

SPANISH TRACES



Volume 9

Winter 2003

No. 1

OST Becomes National Historic Trail



11/15/02 Congress passes S.R. 1946
12/04/02 Pres. Bush signs into law



photo used with permission

Senator Campbell Congratulates OSTA

The Old Spanish Trail system is about to be recognized for what you and so many other trail enthusiasts have known all along — that it is a nationally historic trail worthy of federal designation.

As a Westerner who likes a colorful tale as much as any, I have researched the history of this network of trails over the past several years. Widely known as the longest, most crooked, most arduous pack mule route system in the history of America, it is an important part of our national heritage.

I commend the work you have done through the Old Spanish Trail Association to preserve the trail for future generations and to raise public awareness of our diverse cultural heritage in the region by studying the trail.

Efforts made on the state level have also been significant. The Colorado division of the Bureau of Land Management worked on documenting and interpreting the route with local communities, such as Mesa County and the City of Grand Junction. In 1993, Colorado's State Parks Board of the Department of Natural Resources passed a resolution encouraging federal designation of the northern branch of the Old Spanish Trail, which is located near Grand Junction.

I was able to further the progress made at the local and state level in 1995 when I commissioned a study by the Department of the Interior to determine whether the Old Spanish Trail should be designated as a National Historic Trail. Based on the findings of that study, I introduced the Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002. This legislation is expected to be enacted into law by President George W. Bush before the close of the year.

The federal designation will help pay tribute to the cultures that are thousands of years old and have enriched America. It will also celebrate the many folks who populated the Old West and laid the foundation for how we live today.

This federal designation would not have been possible absent your support. There is no substitute for people who care deeply about the trail and can help others appreciate it. This law is an endeavor ten years in the making, and one well worth our time. Congratulations one and all for a job well done.

S/ November 25, 2002 ■

Index on Page 15

Connie Casteel 1940 – 2002

The Old Spanish Trail Association extends condolences to the family of Connie Casteel, who lost her second battle with cancer just 10 days after the Trail received National Historic Trail designation. Connie and her husband Earl count among the Charter members of both OSTA and the Saguache Chapter.

Although Connie was busy with her professional duties as director of Saguache County Social Services, she also served as an officer to the Saguache Chapter and sat on the Board of Directors for OSTA along with her husband Earl, who was the first Colorado director.

Anyone attending a Spanish Trail meeting or field trip enjoyed Connie's good humor. Her dedication to preservation and identification of the Trail within the San Luis Valley, and her support of recognition of the Trail's value for its national historic legacy, were apparent through her last days as she faithfully cast her ballot on reorganizing and renaming the Saguache Chapter.

Connie Casteel will be greatly missed by family, friends, and other "trail fanatics" who were privileged to share her wit, intellect, and sincerity.

Pat Richmond, for OSTA

Visit OSTA website at <http://www.oldspanishtrail.org>
Website upgrade is underway!

All matters relating to *Spanish Traces* should be directed to the Co-Editors and Publisher:

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 501(c)(3) 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 for submissions is April 5, 2003.

The OST, one of America's great long distance trade routes, is now our country's most recent National Historic Trail. We encourage you to join OSTA and help in its preservation, and increase appreciation of the West's multicultural heritage.

Membership Dues:

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

Mail your check to:

OSTA Treasurer
PO Box 7
Marysville, WA 98270

Governing Board of Officers and Directors: 2002–2003

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 – AZ
2322 East Cholla Street
Phoenix, AZ 85028
602-992-0339
rgrandrud@cox.net

Position vacant – CA

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

Walter Hayward – UT
P.O. Box 420159
Kanarrville, UT 84742-0159
435-867-1498
Mountainman@cedarcity.net

President's Corner

by Liz Warren

Now that 2002 has drawn to a close, OSTA members and friends finally can check off on their "To Do" list, the long-sought goal of reaching national historic trail status for the Old Spanish Trail. On December 4, 2002, President George W. Bush signed into law the Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002, and marked with that signature the end of a decade of effort. There are many people to thank for their untiring work on this project, especially the contributions of so many Colorado members and friends: Judge James Robb, Katherine and Jack Nelson and other Grand Junction OSTA Chapter members; Senators Campbell and Allard, and Rep. McInnis, all of Colorado. Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico provided important support, as did the Congressional delegates from California, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. Please take the time personally to thank your representatives, and do it often and thoroughly. OSTA will continue to seek their support for future legislation and for funding. It is very important that we maintain solid relationships with our elected officials.

The next step in this long process will be the selection by Gale Norton, Secretary of the Department of Interior, of the federal agency that will manage the Old Spanish National Historic Trail. This agency, in consultation with the others that manage the public lands and with OSTA, will prepare the Comprehensive Management Plan for the Trail. This is a multi-year project that will produce a blueprint for all aspects of trail management, including research and interpretation, public access and use.



Important to the success of the effort to prepare the plan is that Congress set aside adequate funds to enable the managing agency to hire the personnel needed. Be aware of the importance of OSTA to this phase of the process, and be prepared to act upon requests that will be forthcoming from OSTA's Ad Hoc Committee to contact your legislators and enlist their support for the funds.

Now that the OST is a national historic trail, OSTA is eligible to become a full member of the Partnership for a National Trail System (PNTS). This organization is composed of representatives from other trail support associations such as Oregon-California Trail Association, and the Santa Fe Trail Association, and from the various agencies that manage the nation's historic and scenic trails. The American Hiking Society has a long history of providing support for trails, and is central to the efforts made by the PNTS to garner financial support for all of them. OSTA is now steadily receiving information about upcoming meetings and opportunities to participate in the important work of the PNTS, and from time to time, I will be asking which of you can attend meetings or workshops or Congressional sessions in support of the Old Spanish Trail. I hope you will respond in the affirmative when the question is put to you! Or perhaps be able to contribute some personal funds to offset the cost incurred by those who do attend, since OSTA's budget is not fat

enough to finance these activities. The first such opportunity is Hike the Hill: Trails Advocacy Week 2003, scheduled for March 2-5, in Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the American Hiking Society, this is a valuable get-together with leaders of other national trail organizations, and an opportunity to meet with Congressional delegates to let them know what funding and authorities are needed to support properly all the trails of the National Trails System. Your President will be there; let me know if you can be, too.

