristóbal Manzanares with six others (“some half dozen others”) including “old Dad of Monte” and Bill Hicklin “the Texas guide” tracked them down “with the sagacity and endurance of blood hounds.”
- Tamoche, an Indian appeared in camp to talk. [They were near the St. John’s River.]
- Reference is made to the 1842 “skirmage” [sic] [skirmish] at the “Trinchera.”
- Tamoche guides them six miles to the San Juan.
- Nopagah, “captain” of the San Juan Rancheria.
- Rio de las Piedras an affluent of the San Juan is reached and on August 12 the Rio de las Piedras is crossed. From there they went to the Rio de los Pinos. Ti-win-ni-chock-chock was the Indian name of the river.
- On August 14, “millions” of wild roses seen. On that day they reached the Rio Florido. Its Indian name is Sha-wat-so.
- On August 16, they tried to find a place to cross the stock at Rio de las Animas, but failed.
- On August 17, the party reached the Rio de la Plata, and on August 18, they are at the Rio Mancos.
- Spending a cold night along the Rio Dolores, their water froze on August 19.
- By August 21, they had reached Chaward Spring, Tierra Blanca Spring on August 22, and Guajolote Prairie on August 23, where they watered their spring. **Entry reads as follows:** “August 24— This morning, after making six miles, found the before mentioned Guajolote Spring, which furnished water in abundance for ten thousand head of stock.”
- From there eight miles to the Cueva over the same kind of country as described yesterday. This is a beautiful camp, and if our limits permitted deserve a particular description.”
- **Note: they were near Canyonlands.** By August

25 they were at Cuesta of Grand River of the West. Two days later, August 27, they reached Cañon de Carizito. They crossed their stock at the Grand River on August 28.

- On to the Green River on September 2. Near there Daniel Jones accidentally shot himself ("formerly of Captain Shepherd's Company of St. Louis Battalion").
- September 6, party marching along route with the Wasatch Mountains to their left.
- September 7, they go nine miles to the White River, an affluent of the Green. The area is "quicksand and mirey," with many antelope herds.
- September 8, they continue along the front of the Wasatch Range.
- September 10, they went through a canyon and through the level part of the highest part of the Wasatch which they noted was the Continental Divide watershed. "We left the waters that flow to the Pacific" a mile or two from the White River "crossing over a gentle, grassy slope, we found ourselves on the waters of Spanish Fork or Yuta River which run directly west into Yuta Lake, or Timpanogues [Timpanogos]. . . . 20–30 Yutas visit them and "behaved extremely well."
- September 15, they saw a "honey bee" noting "a sure sign that we were approaching the settlements." **Note: meaning the Mormon settlements.**
- On September 16 the party passed a "boiling sulphur spring."
- On September 17, they reached the Mormon Settlement.
- The next day, September 18, a small detachment travels 60 miles to "the Salt Lake City" to pay a visit to Brigham Young.
- September 20 finds them riding back 60 miles to camp. Apparently, the party stays at the first Mormon Settlement they reached on September 17 until October 5.
- The report jumps from September 20 to October

5 when they resume their march to California. "Taking old Spanish Trail as far as the Mohave there crossing over the mountains through the San Fernando Pass and continuing our way through the Tulare Valley down the San Joaquin across to Pacheco's Pass into the Valley of Santa Clara where we disposed of our stock. . . . **[faded copy]** "a good road, practicable even for wagons possessing the necessities of good grass, water, and timber, can be made along and above the southern rim of the Basin, and entering California by a good pass at the head of the King River."

Note: August 20, Navajos warned expedition not to proceed because Yutas would block their path.

- Rio Dolores: "Sure enough we found here three hundred Yuta warriors, well-armed and well mounted. They held a long 'talk' with us and argued and urged that our country owed them compensation for the occupation of their lands in the Timpanogos Lake Valley, for the safe passage for parties like ours, compensation for the use of their pastures and for killing and driving off their game, for fishing in their streams and for breathing their air—that we told them that we were their friends and desired to be at peace with them, yet we refused them arms and ammunition to kill their game, and defend themselves from their enemies. We on our side argued that our Captains and head men at Washington had been very busy, and had not had time to attend to the important matters connected with the Yuta Nation, but that we would represent the matter when we got to where our captains held their council and that we had no doubt that in the course of time, everything would be 'straightened up' to their satisfaction. By displaying a firm front and some presents skillfully applied, we calmed the troubled waters and on."

August 28, 'We found an opening in the defile where we least expected.'

Note: See Bancroft History of California III: 552–53, re: New Mexicans at the Battle of San Buenaventura.

BANC Microfilm # P-E 223, Armijo Diario, 7 November 1829.

Note: The following marginal note is made in the diary. It addresses that the fur trade be encouraged as the development of a route to that end.

Excelentísimo Señor: El 8 de noviembre del año proximo pasado salio de este territorio una partida de ciudadanos como de sesenta hombres con dirección a las Californias. . . .

Marginal Note: Junio 19, 1830. Entiendo con mucha satisfacción del buen exito que ha tenido una empres tan arrisgada tan propia del genio emprendedor de aquellos habitantes que se espera continue fomentando de comercio y el de peleteria que hacen los comercianos del norte con las californias que el gobierno esta mu despuesto a presentar toda la protescion que esto en su facultades y aun a iniciar en los caminos cuanto sea necesario para los que aguarda que aquel gefe politico esponga cuales son los auxilias y proteccion se necesitan. **Rubric**

Note: At the end of Armijo's diary is another statement stating the same message with some variation in wording.

