

SPANISH TRACES



Volume 8

Spring 2002

No. 2

Querfeld Family Receives Crampton Award

submitted by Willard Lewis



Photo by John W. Coffman

The Querfeld family, represented by Charles and Judy Querfeld, received the 2001 OSTA Crampton Award at a ceremony at the Salida del Sol Chapter meeting on February 23, 2002.

The OSTA Board of Directors had voted the award in 2001. However, the Querfelds had been unable to attend an event to receive the award until this meeting. New Mexico

OSTA Director and former Vice President Willard Lewis, assisted by Salida del Sol Chapter President Peter Mackaness, read the award certificate and also noted Judy's participation on the OSTA Ad Hoc Committee for Liaison with the National Park Service. Dale Querfeld was unable to attend, but his contributions to trail marking

continued on page 28

Books

Books

Books

In addition to having great speakers, we'll have lots of books on sale at the June conference, and at conference prices! New books by OSTA, and choice used books by the very respected dealer, Trails West. All books are related to our southwest historical interests. Also, the reprint of Hafens' classic *Old Spanish Trail* has arrived; if the supply is gone by the conference then we will take ppd. mail orders. Check out the sales tables, and of course bring money!!

Inside this Issue

Crampton Award; <i>Lewis</i>	1 & 28
Board Meeting Summary	2
President's Corner; <i>Warren</i>	3
New Colorado Director	3
NHTrail Legislation Update; <i>Lewis</i>	4
Long Valley; <i>Carpenter</i>	5
S.1946 Hearing in DC	6
Chapter Reports	7-9
Historians: Hafens; <i>Robinson</i>	10
Women & Men on OST; <i>Gough</i>	13
A Teenager on the OST; <i>Harley</i>	16
UT to CA by Wagon Train; <i>Mills</i>	20
Anasazi Land; <i>McCombs</i>	22
Dr. Chavez Honored; <i>Lewis</i>	25
Book Reviews	26-27

Summary of March 23 Board Meeting

Seven board members and four committee persons were able to attend the March 23 OSTA board of directors meeting in Las Vegas. It was another busy and fruitful meeting, and action was taken on the following key issues.

Archives of OSTA are presently retained at the Denver Public Library, Western History Department, and at this meeting detailed guidelines were approved which clarify how, what, and when materials are to be collected within OSTA. The guidelines were submitted by Carol Corbett, Nevada Director. Carol is our archives manager and is responsible for liaison with the library. All archive materials go first to Carol, who will consolidate them and then arrange for delivery to the library.

The board agreed to be the fiscal agent for anticipated grant monies that will provide for additional work on the Del Norte Sculpture by artists

Mettje Smith and Ross Martin. At the Cedar City Conference there will be a brief slide show on the project during the Saturday evening reception.

It was approved that OSTA would apply for an Affiliate Membership in the Partnership of National Trails System; full membership will not be available until the OST has gained National Historic Trail status.

Durango, Colorado, was approved as the site of the 2003 annual conference, and Doug Knudsen, Director for Colorado, will be the conference coordinator.

The detailed plan for the website upgrade was submitted by Carol Corbett who will manage the site, and was approved by the board. Lisa Spurgin is webmaster and is in the process of transferring the domain name (oldspanishtrail.org) over to the new host. Content changes will be implemented soon.

The next board meeting will be June 7 in Cedar City, Utah, in conjunction with the annual conference. ■

Visit our web site at <http://www.oldspanishtrail.org>
NEW Address – Website upgrade is underway!

All matters relating to *Spanish Traces* should be directed to the Editors:

Kenn and Lorraine Carpenter
 PO Box 7
 Marysville, WA 98270
 E-mail: knlcarp@earthlink.net
 Telephone: 360-653-5330

Spanish Traces is the official publication of the Old Spanish Trail Association, a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado. *ST* welcomes submission of letters, articles, book reviews, and OST related news. Inquire for guidelines. The next deadline is August 5, 2002.

OSTA's efforts will help preserve one of America's great long distance trade routes and increase appreciation of the West's multi-cultural heritage. We encourage you to join us!

Membership Dues:

Regular	\$15/year
Student (under 18)	\$12/year
Institutional	\$25/year
Life	\$250
Supporting	\$100+/year

Mail your check to:

OSTA Treasurer
PO Box 7
Marysville, WA 98270

Governing Board of Officers and Directors: 2001-2002

PRESIDENT:

Elizabeth von Till Warren
 PO Box 19039
 Jean, NV 89019
 702-874-1410
Mizlizzard@aol.com

VICE-PRESIDENT:

Richard Greene
 PO Box 483
 Angel Fire, NM 87710
 505-377-6342
ramverde@newmex.com

SECRETARY:

Lorraine Carpenter
 PO Box 7
 Marysville, WA 98270
 360-653-5330
knlcarp@earthlink.net

TREASURER:

Kenn Carpenter
 PO Box 7
 Marysville, WA 98270
 360-653-5330
knlcarp@earthlink.net

DIRECTORS:

Reba Wells Grandrud, Ph.D. – AZ
 2322 East Cholla Street
 Phoenix, AZ 85028
 602-992-0339
rgrandrud@cox.net

John W. Robinson – CA
 1345 Cameo Lane
 Fullerton, CA 92831
 714-528-8609
jwesleyrob@adelphia.net

Doug Knudson – CO
 0089 Fir Drive
 South Fork, CO 81154-9504
 719-873-5239
rosejems@fone.net

Willard E. Lewis, Jr. – NM
 PO Box 6073
 Santa Fe, NM 87502
 505-984-2978
willardlewisjr@msn.com

Carol Corbett – NV
 5036 N. Cimarron Rd.
 Las Vegas, NV 89149
 702-658-0725
lookout@sprintmail.com

Ronald K. Jewkes – UT
 74 Bryner Street
 Helper, UT 84526-1025
 435-472-0719
wdload@afnetinc.com

President's Corner

by Liz Warren

Spring greetings from the Mojave Desert in April, sometimes carpeted with flowers at this season, and other times, like this year, offering only its most barren appearance. Rains were few last fall, and even more sparse last winter. Spanish Trail caravans would find the desert very dry, with flowers few and far between. Only the deep-rooted shrubs will bloom this year.

In spite of the bleak appearance of the landscape, the Old Spanish Trail Association is thriving, with new leaves on its branches, and even some blossoms beginning to form. If we all put our energies together, surely a good harvest will result: National Historic Trail status for the OST and a vigorous Association to match! We're finishing the year since our conference in Redlands with a fine annual meeting scheduled in southern Utah, new meeting ground for OSTA but long a rendezvous point for Spanish Trail caravans. OSTA has made new friends in Cedar City whose strength and energy infuse the Association with new vitality. Steve Heath, our conference coordinator, opened many doors for us, in addition to securing the participation of historian Wayne Hinton, Special Collections Librarian Janet Seegmiller, and history student Caleb Palfreyman. We hope this first contact will be rewarding for them as well, and that they will continue to be interested in the trail and the Association.

OSTA welcomes to the Board Doug

Knudson of Colorado, a volunteer whose presence has already made a difference for OSTA. Ann Deegan, who was so instrumental in making the Redlands conference an outstanding event, is the nominee for California Director. We look forward to having her expertise at the service of OSTA. However, extremely important in the immediate future is that we find two people to replace the incomparable Carpenter duo as secretary and treasurer. The Carpenters have agreed to stay on until we find a pair of candidates to fill these two slots, but that situation cannot carry on indefinitely. Please – volunteer to serve OSTA and help carry on the work of the organization. The Carpenters have labored above and beyond the call of duty to bring OSTA into compliance on every bookkeeping and records management detail. Whoever steps into these positions now inherits a finely tuned operation that will make conducting OSTA's business a relative breeze. Call now and pledge your time to keep OSTA on the road to success.

Our conference schedule includes the important annual meeting on Saturday afternoon, which I urge everyone to attend. You'll be updated on the state of the Association, and be asked to make some decisions about the direction of OSTA in the next twelve months. We'll cap the day with a trail social at Iron Mission State Park, chowing down on plenty of dutch oven-cooked chicken and fixins. This will be an evening to remember, topped off with artist Mettje Swift's slide presentation, a chance for all of us to

learn her vision of the Del Norte sculptures and the important trail history they commemorate. Sunday's trail tours are the icing on the cake for OSTA's rendezvous in 2002.

Hope to see your wagon in the caravan! ■

Director Appointed for Colorado

We are pleased to present to the members a new Director for Colorado, Doug Knudson. Doug was appointed in January by the board to fill the vacant director position, his term will run to June 2003, and he will be eligible for election to the subsequent full three-year term.

Doug lives in South Fork, Colorado, and has been a member of OSTA since 2001. He has a PhD in forest economics, was a professor of forestry at Purdue, a forestry research advisor in the USA and overseas, and is fluent in Portuguese and Spanish. He has worked as a consultant with agencies here and abroad on national parks and wilderness planning projects, and has a continuing interest in the outdoors and historical preservation. He has also written extensively in his field. Doug attended the March 23 board meeting and is already involved in several projects, including the Del Norte Sculpture Project and the planning for the 2003 annual conference. We welcome Doug on board! ■



NHT Designation Update to Members

prepared by Willard Lewis

The National Park Service (NPS) completed a study indicating that the Old Spanish Trail met the criteria for inclusion in the system of National Historic Trails (NHT) last summer. The Office of Management and Budget cleared the NPS feasibility study for Department of the Interior transmission to Congress in February. Senator Campbell of Colorado was poised to introduce legislation to effect the trail designation, and that legislation, S.1946, was introduced February 14. Campbell was the prime sponsor and Senators Allard of Colorado, and Bingaman and Domenici of New Mexico were co-sponsors. The bill was referred to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee for consideration.

The effective work done by the Grand Junction Chapter group, led by Jack and Katherine Nelson, to mobilize Senator Campbell and other members of the Colorado Congressional delegation in support of trail designation should be recognized and applauded.

Senator Campbell sought fast-track action on the legislation, and was able to secure an early National Parks Subcommittee hearing for S.1946. That hearing was conducted on March 7, 2002. Several Coloradans and New Mexicans were invited to testify. However the only non-federal invited testifier able to attend was Shane Henry, Assistant Director, Colorado Department of

Natural Resources, who supported the bill on behalf of the Governor and State of Colorado. Janet Green, New Mexico Secretary of Tourism, sent a letter of support on behalf of the State of New Mexico. Robert Youker, an OSTA member from Bethesda, Maryland, attended as OSTA observer, and was able to transmit to Senate Committee staff a package of materials compiled by OSTA President Liz Warren, including copies of the Colorado and Nevada legislative memorials/resolutions supporting trail designation.

Youker indicated that Senator Campbell felt that the bill would clear the Senate Committee with no difficulty, but with some amendments. The Nelsons have received much the same message from Campbell's staff.

It now appears that amendments and final Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee action will not occur until after Congress returns from its Easter/Spring recess (this report was prepared during the recess). When the Senate returns, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee will be preoccupied with completing action on the Omnibus Energy Policy package, and will probably not take up S.1946 again until that work is completed.

As introduced, the S.1946 provides for administration of the trail by the National Park Service. The Department of the Interior desires amendment to designate the department as the administering agency. This would allow it to choose an administering agency (or

joint agencies). The two likely agencies within the department would be the NPS and the Bureau of Land Management. At its March 23 board meeting, the board of directors of OSTA indicated a preference for maintaining the original bill language, making NPS the administering agency. This position has been communicated to Senator Bingaman as Committee Chair, and to Senator Campbell as prime sponsor.