Last but most emphatically not least, OSTA needs your active participation in the work of running the organization itself. We are currently soliciting candidates for all officers (President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer) and Directors for California, Arizona, and New Mexico. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer are open, and the Director's seat for California is currently vacant. Please volunteer to support the OST by serving in one of these positions; tell Vice President Richard Greene you are interested. You will have the opportunity to work with very fine colleagues, to learn much about the hows and whys of trail management nationwide, and to join with aficionados and professionals at meetings and conferences where you will participate in important deliberations about issues affecting trails. All of this is valuable experience, broadening and deepening your understanding of the significance of historic trails in the story of our nation. And it's fun. So join the OSTA Board, serve as one of the officers, and pioneer your own route along the Old Spanish Trail. Let it be the first commitment you make in this new year.... You'll have good company along the way. ■

Know Your Historians –

Marc Simmons, Ph.D.

by Dorothy R. Parker, Ph.D.

When I was first asked to write about Marc Simmons, I immediately thought of him as one of two or three consummate New Mexico historians, and he is indeed that. To my surprise, however, I soon learned that he is a New Mexican not by birth but by adoption. Simmons was born in Texas, spent his childhood there, and did his undergraduate work at the University of Texas. In 1958 he left Texas and moved west to Albuquerque for graduate studies at the University of New Mexico. There he completed his Ph.D. degree under the renowned Southwest historian France V. Scholes. Some time later he studied and did field research at the University of Guanajuato, Mexico, but Scholes had become his mentor and New Mexico was to be his home. The Southwest in general, and New Mexico in particular, became the focus of his professional work.

And that work is impressive. Simmons has written thirty-nine interpretive and narrative works of history, which have earned three awards. *New Mexico, An Interpretive History* (1977), won the Golden Spur Award given by the Western Writers of America for the best non-fiction book on the West in 1983, and it also received an Award of Merit from the Border Regional Library Association in El Paso. His *Murder on the Santa Fe Trail* won the C. L. Sonnichsen Book Award in 1986.

Among his biographies is the fascinating story of *The Last Conquistador: Juan de Oñate and the Settling of the Far Southwest* (1991), and a new book, *Kit Carson and His Three Lives, A Family History*, which will be released in late 2003. He has also written at least three volumes describing aspects of Southwestern colonial life, such as *Witchcraft in the Southwest* (1980) and *Coronado's Land: Daily Life in Colonial New Mexico* (1991), and two travel guides to the Santa Fe Trail. His prolific work includes contributions to edited volumes of essays and publication of a group of translated documents from the Spanish colonial archives. His most recent work includes the Kit Carson biography and his first novel, a children's book titled *Millie Cooper's Ride, A True Story from History*, published this year. This last is an illustrated adventure story set on the Missouri frontier during the War of 1812, with drawings by Ron Kil of Santa Fe.

Simmons has always been interested in the human-interest stories of the Southwest (he writes a weekly column for the Santa Fe *New Mexican*), and Kit Carson was one of those individuals whose travels and adventures fascinated him. One



photo used with permission

Marc Simmons, Ph.D.

of the first volumes he read about Carson was George Brewerton's *Overland with Kit Carson*, which first appeared in serial form in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* beginning in 1853. It was finally published as a book in 1930. This most interesting trail account contains a familiar portrait of Carson based on a sketch by Brewerton, which is often reprinted in other publications. Brewerton's narrative of his overland journey was reprinted in 1969 as *A Ride with Kit Carson Across the Great American Desert and through the Rocky Mountains*. Simmons also credits the Hafens' *Old Spanish Trail: Santa Fe to Los Angeles* and *Journals of Forty-Niners: Salt Lake to Los Angeles*, vols. 1 and 2 of the *Far West and Rockies* series

published by Arthur Clark Co. in 1954, as other seminal readings.

It was not surprising, therefore, that when the Santa Fe Trail Association was established in 1986, Simmons was among the founders and served a term as the organization's first president. The by-laws for that association were modeled after the Oregon-California Trail Association, established a short time earlier. The original bill to establish the Santa Fe Trail as a National Historical Trail under the congressional act of 1978 was submitted by then-congressman and now New Mexico's governor-elect Bill Richardson. Simmons has written at least two books about the trail: *Along the Santa Fe Trail* (1986) and *Murder on the Santa Fe Trail* (1987).

It was only natural, then, that when Ron Kessler called a group of people together in 1994 to establish an Old Spanish Trail Association, Kessler turned to Simmons for advice. The Old Spanish Trail Association marks and commemorates the multiple and complex trade route between Santa Fe and Los Angeles that existed from 1829 to 1848. Because this was a route that Kit Carson had traveled several times, Simmons was enthusiastic about aiding in the establishment of such a group, which hoped eventually to apply to the National Park Service for designation as a National Historical Trail. Simmons spoke on Carson's relation to the Old Spanish Trail at that organization's annual meeting in Taos in 2000.

Inevitably, Simmons has become involved in the founding of an

association for the third of New Mexico's trails, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, which is the United States portion of the early Spanish trail that led from Mexico City to Santa Fe and northern New Mexico. Unlike the two earlier associations, this one will be organized after the trail's official recognition as a National Historic Trail, which was finalized in 2001.

For those who may be unfamiliar with the concept of trail associations, perhaps a word of explanation will be helpful. Trail associations are groups of non-professional people who act in support of various trails, either before or after their significance has been recognized by the federal government. Often they are citizen groups that lobby for such recognition. Members identify the trail and often mark it, and in general contribute to the body of knowledge that will help assure the trail's acceptance as being historically significant. Such an association has been pushing for federal recognition of the Old Spanish Trail for ten years, and in December of 2002 it finally achieved National Historic Trail recognition. El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro has already achieved such recognition, and a group of

interested people are meeting this next March (2003) in Socorro to form a support group. Not surprisingly, Marc Simmons will preside over that organizational meeting.

Marc Simmons' research and writing in the field of Southwest history and his contributions in the establishment of New Mexico's historic trails associations has earned him widespread recognition. He is a former Woodrow Wilson Fellow and a recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship, and in 1987 he was honored by the New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities with its Humanities Service Award. In 1993 he was knighted by the King of Spain for his contributions to Spanish colonial history of the Southwest. He continues to write and speak to this day.

There are few historians who have contributed as much to our understanding of nineteenth century New Mexico, over such an extended period of time, as has Marc Simmons. Directly and indirectly, his broad knowledge and intimate vignettes of colonial life have enriched us all, and we look forward eagerly to his next and future work. ■

Index to *Spanish Traces* Available

An 8-page Index to all 23 issues of *Spanish Traces* and Conference Reports is available from the Editors as a PDF file to your e-mail address. Hard copy is available s-mail postpaid for \$2 in USA. Includes lists of:

- Spanish Traces and Conference Reports;
- Articles by Title; Authors of Articles;
- Books Reviewed by Title; Authors of Books Reviewed.