BANC, Roll C-49: Alvarado al Ministro de Relaciones

- Entry, p. 93: Feb 19, 1831: Que Guillermo Wolfskill debe pescar en California sino en Sonora donde obtuvo licencia. Feb. 19 Pris[ion] de Roja I pago a sus acreed[ore]s . . . Pages 215–216
- Entry, p. 96: 1831 Abril 9—Monterrey
- Victoria al Alcalde de Los Angeles
Que su orden de 6 de Mayo no comprende a los extranjeros radicados alli y si a los llegados de Nuevo Mexico, que en virtud de haver cambiados

las circunstancias que conocen en algunos de estos ultimos se hace necesarios que a Franco le Fouri, Bautista Saint-Germain, Bautista Guerra, Zacarias Ham, Luis Burton, Samuel Shields, Zebedia Branch y Juan Lobar les exija a cada ninguna declaración en que se exprese los requisitos que previene el articulo 20 de la ley [p. 97] de 10 de Mayo de 1828 y segundamente. . . cada uno otorgada por ciudadanos mexicanos en lo que expresaran ser responsables del porte que en lo sucesivo observar los intersados cuyos fianzas y declaraciones le remitira pas en su vista extender las cartas de seguridad, pp. 223–24

- Entry, p. 122: Victoria al Ministro de Relaciones
Informe sobre los establecimintos rusos
Clebnicoff fulfilled his contract—(13 Abril 1831)
States Russians are distinct from
Norteamericanos—Anglo Americans destroy everything in their paths—re: fur bearing mammals. “Los colonos rusos son buena gente, muy distinta de los del Norte America, que estan siempre en continuas conerias por los rios de pesca de castor y los han destruido completamente.”
- Entry, p. 124: Goleta Mexicana without crew at Loreto on April 13, 1831.
- Entry, p. 126: 1831, Abel Stearns—Mexican officials doubt his loyalty. “Si se trata ahora con los poseedores de sitios de reducirlos a la prevenida por la ley podeen tener malas consecuencias suscitandose entre ellos descontentos y murmuraciones de que son muy susceptibles por sus malas [gumenes?] politicas.
- Entry, p. 133: Informe sobre California
- Entry, p. 141: Relación de Estrangeros que han obtenido carta de naturaleza en el año 1830; Guillermo Richardson, ingles, comerciante, 31 años; Esteban Spence, escociez, 38 años; Juan B. Cooper, Americano, 37; Guillermo Hartnell, ingles, 32. p. 352.
- Entry, p. 146: Cooper and Abel Stearn mentioned, 1831.

- Entry, p. 214: Conspiración de Extrangeros, 1840. Jaime Gresham alias el Capitan de los Rifleros.
- Entry, p. 219: 1840, Ordenes (encircular) que persigan a los estrangeros Chaguanosos que robaron mas de mil bestias en S. Luis obispo amando a varios sirvientes en establecimiento robandoles sus monturas, y diciendolas que pronto pondrian en ejecucion delitos de consideración,” pp. 69–70.
- Entry p. 219: Mayo 15, 1840. Ordena que manda formar a los jueces listas de estrangeros residentes que no se permita por ninguna autoridad que transiten los estrangeros sin carta naturalización o pasaporte del gobierno, pp. 70–71 (dos docs).
- Entry, p. 272: Conspiración—60 estrangeros arrested, 22 abril 1840.
- Entry, p. 273: Reclamos de estrangeros
- Entry, p. 276: [Personal information of foreigners] Filiaciones de Estrangeros. San Luis, a ship that took Estrangero to San Blas. “Son gentes pobres sin otros bienes que un rifle.”
- Entry, p. 356: Sutter had less than eight men, artesans and laborers in 1844 working for him.
- Entry, p. 362: [Jedediah] Smith with 50 men on the Gila.

Microfilm Roll 13: #368, 15 Enero 1842, Manda se de permiso a los de la compania de Nuevo Mexico para volver a su paiz.

- **Nichols, J. L. Dictation 3, Ms Jefferson Hunt Train of 1849. P. 1.**
- Judge John G. Nichols, born: New York, 29 December 1812.
- Lived in Canandigua [sic] [Canandaigua, NY] until he was 16 years old.
- William Nichols was his father. Scottish descent.
- 1827 moved mother to Springfield, Ill.
- 1832 served in Blackhawk War with Abraham Lincoln. He served under Col. Stillman of the Spy Battalion.
- P. 2: Became a miner at Galena Lead Mines and went broke.



Reading Room – Bancroft Memorial Library, by C. S. Imming. Wikimedia Commons.

- He moved to Illinois, became involved in steam boating on the Mississippi. In 1844 sold his share of the boat. It later sunk.
- 1845, sheriff of Jackson County, Illinois.
- 1849, Clerk of the Court. That year he resigned clerkship and departed for California.
- Took seven months to get to Salt Lake City over a northerly route.
- From Salt Lake City, he and 127 wagons of people under Captain Hunt of the Mormon Battalion (1846–1847) took a route to Mountain Meadows. There the road grew rough.
- He reminisced: [p. 3] “It was impossible to keep to the Santa Fe Mule Trail and they had to prospect a new road of their own. They broke up there, Judge Nichol’s party remaining with

Captain Hunt and the others going through Death Valley. Most of that party perished. Judge Nichols's party, with Captain Hunt at the head, continued on and were seventy-five days in getting to San Bernardino, going through Tejon (Cajon) Pass. The hardship they endured while on this trying journey were of the most harrowing description. Their stock died off, head by head, and many of the party died enroute. The whole caravan became strung out for over a hundred miles. For six weeks his family never tasted meat, and sickness followed as a result of their unwelcomed diet. When near San Bernardino they were met by a party of Mexicans who relieved their wants to a great extent and gave them new hope. They arrived there the first of December, 1849.