The OSTA Ad Hoc Committee for National Park Service Liaison has maintained continuing dialogue with staff of the Santa Fe Long Distance Trails Office of NPS, but the focus of the Committee's activity has changed substantially during the past three months. The Ad Hoc Committee is now interacting with Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee staff, and the Nelsons maintain communication links with Senator Campbell.

OSTA urges that individual members communicate their views on National Historic Trail designation for the Old Spanish Trail to your Senators and Representatives. You can follow the progress of S. 1946 by accessing the Congressional system on the Internet through thomas.loc.gov. Simply enter S.1946 in the dialogue box and search. Icons will appear to allow you to ascertain the current status of the bill.

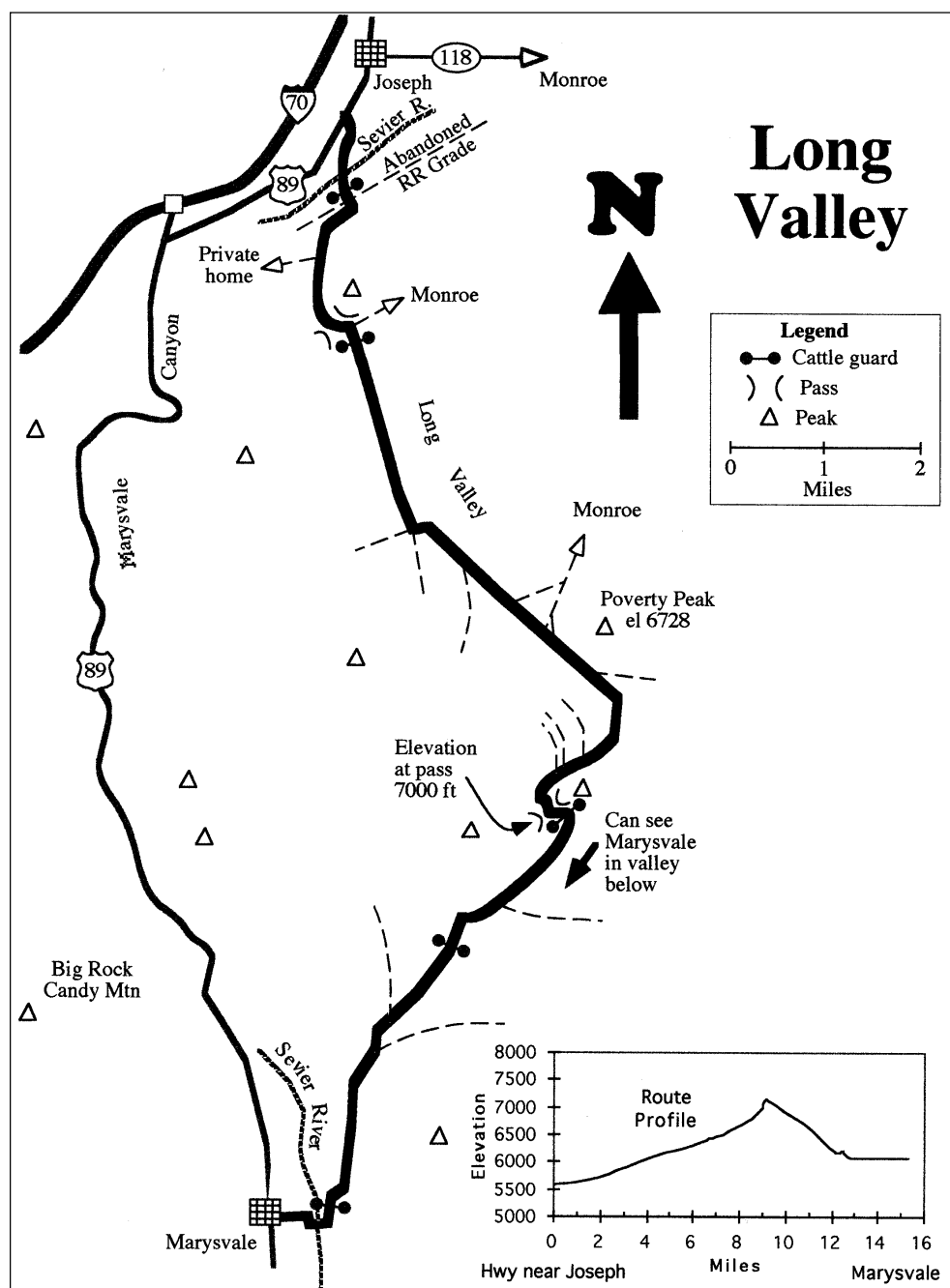
OSTA will continue to press for passage of S.1946 during this session of the Congress and will keep the membership advised of progress toward this goal. ■

Conference Side Trip to Long Valley – the OST bypass of Marysvale Canyon

by Kenn and Lorraine Carpenter

In southwest Utah there is a portion of the Old Spanish Trail between Richfield and Marysvale that is not paved and is somewhat off the beaten path. Crampton and Madsen describe the OST here as leaving the Sevier River in a detour to the east around the narrow and rocky Marysvale Canyon, crossing a divide a thousand feet above the river, and then descending to the vicinity of Marysvale (Crampton and Madsen, *In Search of the Spanish Trail*, 1994, p65). They also remark that they drove the dirt road and found it open with few obstacles to passage. We do this route on our OST bicycle treks, and find it to be a delightful part of the trip. Since it is dirt and at times a modestly rocky road, as well as being obscure as to its whereabouts, then perhaps not many modern day OST travelers have been over it even by car. So, we thought we would share with you the route details. The 15.3 mile road is mostly well bladed, much of it is single lane, there are numerous junctioning roads, there is a 12% grade both sides of the crest for about a half mile each side, and the traffic is minimal (usually zero). There are sharp blind turns near the wooded crest, so at least be alert. One advantage of traveling by bicycle is that we usually hear the traffic long before we see it; not so in a car.

Fourteen miles south of Richfield on US-89 and UT-120 is the crossroads town of Joseph. At 0.8 miles south of Joseph the dirt road leaves the



Sevier Valley and winds up the broad and gently sloped Long Valley, ascends a short narrow canyon at the top, and then descends to the Sevier River at the upper end of Marysvale Canyon. The town of Marysvale is visible most of the way down. Enjoy

the route, and enjoy the views. Say hello to Jerry and Martha Baker at the three-table Prospector Cafe. Also look for the oval OST marker in front of the old Marysvale stone school building (has been converted to a store). ■

March 7, 2002
DESIGNATION OF THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL AND ITS NORTHERN BRANCH
AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL
S.1946

Hearing before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee on National Parks
Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell

Testimony of Shane Henry, Colorado Department of Natural Resources
Assistant Director

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you and the Subcommittee on National Parks for the opportunity to testify in support of the designation of the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch as a national Historic Trail. I especially commend Senator Campbell for the tireless leadership he has provided on this effort. Senator Campbell's diligence, patience, and proven commitment to making this designation a reality is certainly worth noting. I would also like to thank his colleagues, Senator Allard and Congressman McInnis, and former Senator Hank Brown for the strong interest and effective support they have given to this issue. On behalf of Governor Bill Owens and the Department of Natural Resources I offer Colorado's enthusiastic support for S.1946, a bill to designate the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch as a National Historic Trail.

The State of Colorado recognizes the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch as an important part of our State's rich and eventful history. For centuries this well traveled trading route from Santa Fe to Los Angeles provided abundant regional commerce from the earliest

of times. From the Utes, Navajos and Spanish explorers to New Mexican traders, French-Canadian trappers and American Settlers, the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch played a significant role in all cultures that occupied the diverse West.

Whether reading through journals of some of the most notable explorers who traveled this route – such as Fathers Dominguez and Escalante, Kit Carson and Lt. George Brewerton – or studying a historic map that shows the hundreds of communities and settlements this trail once served, there is no doubt as to the historical place this trail has in Colorado history. Designation of the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch as a National Historic Trail would grant this historic trading route the official recognition it so richly deserves.

The Colorado Department of Natural Resources has been an avid supporter of this effort going back to 1993, when our State Parks Board passed a resolution supporting historic trail designation of the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch. The Colorado Department

of Natural Resources and Colorado State Parks have followed with interest the National Park Service's feasibility study and analysis. We have also supported the efforts of the Old Spanish Trail Association and the ad-hoc committee of volunteers in Grand Junction, whose remarkable determination is largely responsible for why we are all here today.

To reaffirm its support, Colorado State Parks on September 22, 2000, unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the historical value of the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch, and asked for National Historic Trail designation by the Congress. I have included a copy of this resolution to be entered into the hearing record as part of this testimony.

The State of Colorado's support for the designation is especially noteworthy today. As we speak, Governor Owens is announcing a proclamation designating 2002 as the Year of Trails in Colorado, as a way to celebrate the recreational and historic values that our amazing network of trails offers to Colorado citizens and visitors. I can tell you,

the prospect of adding the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch to the list of National Historic Trails in the same year Colorado is gearing up its promotion of state trails is exciting to Governor Owens and the State of Colorado. Colorado recognizes the numerous educational benefits and opportunities for historic interpretation that this designation would provide the citizens of Colorado. Perhaps just as important is the national perspective this designation would give to state and local educational programs for use in schools as they fill in the large “gap” in the National Historic Trails map of the United States.

For all these reasons, Mr. Chairman, the State of Colorado is proud to lend its support to this important designation effort. Designation of the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch has the support of Governor Owens, the Colorado General Assembly, the Department of Natural Resources and Colorado State Parks, CLUB 20, Mesa County, the City of Grand Junction, and many other communities along the trail in western Colorado. We hope this committee and ultimately Congress as a whole will support this locally driven, multi-state initiative and move with all deliberate speed to bring about its designation this year.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important matter. ■



Chapter Reports

North Branch Chapter

With the OST sitting on the verge of acceptance into a prestigious group of nationwide trails, the subject deserves a little background information for those who may not have knowledge of what has gone on before.

Longtime OSTA members, Grand Junction, Colorado residents Judge Jim Robb and Geologist Bill Chenoweth deserve full credit for having the knowledge, perseverance and doggedness to stick to an idea until it comes to fruition. As early as the fall and winter of 1991 contact was made with Congressional offices in Washington seeking information on early trails and wagon routes through western Colorado. The initial hope was to generate enough federal interest to authorize a Congressional study of the North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail. What started out as a query concerning information on a wagon road used to haul supplies to an Indian outpost near Cochetopa Pass, located in West Central Colorado, turned into a full court press to have national historic trail recognition given to a then little-known route. A small group in Grand Junction had, from the beginning, the concept of working through legislative channels to achieve this goal.

There must be a willingness to work together and keep everyone informed in order to achieve specific goals. Over the years, it slowly became apparent that there was and

is an interest in recognizing not only local trails but national routes as well. Through dissemination of information with resulting public support, local interest spread throughout the state. This led to a Colorado legislative resolution in support of the Old Spanish Trail as early as 1993. This interest eventually spread to Washington, DC, where legislation was passed to fund a National Park Service feasibility study, which culminated successfully in the summer of 2001.

Through the efforts of Senatorial and Congressional offices from states through which the OST passes, a successful hearing before the National Parks Subcommittee of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources was held in March 2002. While we all know that the “mills of the gods grind slowly,” it is hopeful that a celebration for the fifteenth National Historic Trail is in the foreseeable future.

To all those who have spent countless hours and unlimited effort over the many years, thanks, and take heart – the job is just starting.

Jack Nelson, President
Grand Junction, Colorado ■
>>>>

.....
● Chapter Contacts ●
● Listed on ●
● Page 19 ●
.....