We Rode the Legislation Trail – from OST to NHT

by James M. Robb and William L. Chenoweth

In 1987 we, the authors, were not aware of the Old Spanish Trail and its North Branch, which passes through Grand Junction and Mesa County.

In July 1987, Jim, as the founding co-chair of the Grand Junction/Mesa County Riverfront Commission, was involved in marshaling the assets of our community in order to develop a trail and park system and generally clean up the 26-mile corridor area along the Colorado River in Mesa County. Jim, a former Colorado state legislator and member of the Colorado State Parks Board, was involved in many raft trips bringing politicians and other interested citizens down the river to demonstrate ‘what could be’ if proper funding was in place.

Bill Chenoweth, a retired geologist and Western Colorado historian, prepared a three-page memo entitled “Historic Crossing of the Colorado River in the Grand Valley.” Bill gave this memo to Bill Graham, a member of the Riverfront Commission, who delivered it to Jim Robb in 1987 or 1988.

Bill’s memo prompted an examination of the Hayden Survey Atlas wherein reference is made to the Salt Lake Wagon Road. In April 1990, Jim wrote to U.S. Senator Tim Wirth, seeking information through the Library of Congress about the wagon trail from Ouray, Colorado to Salt

Lake City, Utah. This prompted correspondence with Colorado U.S. Senator Hank Brown and then Congressman Ben Nighthorse Campbell. When Jim and Bill met, they realized they had a very similar interest in historic trails.

On November 4, 1991, Bill Chenoweth authored an article entitled “Notes on Historic Trails Through the Grand Valley of Western Colorado.” These notes included the story of the Old Spanish Trail and its North Branch. Jim and Bill determined that the Old Spanish Trail and its North Branch should be designated a National Historic Trail in order to preserve the colorful history of the western United States.

On a holiday trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico, Jim was in an old bookstore, and on December 28, 1991, he purchased a first edition of *Old Spanish Trail* by Leroy and Ann Hafen. During the drive to Santa Fe, Jim realized that he had been following much of the course of the North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail. On his return, Bill and Jim met in January 1992 to develop plans to accomplish National Historic Trail recognition.

A grant proposal for \$5,000 was prepared and sent to the Colorado Historical Society. This grant proposal was from the Colorado Riverfront Foundation, which had

been created to assist the Grand Junction/Mesa County Riverfront Commission with its project along the Colorado River in Mesa County. The Historical Society grant was awarded in 1994.

Towns and counties along the North Branch were contacted, and State Senator Tilman “Tillie” Bishop of Mesa County was given a draft of a possible resolution, for use by the Colorado Legislature to the U.S. Congress, urging dedication of the Old Spanish Trail and a study of the Old Spanish Trail and its North Branch as a National Historic Trail.

In April 1993, Colorado State Senate Joint Memorial 93-3 was adopted and sent to the U.S. Congress. In May and July 1993, copies of a Grand Junction City Council resolution were forwarded to 20 different governmental bodies urging support and endorsement of the project. A subcommittee was created within the Riverfront Commission, and Jim Robb and Bill Chenoweth became co-chairmen of the Old Spanish Trail committee.

There were frequent meetings with congressional staff and in June 1993, U.S. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell offered his full support to accomplish National Historic Trail designation. On July 6, 1993, the Colorado Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation (chaired at the time by Jim Robb) adopted a resolution which urged National Historic Trail status for the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch.

Some further momentum was added in May 1993, when a Western Slope



photo used with permission

William L. Chenoweth

Trails Conference was held in Grand Junction and a front page article in the *Daily Sentinel* appeared indicating that there was evidence that Kit Carson had crossed the Grand River in June 1848, carrying news of a gold find in the mountains east of San Francisco.

In November 1993, Ron Kessler held his organizational meeting for the Old Spanish Trail Association in Del Norte, Colorado. That effort endorsed the proposed bill to create a National Historic Trail.

Originally, Bill and Jim were focused on the Salt Lake Wagon Road, which was used to transport supplies from Salt Lake City to an Indian agency south of Montrose, Colorado. We had asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs for copies of any records or research regarding the Indian agency. Our efforts at BIA were not entirely successful due to loss of records through fires in the early part of the Twentieth Century. We note in our correspondence with Senator Brown and Senator Campbell in December 1991, that

we thought, *"This is a fascinating subject and we are hopeful that we can develop enough information to authorize a Congressional study to designate the Northern Branch of the Old Spanish Trail"* as a National Historic Trail.

On May 5, 1994, Senator Campbell introduced a bill to require the Park Service to study the Old Spanish Trail and its Northern Branch. Efforts to pass the study bill died in 1994, and an additional study bill sponsored by Senator Campbell and co-sponsored by Senator Brown, was introduced on March 22, 1995, and was assigned to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

On April 7, 1995, S.R. 587 passed out of committee unanimously. This study bill passed the U.S. Senate and under the leadership of Congressman Scott McInnis, passed the U.S. House of Representatives and was signed into law by President Clinton.

The National Park Service conducted the study required and released its feasibility study in July 2001. In the opinion of the authors, that study could not have been completed without the dedication and conscientious prompting by members and the leadership of the Old Spanish Trail Association.

Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell introduced S.R. 1946 in the United States Senate. The bill passed in August 2002. Due to the approaching midterm elections and the aftermath of September 11, 2001, it would have been quite easy for S.R. 1946 to become lost in the process. Fortunately, Congressman Scott



photo by Doug Knudson

James M. Robb

McInnis (R-Grand Junction) was able to accomplish last-minute passage by having the House Resources Committee approve S.R. 1946 in the late weeks of this Congressional Session and move the bill to the House Floor. It passed at 2:15 A.M., on Friday, November 15, 2002, and went to President Bush for his signature.

We would be remiss if we did not acknowledge the great effort made by several local trail enthusiasts. Jack and Katherine Nelson of Grand Junction, joined by Bill Cleary, Earl Heusser, Bob Moston, and the local congressional staffers provided the energy and impetus for passage of this legislation. Their effort, together with the effort of the leadership and membership of the Old Spanish Trail Association, is responsible for this dream coming true. As we recognize that our work has just started, let us take a moment and be thankful for what we have been able to accomplish to this date.

S/ November 26, 2002 ■

The Road to National Historic Trail Designation: A Narrative

by Willard Lewis, OSTA New Mexico Director,
and Chair of Ad Hoc Committee for NPS Liaison

(Author's note: The author acknowledges the assistance of Jack and Katherine Nelson; Elizabeth Warren; Harold Steiner; Judge James Robb; and William Chenoweth; all of whom provided materials and insights about the effort for National Historic Trail designation. However, the author bears sole responsibility for the selected items for this narrative and the accompanying "Timeline," and any resulting errors or omissions. He would welcome your input and corrections, in the interest of a complete and accurate historical account.)