- Judge Nichols left his family at San Bernardino and came on to Los Angeles to see if he could make arrangements for their settlement there. He made the acquaintance of American citizens [p. 4] here and they induced him to stop and assist in organizing the city and county governments. The first Legislature of California met that year and passed a general law incorporating all the towns in California, including Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco under a general incorporation law. Judge Nichols removed his family from San Bernardino where they had been sick for a month, to Los Angeles, and here he helped to organize the city and county government. He was elected under the first charter to the first office of the town, which was the Recorder, as they continued under Spanish laws for a year. The next year he was re-elected Mayor, holding the office one term, and was followed by A.F. Coronell. Coronell served one term and was followed by Stephen C. Foster, who served half his term and resigned in order to join the Vigilantes. Judge Nichols filled the office the remainder of Foster's term and was

then re-elected to the office. Altogether, Judge Nichols was Mayor of Los Angeles six times, and recorder once under the old Spanish Laws. He gave the first law and order to Los Angeles. The Spanish element was very bitter against Americans and frequent eruptions occurred. The last uprising of the Mexicans to exterminate the Americans occurred in 1856. He knew the uprising was coming and [p. 5] at once sent to San Francisco and induced the authorities there to send him down a few boxes of muskets. He received them here privately and put every American, Frenchman, and German on the Police force. Under his orders these men surrounded the town, and no man was allowed to enter or depart. After surrounding the town, he marched a body of his men to Sonoratown where every house was searched for insurgents. Seventy-five prisoners were taken and put into the calaboose. When Judge Nichols returned to his office, he found it filled with the best men of the town who escorted him to his house, at which time he concluded it would be a wise thing to do to go to sleep. The prisoners were then summarily disposed of without his knowledge. Some few were hung, some whipped and some sent out of the country. Judge Nichols had then the only brick house in town, which was filled that night with people who expected an attack, but owing to the sagacity and forethought of Judge Nichols and the vigorous measures which had been adopted by the citizens, their fears were groundless.

- The question of irrigation now becaome [*sic*] one of great importance. The water was taken out of the river into about twenty little ditches, and much of it went to waste. Judge Nichols devised a plan to take water out into one big ditch and then distributed it into laterals in such a way as to husband it, and use it economically. The plan was laid before the council and then the question of cost came up. As soon as a survey was made

it was found that his plan would require ten thousand dollars. He raised five [p.6] thousand dollars by subscription and the city agreed to pay five, and the plan was carried out, which resulted in fifteen hundred more acres of land being brought under cultivation. Judge Nichols helped to organize the Democratic party here, but after the war broke out, he took sides with the government, and always remained loyal. His son, John G. Nichols, was the first American boy born in Los Angeles. At the termination of his political career Judge Nichols sold his property on Main Street and began farming on a hundred acres of land up on Pearl Street, where he still resides. He has been engaged to some extent in mining and has also dealt in real estate.

- Judge Nichols is a typical California pioneer, though it would be difficult to find another whose experience has been so varied and eventful. The hardships he endured in reaching Southern California would have left most of men in some lonely grave among the rough mountain roads.
- To him is due the credit of giving Los Angeles its first law and order. His honorable political career and his repeated election to the office of mayor demonstrate fully his high standing in the community. It is men of his stamp who have made California what it is to-day.

BANC, San Diego Archives, Part II, MSS C-A 70.

- [Francisco Estevan] Vigil a la Prefectura de Los Angeles, November 10, 1841, San Diego Archives, 279 Ms. Re: Pegleg Smith in California in 1841.
- "Peg Leg Smith, beaver trappers [Fears/concerns expressed by Californios]

Prefectura Política, Los Angeles

- El comandante de una partida de Nuevo Mexico que ha llegado a este distrito de mi cargo, an su parte fha. 19 del ppdo Octubre pone el parafa que sigue.

"Igualmente habiendo verificado la marcha de mi transito el dia 6 de Setiembre del presente año, arribamos hasta el rio de San Pascual, en el estado paraje, encontramos una huella que jiraba el rumbo y camino de este departamento, y siendome preciso el saber que gente era y con que objeto andaban, nombré dos hombres á que siguieran la huella hasta alcanzarlos reselosos que fueron una gavilla de ladrones que fueron a perjudicaré ese Departamento. Por razon que tubimos de la nación Mexicana del Nuevo Mejico de nuestro transito nos a comunicado un capitánillo de ellos, que los Americanos de los Fuertes del norte han estado metiendo partidas de caballada de ese Departamento, a lo que se verificó que alcanzaron y en efecto salió ser segun persuadi fueron, y en efecto salió ser una partida que se compone de Americanos, Frances, [L]aguaposos y Sozones, y tres Mejicanos [p.2] que de años estan apostatas abandonados de la religion y haciendo la partida a concuenta y cinco de ellos y de capitán el Cojo Tomas Smit [Peg Leg Smith], en el que se han conocido bestias sin venta de ese departamento y dicen que ven con el objeto de la casa de castor por el transito del rio Colorado. Lo que pongo en conocimiento de V. para los fines que le convengan; ya mas de esto, le doy parte que va una partida de Americanos con conmercio y otros con el fin de resider en esos suelos=Dios y Libertad

Rito de Quintana, 19 de Octubre de 1841
Francisco Estevan Bijil [sic][Vigil]"

Y lo inserto a V.Vs para sus conocimientos con fin de que tomándose las medidas que puedan concluir correspondientes se cuiden las depravadas mias que puedan conducir a aquellos malvados Chaguanosos, dando cuenta inmediatamente a esta Prefectura de cualquier resultado en el particular den el punto donde se avisten dichos ladrones, para providencia lo

que sea conveniente, en concepto de que esta misma fecha lo pongo en conocimiento del Superior Departamento dios y libertad. San Juan Capistrano, November 10, 1841.

See, Copies, extracts and original documenta from the Archives of San Diego: MSS, 1826–1850. BANC MSS C-A 70 v. 1; BANC MSS C-A 70 v. 2; BANC MSS C-A 70 microfilm

BANC, San Diego Archives, Part II, MSS C-A 70.