Chapter Reports

continued

Workman Chapter – UK

The Annual General Meeting of the William Workman Chapter OSTA was held 14 April 2002 at the Tufton Arms Hotel, Appleby-in-Westmorland, Cumbria, ENGLAND, and was preceded by a board of directors meeting. Apologies for not attending had been received from Gary and Jennifer McIntosh, who at this time are in Las Vegas, Nevada. New member Nick Swinscoe was welcomed to the meeting, and minutes of last year's AGM were read and confirmed.

Bill Ramsay, President, sent a note apologizing for his absence due to his wife's health. He also commented on his and David Fallowfield's trip autoing the OST last August and the wonderful welcome they received by OSTA members, and he encourages others of our English members to do similar trips. With election time here, he wrote he would be happy to continue as Chapter President should members wish to support him.

David Fallowfield, Secretary, reported he was now keeping in touch regularly with the U.S. officers by email, particularly the Secretary and Treasurer, Lorraine and Kenn Carpenter who helped him with instructions on downloading Adobe's free Acrobat Reader program from the internet. Now we are able to receive any documents by email and can read them. Together with Bill Ramsay he also had very much enjoyed their August 2001 trip to the

U.S. when they had visited sections of the South & North Branch of the OST. The video he had made has been circulating to members. The visit had received a good report in the last edition of *Spanish Traces*. He now has an index (received by email) of all issues of that publication and members can make use of it. He concurred with President's comments re making contact with U.S. members as being rewarding; for example the Carpenters went to a lot of trouble giving advice & supplying maps. During the year we published two newsletters. He said the Chapter was not large but was "ticking-over" and kept involved with the OSTA issues, and he felt that this was appreciated by the U.S. officers.

Election of chapter officers was held: Bill Ramsay re-elected President. David Fallowfield re-elected Secretary/Treasurer.

Board of Directors, three members in addition to President & Secretary, appointed as follows: Bruce Alderson (Appleby). Donald Harrison (Appleby). Alva Fallowfield (Penrith).

Chapter members voted on the slate of OSTA national officers. No amendments made to the published slate. Vote tally will be emailed to the U.S. The secretary drew attention to the National Conference packet for Cedar City, 7–9 June 2002; no members able to attend. There being no further business the meeting closed at 2:35pm.

David Fallowfield, Secretary
Penrith, Cumbria, England ■

Las Vegas Chapter

Organization-wise the Nevada Chapter has not been active, but peripherally we are engaged in some interesting—and important—Old Spanish Trail activities. In August 2001, three sections of the Trail that crossed southern Nevada were placed on the Register of National Historic Places. This was a positive step forward and the Nevada Chapter takes great pride in our efforts to make this happen. However, the preservation of one Trail segment still concerns the Nevada Chapter, and this is the three-mile trace through Cottonwood Valley. Although this segment is within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (RRCNCA), and will be protected from development, the increasing recreation needs of the expanding southern Nevada population places pristine parts of the Trail in danger.

Members of the Chapter have been working very closely with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) personnel to try to insure that both BLM and the public are aware of the fragility of this segment. Twice a year we give a three-hour lecture to Red Rock volunteers and docents on the history of the OST and the necessity for preserving it for posterity. These points are driven home by an interpretive walking tour that illustrates the complexities and fragility of the Trail and the need for preserving this heritage of early America. This program has been so successful that volunteers and docents from the Spring Mountain Ranch State Park have asked for a similar program.

Within this same geographic framework, the Clark County Commission has requested federal help in developing a park adjacent to the RRCNCA that will protect other segments of the OST from development. Tentatively the name of this proposed park is The Blue Diamond Natural Recreation Area. Planning has progressed to the point where grant money has been applied for to mark the OST and provide interpretive displays.

Interestingly, BLM kept control of a large segment of land in one of the most densely developed areas in SW Las Vegas. This undeveloped tract is unique because it contains a well-defined, easily accessible segment of the Old Spanish Trail that was later used as the Mormon Road. Originally, this vacant tract was made available to the Clark County School District for a school. Now it is questionable whether the school district will use the property and Nick Saines, past president of the Chapter, has proposed that it be used for a park dedicated to the Old Spanish Trail. Nick has diligently applied himself to the task of making this idea come to pass. He needs the support of all Nevada Chapter members as well as the national OSTA.

The Nevada Chapter is delighted that Dr. Ann Deegan has accepted the nomination for California Director on the OSTA board of directors. If elected, we look forward to her rejuvenating the southern California Chapter so we can plan some joint meetings of the Nevada and California Chapters.

Harold A. Steiner, President
Las Vegas, Nevada ■

Salida del Sol Chapter

The Salida del Sol Chapter continues its informative program series in 2002. Our first program of the New Year was a "light roast" of Dr. Tom Chavez, outgoing director of the Palace of the Governors State History Museum. Tom, a Salida del Sol Chapter member, will shortly join the National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque as its director.

At the February 23 meeting, a program entitled "Tom Chavez (Now), Albert Toomes (Then) and the Old Spanish Trail," was built around a 1978 article in *The Pacific Historian* by Chavez. The article recounts the emigration over the Old Spanish Trail of Albert Toomes with the Rowland-Workman party, and Toomes subsequent life in California. Dr. Dorothy Parker, Dr. Charles Querfeld, Chapter President Peter Mackaness and I paid tribute to Chavez for his work as a historian, and his continuing support of the Old Spanish Trail. The Chapter presented several volumes of OST materials to the Palace History Library in Tom's honor.

Also honored at the same meeting was the Querfeld family, who had been awarded the Crampton Award by OSTA last year. The award certificate and a beautiful, turned wooden bowl designed and crafted by OSTA Treasurer, Kenn Carpenter, were presented (story pages 1 & 28).

On March 16, (after the writing of this report, but before publication of the Traces issue) the chapter joins the End of the Trail Chapter of the

Santa Fe Trail Association and the Palace of the Governors Docents in our annual joint meeting. This year, Skip Miller, an independent historian from Taos (and former director of the Taos Museums) will speak on "Trade, the Trails, and Old Bent's Fort." Anticipating a big crowd, the meeting will be held at St. Francis Auditorium in downtown Santa Fe.

Dr. Frances Levine, Dean of Arts and Sciences at Santa Fe Community College, will speak on April 27 on the importance of genizaro communities to OST and New Mexico history.

National Park Service Historian Aaron Mahr-Yanez will complete the Spring program series on May 18 with a program on the impact of the Mexican War on OST.

At least two Spring/Summer field trips are anticipated for chapter members before the Fall program series begins. The annual business meeting of the chapter will follow the May 18 program.

If you will be in our area at the time of any of these events, please contact me at 505-984-2978, or willardlewisjr@msn.com for details. You are cordially invited to participate with us.

Prepared by Willard Lewis
OSTA Director for New Mexico
Santa Fe, New Mexico ■



Know Your Historians –

Ann and Leroy Hafen

by John Robinson

Leroy and Ann Hafen stand high in the front rank of outstanding historians of Western America. For almost half a century this husband and wife team worked, both individually and together, to produce some forty books and countless journal articles on the rich heritage of the West. They complemented each other in perfect fashion. Leroy was the professional historian whose scholarship was meticulous, thorough, and impeccable. Ann, a poet and storyteller, added a soft, human touch to their joint undertakings.

Leroy R. Hafen was born in the Mormon frontier settlement of Bunkerville, Nevada, along the banks of the Virgin River, on December 8, 1893. He grew up in the close-knit community, attending a one-room adobe schoolhouse and working hard at his chores, which included herding cattle, tending the vineyards, and harvesting alfalfa. Showing promise as a student, he was sent to Branch Normal School in Cedar City, Utah, then to St. George Stake Academy (now Dixie College) to complete his high school education. Here he met the love of this life, Annie Woodbury.

Ann Woodbury was born in Salt Lake City on May 31, 1893, but grew up on a farm near St. George,



Printed with permission of Arthur H. Clark Co.

Ann and Leroy Hafen

*on the occasion of their
50th wedding anniversary, 1965*

Utah. She also was an excellent student and was sent to St. George Stake Academy in Cedar City to complete her schooling. When Ann and Leroy met they knew, almost at once, that their lives would be intertwined. They were married in 1915 while Leroy was a student at Brigham Young University, pursuing a degree in history.

Western history was Leroy Hafen's passion and life-long profession. Upon graduation from BYU in 1916, Leroy and Ann, now with their first child, moved back to Bunkerville and to Leroy's first job as an

educator, teaching history at the new high school at a salary of \$1200 a year. He spent summers studying at the University of Utah, where in 1919 he earned a masters degree in history.

In 1920, Leroy Hafen made a momentous decision that was to change him from a run-of-the-mill high school history teacher into one of the premier historians of the West. He resigned from his teaching job at Bunkerville High School and moved to Berkeley, California with his wife and young son. Here he entered the doctorate program of the University of California under the tutorage of Herbert Eugene Bolton, originator of the "Spanish Borderlands" field of

research. Under Bolton's masterful guidance, Hafen underwent four years of intense study, wrote his dissertation on the Overland Mail, 1849-1869, and was awarded his doctorate in history in 1924.

Hafen, now with "Dr." before his name, was immediately appointed State Historian of Colorado, a position he would hold for thirty years. His beginning salary was \$2,500 per year, a good sum for that era. As State Historian, he also served as director of the Colorado Historical Society and editor of *Colorado Magazine*. His literary output, often with the help of Ann,

was prodigious. Among his slew of books written while he was State Historian were the three-volume *History of Colorado* (1927); *Colorado: The History of a Western Commonwealth* (1933); *Colorado: A Story of the State and Its People* (1943); and the two-volume *Colorado and Its People* (1948). He began a long and fruitful association with the Arthur H. Clark Company, perhaps the most prestigious publisher of books on Western history, with the publication of *The Overland Mail, 1849-1869*, his doctoral dissertation, in 1926. Other outstanding volumes he produced during this period were *Broken Hand: The Life of Thomas Fitzpatrick* (1931); *Fort Laramie and the Pageant of the West* (1938); and, with C. C. Rister, *Western America* (1941, revised 1950), a college textbook. Hafen also edited several other books, including three on the Colorado gold rush, and authored more than fifty articles for *Colorado Magazine*.

Ann Hafen, meanwhile, besides aiding her husband with some of his books, was writing poetry and campfire tales. She was the founder and first editor of *Timberlines: Colorado Poetry Fellowship Magazine* (1938-1941).

In the late 1940s, Leroy and Ann Hafen spent part of their summer vacations traveling historic Western trails, which had become Leroy's main field of interest. In 1950, Leroy was awarded a fellowship grant for study at the Henry E. Huntington Library in San Marino, California. The Hafens moved from their Denver home to a rental unit in

Pasadena in late 1950. While working at the Huntington, Leroy was asked by the Arthur H. Clark Company to edit their proposed twelve to fifteen-volume *Far West and Rockies* series. Hafen agreed, and a contract to edit the series was signed in June 1951.

The first volume in the *Far West and Rockies* series, authored by Leroy and Ann Hafen, was *Old Spanish Trail: Santa Fe to Los Angeles*, published in 1954. Leroy had long held an interest in the Old Spanish Trail, which passed through his home town of Bunkerville, Nevada. He had done some research on the old trade route in previous years, and had discovered and edited Armijo's diary for the *Huntington Library Quarterly* in 1947. Now, in 1951, he began intense research on the trail, not only at the Huntington but also at the Bancroft Library in Berkeley, the California State Library, and other research institutions. As a disciple of Herbert E. Bolton, Hafen followed his mentor's dictum that one could not successfully write the history of an exploration or a trail without personally retracing the route, mile by mile. Leroy and Ann spent much of the summer of 1951 following the historic pathway from Los Angeles to Santa Fe.