Key to abbreviations: NHT=National Historic Trail; NPS=National Park Service; OST=Old Spanish Trail; OSTA=Old Spanish Trail Association.

The quest for National Historic Trail designation under the National Trails System Act for the Old Spanish Trail developed over at least a half-century. Achieving National Historic Trail status on December 4, 2002, when President George W. Bush signed into law Senate Bill 1946, the Old Spanish Trail now stands among 15 trails in the United States which have reached that level of federal recognition. This report notes some of the high (and low) points making up that fifty-year quest.

National recognition of the Old Spanish Trail began nearly a century and a half ago. In 1844, John

Charles Frémont, on the return from California of his Second Expedition, noted on April 20 that he had reached the Spanish Trail near the Mojave River. In the next three decades, many mapmakers from the U.S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, railroad surveys, and other entities noted the route on maps, even though annual trade caravan use had ended in the late 1840s.

General interest in the trail apparently languished for about a century with the exception of sporadic (and mostly local) efforts to mark, interpret, and write about the trail. (Examples include a 1921 article by Joseph Hill, 1930 and 1931 materials by Eleanor F. Lawrence, and the publication of the Brewerton narrative in 1930).

In 1946, William R. Palmer organized the Spanish Trail Association in Cedar City, Utah. It is likely that the association's most notable achievement occurred in September 1950, when 100 trail markers were placed in locations from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. The effort must have exhausted the group, because the association seems to have disappeared after 1950. But, relatively soon after, in 1954, LeRoy and Ann Hafen published, through Arthur H. Clark Company, *Old Spanish Trail: Santa Fe to Los Angeles*. Long out of print, that book still stands, almost 50

years later, as the definitive history of the trail. It provided inspiration for another two generations of writers about, and modern explorers of, the Old Spanish Trail. (The 1993 reprint is now a rare find, but a 2002 reprint is available by demand printing from University of Nebraska Press, partly a result of urging by the Old Spanish Trail Association, especially Secretary and Treasurer Lorraine and Kenn Carpenter. It is available from the *ST* editors.)

Again, trail activism became localized and sporadic. There were marking efforts, most notably those in Nevada and eastern California in 1964–65, related to the Nevada Centennial; in the Green River Cutoff area by the Emery County Historical Society in the early 1990s; and in the Cedar City, Iron County area, in the mid-1990s by the Boy Scouts of America. Some scholarly and popular history articles and studies were published, but general literature publication was sparse for nearly 40 years.

Then, in the early 1990s new interest arose, and became the impetus for the successful trail designation in 2002. This new interest centered in the Grand Junction area of the Western Slope of Colorado. This issue of *Spanish Traces* includes a brief article by Judge James Robb and William Chenoweth recounting their growing fascination with the

OST, particularly the North Branch. In early 1992, these two men laid out a strategy for attaining National Historic Trail designation. Through the venue of the Riverfront Commission in Grand Junction and the Colorado Board of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, then co-chaired by Robb, the Grand Junction area group urged trail recognition. Additional important leaders in this effort included Jack and Katherine Nelson, Earl Heusser, and others. Jack Nelson ultimately became president of the North Branch Chapter of OSTA, and Katherine worked both through OSTA and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Chenoweth and Jack Nelson have also written extensively about the OST. April 1993 saw the adoption of a Colorado legislation memorial to the Congress urging trail designation, followed in May–July 1993 by activities among West Slope and southern Colorado communities culminating in at least nine local government resolutions on the subject. Also in July 1993, the Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, and its Board resolved in behalf of trail designation. In a later year, the Colorado Legislature reiterated its support, and on May 3, 2001, the Nevada Legislature joined Colorado by passing Senate Joint Resolution 14, with Senator Dina Titus as prime sponsor.

In addition to the impetus for achieving National Historic Trail designation, the Grand Junction group is leaving a fine legacy of historic markers and interpretation of the OST in the Grand Junction area, especially along the river.

The tempo of OST activity increased

in 1994. Spurred by the interest over on the West Slope, the San Luis Valley, and other areas of Colorado, the current OSTA was formally organized in January 1994. Ron Kessler of Monte Vista, who had worked on trail research in southern Colorado, took up the cause of organizing OSTA, and became its first president. OSTA began pushing National Historic Trail designation that year, and continued to aggressively urge action until designation occurred this year. In 1995 Kessler published *Re-Tracing the Old Spanish Trail North Branch: Today's OST Travel Guide*.

The first general book published about OST in 40 years occurred in 1994 when the work of Utah historians C. Gregory Crampton and Steven Madsen, *In Search of the Spanish Trail: Santa Fe to Los Angeles, 1829–1848*, came into circulation.

The OST designation quest secured important Congressional champions in 1994. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell and U.S. Representative Scott McInnis had assisted the Grand Junction group and had followed their efforts in 1991–1993. In May 1993 Senator Campbell introduced S.R. 2078 to direct a study of the feasibility of inclusion of the OST in the National Trails System as a National Historic Trail. Eight western Senators from New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and California joined in sponsoring the bill. Thus began a three-year effort by Senator Campbell and his House colleague Congressman McInnis to obtain a federal study of trail designation feasibility. When this first bill was

not passed, Senator Campbell, in March 1995, and again with eight western colleagues, introduced S.R. 587. Through the magic of the federal legislative process, the study proposal became law in November 1996 as part of an Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996. The persistence of the Colorado Congressional delegation was invaluable in obtaining trail designation legislation.

The study required by the 1996 law was assigned to the Santa Fe Long Distance Trails Office of the National Park Service. Significant research was undertaken in 1996–98 by the NPS Spanish Colonial Research Center at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. Dr. Joseph P. Sanchez, NPS Superintendent of the Center, published a book in 1997, *Explorers, Traders, and Slavers: Forging the Old Spanish Trail, 1678–1850*, dealing with the OST and its precursors.

In May 1998 Dr. Charles Querfeld became OSTA President. He and his wife Judy began regular interactions during the 1998–2000 period with NPS, both at the Denver Regional Service Center and the Santa Fe Long Distance Trails Office. They were able to respond to many NPS concerns about the OST meeting national historic trail criteria. Judy Querfeld became editor of OSTA's journal, *Spanish Traces*, which became an effective avenue of communication about the NPS study, as well as a publication meriting scholarly attention.