- #351 [misnumbered in document as #357]
Re: Lands in San Diego. May 15, 1849—Re: Distribution of land in California could only be made by Congress.
- #358 A Criminal case in 1849—Manslaughter. Isaac Lucas (a black man) killed José e la Luz (an Indian) in San Diego on 8 September 1849. Lucas was given 100 lashes and one year sentence of hard labor tied to a ball and chain.
- #168 Reference to Caminos Reales, February 5, 1837
- #199 Smallpox
- #226 Selling licores on Sunday-1839. Liquor law.

BANC, San Diego Archives, II, MSS C-A 70.

Note: San Diego Archives, C-A70, Part I=S.D. Archives. This volume is more of an index. The following are references to documents that may or may no longer be extant.

- #19, p. 85 = Thieves fled to Rio Colorado then to Sonora in 1836 #39, p. 105, Bando on Foreigners, 7 May 1836. All foreigners were to present themselves and give their name, age, status (marital?) “patria, procedencia oficio, permanencia que lleva en el territorio.” —Mariano Chico
- #35 Index-1842-Historical Sketch of the Californias 1822–1842 by Mofias.
- #41 Index-Governor GB Mason abolishes Mexican Law regarding mines.
- #49-Productos del Pais, Dec 15, 1840: 3 barriles con 209 libras de Piel de Castor, 6 bultos con

203 libros de Piel de Castor, 3500 panes de jabon, 15 arrobas de carne seca.

- #52 Assignment of lots in San Diego 1827
- #54 Price of lands, mares, etc. 1830–1840; Good lands were about \$1,000 a league; tame mares = \$2.00 per head; 1835–1836: tame mares were \$1.50 per head; stallions = \$3.00 to \$5.00 per head/a choice one [stallion] = \$10.00. Large cattle = \$5.00/small cattle = \$3.00 or \$2.00. Vaquillas = \$1.00; bull calves = \$1.50 a head. Interview with Samuel Carpenter, ca. 1847.
- #55, Abel Stearns comments on land:
- Bernardo Yorba Grant [was given in] 1833–1834
- Las Virgenes Grant, 1834
- Nietos Rancho regranted in 1834
- San Bernardino Missions broken up in 1834
- Chino, Jurupa and Cocomungo [*sic*] [Cucamonga] in 1835
- Rancho San Rafael granted in 1838
- Stearns bought his Las Alamitos Ranch in 1842 for \$6,000—900 head of cattle, 1000 sheep, 240 horses and mares (lame and blind), six leagues of land, sheep worth .75 cents to \$1.00; lot of 200 horses = \$2.00 each; hogs (100 herd) 50 cents each.
- #56 (verso) Ignacio Maria Alvarado: In 1835 aguardiente = \$50.00 a barrel (18 and a half gallons); wine = \$16 to \$25, hides = \$2.00; arroba (25 lbs.) of tallo = \$1.50 to \$2.00. gentle horses = \$25.00. The increase in cattle = 33 1/3 a year.
- #58 In 1833 Captain Santiago Johnson brought 12,000 head of cattle from Manuel Gutierrez in Los Angeles. “Manuel gave 4 barrels of aguardiente for 100 mares from Armijo” in 1828 or 1829.
- #85 Exportation of timber prohibited in 1834 for preservation of forests—“conservación y repoblación de los montes.” Also, see item 124 in this collection.
- #116 Sale of garden opposed because it belonged to children.
- Death of Governor José Figueroa, 29 septiembre 1835.

- La subsistencia de las tropas de monterey y san Francisco y para la fundación de los ranchos nacionales de ambos presidios: Maiz trigo: 1458 fanagas; Frijol: 318; Manteca: 936; Harina: 50; Jabón

C-A 38 Department of State Papers, Benicia

- 1834 enero 25, Angeles. Antonio Maria Osio.
"Que el 21 de este mes llego una partida de hombres de Nuevo Mexico y que han introducido 1,6454 sarapes, 341 frasadadas, 171 colchas, y 4 tirutas y al tratar de cobrar la alcabala manifestaran un decreto de 830 por el cual estan libres de derecho," pp. 275-76.

C-A-19 Año 1833

- Villapando, Pp. 416-427
- P. 7 Camino al Rio Colorado. Rumaldo Pacheco, Eng.
- P. 72 Compañia de los Tulares
- P. 234: 1831 Abril 21 = San Carlos. Licenciado Rafael Gomez, Asesor—Causa por robo de caballo. En Marzo ultimo 4 gentiles de los Tulares robaron 102 caballos de la mision de la Soledad. Fueron perseguidos por gente de la mision—Se logró rescatar el robo, y la captura de uno llamado Chaguanie—otro fue, por su resistencia muerto—los otros 2 se escaparon.
- Chaguanie fue enviado al comandante de Monterrey quien mando sumariarlo, nombrando para ello al Alferez Rodrigo del Pliego este por su parte nombró al cabo de artilleria Octaviano Gutierrez tomadas las declaraciones de los testigos, y la confesion del reo, por medio de interprete que entendia su lengua-esta confesion decia unicamente que el en union de otros tres habian robado 10 caballos que el gentil muerto se llamaba Tacucho—no declaro nada de las 102 bestias de que hablaron los testigos.
El fiscal opinó que el acusado empleaba malicia en su declaración,"y considerando no de mucha necesidad el practearlos?? Careos"...
..."soy de parecer que Chaguanie sufra la pena de 4 años de presidio en el punto que el Señor

Comandante General desponga; teniendo en consideracion (p. 235) que la rancheria de Chaguanie se halla a distancia de la mision de San Miguel como 20 leguas"

Elevado el proceso al Comandante General éste lo paso al asesor en consulta=

- Opinó el Licenciado Gomez:
"Se trata de un gentil, que como los de su clase no está sujeto a las leyes penales nuestras, es necesario variar de concepto por no tener lugar nuestro derecho civil, aunque por el comun de gentes no dudo podemos repeler sus agresiones con la fuerza, aun quitandoles la vida"

Recomendó que el gentil se le pusiese en libertad, trasladandole á una de las misiones entre Monterrey y San Francisco en la que se procure instruirle no solo en las venades[verdades??] Del evangelio, sino en la paternal del gobierno con lo que se logrará que ni quede impune el reptido gentil, ne se ofendan tampoco los derechos de la humanidad.