Leroy and Ann Hafen's Old Spanish Trail received high praise from reviewers, not only for the Hafens' impeccable scholarship, but also because it was the first book-length study of a trail long ignored by historians. Later that same year (1954) the second volume of the *Far West and Rockies* series appeared, *Journals of Forty-Niners, Salt Lake*

to Los Angeles, edited by Leroy Hafen. The Salt Lake-Los Angeles, or Mormon, Trail closely paralleled the Old Spanish Trail much of the way, but, contrary to popular belief, was not the same. (The Old Spanish Trail was a pack route, unsuitable for wagons in many places. The Salt Lake-Los Angeles Trail, almost from its beginning in 1848, was a wagon road and avoided the rough segments of the trail from Santa Fe.)

Succeeding volumes of the *Far West and Rockies* series followed in rapid order, and the fifteen-volume set was completed in 1961. Thirteen of the volumes were edited by Leroy Hafen; two were written in their entirety by Leroy and Ann: the *Old Spanish Trail* and *Handcarts to Zion: The Story of a Unique Western Migrations*, published in 1960 as Volume XII of the series and based upon Leroy's 1919 masters thesis at the University of Utah.

Leroy Hafen retired after thirty years as Colorado State Historian in 1954 and accepted a part-time professorship at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. This allowed the Hafens more time to pursue their life-long passions for travel, research, and writing.

The *Far West and Rockies* series quickly sold out. In 1962 the Arthur H. Clark Company proposed that Leroy Hafen edit another series on some aspect of Western history. Hafen suggested a four- to six-volume set on the fur trade and mountain men, with brief biographical sketches of each known trapper to be written by specialists in the field. Clark enthusiastically

accepted Hafen's plan, and the contract was signed in September of that year.

The first volume of *Mountain Men and the Fur Trade in the Far West*, with Hafen's history of the fur trade, was published in 1965. One or two volumes appeared each year until the series, stretched to ten volumes, was completed in 1972.

The *Far West and Rockies* series, followed by *Mountain Men and the Fur Trade* series, placed Leroy Hafen right at the top of his profession, on par with such distinguished Western historians as Frederick Jackson Turner, Herbert Eugene Bolton, Walter Prescott Webb, Dale Morgan, and Ray Allen Billington. Hafen was honored by many historical organizations, including an honorary life membership in the Western Historical Association and awards from the Colorado and Utah Historical Societies, for his outstanding contributions to Western history. Ann, too, received honors. In 1969, she was named Poet Laureate by the World Poetry Congress meeting in Manila.

The Hafens' last book together was a labor of love. *The Joyous Journey*

of Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen appeared in 1973. In it, the devoted couple told of their joyous life together, their families and friendships, and their many travels. One gets the distinct impression from reading *Joyous Journey* that both Leroy and Ann considered their prodigious research and writing as a genuine pleasure rather than a chore.

Sadly, Ann Hafen died before she could see *Joyous Journey* in print. She passed away after a long bout with cancer on December 13, 1970. In keeping with Ann's wish, Leroy married her sister, Mary Woodbury Adams.

Leroy Hafen passed from this life at the home he and Mary shared in Palm Desert, California on March 8, 1985. He was 91.

The Hafens' many books remain as everlasting monuments to their distinguished scholarship. Although all of them, in their original hard-cover, are long out of print and difficult to find outside of libraries, several of the Hafens' most sought-after books have been reprinted in inexpensive soft-cover. *Old Spanish Trail* was reprinted by the University of Nebraska Press in 1993 at 5-1/4" x 8", and now in 2002 it is again

available as an identical reprint, but only on-demand, and is slightly larger at 5-1/2" x 8-1/2" due only to wider margins. *Journal of the Forty-Niners, Salt Lake to Los Angeles* was reissued by the University of Nebraska Press in 1998. Selections from the *Mountain Men and the Fur Trade* series have appeared in three soft-covers: *Mountain Men and Fur Traders of the Far West* (1982) and *Trappers of the Far West* (1983), both by the University of Nebraska Press, and *Fur Trappers of the Far Southwest* (1997), Utah State University Press. In hard-cover, *French Fur Traders and Voyageurs in the American West*, a selection of twenty-five biographical sketches taken from Hafen's original work, was published by the Arthur H. Clark Company in 1995. And the Arthur H. Clark Company is currently reprinting the entire ten-volume *Mountain Men and the Fur Trade* series on a subscription basis. Five volumes have appeared so far.

Read more about the Hafens in their autobiography, *Joyous Journey*, published in 1973, and in *Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography*, Arthur H. Clark Co., 1988, a four-volume encyclopedia which is a goldmine of information on prominent Westerners, past and present. ■

Conference Tour



On Antelope Road looking east to Iron Springs . . . ON THE OST and west to Newcastle

Women and Men on the Old Spanish Trail

by Peter Gough

Perhaps the most conspicuous omission from traditional histories of the West has been the failure to analyze, or sometimes even acknowledge, the role of women. Though some have expressed a contempt for what has become known as the “New Western History,” historian Peggy Pascoe is correct in her assessment that “everything written about women in the West must be part of the New Western History, . . . because the Old Western History paid little or no attention to women.”¹ Contemporary historiography reveals a belated about-face; women’s history has flourished in recent years. Though the Old Spanish Trail witnessed primarily male traders during the Mexican Period, by the mid-nineteenth century many of the caravans included women and families.

Historian John Faragher’s extensive study, *Women and Men on the Overland Trail*, details gender and domestic relations of emigrants traveling the Platte and Humboldt River Trails; certainly many of his insights would be equally applicable to travel on the Old Spanish Trail. The unique quality of emigration along this often-treacherous “southern route” from Salt Lake City certainly warrants separate attention. In order to understand the family dynamics depicted in the primary accounts of life on the Old Spanish Trail, it is necessary, as Faragher writes, to acknowledge “the

circumstances of male dominance and . . . subordination of wives”² which so pervaded the mid-nineteenth century social structure. This patriarchy is certainly evident in a journal entitled “Diary Kept by Mrs. Rousseau, Wife of Dr. J. A. Rousseau, While in the Party Enroute from Salt Lake City to San Bernardino in 1864,” the account of a woman truly without a name of her own. Despite her keen intelligence and capabilities, Mrs. Rousseau continually submits to the status of her husband as the center of authority, referring to him deferentially as “the doctor.” While “historians must understand these pressures . . . to conform,” Faragher continues, “they cannot allow themselves such gullibility” as to accept these diary accounts as “cultural reflections of the emigrants’ natural selves.”³

Certainly, the journals suggest a male hierarchy, as well as a strictly defined division of labor. Most diaries written by men tend to de-emphasize the work of women, whose role is often equated with that of children. Hans Hoth, a German overlander who traversed the Old Spanish Trail in 1856, noted that his caravan “consisted of 68 persons, 21 wagons and 260 oxen. Women and children distributed among the wagons, and the men who were in good health had to work.”⁴ Closer analysis, however, reveals the strength and resiliency of women against the often extreme hardships

of travel. Benjamin Hayes describes a family in his caravan along the Trail:

For 4 weeks . . . Mr. Gruel’s family [was] without bread or salt, or anything to eat except the cattle that could not work. They suffered a good deal from cold. His wife walked – did not ride 10 miles on the trip – say about 800 miles.⁵

Another overlander, David Cheeseman, describes the actions of women in his caravan while driving an ox team from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles in the late summer of 1850. The following occurred west of present Las Vegas in the Mojave Desert region:

It was now nearly mid-day and the sun intolerably hot. In journeying along the route it was nothing unusual for the girls to travel ahead of the team for miles then sit down and await the arrival of the team and so repeat. The slow movement of the cattle made it very tiresome to keep up with the team. The women also traveled on some five miles and awaited our arrival.⁶

Several diaries also recount the struggles of women giving birth while traveling the Old Spanish Trail. Mr. Shearer wrote while camped near the Virgin River on November 15, 1849, “Mrs. Isbell became the mother of a son.”⁷ And in an 1849 entry, Thomas Morris described what certainly must have been a particularly harrowing delivery:

December 6. Near the Santa Clara. Winter in earnest. All our

potatoes froze. Our cattle, in trying to enjoy warmth, have gone into the fire. Many have injured their feet A woman gave birth to a child in one of the rear trains this coldest of nights. The north wind blows very cold . . . with scarcely nothing to eat.⁸

Women also assumed much of the responsibility upon tragedy of death, preparing the deceased for a simple funeral. In a wrenching account of a journey along the Old Spanish Trail in 1865, Ruth Shackleford wrote of the death of her seven-year-old daughter, Mary, after an illness of several days: "She died about 12 o'clock without a struggle," wrote Mrs. Shackleford. The young girl was "made . . . a right nice coffin, lined inside. She was dressed in solid green merino, a white collar and gloves, black belt and net. They said she looked very natural." Mary was buried beside the trail, despite the fact that her mother could not "bear the thought of leaving her here where there was no other grave."⁹ Ruth Shackleford would witness the death of three other children in her party before arriving in San Bernardino on November 5, 1865.

Despite the monumental contributions of women overlanders along the Old Spanish Trail, the prevailing patriarchy is reflected in most diary accounts. The journals, however, reflect a number of instances of female resistance to this continuing subordination. One example involved a single woman who was a member of the party led by German Hans Hoth. In early October of 1856, the caravan had reached Cedar City, southwestern

Utah, and it was here that Hoth decided to rid the wagon train of what he viewed as a dissident element. Wrote Hoth:

From Salt Lake City to this place we had an American woman in our party who was often the cause of quarreling, as she was not well behaved. Here it was decided to put her and her effects off, as this was the last town where this could be done. The local authorities were not satisfied with this arrangement. Notwithstanding, we carried out our intentions and drove along.¹⁰

In another instance, the usually optimistic Mrs. Rousseau wrote of her dislike for Nicholas Earp, the leader of her caravan. In an entry of November 24, 1864, Mrs. Rousseau recorded:

This evening Mr. Earp . . . commenced about all the children. Used very profane language and swore if the children's parents did not whip or correct their children he would whip every last one of them. He still shows every day what kind of man he is.¹¹

Several other women in the party agreed with Mrs. Rousseau, but their discontent stopped short of solidarity. When her dissatisfaction with Mr. Earp intensified, some of the women ostracized Mrs. Rousseau, who was badly crippled by rheumatism. Once becoming stranded and requiring assistance, Mrs. Rousseau wrote:

At last they got here and although they knew I could hardly walk on smooth ground and this is very rocky, yet none

of the women came near me to ask how I got along, but passed by as if I had done something amiss.¹²

As Faragher observes, since the sexes "performed different work and shared different experiences,"¹³ their diary accounts also tended to be dissimilar. Of the Old Spanish Trail diaries, men rarely mentioned domestic situations, instead often writing about the functional nature of the journey. Women often provided insight into family relations and children and often gave more vivid portrayals of domestic life. Mrs. Rousseau, for example, conveyed a deep empathy for the hardships of her husband, children, and other in the caravan. On Tuesday, December 6, she wrote in her diary as the party reached the Mojave Desert region:

My poor little children have walked most of the way. And how desolate we feel. We had to let the poor little boys go back with Mack and the horses to Bitter Springs where there may be some grass that may save the poor things [horses] from starving to death. What bitter tears I have shed to think of our condition.¹³

Another emigrant, twenty-year-old Sarah Pratt, who left Jackson County, Michigan in 1852, described this same section of the Old Spanish Trail as "very rocky, the worst we had. One could hardly think they could be worse."¹⁴

Yet, despite the often-unimaginable hardships endured during 19th century travels over the Old Spanish

Trail, the women's journals often express appreciation for the beauty and joy of nature and family. Ruth Shackleford writes that:

The children are running up and down the road hallowing and playing. The girls are gathering flowers to make bouquets for the boys. Mrs. Mays is sitting under a big tree writing her father The girls are washing their faces and combing their hair. Ann is nursing her baby. I am sitting on the wagon tongue with Frankie. . . . After we got through washing we got supper and then sat around the fire and had a sing.¹⁵

Later, Mrs. Shackleford writes poignantly of her impressions of the Mountain Meadows, just several weeks before the tragic illness and death of her small daughter Mary:

After dinner, Ann, Mary, Mrs. Kerry and I took a walk up on the mountains; Frank was up there getting wood. We went up about 200 feet high and looked down on the tall trees in the valley. Mary and I started up to a tree on the top of one but the wind blew so hard we could not climb. I never expected to see such sights in my life. We got wood to last some time¹⁶

The role of women during the 19th century westward movement along the Old Spanish Trail and other pioneer trails was extremely important, and merits significant recognition in Western histories.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

¹ Pascoe, Peggy, "Western Women at

the Cultural Crossroads," in *Trails: Toward a New Western History*, ed. Patricia Nelson Limerick, Clyde A. Milner II, and Charles E. Rankin (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1991), 40.