However, despite OSTA efforts, >>>

the NPS released a draft feasibility study in July 2000 finding that there was insufficient information available to conclude that the OST was nationally significant based on the application of national historic landmark criteria.

Harold Steiner, who had assumed the OSTA presidency in June, immediately mobilized an OSTA Response Committee, which he co-chaired with Liz Warren. The committee was composed of OSTA officers, board members, and *Spanish Traces* editor Judy Querfeld. An accompanying Ad Hoc Steering Committee, charged with reviewing the response and providing input, was established, with members who are recognized historians and knowledgeable trail enthusiasts. This group included Paul Spitzer, Cliff Walker, and Rick Whitaker of California; Charlotte McKee, Jack and Katherine Nelson, and Dr. Duane Smith of Colorado; Nick Saines of Nevada; and Dr. John Bloom and Dr. Dorothy Parker of New Mexico. Working largely by email, those groups crafted a response and rebuttal. In late September 2000, Response Committee Co-Chair Liz Warren submitted to NPS a professional and scholarly assessment of the NPS draft, addressing perceived deficiencies and buttressing the arguments in favor of national significance. Independently, a number of historians and scholars also weighed in on the issue, supporting OST national significance.

On October 27, 2000, NPS officials advised OSTA that, based on additional information from scholars and the responses, the final

feasibility report would conclude that OST did meet national significance criteria for inclusion in the trail system.

NPS officials involved in the OST feasibility study orally briefed the Landmarks Committee of the National Parks System Advisory Board on November 9, 2000, in Washington D.C. Former OSTA President and Response Committee Co-Chair Harold Steiner read a statement on behalf of OSTA, supporting OST's national significance and urging OST inclusion in the national trail system. Members of the Committee made favorable comments regarding trail inclusion, but deferred action pending review of a revised NPS feasibility study with appropriate documentation.

In order to facilitate OSTA input to NPS on the revised study, acting OSTA President Willard Lewis in November established an Ad Hoc NPS Liaison Committee composed of Bill Helmer, Judy Querfeld, Harold Steiner, Liz Warren, and Lewis as Chair. Later, Judge James Robb was added as an ex-officio member of the Committee. The Committee met with NPS officials in January of 2001, and conducted much business over the next two years by email. At the January 2001 meeting with NPS, the proposed NHT logo of the pack mule within the standard NHT triangular emblem, was given to NPS. The logo was created by Yvonne Halburian, a Saguache artist who was also a chapter president.

On May 2, 2001, Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico, with his

New Mexico colleague Jeff Bingaman as co-sponsor, introduced a bill (S.R. 817) designating OST as a national historic trail. Since the final NPS study had not yet been submitted, the sponsors agreed to defer action on the bill.

During the next week, the Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board met on May 8 at Mount Vernon. Liz Warren presented testimony on behalf of OSTA and NPS discussed the revised study. The Committee voted to recommend to NPS the inclusion of OST in the national trail system. Subsequently, in July 2001, the NPS released the *National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment* for the Old Spanish Trail. The study concluded "...that the Old Spanish Trail is **nationally significant** within the theme of the Changing Role of the United States in the World Community, and the topics of trade and commerce, during the period of 1829–1848. Therefore, the Old Spanish Trail meets Criterion B, Section 5(b) 11, of the National Trails System Act."

The OSTA Ad Hoc NPS Liaison Committee shifted its focus to coordinating OSTA efforts to secure Congressional passage of a bill to include OST in the NHT system.

Armed with both a favorable National Park Service feasibility study and a recommendation from the National Park System Advisory Board, and backed by substantial support from trail historians and enthusiasts, particularly from the Western Slope of Colorado, Senator

Campbell introduced S.R. 1946 on February 14, 2002. His Colorado colleague, Senator Wayne Allard, and the two New Mexico senators, Jeff Bingaman and Pete Domenici were co-sponsors of the measure. The bill provided for national historic designation under the National Trails System Act, and designated the National Park Service as the administering agency.

This bill received “fast-track” handling by the U.S. Senate. The National Parks Subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on March 7. Representatives of OSTA were invited to testify, but were unable to attend. However, Shane Henry of the Colorado Department of Natural Resources did testify in support of the measure on behalf of the Colorado Governor, and OSTA presented a written statement and other materials, and had an observer, OSTA member Robert Youker of nearby Bethesda, Maryland in attendance.

In early June, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee reported the bill to the Senate floor after amending the bill to allow the Secretary of the Interior to designate the administering agency, and after making minor technical amendments. The U.S. Senate passed the bill on August 1, 2002.

With U.S. Representative Scott McInnis of Colorado riding herd on the bill, the House Resources Committee considered it, and reported it to the House on September 23. By unanimous consent, the bill was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in the early morning hours of November 15.

The bill then went to President George W. Bush who signed the bill into law on December 4, 2002. It became Public Law 107-325.

The next step will be the designation by the Secretary of the Interior of a Department of the Interior agency (or agencies) to begin trail administration. A comprehensive management plan/environmental impact study will be necessary before other significant activities by the administering agency can occur. The preparation of the studies will require funding, which the designation bill does not include.

To summarize, OST designation as a National Historic Trail has been long in coming. Extensive, organized efforts really began in 1991–1992. Since early 1992 there has been virtually continuous activity, first on the West Slope of Colorado and then the San Luis Valley of Colorado. After 1994, with the advent of OSTA, that activity has spread to all six of the OST states, and ultimately to other parts of the country and even internationally.

The author would be remiss in not attempting to recognize and thank many people who have had a hand in this effort since 1991. The problem in doing so is that almost certainly some people who made significant contributions will be missed. That said, here is the author’s attempt, with apologies for anyone inadvertently omitted.

Clearly, the first group deserving recognition is what I will call the West Slope Gang. Led by the early work and research of James Robb,

William Chenoweth, Jack and Katherine Nelson, and Earl Heusser, this group formed an important political nucleus in Colorado that never quit seeking NHT designation until it occurred.

Because of this group, effective Congressional champions soon emerged. The dogged persistence of Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell and U.S. Representative Scott McInnis, both of Colorado, should receive the recognition spotlight. Through the years, other Congressmen, including Senators Wirth, Brown, and Allard, and Representative Hefley of Colorado; Senators Bingaman and Domenici, and Representatives Udall and Wilson of New Mexico; Senators Reid and Bryan of Nevada; Senators Hatch and Bennett of Utah; and Senators Feinstein and Boxer of California have sponsored or co-sponsored OST legislation, or have otherwise been helpful in the process.