Al pie hay esta nota: "Fugó antes de que se pusiese en libertad," pp. 108-29?

Note: p. 243, 1831 May 28, Monterey—Causa Criminal. Other Indians also set free. Some were punished and/or sentenced for six months to hard labor. Others were whipped or caned.

- 1 September 1831, San Francisco, p. 289, #57—Ignacio Martinez, habilitado. Precios de Mercancias (commercial prices):

Paño Azul Ordinario.....	22 reales por vara
Idem de grana.....	3\$ por vara
Botones.....	4\$ gruesa
Mascadas negras.....	1\$ cada uno
Hilos negros y blancos	3½\$ por libra
Unbleached manta	3r ^s por vara
Gowns	3¼\$ each
Pañitos	4r ^s each

- 1 December 1833 Monterey José Figueroa, Comandante General, p. 666
- Estado que manifiesta los articulos de proveduria, equipo, ganado, y harramienta con que cada

mision de las que se expresan 10 de Noviembre de 1833 para: 1632 pesos
Zapatos: 834 pares; Frazadas: 139; Adargas: 80; Cueras: 80; Cananas: 80; Fundas de Escopetas: 80; Monturas: 80; Caballos Mansos: 200; Mulas de Carga: 34; Vacas y vaquillas: 1690; Novillos y toros: 810; Yeguas y Crias: 200; Bueyes: 20; Puntas de Arado: 20; Hachas: 12; Palas: 12; Azadones: 12; Zapapicos: 12; Barras: 12; Azuelos: 4; Escobos: 4; Sierras: 4

Note: Candles (Velas) are not mentioned. The California missions involved in this inventory are San Antonio, Soledad, San Carlos, San Juan Bautista, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San José, San Francisco, San Rafael, San Francisco Solano.

C-A 37: Gov. Figueroa to Alcalde de Los Angeles, José Antonio Carrillo:

- 26 February 1833, Sobre medidas aque ha tomado para evitar los males que pudieran causar algunos vagos Nuevo-Mexicanos que se han recebido en los Tulares—pp. 204
- Yd. Yd.= Sobre conduccion de un reo Nuevo Mexicano, pp. 22–23
- Orden de formar causa hasta ponerla en estado de sentencia a los Nuevo-Mexicanos acusados de abigeato (cattle rustling).
- 1835: el Gobernador Figueroa al Alcalde de Los Angeles: Que esta informado que se han cometido varias robos en la mision de San Gabriel con pretexto de cortar maderas, y con el fin de evitar aquellos y que se destruyesen los montes ha ordenado se suspendan tales trabajos esperando el informe del comisionado de dicha mision para toma ulteriores medidas, pp. 231–33.
- 1836 23 Abril, Monterrey: El Gobernador Gutierrez al Alcalde de los Angeles. Sobre representacion de algunos vecinos de San Diego relativa a los males que ha causado el decreto de secularizacion de misiones y proyecto de crear una junta para tratar este asunto, etc., etc.
- Juan Bandini asks that their complaints result in the formation of a council to solve their problems

1. “hacen los indios en busca de caballado
2. “lamentando la decadencia que an sufrido las misiones
3. “atrazo de la agricultura
4. “contener los robos de los indios
5. “fomentar la agricultura y comercio
6. “arreglar (de la hacienda publica y de la administracion) la fuerza planta y pagos de la tropa encunto a la creacion de la junta general que se solicita por dicho Señor Bandini y demas Señores, no puede menos de negarse (p. 50)... Tal junta es desconocida en la ley y nadie como el supremo poder legislativo de la Repblica le puede comunicar legitimente la plenitud de autoridad que se pretende darle... los señores que suscriben esta representacion llena del mejor celo, no han calculado que el remedio que proponen debe producir males infinitamente.

Note: The matter was referred to La Exma. Diputacion [que] dara cuenta al exmo Sr. Presidente de la Republica.

- 1837, 16 Enero, San Buenaventura. El Gobernador Albarado y Srio. Cosme Peña al Ayuntamiento de Los Angeles: Sobre medidas que ha tomado el gobierno para evitar la efusion de sangre; no ha querido segregar a California de la Republica ni ha expulsado a Mexicanos como se dice, etc.

Note: This document talks about the norteamericanos and the Californio belief that they and the United States cannot be controlled in their drive to take California.

- “encunto a que los Americano se posicionen de nuestro pais, es visto que no puede darse fundamento alguno; y puesto que en clase federalistas pertenecemos al pabellon mexicano, no podria darse el caso sin que la Republica a que pertenecemos tomara una parte activa para conservar la integridad de el Territorio,” p. 60:
- 1837, February 27, Santa Barbara: Juan B. Alvarado, al Ayuntamiento de Los Angeles

sobre ofrecimiento del comandante General de fortalecer a San Diego con 100 hombres para sostener el Plan de Gobierno. He asks for orders to San Diego and Los Angeles to give supplies for 100 soldiers so that he “continuo me marcha para poner a cubierto esa frontera de cualquiera invasion enemiga por parte de los sonoreños si intentaran hostilizarnos por el rumbo del Rio Colorado,” p. 72.

Note: Some events near Los Angeles occurred to cause this march of 100 men to the Rio Colorado.