² Faragher, John Mack, *Women and Men on the Overland Trail* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1979), 3.

³ Faragher, 3.

⁴ Hoth, Hans Peter Emanuel, "Diary of Journey from Schlesig to S.L.C. via New Orleans and St. Louis, Life in Utah; Journey, 1856, to California; Stay in San Bernardino and Removal to Los Angeles," unpublished diary, 1853-1857, trans. Peter Gulbrandsen, H. H. Bancroft Collection, Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley, 7 July 1854.

⁵ Hayes, Benjamin Ignatius, "Notes on Overland Journeys of the Gruwell family, H. Stickney and Mr. Shearer, 1849." Unpublished diary, H. H. Bancroft Collection, Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley.

⁶ Cheeseman, David W., "By Ox Team from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, 1850," *Annual Publications, Historical Society of Southern California* 14 (1930): 297

⁷ Quoted in Hayes, "Notes on Overland Journeys."

⁸ Morris, Thomas, unpublished diary, 1849, Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, UT.

⁹ Shackleford, Ruth, "To California

by the Mormon Trail, 1865," in *Covered Wagon Women: Diaries and Letters from the Western Trails, 1840-1890*, ed. Kenneth L. Holmes (Spokane, WA: Arthur H. Clark Company, 1990), 150.

¹⁰ Hoth, October 1856.

¹¹ Rousseau, Mrs. J. A., "Diary Kept by Mrs. Rousseau, Wife of Dr. J. A. Rousseau, While in the Party Enroute from Salt Lake to San Bernardino in 1864," *San Bernardino Museum Quarterly* 6 (Winter 1958): 9.

¹² Rousseau, 13.

¹³ Faragher, 1.

¹⁴ Pratt, Sarah, "The Jottings of Sarah Pratt, 1852," unpublished diary, 1852, California State Library, Sacramento.

¹⁵ Shackleford, 153.

¹⁶ Shackleford, 156. ■



A Teenager on the Old Spanish Trail

Pablo Velarde, 1827 – 1922

by R. Bruce Harley

The colonizing expedition over the Old Spanish Trail in 1842 from Abiquiu, NM to the future Agua Mansa, CA had at least a dozen children in the group, ranging in age from 1 to 15. The oldest one was Pablo Velarde. Because his parents, Francisco Baltazar Velarde (1806 – ca. 1849) and Maria Susan Roybal (1808 – 1868), were not ready to travel in the late summer of 1842, the couple's two oldest sons, Pablo and Quirino (age 12) participated in the trek by accompanying the Juan Jose Jaramillo family and their five children. The two Velarde youngsters lived with that family until 1844 when their own parents and five siblings accompanied the third and last Agua Mansa colonizing expedition in that year.¹

Pablo Velarde was born in Abiquiu, NM on June 29, 1827, and he died almost a century later.² He told his account of the trip over the OST to members of the San Bernardino Pioneer Society in 1922, about nine months before his death. On January 15 of that year, John Brown, Jr. and two other members called on the venerable patriarch “to confirm some historical information for the society’s file.”³ Pablo told of his trip by horseback over the trail to Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino, of building the farming community only to see most of it washed away in the great floods of 1862 and 1867, and of the leading personalities he had known: Lorenzo Trujillo, Cornelius Jensen, Isaac Slover, Chief Juan Antonio of

the Cahuilla Indian Tribe, and others.⁴

Pablo was about 17 years of age in the mid-1840s and was already participating in adult activities, especially after the arrival of his own family at Politana, followed by the colony’s move downstream of the Santa Ana River to Agua Mansa located on land given to the colonists by the terms of the Bandini Donation.⁵ In that same Pioneer Society interview in 1922, Pablo stated:⁶

I remember the great feast and barbecue our good friend James Waters gave us at Politana in the year 1844. He invited all the New Mexican colonists, all the owners of ranches and the old chief of the Cahuilla Mission Indians, the big president, Juan Antonio, who came with his interpreters and body guard and all together enjoyed a council, smoked the pipe of peace, and established a lasting peace and friendship resolved by such a union to resist any assaults that might be made by the hostile Piutes of the North

It was just as well from Pablo’s viewpoint that at least some degree of peace existed with his Indian neighbors. The most exciting experience of his long career in San Bernardino Valley was told in a letter written in Spanish, dated 1846, in which the writer, then living in Mexico, thanked Pablo for saving his life from an Indian band near the

future city limits of Colton. Velarde and the writer, Manuez, were driving home in a *carreta* from the Beaumont area when they encountered a group of about 50 Indians who were foreign to the neighborhood. The writer praised Pablo by noting: “You were very brave in driving up to that chief when I wanted to flee. When you gave him your knife I thought he would surely kill us and that you were crazy for giving it to him, but this act and your brave appearance saved our lives.”⁷

By 1850, Pablo was still living at home; he and Quirino were listed as “laborers” in that year’s federal census, presumably working to support their mother and six siblings, the last two of whom were born at Agua Mansa. The head of the family, Baltazar, had meanwhile died in 1849.⁸

Pablo was larger than most of the Hispanic settlers. Full grown, he was 5’10” in height, had a dark complexion with brown eyes and black hair.⁹ He was no doubt handsome and would not remain a bachelor much longer. On May 12, 1852, Pablo married Maria de la Luz Jaramillo, age 14, at Mission San Gabriel and set up his own household next to his mother’s farm.¹⁰ The bride was the daughter of Jose and Josefa Jaramillo who had cared for Pablo and his brother on the trek over the OST a decade previously and had provided a home for them until the remainder of the Velarde family arrived two years later.

For several years, Pablo and Lucy did not have any offspring. However,

once the first child appeared, a total of at least eight offspring were born over a period of two decades, 1857 to 1876.¹¹ Four were still living at the time of Pablo's death in 1922.

By the time of his marriage, Pablo had developed a skill as a mason. It was he who laid the adobe tiles for the community's first San Salvador Church in 1852. When that structure on the La Placita side of the Santa Ana River collapsed from underlying quicksand, he repeated the feat the next year when the site was changed to the Agua Mansa side of the river (near today's Colton).

It can be surmised that Pablo helped on the family farm, at least until his mother remarried in 1854. On occasion he took jobs as a day laborer such as when the opportunity arose to lay masonry. It can be deduced that he seemed to prosper. Although he is not listed on the 1862 tax assessment roll, later on that same year he purchased 50 acres.¹² This additional land enabled him to expand from subsistence crop-farming to animal husbandry and to build a larger home east of the core settlement on Agua Mansa Road. By May 24, 1871, he had registered a cattle brand.¹³ He also became engaged in sheep raising as he expanded his landholding.¹⁴ The addition of sheep to his animal-husbandry activities was due to the influence of his neighbor and friend, Peter Peters, an immigrant from Scandinavia. Anglo relatives of Peters had introduced the Spanish Morino breed of sheep into the valley. It was quickly determined that this breed as well as the English Cotswold were well adapted to

Southern California climatic conditions.¹⁵

These changes and acquisitions were reflected in the Assessor's Record. For 1873-1874, Pablo was assessed for the additional 50 acres, improvements thereon, one "very old" wagon, a carriage, harness, saddle, four Spanish horses, one "mixed cow, six hogs, and furniture." His 800 "common sheep" were assessed at \$1,000, which reflected the value of this sort of farming over crop raising. The following year's record shows the same personal property, but the extent of real property had considerably increased. Taxed for the first time was the family rancho of another 50 acres and lands owned by his wife on Rancho Jurupa.¹⁶

The gradual increase in the Velarde family landholding over a 15-year period necessitated providing irrigation water to acreage not previously covered by an established system. Three existing ditches, the Agua Mansa, San Salvador and Jaramillo, dated from earlier times. Started in 1875 was the Velarde-Salazar Ditch to irrigate bottomland along the edge of the Santa Ana River.¹⁷

By the mid-1870s then, Pablo was becoming a well-known citizen in the community with his various farming activities. Other honors also came his way.

The San Salvador School, which had been started in 1844 immediately after the original pioneers' move from the Lugo Ranch to the Bandini Donation, became a county school

district in 1863. Peter Peters persuaded Pablo in 1876 to serve on the board. From then on the position of clerk or trustee became almost a family matter for both men. Much of the time from 1876 to 1903 either one or both usually served. After that, members of the second generation served most of the years until 1922.¹⁸

Having shown his ability to work for the community's good, it was not long before Pablo was tapped for a second position of trust. After the closure of Agua Mansa's San Salvador Church in 1878 due to declining membership, decision was needed on the fate of the community cemetery. Finally, in 1889, the pastor of St. Bernardine's Church sold the mission's ten acres of land and in 1893 deeded the title of the cemetery to Peter Peters, Pablo Velarde and another member of the school board. For three generations, descendants of the original trustees administered the cemetery until it was made a branch of the San Bernardino County Museum in 1968.¹⁹

Pablo's activities and pioneer background led to membership in San Bernardino's Pioneer Society. In 1913, when he was past 85 years of age, he participated in a dedication ceremony. On May 18 of that year he assisted with the dedication of the Stoddard-Waite Monument in Cajon Pass, which marked the Salt Lake Trail at the mouth of Crowder Canyon, 20 miles northwest of San Bernardino. Sheldon Stoddard was named president of the day and Pablo Velarde as vice president. Both men spoke of pioneer

recollections in crossing mountains and deserts by that trail – Stoddard in 1849 and Pablo in 1842.²⁰

Lucy Jaramillo Belarde died in 1905 at home. Pablo moved to Colton for the remainder of his life. The house was in the same neighborhood as the Peters' retirement home; both homes were close to the location of the successor San Salvador Church, dating from 1893.²¹

Pablo passed his 95th birthday in June 1922, and his death occurred the following October 10th. The funeral mass was conducted by Rev. Estibane Ecay, the longtime parish pastor after 1914 who presided over a number of funerals of Agua Mansa pioneers. Pablo was buried in the last row of the 1855 Agua Mansa Cemetery.²²

One of Pablo's obituaries claimed that he had 17 children with four surviving, but census and sacramental records show only eight names with four still living in 1922. The write-up also claimed that he had amassed "much land and thousands of head of cattle" during his heyday. It further states that "During the years his lands and his cattle has disappeared." The figures of 4,000 acres and 40,000 are grossly inflated; he had about 400 acres (as did his neighbor Peter Peters) and perhaps raised and sold about 4,000 cattle over the years as well as annually raising several hundred sheep.²³

Whatever the statistics, it can be noted that a teenager on the OST in 1842 had come a long way during a lengthy life. He was the last of the original pioneers to leave the Agua

Mansa scene.