Past OSTA presidents played an important role. Ron Kessler led the founding of OSTA. Dr. Charles Querfeld strengthened the organization and did significant spade work with NPS and other federal agencies. Harold Steiner mobilized the effort to respond to a negative NPS report draft, and provided strong testimony to the NPS Advisory group. Liz Warren co-chaired the response, and has continued to provide NPS liaison. She, too, appeared before the NPS Advisory group with a reasoned approach to trail recognition.

Spanish Traces editors Judy Querfeld, and Lorraine and Kenn Carpenter, >>>

have worked to communicate effectively with OSTA members and have maintained a journal of quality that provides legitimacy to the OST as a nationally significant trail. Several authors of OST publications have been mentioned, and provided valuable background for trail research and analysis.

OSTA officers and board members and local chapter leaders, too numerous to list, kept the organization moving toward the goal of NHT designation. The OSTA Response Committee and related Ad Hoc Steering Committee, and the later Ad Hoc Committee for NPS Liaison, whose members have already been identified, provided sound leadership and scholarship to the NHT struggle.

Finally, all of the unnamed members of OSTA and other trail scholars and enthusiasts who “talked up the trail,” and sent Congressional letters of support deserve thanks.

Your messages were heard! ■



**OSNHT Logo
Proposed by OSTA**

The Road to NHT Designation: A Timeline

by Willard Lewis, OSTA New Mexico Director,
and Chair of Ad Hoc Committee for NPS Liaison

Abbreviation key: NHT=National Historic Trail; NPS=National Park Service; OST=Old Spanish Trail; OSTA=Old Spanish Trail Association.

08/22/1946. William Palmer organizes the Spanish Trail Association in Cedar City, Utah.

1954. Publication of Hafen and Hafen seminal work: *The Old Spanish Trail: Santa Fe to Los Angeles*.

Jan. 1992. James Robb and William Chenoweth meet to develop plan for NHT designation for OST.

09/15/92. The Riverfront Commission of Grand Junction/Mesa County approves concept of NHT designation.

April 1993. Colorado State Senate Joint Memorial 93-3, urging NHT designation is passed by Colorado Assembly through efforts of Colorado State Senator Tilman Bishop and State Representative Tim Foster; in later years, the Colorado Legislature reiterated its support for NHT designation.

May–July 1993. With leadership from the Grand Junction City Council, twenty local governmental bodies are urged to adopt resolutions supporting NHT designation; records indicate that at least nine did so.

07/16/93. Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation adopts resolution supporting NHT designation (James Robb is chair of the Colorado Board of Parks and Outdoor Recreation).

1994. Publication of *In Search of the Spanish Trail: Santa Fe to Los Angeles, 1829–1848*, by C. Gregory Crampton and Steven K. Madsen.

01/15/94. Formal organization of current OSTA, after a preliminary meeting in November 1993, under the leadership of Ron Kessler of Monte Vista, Colorado, who was elected OSTA President.

05/05/94. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell introduces S.R. 2078 to require a study of the feasibility of including the OST in the National Trails System as a National Historic Trail; bill is co-sponsored by eight other western Senators.

1995. Ron Kessler publishes *Re-Tracing the Old Spanish Trail North Branch: Today's OST Travel Guide*.

03/22/95. Senator Campbell introduces S.R. 587, with eight regional co-sponsors, to require a study of the feasibility of inclusion of OST in the National Trails System's National Historic Trails.

Sep. 1995. Mount Garfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,

in Grand Junction adopts OST as a study project, leading to pioneer women marker placement; effort is led by North Branch Chapter member Katherine Nelson.

11/12/96. President William Clinton signs into law H.R. 4236, the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management act of 1996; a portion of the law directs that the OST be studied for feasibility of inclusion in the National Trails System as a historic trail; the legislation had been introduced by Senator Campbell and Representative Hefley of Colorado.

1997. Dr. Joseph P. Sanchez, Superintendent, NPS Spanish Colonial Research Center, publishes *Explorers, Traders, and Slavers: Forging the Old Spanish Trail, 1678–1850*.

05/02/98. Charles Querfeld assumes OSTA presidency and begins regular liaison with NPS regarding the OST feasibility study and with other federal agencies, and begins new chapter development.

1999. Harold Steiner publishes *The Old Spanish Trail across the Mojave Desert: A History and Guide*.

July 2000. NPS releases draft feasibility report finding that there was insufficient information available to conclude that OST was nationally significant based on application of national historic landmark criteria.

July 2000. OSTA President Harold Steiner mobilizes OSTA Response Committee and review Steering

Committee to prepare a rebuttal to the NPS conclusions.

09/21/00. Co-Chair Liz Warren of the OSTA Response Committee submits official OSTA response to NPS; many other historians and trail enthusiasts respond to NPS in support of OST.

10/27/00. OSTA is advised by NPS that its final feasibility report will conclude that OST does meet national historic landmark criteria for inclusion in the trails system.

11/09/00. Meeting of the Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board; former OSTA President Harold Steiner testifies on behalf of OST; committee endorses concept of OST inclusion in trails system and requests additional materials from NPS.

Nov. 2000. Acting OSTA President Willard Lewis establishes a small Ad Hoc NPS Liaison Committee to interact with NPS regarding its final feasibility report.

05/02/01. Senators Domenici and Bingaman of New Mexico introduce S.R. 817 to designate OST as a National Historic Trail.

05/03/01. Nevada Legislature passes Senate Joint Resolution 14, with Senator Dina Titus as prime sponsor, urging support for NHT designation.

05/08/01. Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board again reviews the NPS feasibility study for OST; Elizabeth Warren testifies on behalf of OSTA; committee recommends inclusion of

OST in trails system.

July 2001. NPS releases the *National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment*, finding that OST “is nationally significant within the theme of the Changing Role of the United States...”

02/14/02. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell introduces S.R. 1946, the Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002.

03/07/02. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks holds hearing on S.R. 1946.

05/15/02. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources considers and “marks up” S.R. 1946.

06/05/02. Committee approves the bill, as amended in mark up session, and orders it reported to the Senate.

08/01/02. Senate unanimously passes S.R. 1946, as amended.

09/04/02. House of Representative receives S.R. 1946, and sends it to the House Committee on Resources.

09/12/02. House Committee on Resources considers the bill and by unanimous consent orders it reported to the House of Representatives.

11/15/02. House of Representatives, by unanimous consent, passes S.R. 1946.

12/04/02. President George W. Bush signs S.R. 1946 as Public Law 107-325, making OST a National Historic Trail. ■

A Young Girl on the OST: Josepha Moya, 1840–1933

by R. Bruce Harley

One of the pioneers who made the trek over the Old Spanish Trail from Abiquiu, NM to Agua Mansa, CA was a young girl named Josefa Moya. She came from a large family that featured three married brothers who made the arduous journey in the successive years of 1842, 1843 and 1844.