C-A 37: Governor Figueroa to Alcalde de Los Angeles, José Antonio Carrillo:

- 1834 29 Mayo, San Diego. “Ayer” is when battle took place. Agustin V. Zamorano al Ayuntamiento de Angeles. Participa el encuentro que tuvieron 25 hombres que envio de expedicion contra el Capitanillo Charaqui, etc. etc. (p. 87).
- 25 men and 50 auxiliares at Jucum, where they fought Charaqui at his encampment. At the start, Mexicans attacked encampment, which was reinforced by Charaqui who surrounded them and made them retreat, wounding 9 soldiers and 17 Indian auxiliaries. “Aunque les hicimos algunos muertos y heridos quedo el campo por los enemigos.” Now they feared that Charaqui would attack Los Angeles. So, Zamarano said he had formed a new expedition to run right at Charaqui “sobre esos inhumanos y los dejen para una vez escaramentados con su tatal esterminio.”
- The herds of the misión de San Diego had already been taken by raiders, p. 90.
- August 3, 1834: (p. 93) Auciliar al capitan Pablo de la Portilla con todos aquellos recursos que necesite para la persecución de los indios que han cometido depredaciones en San Diego (pp. 433–34).
- (p. 102) 1838 16 February, Angeles Carlos Antnio Carrillo al Alcalde de Primero—Permitir a los Nuevo-Mexicanos que llegaron recientemente

comercien en la parte del Departamento desde San Fernando para el sur, primero en ningun caso para el norte, p. 471.

- 1838 Viruela outbreak Sonoma caused by Russians and Yngleses
- Abel Stearns and the “Asta de Bandera incident.” He and his men were fined 5 pesos each, p. 116.
- Scientific expedition of D. Eugenio Duflot de Mofras, 1840 October 29? (p. 120)
- Abel Stearns, Dec 19. 1840. Abel Stearns se ocupa en hacer facturas falsas para inter calar?? Los efectos descomisados a los que no los estan.” (p. 125)
- 1841 November 5, Monterey. José Z. Fernandez al Prefecto del Segundo Distrito, Nov. 19. (p. 131)
- Remitir informes de las casas y otras fincas que hubiere en el paraje de San Bernardino, pertenecientes al establecimiento de San Babriel (pp. 606–7).
- Nov. 30, 1841: Que el gobierno ha dispuesto que el Teniente coronel Graduado (pp. 131–32) Gumesindo Flores, Comandante Militar de Santa Barbara pase con la gente y armas necesarias a darle el auxilio que pide para contener a la partida de Nuevo-Mexicanos que ha llegado y a la que esta por llegar de ladrones nombrados chaguanosos, aventurosos de todas naciones, y que ademas lo autoriza para buscar los recursos necesarios si estos no fueron suficientes.
- 27 March 1845 Los Angeles. Gobernador Pico, su srio Juan Bandini y Juan Marsh y Juan Gault contrato por el que se obliguen estos ultimos a perseguir unos indios ladrones. Large herd of cattle stolen from nearby ranches (L.A. area). (p. 141)
- 19 April 1845 Angeles. Srio Bandini al Alcalde Primero sobre creasion de una fuerza para la persecucion de indios. (p. 146)
- Terbullo Barela got horse herd April 16, 1845. See p. 189 = L. Varela set free (L. Varela y socios) (p. 149)

- Epidemia de fiebre amarilla—llamada grano de oro. Sept. 10, 1845. (p. 161)
- Traslada nota del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernacion, 10 de marzo.

C-A 37: Gov. Figueroa to Alcalde de Los Angeles, José Antonio Carrillo (1833–1834)

- 18 octubre 1845 Angeles. J. M. Covarrubias al Alcaldede Primero—sobre invasion de Yutas. El eximo S. Gils del Departamento acaba de recibir la carta siguiente: “Rancho del Chino, octubre 17 de 1845. D. Pio Pico==En este momento acabo de recibir el correo de Dn. Beniot William en que dice han llegado 4 Yutas y esos dicen que Wak (Wakara?) el Yuta ha de llegar esta noche a San Bernardino con 180 hombres armados si es asi, yo opio que nose debe demorar nada en saber el objeto de su venida; con pocos hombres nada se puede hacer—de V. Seguro Sender Julian Guillermo—plea for defense for San Bernardino against “aquellos aventurosos Yutas cuya ferocidad es conocida.” Request: “Send armed men to repel the invasion.” (p. 164)
- **1845 octubre 22 Angeles. JM Covarrubias al Alcalde Primero sobre los Yutas. El Exmo Sr. Gobernador del Departamento ha recibido la comunicaion confidencial que confio. (p. 166)**
Sr. D. Pio Pico, Gobernador de las Californias = Rancho de Chino, octubre 21 de 1845 = Acabo de llegar a este y sabiendo por el Señor Picuaun [sic?] que se espera a V. en San José esta tarde con gente destinada a San Bernardo con el objeto de ver a los Yutas que en estos dias han llegado, me parece oportuno imponer a V. de que esta mañana los deje en San Bernardino; que mañana los capitanes de ellos deben salir de alla para Los Angeles con el Señor Alcalde Don Juan Sepulveda mientras que los demas quedan en el **Agua Mansa** con la caballada de ellos. En mi pensamiento no hay temor de ellos por lo pronto—son como cuarenta hombres, tienen sus familias y traen su comercio de ellos por cuyos motivos y por lo que dijeron ellos parece que no

hay necesidad de poner su movimiento la gente por ahora: es cuando puedo decir a V. En esta mañana he (p. 167) tenido noticia que V. esta por San José; pasare por alla y no lo hago ahora por estar un poco cansado. Son las cinco y media de la tarde—Soy su mas atento seguro servicor. Antonio Maria Lugo.

Y los transcrito a V. de orden de S.E. quien al mismo tiempo me previene diga a V. como lo verifico que pareciendo escusado por ahora todo movimiento por parte de este vecindario y de la tropa para rechazar a llos Yutas, puede ese juzgado mandar devolver a sus dueños los auxilios de bestias armas y demas que hayan facilitando, dandoles las gracias a aquellos y a los individuos que se alistaran para concurrir a la defensa del Bepartamento a nombre de exmo señor gobernador. Reproduzco a VS. pp. 830–32.