Endnotes

¹ R. Bruce Harley, "The Agua Mansa History Trail," San Bernardino County Museum Association *Quarterly*, Vol. 43, No. 3 (Summer 1996), pp. 42-43. Cited hereafter as SBCMA *Quarterly*.

² "Many Attend funeral Today (of Pablo Belarde)," *Colton Courier* (Colton, CA), Oct. 11, 1992, p.1. The obituary states that he was born in Spain on June 29, 1826, but this cannot be accurate; his gravestone says 1827–1922. He lived so long that his descendants were not really sure of his early life – an obituary in another newspaper (cited later) had a different write-up. The historian, Hubert Bancroft, did not list many Agua Mansans as significant pioneers in his voluminous history of California but did mention Baltavar Velarde from Spain as an important personage in 1846 along with Lorenzo Trujillo–Bancroft, *History of California* (Boston, 1887), Vol. V, p. 761. Possibly a reason for Velarde's being designated as a prominent citizen was his heroic actions in the Battle of Chino during the U.S.-Mexican War of 1846–1848. (Pablo is not mentioned as being involved in this fracas.) – George W. and Helen F. Beattie, *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century* (Oakland, CA, 1951), pp. 73-74.

³ The leader of the group was the son of John Brown, Sr., a mountain man, fur trapper and trader who had migrated to San Bernardino in 1851 with the Mormon trek from Salt

Lake City of that year – John Brown, Jr. and James Boyd, *History of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties*, (Los Angeles, 1922), Vol. II, *passim*.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 680.

⁵ Juan Bandini, a prominent ranchero in San Diego County, was gradually disposing of his *Rancho Jurupa* property in the mid-1840s.

⁶ Brown and Boyd, *op. cit.*, p. 680. James Waters became a lawyer in the future Mormon colony of San Bernardino.

⁷ "Many Attend Funeral," as cited in fn. 1. The 1846 letter was in the possession of the Velarde family and shown to the reporter working on the 1922 obituary.

⁸ Maurice H. and Marco R. Newmark, *Census of the City and County of Los Angeles, California for the Year of 1860* (Los Angeles, 1929), p. 100.

⁹ The San Bernardino County "Great Register of Voters" for 1866-1880 contains a physical description of all voters.

¹⁰ "Book of Marriages," Mission San Gabriel. The entry lists Pablo as age 22, but he was 25 or so at the time of the wedding. In 1854, his mother married a widower, Jose Gil Velenzuela who was a recent immigrant from Mexico — "Book of Marriages," San Salvador de Jurupa Parish, Agua Mansa/La Placita.

¹¹ "Book of Baptisms," San Salvador Parish. Originals of these sacramental records are located at

St. Bernardine's Church in San Bernardino after 1867.

¹² "Deeds," San Bernardino County, Book E, p. 460.

¹³ Gerald A. Smith, *Cattle Brands of San Bernardino County*, (San Bernardino, CA, 1974), p. 156.

¹⁴ "Deed Book, 1873," not paginated.

¹⁵ Arthur Kearney, *San Bernardino County: Its Resources and Climate* (San Bernardino, CA 1874), p. 54.

¹⁶ "Assessor's Record" for 1873-1874 and 1874-1875.

¹⁷ Tom Patterson, *A Colony for California* (Riverside, CA, 1971), pp. 304-305.

¹⁸ Bernard S. Rest, "A Century of Education in the San Salvador School District," *SBCMA Quarterly*, Vol. XVI, no. 2 (Winter 1963), pp. 59-60, 132.

¹⁹ "Agua Mansa Cemetery" in Arda Haenszel, "Tour of Selected Historical Sites in San Bernardino County," *SBCMA Quarterly*, Vol. XVI, No. 1 (Fall 1988), pp. 2-3.

²⁰ "Monuments to Pioneers is Dedicated: Shaft in Cajon Pass at Trail Junction Unveiled with Ceremony," *The Sun* (San Bernardino, CA), May 19, 1913, p. 6. By the 1890s, Pablo's surname was spelled as Belarde.

²¹ The name of the new church was changed from Our Lady of the Rosary back to San Salvador in 1912 when the mission chapel was upgraded to a full parish – see the

author's "Agua Mansa's San Salvador Church," City of San Bernardino Historical Society *Odyssey*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan-Apr. 1997), pp. 11-13.

²² "Colton Man is Summoned at Age of Ninety (Five)," *The Sun*, Oct. 11, 1922, p. 9; Alfred and Ruth Rubidoux, "Agua Mansa Cemetery (Tombstone List)," Nov. 1, 1968.

²³ "Colton Man is Summoned . . ."; Mary Lewis, "Velarde Genealogy," 1988. ■

The OST West of Enoch



Finding the route

Photo by KnL Carpenter

West of Cedar City, the OST route from Enoch to the Iron Springs site is very difficult to follow due to fencing. After crossing a large ditch, this cow path is the key to going south from the the corner of 4000N and 4500W, to 3600N and 4500W.

Chapter Contacts

North Branch Chapter

Jack Nelson–Pres.
2276 Windwood Court
Grand Junction, CO 81503
970-241-8143

Las Vegas Chapter

Hal Steiner–Pres.
P.O. Box 12354
Las Vegas, NV 89112-0354
702-458-1723
hsteiner@anv.net

Saguache County Chapter

Doug Knudson
0089 Fir Drive
South Fork, CO 81154-9504
719-873-5239
rosejems@fone.net

Southern California Chapter

Nick Cataldo
6804 N Ventura Court
San Bernardino, CA 92407
909-887-0567
yankeenut@excite.com

Salida del Sol Chapter

Peter Mackaness–Pres.
P.O. Box AA
Valdez, NM 87580
505-776-1831

William Workman Chapter – UK

William Ramsay–Pres.
83A Urswick Rd
Ulverston
Cumbria, LA 12 9LJ England
david.fallowfield@btinternet.co

Then go west on ATV trails for 1.8 miles to a fence corner, and south 0.6 miles to a corner. Here you can look east and see what must be the OST route across the fields. At this corner, now wobble westerly for 1.0 miles to a paved road. On the paved road it is 3.1 miles left to U-56, or go right 3.7 miles to dirt Antelope Road, passing through Iron Springs along the way. See page 12 for photos of Antelope Road. KnL. ■

Utah to California by Wagon Train

by Marilyn Mills, Chairman

Heritage Trails Celebration, September 8 – October 27, 2001

It is hard to understand if you have never been on one, how traveling on a wagon train can change your life. I joined my first wagon train September 8, 2001. The experience was awesome.

Our trek was organized for the Heritage Trails Celebration, which honored the San Bernardino pioneers who became the first colonists to settle in Southern California after statehood one hundred and fifty years ago – a milestone in California history.

They were a group of Mormon and African American pioneers who, under the direction of Brigham Young, established a way station between the Cajon Pass and San Pedro Harbor. Ten Jewish merchants also joined the San Bernardino Valley colony, and together they formed an ideal community working for the good of the whole.

Jefferson Hunt, Mormon Battalion veteran and trail guide for the San Bernardino Pioneers, and freighters familiar with the southern route, established alternate routes to the Spanish Trail. These trails between Utah and Southern California became known as the Mormon Corridor.

We followed the trails as closely as BLM, Indian tribes and the railroad would let us come. Our trek was in some aspects harder than that of the pioneers, the greatest difficulty being to get permits for every inch of ground we crossed!

The second great difficulty was the daily of moving our “steel city”. After a day’s journey (14 to 29 miles), we shuttled by van back to our last camp to move the support vehicles forward. Our 3,000-gallon water truck came on the trail with us. Flat tires were a constant problem – a uniquely modern experience.

Our wagon train made history as we reenacted history. We became the first group in modern times to travel by wagon train from Utah to Southern California, over 600 miles.

We left Spanish Fork going south and then west to Mountain Meadows, Utah, sometimes traveling on the Spanish Trail, paralleling it or just seeing it off in the distance. The scenery was ruggedly beautiful. We then followed the Mormon Trail through the Moapa Indian Reservation in the Nevada desert to Las Vegas. Moving out of the city to Spring Mountain Ranch, we picked up the Spanish Trail, which was barely passable. We climbed over the Potosi Mountains to Sandy Valley on freighting roads.

There is something that few have experienced on the trails through Nevada except us and the pioneers – the hottest Nevada September in ninety years – around 103 degrees daily! After traveling in the cooling Utah weather, dipping to the 40’s, every man, woman and beast suffered.

At Stump Springs strong winds blew the sand. The hardest travel days were now upon us as we neared the edge of Death Valley. Our seasoned teamsters, who had traveled on other long treks, soon agreed with historians; this was the most arduous wagon road of all.

The dry desert heat caused the wagon wheels to loosen. Nightly they were soaked in the water troughs. Several needed constant repairs. The horses and mules found the constant up-hill pulls in deep sand difficult.

We cheered as we crossed the California border at Stump Springs and headed to Emigrant Pass on the Old Spanish Trail Highway. From a distance the pass looked daunting. There was concern our animal’s hoofs would slip on the steep asphalt incline. But with help of the Shoshone Road Department, we made our ascent without incident. It was a treat for our walkers and horseback riders to take the historical dirt trail. At the top they could see the ruts of the Spanish Trail fade off into the distance on the valley floor.

At the end of that day, we put on our swimsuits, yes, swimsuits, and cooled off in the waters of the historical Resting Springs now gathered in a swimming pool!

We then traveled through Tecopa to Talc Mine and then Sperry Wash. The wash was in a narrow canyon full of boulders and deep sand. Several times we stopped to shovel sand to cover the rocks so the wagon wheels could move over them. Dumont Dunes was that night’s camp. >>>



At Silver Lake the US Army Mounted Color Guard began our escort across Fort Irwin – a history-making day. The terrorist attacks on our country had occurred the first week of our trek. Crossing the base was uncertain, but we were finally cleared. We visited the famous Bitter Springs that Jefferson Hunt had so aptly named. At night we listened to Army tanks practicing maneuvers nearby our camp on Red Pass Lake in preparation for combat.

As we left Fort Irwin, we reentered civilization. Our camps at Calico, Barstow, Victorville and Hesperia provided visits with schools and families.

The day we descended the Cajon Pass was clear and beautiful. We could view Interstate 15 winding its way through the Pass as we traveled the dirt trails. The steep downward trails were most dangerous. Mormon Rocks camp was our last before our entrance into Glen Helen Park, October 25. It was bitter sweet.

Our time together was coming to a close. Our constant companionships, the harsh climate and trails, the sore

feet and blisters, rising at 5 am and retiring by the light of the moon, were now coming to an end. We found ourselves reflecting on the journey. Had it changed our lives as others had warned?

Traveling over six hundred miles bound us in a most unique way. Daily at 6:30 am we listened to the history of that day's trail. At the close of each difficult day we pondered the pioneers' fortitude. Could we have survived on our own? We became grateful for water, food, the shade of a wagon and rest.

Yes, this wagon train has changed our lives. We have traveled the Old Spanish and Mormon Trails in modern day. We have come to understand in some small way what the early padres and pioneers

Photos printed with permission of Heritage Trails Association:
1. Ascending to Emigrant Pass.
2. Jo Godshall at the reins.
3. Military color guard on Ft. Irwin.
4. Journal time at end of day.

experienced. We have added a dimension to our lives that few understand. We have accomplished something very difficult and found inner strength. We have made history and will strive to preserve it. We have seen the past and the past will shape our future. ■

Anasazi Land

by Lou McCombs, No. 6 in a series

In 1911, Arizona historian Charlotte Hall described the Arizona/Utah borderlands as “the great tangle of plateaus and valleys, cliff-walled canyons and vast and fantastically eroded mountain ranges which include southeastern Utah and make up a wonderland unsurpassed upon earth.” This still wild and beautiful land is where the ancient people we know as the Anasazi made their home, and the Old Spanish Trail travels along the eastern edge of it trying wherever possible to stay on the high plains to avoid the precipitous canyons.