Josefa was a member of the younger brood belonging to Jose Ygnacio Moya (b. 1802-1807; d. ca. 1879) and his wife Maria Rufina Martin (b. July 26, 1814; d. after 1880) who journeyed over the trail with their five children in 1844. Since Josefa was born on June 5, 1840, she was the fourth of the children in her family and already had four brothers by 1844, a number which increased by eight more siblings born during the next two decades.

Josefa's parents each came from large families, with three of the Martin sisters marrying the three Moya brothers who took their families over the Trail. Obviously, the three families together contributed more pioneer stock than any other related group.

Ygnacio, the youngest of the Moya family heads, served as the first "alcalde," or mayor, of Agua Mansa. After he resigned the position, Don Louis Robidoux, who had arrived in 1845, succeeded to the post about 1854.

By that time, Josefa was approaching a marriageable age. Just before her fifteenth birthday, Josefa married Jose Joaquin Young (b. April 7, 1831) on February 5, 1855. Her husband was the only offspring of Ewing Young, a famous "mountain man" from Taos who eventually settled in Oregon where he died in 1841. Joaquin's unwed mother was Marie Josefa Tafoya, an Indian. Joaquin grew up in Taos under the care of his maternal uncle, Juan Cristobal Tafoya.

There was also a connection with another "mountain man," Isaac Slover, and his Hispanic wife, Barbara Aragon, both in Taos and later in Agua Mansa. Apparently Joaquin and his uncle settled in Agua Mansa in 1854, a move that soon led to a wedding with Josefa Moya.

Josefa was already an expert horseback rider and had no qualms about retracing her steps on the OST. On one of her first long trips back to Taos, her first baby was born. On another trip to visit relatives in Trinidad, Colorado, a Navajo band attacked the caravan, but the band was repulsed after a few minutes of skirmish. Josefa contributed with her excellent marksmanship. During their 48 years of marriage, the Young family made numerous journeys over the OST to northern New Mexico and southeastern Colorado, but records show that all

but one of their 17 children were born in California.

Trips and births aside, the family did not continuously live in San Bernardino Valley after their marriage in 1855. Joaquin appears in the early history of Trinidad, CO, as one of the earliest settlers (1859). Later, he was a deputy sheriff when three Texans shot his boyhood guardian, Uncle Juan Tafoya, by then sheriff of Animas County, in February 1872.

Shortly after that episode, Joaquin and Josefa Young again made the familiar trip to California. They never returned after that time to either New Mexico or Colorado, although they did leave behind their eldest daughter with relatives in Trinidad.

By the early 1900s, prominent pioneer families of Agua Mansa were moving to nearby Colton. These changes involved people such as Pablo Belarde, who made the relocation after his wife, Maria de la Luz (Lucy) Jaramillo died in 1905. Both Pablo and Lucy had been on the 1842 trek over the OST. About the same time, Peter Peters and his wife, Refugio Alvarado, likewise moved to a house near the new location of the former Agua Mansan community church.

Prior to these changes, Joaquin Young died on July 22, 1903, just as he was planning a final trip to Colorado. His widow, Josefa, thereupon moved to a daughter's house and later lived with a granddaughter in Colton, not far

from the Belarde and Peters domiciles.

The remaining members of these three couples did not pass on until after World War I. Pablo Belarde died in 1922 at age 95, followed shortly by Refugio Peters at 81. Her husband, Peter Peters, died in 1934 at 92. All were buried in the Agua Mansa Cemetery with other pioneer trekkers who had come over the OST in the early 1840s. These included members of the Atencio, Castillo, Espinosa, Garcia, Robidoux, Salazar, Slover, Trujillo, and Valdez families.

At a pioneer pilgrimage held in Upland, CA, on September 9, 1930, Josefa Young was given the first honor in a statewide age contest. An added distinction recognized her as being California's oldest resident on that day.

Three years later to the day, Josefa Moya Young died on September 9, 1933 at age 93. Both she and her husband, who had died some thirty years previously, plus her children who did not survive to adulthood, were buried in the Young plot at the Agua Mansa Cemetery. Besides her 17 children, succeeding generations of the OST era had added some 36 grandchildren, 30 great grandchildren and two great-great grandchildren. At the time of her death, there were five living generations. Six of her children survived her, with four still living in the general area and two in Los Angeles.

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Church Records (Sacramento Records) – Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths:
San Salvador Parish, Agua Mansa, CA
Santo Tomas Parish, Abiquiu, NM

U.S. Census, 1850, Los Angeles County

Books

Beattie, George W. and Helen P. Beattie, *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century* (Oakland, CA: Biobooks), 1951, second edition.

Ingersoll, L.A., *Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County, 1769–1904* (Los Angeles), 1904.

Articles

Genealogical information about the three Moya families is based on "Agua Mansa and the Pioneer Memorial Park," San Bernardino County Museum Association *Quarterly*, Vol. XXI, Nbrs. 1 & 2, Fall 1973, entire issue.

Nelson, Donie A., "A History of the Moyas of Agua Mansa," San Bernardino Valley Genealogical Society *Valley Quarterly*, Vol. XXXI, No. 2 (June 1994), pp. 22-25. Ms. Nelson is a descendant of Josefa Moya Young and is a great-great-granddaughter.

Nelson, Donie A., "Descendants of Ewing Young: an Anglo-Hispanic History from New Mexico to California," *Valley Quarterly*, Vol. XXX, No. 3 (Sept. 1993), pp. 59-60.
"States' Oldest Resident is Buried," *Colton Courier*, Sept. 11, 1933, p. 1. ■

Inside this Issue . . .

OST Becomes NHT, <i>Sen. Campbell</i>	1
Connie Casteel Memorial	2
OSTA Governing Board	2
President's Corner, <i>Warren</i>	3
Know Your Historians:	
Marc Simmons, <i>Parker</i>	4
We Rode the Legislation Trail, <i>Robb and Chenoweth</i>	6
Road to NHT Designation:	
A Narrative, <i>Lewis</i>	8
Road to NHT Designation:	
A Timeline, <i>Lewis</i>	12
A Young Girl on the OST, <i>Harley</i>	14
Into Santa Fe on the OST,	
Last in series of 7, <i>McCombs</i>	16
Book Reviews (3)	18–21
OSTA Archives at Denver Library	22
Chapter Reports	24–26
Board Meeting Summary	26–27
Treasurer's Report	27
National Historic Trails List	27
Krakov Named Supt. of New	
NPS Intermountain Region	27
Durango 2003 Conference Info	28



Into Santa Fe on the OST

by Lou McCombs, last in a series of 7

In past articles, I've described my journey over the Old Spanish Trail on a bicycle. In this segment, that journey is at an end. From Dulce, Santa Fe, the town of Holy Faith, is less than 150 miles away. That's four days for sure on a bicycle and whatever you want to make it in a car. But those miles are jam-packed with history; and that makes it a rich hunting ground for the modern-day explorer, regardless of what your inclination for exploring it may be. There's something here for nearly everyone. Along the Trail, I've noted exciting stories about outlaw traders, itinerant adventurers, fur trappers, prospectors, miners, peripatetic padres, cowboys and settlers, army and Indian wars, lost gold mines and hidden treasure.