- 1846 28 julio. Angeles. Pio Pico y Srio. Moreno a los Alcaldes de la Capital. (p. 179)
- Notificar a los dueños de ranchos . . . pues el pais esta invadido por los americanos. pp. 901–2.
- Bando sobre observancia del Domingo. 10 peso fine = all stores (toda clase de tienda) to be closed on Sundays. Also, on one to be at home during the hour of the Mass. (p. 186)
- Orden: Responde que los extranjeros no puedan adquirir terrenos. Julio 7, 1839. Jimeno a Tapia Monterey. (p. 190)
- 1839. Paipa from the Valle de San Felipe=Indian capitán given a passport from Sonora. Queja: Paipa “ha puesto queja contra V. por el desprecio con que ha visto el nombramiento del Señor Gobernador de Sonora y el pasaporte que el mencionado Señor Prefecto le estendio al dicho Paipa. (p. 202)
- 1840 7 enero y 8 febrero: Expedición de Nuevo-Mexicano (p. 208)
- Educacion publica= 1840 (p. 219)
- Sale of licor prohibited on Sunday and all dias festivos 1841 27 marzo, Monterey. Decreto sobre venta de licores. (p. 228)

- Carreras de caballos 1841 junio, Monterey. Dispute over bet between José Sepulveda and Teodosio Yorba. Plea for regulations to be established. (p. 236)
- Escuelas de niños, 1844 25 abril, Monterey. "Amigas" were educational programs? Daily 8AM to 11AM. (p. 260, also see pp. 261 and 264.)
- Recibo de papel timbrado April 11 (p. 271)
- Ocupacion de Monterey por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos. (p. 272)
- Celebración de la fiesta militar de Corpus Christi, 1843 14 June, Los Angeles. Micheltorena. (p. 283)

Los Angeles, Hist. 18. Honolulu SI (Sandwich Islands) Gazette, Saturday 2 December 1837, #18.

- . . . The next trouble is, that of horse stealing, on a large scale; so great is this trouble, that it has become alarming to the good people of California land well it may be termed an annoyance as they are so accustomed to riding that even the idea of being compelled to travel on foot, is quite sufficient to alarm them; but, —travel on foot, is quite sufficient to alarm them; but,—travel on foot they must if a speedy stop is not put to the robberies, that are annually made. For a number of years past, traders from New Mexico, and other quarters, have been in the practice of introducing merchandise into California, and taking, in exchange, horses and mules, which they drive into New Mexico, where they sell them to good profit. Many of these traders are honest men, but there are many, who purchase a part of their horses at a fair rate from the owner, and then set out on their pretended return, when in fact, they only retire to the interior, where pasture, and game, is abundant; they, there, pitch their tents, and with a few trinkets, can prevail on the Indians, to supply them with as many horses as they wish. At this time, there is a party of armed men, encamped but a short distance from one of the Missions; the company is said to be, from forty to fifty, in number, armed with rifles; they made a descent about the middle of this month,

on the mission San Luis obispo; they drove away between three and four hundred tame horses, a number of mules, and a large number of breeding mares; they also entered on some of the lands occupied by the Mission of St. Ynes and on farms belonging to private individuals in that vicinity. From each place they took such a number of horses as suited them. It is generally believed they have to the number of fourteen or fifteen hundred animals, and intend wintering them on the large plains, sixty or seventy mules to the north of San Luis Obispo; it being too late in the season, to drive them, on account of rains, etc. The authorities at Pueblo de Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Monterey, are about to unite their forces and endeavor to capture the party. The men of which this party is composed have been employed by Californians, to assist in the revolutions; thereby, giving them a good opportunity to arrange their plan of operations, which they are now executing.

It has been said, by many, that foreigners were the cause of this revolution, but their advice and promises of assistance, which I think is a mistake as the Californians have certainly, too great a share of good sense and knowledge of their own, to have required advice from those, who, have had the reputation of giving it; and as to the promises of assistance, in supplying their troop, if ever they were made, they were made by those who had not the means of doing it. It is true, that many foreigners were hired by the government to serve in their ranks but they, no doubt, did it, for the pay: knowing well the character of the revolution, and that there would not be much danger; although I confess there were many brave men, who, I think, did not stop to consider whether there was any danger or not; yet I do think, there were some, who gave it their serious reflection, before they ventured and came to the safe conclusion, that there would not be the slightest danger for

their safety. It must be acknowledged that,—from the commencement of the revolution, to the present time, Alvarado, (as governor,) has conducted the whole affair with prudence and good judgement; that his only aim has been the improvement of his country.

The Hon. José Antonio Carrillo is now on his return from Mexico; his term having expired, as the representative of this district, in Congress. He is a man of talent, and he will be of great service to California.

- ***SI Gazette and Journal of Commerce***: Pierce & Brewer—advertised “California soap” in 1838
- ***SI Gazette***, 8 December 1838, California, p. 3, re: Alvarado asked to step down by Juan Baptista [sic], jefe político.
- ***SI Gazette***, 18 November 1837, p. 3: California, Carlos Carrillo appointed governor of Upper and Lower California. Sara and Carolina, Griffon and Bolivar = ships that went to California and returned to Sandwich Islands.
- ***SI Gazette***, 21 October 1837, p. 3. Memoranda = HBM ship Sulphur and Schooner Starling bound for Nootka, Columbia River and California.
- WM French on **Sandwich Islands** sold Spanish cigars, buckskins, Mexican calico, California soap.
- ***SI Gazette***, Aug 6 1836 = Barque Columbia, Darby for Columbia River. Winkworth to California.
- ***SI Gazette***, 27 August 1836: Culture of Opium feature story.
- ***SI Gazette***, 1 Oct 1836, p. 2. California story re: advocates protection of foreigners by U.S. in California.

Vallejo Family Papers, 1824–1832 GB441 in Box 1.