Overlaying that ancient mosaic are many small towns that now tie the region together in a web of past and present. Today, there is a thriving tourist industry to accommodate the over two million people who come here each year to visit the “great tangled canyons” where the Anasazi once lived – and the folks who have replaced them. Hopefully when the OST attains National Historic Trail status, many of the tourists will realize that they are also visiting mule trail country and learn of its contribution to Manifest Destiny.

In the last article of our tour we stopped at Monticello. About 13 miles northeast of Monticello is where the roadless South Canyon ascends up from East Canyon to the high sage plain. From the head of South Canyon the OST continued southeasterly toward Paiute Spring near Ucolo, Utah. Today a combination of graded dirt roads and paved

highways parallel the old Trail all the way to Dulce, New Mexico. Many towns along the way such as Dove Creek, Dolores, Mancos, Durango, Ignacio and Arboles, Colorado are located on or near prehistoric Indian sites. Past Arboles, a series of graded dirt roads follow up the San Juan and Navajo Rivers past the defunct D&RG railroad towns of Carracas, Pagosa Junction and Juanita to Dulce, now on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation.

To continue our tour from Montecello, say a little prayer and take US 666 toward Dove Creek, CO. In 6 miles turn left onto CR 308. This graded gravel road passes a local KOA and Buffalo Ranch, then becomes CR 335/North Old Highway Road. Along CR 335 you’ll pass Paiute Knoll, and in Ucolo, Paiute Spring. On one trip, I met a guy who had grown up in Ucolo. Together, we looked out over the cultivated plains to the east while he reminisced about the Spanish Trail/Old Dolores-Monticello Stage Road. He pointed out the route as he understood it, and talked about an old way station he and his friends often played in. It was, he said, constructed of native rock and cement but demolished long ago to make room for farmland.

Dove Creek is at about mile 30. There’s a small campground and a motel. I like to stop here because it’s known as the Pinto Bean capital of the world. American farmers now cultivate huge tracts of land producing the same beans introduced more than a thousand years ago and grown on small plots by the Anasazi. Today, besides the

beans, winter wheat, sunflowers and alfalfa are the primary crops.

At mile 56, just past Yellow Jacket, where significant prehistoric Indian ruins have been excavated and studied, turn left onto SR 184 toward Dolores. Just before Dolores is the Anasazi Heritage Center. This world class museum is operated by the BLM and features videos, artifacts and hands-on exhibits.

Dolores is located on the river named Rio de Nuestra Senora de los Dolores (River of our Lady of Sorrows) by the Escalante explorers in 1776 and now called the Dolores River. The town has the feel of the old west. I once saw four cow punchers herding about two hundred cattle right down Main Street, often stopping traffic in both directions. There’s a neat visitor center housed in the refurbished Denver & Rio Grande railroad station. The Galloping Goose, a “rail car,” used to haul timber and passengers on narrow gauge track to and from a nearby lumber mill now under the water of McPhee Reservoir is on display. Cortez is 9 miles south. During the summer, that city sponsors free expositions of Native American culture and archeological programs featuring local specialists. There are also bike shops, plenty of places to eat, camping and a Wal-Mart.

To get out of Dolores, return to the intersection of state highways 184 and 185 and turn left onto the Dominguez-Escalante Highway 184 toward Mancos. The route takes you through gently rolling pine and aspen covered hills. Mancos, at the

junction of US 160 and SR 184, was a center for Anasazi Culture. Historically, the town was first settled in 1873 after gold and silver was discovered in the nearby La Plata Mountains. When the claims played out, cattlemen and farmers took over. Today, tourism is one of the main economies, and a local visitor center explains it all.

Before continuing on the Trail (east on US 160) take a side tour to Mesa Verde National Park. It's about a 21-mile round trip. Mesa Verde gained notoriety in the 1880's when the Weatherill brothers, local ranchers, followed up on rumors of old dwellings they had heard about from early trappers and found Cliff Palace on the rugged mesa. The first tourist guides, they soon began leading groups into the area. Mesa Verde became a National Park in 1906 and a World Heritage Site in 1984. The cliff dwellings are truly amazing, perched as they are in nearly inaccessible alcoves high in sheer sandstone cliffs. While there, Morefield campground is a good place to stay. It has all services, including access to tours of the park

led by knowledgeable guides.

Return to Mancos and begin a long, steady uphill to a pass at 8100 feet that separates the Mancos Valley from Cherry Creek, Thompson Park and Target Tree Campground. The CG gets its name from several nearby trees that bear the scars of arrows and bullets left by Indians, mountain men and settlers who used them for target practice. The trees and interpretive plaques are worth a look.

At the junction with SR 140 (mile 125.5) turn right and follow the La Plata River through Hesperus. In a little less than 2 miles, bear left onto CR 125 up a short but steep hill. The road turns to gravel, then 4 more miles down to the intersection with paved Wildcat Canyon Road. Turn right on Wildcat for 2 miles, then left onto graveled Ridge Basin Road. The basin's gentle grade and wide, lush meadows were ideal for the mule and horse herds of the New Mexican traders on the Trail. Another 8 miles through Ridge Basin takes you to the junction with US 160/550. Ridge Basin Road

enters the Animas River valley 1.5 miles south of Durango and about 2.5 miles north of the river crossing first recorded in 1765 by Juan Maria Antonio de Rivera. Rivera named the river El Rio de las Animas Perdidas (River of lost

Souls). However, the pass used by the current road is not the one used by the caravans. That pass can be viewed from the edge of a large, closed meadow where the road makes a bend north to skirt the closed area.

Durango, at mile 143, was established in 1875 after a major gold rush began in the San Juan Mountains. Town growth spurted when the D&RG railroad reached it in 1880. Plan on a couple of days soaking up the town sights. A must-do is a ride on the Durango and Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad, an all day trip on a steam engine driven train through the spectacular Animas River Canyon to the historic mining town of Silverton way up in the San Juan Mountains. Other things to see include two National Historic Districts, the Animas Museum, an authentic turn-of-the-century schoolhouse with exhibits on local history and archeology, and the BLM visitor center in Animas City Park on the way into town.

Continuing on the Trail, head south on US 160/550 for about 4 miles to where the highways split. Bear left onto US 160 up through Wilson Gulch. On the left, against the ridge, are traces of the old wagon road. The river ford was just west of the mouth of Wilson Gulch. At the junction with SR 172, turn right toward Ignacio, headquarters for the Southern Ute Indian Reservation. On your way into town, stop off at the Ute Cultural Center and Museum. Artifacts and exhibits depict the rich cultural history of the tribe (9:00am-6:00pm weekdays/10:00am-3:00pm Sundays.) It's fortuitously located



Photo by Lou McCombs

Mesa Verde

right next to the Ute Mountain Casino. Gambling and lodging—Oh boy! Turn left onto SR 151 at the junction with SR 172, and continue across the gently rolling plain through Tiffany, Allison and Arboles on the way to the turn to Navajo Lake State Park. There are small stores in each town, all of which were on the D&RG railroad.

Navajo Lake State Park, at about mile 185, is a nice place to visit and great place to camp. There are shaded, grassy campsites set on a bluff overlooking the lake, and a cafe, a visitor center with displays covering both the cultural and natural history of the area, a self-guided nature trail and a Dominguez-Escalante monument.

Onward to Dulce, NM. Note: there are no services between Arboles and Dulce. Return to SR 151, and turn right. The highway follows the west bank of the Piedra River for a little over 3 miles to the junction with graveled CR 500, signed Pagosa Junction and San Juan River Access. This road follows the north bank of the San Juan River, approximately along the line of the Spanish Trail and the route of the railroad. Many remnants of the railroad may be viewed along the way.

At mile 202, across the river, is Carracas town site (See *Spanish Traces*, Vol. 8 No.1, Carracas Canyon by Bicycle, Kenn and Lorraine Carpenter). The OST went through Carracas Canyon, but it is roadless and so for our tour we will continue east about 5 miles to Pagosa Junction (Gato) ghost town. The stationhouse, other buildings,

water tower and track are privately owned, and represent a fairly pristine example of a turn of the century railroad town.

Intersect CR 551 at mile 211 and bear right toward Juanita. You're now following the east bank of the Navajo River. In another 5 miles, leave the Southern Ute and enter the Jicarilla Apache Reservation at the Colorado/New Mexico state line. The reservation boundaries are signed and the road becomes J-9. Along this section watch for railroad ties left in the ground when the rails of the D&RG were torn out.

Over the next several miles roads J-39 and J-44 intersect from the left and right. Be sure to stay on J-9. You'll know you're on the right road when you come to the abandoned water tower and steel bridge (now fenced) and paved SR 64/Narrow Gauge Street.



Photo by Lou McCombs

Abandoned steel railroad bridge and water tower

As you enter Dulce, there is a small roadside rest area and historic monument dedicated to the Jicarilla Apache resettlement onto the reservation. An Arts and Crafts Museum and the Tribal offices are also on this street. At the T intersection, a little jog left then right puts you on Jicarilla Boulevard in the middle of town near the Jicarilla Best Western Inn, mile 221. The Inn is a good bet for an overnight. It's affordable, has nice rooms and a fine restaurant. It usually fills up on weekends, holidays and other special occasions, so make reservations well ahead of time. Phone: 800-742-1938 or 505-759-3663.

Dulce, Spanish for sweet or fresh (as in fresh water), is named for a nearby spring. The town was established in 1882 as a ranching community, but in 1887 the reservation was created and administration of the area was turned over to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Dulce was made the administrative headquarters, and today remains the center of the Tribal government which oversees the nearly one million-acre reservation. Camping, hunting, fishing, biking, horseback riding, visiting archeological sites and other outdoor activities are allowed through the purchase of appropriate permits and the authorization of the Tribal Council. For more information contact: Jicarilla Natural Resources, P.O. Box 546, Dulce, NM 87528, (505) 759-3255.

On the Trail miles from L.A: 1249
Maps: AAA Guide to Indian Country and Colorado Highways >>

Dr. Tom Chavez Honored by Salida del Sol Chapter

In 1978, a young man published his first work as a professional historian. The article was "Albert Toomes (1817-1873): Pin Feather on the American Eagle," and it was published in the *Pacific Historian*.

The emphasis of that 1978 article by Dr. Tom Chavez was that Albert Toomes, a common man, played a small but significant role in Manifest Destiny. The thesis was that Toomes was just one of hundreds or thousands of ordinary, common citizens who were responsible for the accomplishment of Manifest Destiny in our country. Toomes is significant to the history of the OST because he used that trail in his own quest for Manifest Destiny.

On February 23 the Salida del Sol Chapter honored and thanked Tom Chavez for his 20 plus years as Director of the Palace of the Governors State History Museum in Santa Fe. The program was characterized as a "light roast" of Chavez. Chavez, a member of the chapter, has been a great supporter

of the programs and activities of the chapter. Under his leadership, the chapter has participated in joint meetings with Palace docents, and has provided training about OST to those docents. In April, Chavez will become Director of the National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque.



Photo by John W. Coffman

Dr. Chavez being lightly roasted by Dr. Dorothy Parker

As part of the February program, Chapter President Peter Mackaness portrayed Albert Toomes, and highlighted Toomes' life as reported by Chavez.

Dr. Charles Querfeld of Longmont, Colorado, a member of the chapter, and a former President of the

national Old Spanish Trail Association, gave a testimonial explaining why Chavez was being honored by OSTA. Querfeld reported anecdotes relating to Chavez' help in dealing with historical issues when the marker for the Plaza at the Pueblo de Los Angeles was being considered.

A professional colleague of Tom Chavez, the Chair of the Docent Council of the Museum of NM, and member of the Salida del Sol Chapter, Dr. Dorothy Parker, talked about the "Manifest Destiny" of Tom Chavez as a historian of the Southwest. She paid tribute to Chavez' work as a historian and popularizer of history.

All three of these presenters, as well as master of ceremonies Willard Lewis, gently roasted Chavez through humorous episodes and anecdotes. With the roast completed, President Mackaness presented several volumes of trail history and related publications to the Fray Angelico Chavez History Library of the Palace (it should be noted that Fray Angelico was Tom Chavez' uncle) in Tom's honor.

OSTA wishes Tom Chavez well in his new assignment and looks forward to a continuing relationship with Dr. Chavez in publicizing and interpreting OST and the history of the Southwest.

submitted by Willard Lewis ■

Books of Interest: Ghosts of Glen Canyon, C. Gregory Crampton; In Search of the Old Spanish Trail, Santa Fe to Los Angeles, Crampton and Steve Madsen.

Next: Into and out of Santa Fe on the Old Spanish Trail. ■

Book Reviews

John Charles Frémont: Character as Destiny. By Andrew Rolle. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1997, 368pp., illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. Soft cover, \$19.95.)

John Charles Frémont has long posed an enigma for historians. The great pathfinder reached dizzying heights of fame, only to fall into ignominy and disgrace, a pattern oft repeated during this long life. His marriage to Jessie Benton, daughter of a prominent U.S. Senator, seemed to hold promise for a brilliant career. He led five noteworthy expeditions into the American West. His detailed reports and maps of his first and second expeditions were read by thousands and used by hundreds of westward-bound emigrants. In today's terms, they were "best sellers." He helped conquer California for the United States and was briefly its military governor. He was California's first U.S. Senator. He was the new Republican Party's first presidential candidate. During the Civil War he

served for a time as military commander of Missouri and reached the rank of major general. Late in life he was appointed territorial governor of Arizona.

Yet, except for his marriage, these lofty accomplishments were followed by dismal failures. He was court-martialed for disobeying a superior officer. He was an inept politician during his presidential campaign (although he probably would have lost anyway). His fourth expedition, when he foolishly tried to cross the Rockies in mid-winter, ended in disaster. President Lincoln dismissed him as military commander in Missouri for disobeying orders, and later relieved him of command in Virginia after his division was routed by Stonewall Jackson. As governor of Arizona Territory, he was absent much of the time, accomplished nothing of note, and was not reappointed. He flirted with wealth, first as owner of the vast Mariposa Estate in California, and later as backer of a railroad scheme, but failed at both and died a poor man. Few men in American history have

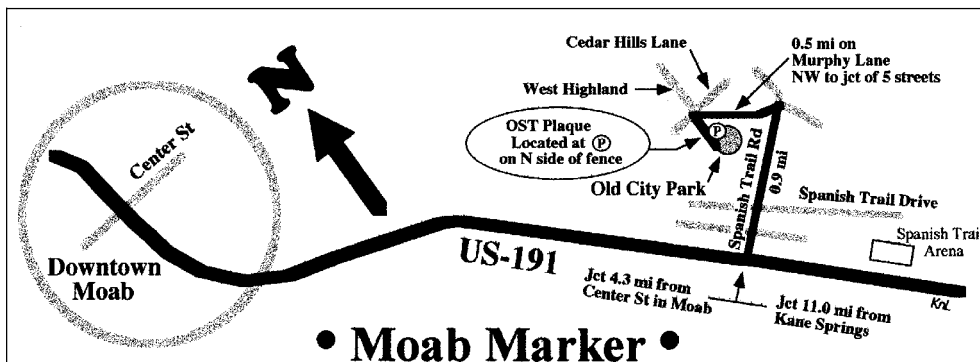
reached so high and fallen so low.

Author Andrews Rolle, in smooth and sometimes vivid prose, sketches Frémont's life and attempts to analyze his complex character and personality in what might be termed a psycho-biography. Rolle contends that Frémont's disdain for higher authority and high-risk undertakings, such as his attempt to cross the Rockies in midwinter, were the result of vain attempts to validate himself, caused largely by shame of his illegitimate birth and early death of his shadowy father. The author believes that his strong-willed wife, Jessie, overprotected him, thereby discouraging him from facing reality, but "in the end the basic problems of character belonged to John Charles" (p. 283). Rolle's assertions about Frémont's psyche may well be true, but they are controversial and not yet accepted by other historians and biographers.

Old Spanish Trail aficionados will be most interested in the tail end of Frémont's second expedition, 1843–44, when he followed the trail from the Mojave Desert, just north of Cajon Pass, into central Utah.

Professor Rolle's biography well covers the great pathfinder's fascinating and controversial life, but it is not the best, in this reviewer's opinion. That honor goes to Allen Nevin's *Frémont: Pathmarker of the West* (1939, revised 1955), and Ferol Egan's *Frémont: Explorer for a Restless Nation* (1977), both out of print.

Reviewed by John Robinson
Fullerton, California ■



• Moab Marker •

The OST marker in Moab was dedicated in the Spring of 2000, but it is not on a main road and so very hard for visitors to find. Pictures of the marker are in *Spanish Traces*, Winter 2001, Vol. 7, No. 1, page 25.

On your way to the June conference you may wish for a short (or long) side trip and see it, and the park is a good spot for a bag lunch. Read the map carefully and you should have no trouble.

The Arizona Diary of Lily Frémont, 1878 – 1881, Edited by Mary Lee Spence. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1997, 276 pp., illustrations, index. Cloth, \$37.50.)

What is there not to enjoy? Written by the intelligent daughter of a famous father, a daughter who was well aware of her family's role in national life, this daily three-year diary is not just a collection of brief notes, but a manuscript carefully compiled from *daily* notes. Elizabeth Benton "Lily" Frémont enhances each day's happenings with details about the people, the places, and the events so that what emerges is "an unparalleled portrait of social, economic, and political life" in Prescott, the capital of Territorial Arizona. Students of western history, territorial, regional, national, as well as those interested in issues of the late 19th century will find this a worthwhile study.

The diary is edited by the foremost

Frémont authority, Mary Lee Spence, University of Illinois *professor emerita* of history. Dr. Spence has written and lectured on John C. Frémont, the first Republican candidate for President of the United States, territorial governor of Arizona, surveyor, military officer, cartographer, author, and frontier explorer of unusual importance (*America's Pathfinder*). She was the editor of the five-volume set, *The Expeditions of John C. Frémont*, and co-edited with Pamela Herr, the letters of Frémont's wife, Jessie Benton Frémont.

Attractively designed with an appealing dust jacket, the book is arranged in an easy-to-read format. Time periods are divided into chapters and the editor has provided a well-written introduction and postscript. Especially useful in using the book for reference are the finding aids at the bottom of each page – on the left side, the chapter headings, and on the right, the dates.

There are nineteen illustrations: photographs, map, and Lily's hand-drawn sketch of the Frémont home in Prescott.

Will this book be of interest to OSTA members? There is no direct mention of the Spanish Trail that Frémont had utilized as he returned in 1844 from his second expedition to California, the trail that prompted so much excitement, according to Patricia Richmond's article in *Spanish Traces*, Spring 2000, "a general shout announced that we had struck the great object of our search – THE SPANISH TRAIL, which here was running directly north." But, indirectly, this highly readable book should be of interest to all who want to know more about western trails, western history and all related aspects.

Reviewed by Reba W. Grandrud
Phoenix, Arizona ■



Mountain Meadows

Photo by Robert Youker

Visit this historic site on one of the June conference tours. The inscription on the above left marker is quoted at the right. The book *Mountain Meadows Massacre* by Juanita Brooks will be on sale at the conference.

THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL AND THE CALIFORNIA ROAD

An arduous 1,200-mile route between Santa Fe and Los Angeles, the "Old Spanish Trail" passed through Mountain Meadows during its heyday, between 1830 and 1848. The trail served traders who loaded their pack mules with woolen goods from Santa Fe each fall and returned from California each spring with Chinese goods and mules and horses for markets in Missouri. The trail followed along the west side of the Mountain Meadows to a campsite at the south end of the valley, then down Magotsu Creek.

Attempts to blaze this trade route began as early as 1765, when Juan Maria de Rivera explored from Santa Fe to the Gunnison River, in Colorado. Fathers Athanasio Dominguez and Velez de Escalante were turned back by heavy snows in 1776 in an attempt to reach California. Traveling as far north as the Provo area, they gave up the venture while camped between modern Milford and Cedar City. Later, Spanish traders made frequent visits from New Mexico to barter with the Utes for pelts and slaves. Jedediah Smith explored the

western stretch of the trail from Utah to California in 1826-27.

The first to complete the circuit from Santa Fe to Los Angeles was Mexican trader Antonio Armijo in the winter of 1829-30. Ewing Young's trapping party from Taos may have followed the trail about the same time. In 1830-31 William Wolfskill proved its utility for pack trains, and a brisk trade flourished for a dozen years. After 1848, the trail fell rapidly into disuse.

Discharged members of the Mormon Battalion en route to Salt Lake City from San Diego drove the first wheeled vehicles over the trail in 1848. This opened a new emigrant wagon route known as the "California Road." It was used by gold seekers and other California emigrants and by Mormon travelers. The wagon road shifted to the east side of the meadows to avoid Magotsu Creek. It was this route to California that brought the Baker-Fancher party to Mountain Meadows in September 1857.

Award - cont'd from page 1



Querfeld Family: Judy, Charles and Dale

Photo by KnL Carpenter

and his general interest in the Trail were emphasized by Lewis.

The citation on the certificate notes: "The Old Spanish Trail Association recognizes Judy and Charles Querfeld for their tireless commitment to the furtherance of the Old Spanish Trail as Editor and Publisher of our *Spanish Traces* and as National Association President, and for their

selfless contribution of personal knowledge, time, effort and money to the study of the Trail and the promotion of public education and good will toward the Trail.

"The Old Spanish Trail Association recognizes Dale Querfeld for his generous contributions to the marker fund, which helped in the placing of the OST marker at the Plaza de Los Angeles, and will continue to be used to mark the Trail at significant locations."

Additionally, the family received a beautiful turned mahogany bowl with ebony inlay, designed and crafted by OSTA Treasurer Kenn Carpenter.

This award recognizes extraordinary service to OSTA and the Trail, and no family is more deserving. Dale, Charles, and Judy Querfeld receive our great thanks and appreciation for their contributions and efforts. ■

And as we go to press....

H.R.4111 was introduced by Representative Scott McInnis of Colorado on April 9. The bill is a companion to S.1946, now pending in the Senate. The House bill was referred to the House Resources Committee where it awaits action. Also see pages 4 and 6.

Do it yourself; check out the congressional up-dates, on-line, using the following generic procedure:

- Type Library of Congress in your URL Location or Address box.
- Press Enter key.
- Home Page for Library of Congress will be displayed.
- Click on Thomas: Legislative Information.
- Enter the bill number S1496, or HR4111 (periods and spaces not required) and click Search, **OR**
- Enter the phrase Old Spanish Trail and click Search.

**Old Spanish Trail Association
P.O. Box 7
Marysville, WA 98270**



***Still not too late to register for the
2002 OSTA Conference, June 8-9
Southern Utah University
Cedar City, Utah***