- File 1: Valle de los Tulares, Indian horse thieves mentioned 30 May 1834, [Note: page 22 by my count. Pages are unnumbered.]
- File 2: Sonoma 3 Sept 1837. Trade begun with “establecimientos del Rio Columbia.” Also, contains “fierro” designs of brands and registrations.

- C-E 126: Cooper, John Bautista Rogers, 1792–1872. Varios libros de cuentas 1805–1851, Green, Talbot H. 1810–1889
- C-E 337 Antonio Armijo, 1804–1850. Letters from William Hinckley, 26 December 1845, requesting items belonging to Nathan Spear.

Los Angeles Hist. 18:

- An Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County, California. From the Spanish occupancy, by the Founding of the Mission San Gabriel Archangel, 8 September 1771 to 4 July 1876. Published by Louis Lewin and Co., No. 14. Spring Street, 1876. Minor Printing, Ruling and Binding House, Los Angeles, CA. To: The Literary Committee of LA Centennial Celebration—scribed by JJ Warner, Benjamin Hayes, JP Widney (Committee) Los Angeles, July 4, 1876. No new information. However, it does appear that Bancroft used some information contained therein in his works.

The Census of 1852 ff Z209/C25E13/No. 49 or Microfilm F858.C21/x/v.26.B1

Total California Population 224,435 in 1852

- Los Angeles County = 7,831 people, 12,173 horses, 1,093 mules, 48,424 cows, 65,051 beef cattle, 1,608 work oxen.
- Tulare County = population=8,575, horses=74, mules=83, cows=41, beef cattle=4, working oxen=108.
- City of San Francisco/county: County=36,151 people. City = 34,876. Horses = 2,205, mules = 577, cows = 1,342, beef cattle = 3,419, work oxen = 18,450.
- **Total of people and animals in California in 1852** = 224,435 pop. Horses = 64,773, mules = 16,578, cows = 104–339, beef cattle = 315,392, work oxen = 29,065.

See notations for listing by county in terms of numbers of people, horses, mules and oxen. ♦



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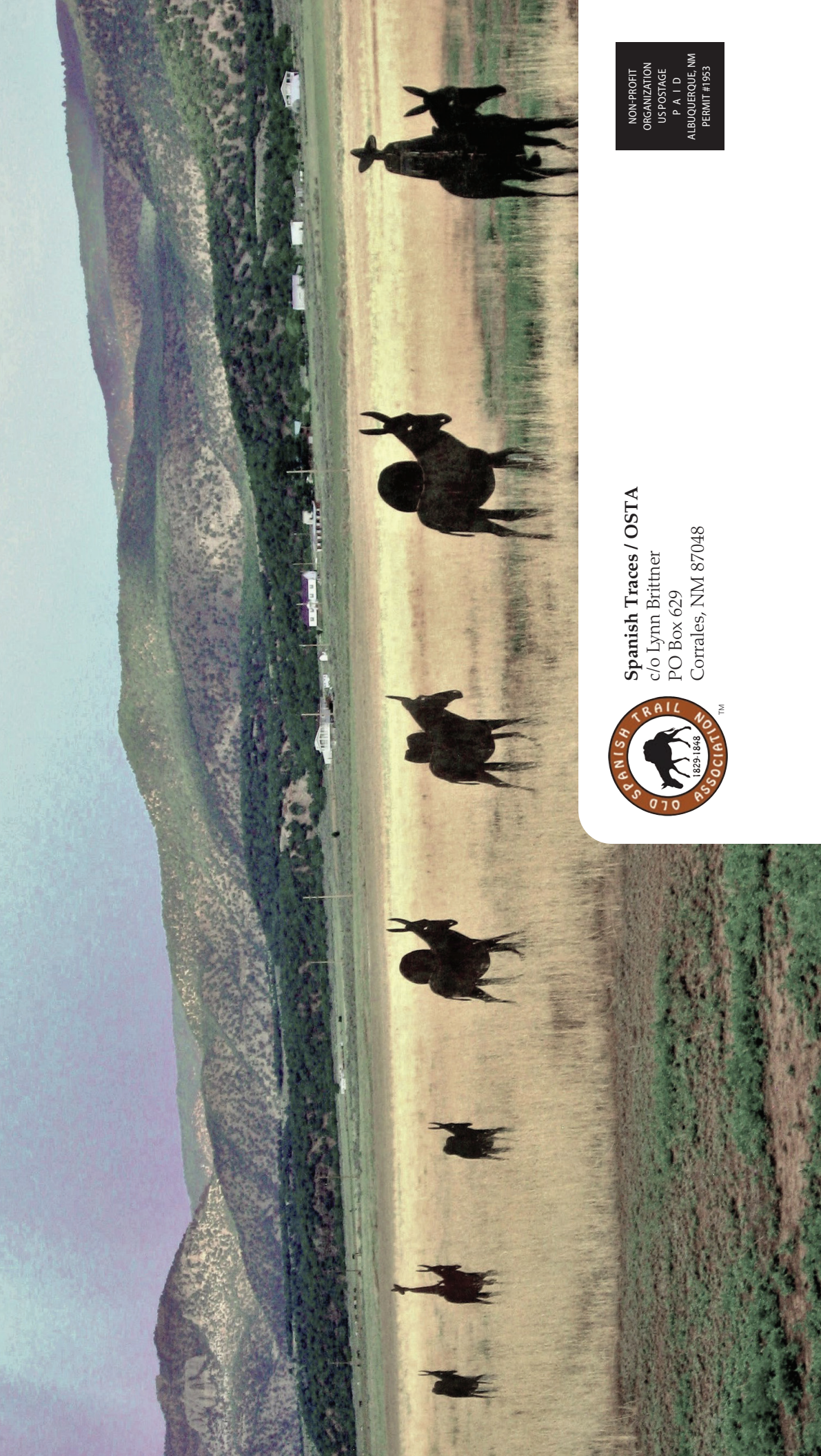
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