Into this mix, I've also thrown in information about historic sites and natural attractions that are adjacent to or easily accessible from the Trail. My intention has been to provide a modern day route that gives the reader a chance to not only experience the history of the Trail but also an appreciation of what has gone on before, concurrently, and after its development as a trade road with California.

In the last few miles of this journey, the most unique thing about the Santa Fe area are the several remaining pueblos. The Spanish gave them that name because of the permanent stone or adobe villages they constructed. Their modern names are derivatives of what they called themselves, applied by first the Spanish, then later, Euro-

Americans. Many Pueblo people trace their ancestry back to the Anasazi. However, contact was tough on the natives. There were eighty pueblos in New Mexico when Coronado arrived in New Mexico in 1540. Subsequent conflict with the Spanish, and in the 18th and 19th centuries, raids by nomadic plains tribes and the Apache, Ute, and Navajo, plus the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced this number. Over the years, changes in government from Spanish to Mexican to American, and institution of the reservation system reduced that number even more. Now there are just eighteen. But through it all, the Pueblo have managed to keep their culture and religion pretty much intact. Be sure to visit one or more of their villages while you're in the area.

The Mule Trail left Carracas Canyon west of Dulce, bearing to the southeast past La Puerta Spring and along the west slope of the Continental Divide to the head of La Jara Canyon. Here it turned almost directly east and crossed the Divide approximately along the route of Reservation Road J-16, past Stinking Lake, through Puerta Grande to El Vado, the traditional ford of the Rio Chama. The ford is now under a reservoir. From El Vado, the Trail crossed the Rio Nutria and the Rio Cebolla. Near Canjillon Creek, it intersected US-84 to pass through Arroyo Seco, past Echo Amphitheater, across a rocky bench and down again to the Rio Chama to Abiquiu and the ruins of Poshuouinge. From there it then generally followed the route of current US-84 past Pojoaque and Tesuque Pueblos, to turn up Tesuque

Creek. This is the old highway alignment leading to the Taos Trail (now Old Taos Highway) and directly to the Santa Fe Plaza.

To continue on the Trail today from Dulce and finish the adventure, take J-8 south past Mundo Lake. At mile 11.8, cross the Continental Divide. Six miles farther on is Stone Lake. A large multi-nation pow-wow is held here each September that brings in visitors from all over the world. At mile 24.4 the road forks. Bear to the left, passing between Hayden Lake on the left and Stinking Lake on the right. J-16 also intersects from the right. Continue to bear left and the gravel road turns to dirt through La Puerta Grande to dead end at El Vado Lake. At the lake, the road makes a 90-degree bend to the left to loop around to the north. This is no longer a barren wilderness. At mile 36.4, Stone House Lodge overlooks the lake. It's a good spot to cool off and have a drink and rest on the shaded porch. Continue on to Heron Lake where there are several places to camp. My favorite is Willow Creek CG, mile 43.8. It's close to the visitor center and has flush toilets and water. The visitor center has interesting exhibits about the lake and its history.

When you leave Heron Lake, head east on SR-95 to the junction with US-84 near Tierra Amarilla at mile 52.7. The town was established in 1832. Now continuing south, cross the Rio Nutria and Cebolla, intersect Forest Road 145 near the head of Arroyo Seco. This is where the road rejoins the Trail at about mile 73.7. Just a little farther down the road is Echo Amphitheater and a forest service CG. It's a beautiful place.

The “theater” is a natural bowl set in a sheer gold, brown and red sandstone cliff that refracts all of the sound for hundreds of yards around. The CG has new restrooms and water. At 92.0 miles is Abiquiu Lake and CG. It has nice sandy tent sites and showers and sits just below Cerro Pedernal (Flint Mountain), a well-known landmark on the trail.

To the south is Abiquiu, built on the site of an abandoned Indian pueblo. It was settled in the early 1740s by the Antonio Montoya family. By Spanish Trail days it was the last town caravan riders would see until they reached the San Gabriel Valley in California. Just south of the town is Poshuouinge Ruins historical site. According to the local Tewas, the name means “above muddy water.” The ruins are on a large flat on a bluff overlooking the Chama River valley. The Tewa claim it as an ancestral home, and archeologists believe it was inhabited from about 1400-1500 A.D. There’s an historic monument, and a half-mile walking trail with a shaded information kiosk along the way.

Just down the road, at mile 118.5, is Espanola. There are several historic monuments dedicated to the time when the town was first founded at a site scouted by Gaspar de Sosa in 1591. The remainder of the ride is through a mostly suburban area that retains a country feel. This, I suppose, is due to the earth friendly building codes and amiable population. On the way, you’ll pass Pojaque Pueblo and Camel Rock. The rock was a notable landmark on the Trail. There’s also a brand new casino near the Rock.



photo by Lou McCombs

Camel Rock

Past Tesuque Pueblo, at mile 138.7, is the junction with CR-73, the old highway. Turn left to follow the old road along Tesuque Creek into town and a great little restaurant that serves breakfast until 1:00 P.M. From there, continue up the hill to the junction with US-84/285. After the pass and some more monuments, join Old Taos Highway, carefully turn left and follow it to the dead-end at Peralta. Turn right there and then turn left on Grant and at the dead-end turn left on East Palace. Mile 146.0. We’ve arrived. The Plaza is the end.

Santa Fe was established in 1609 on the site of an abandoned Tano Indian village in the midst of thriving, centuries old Native American pueblos. Then-Governor Juan de Oñate moved the colony to the site from the earlier settlement he’d named San Gabriel, located farther up the Rio Grande. A year later, Santa Fe was designated the capitol of Nuevo Mexico by new governor Don Pedro de Peralta. La Plaza de Santa Fe is the earliest remaining part of the old town.

As in Los Angeles, a number the older buildings have been refurbished and are now home to small businesses. Unique to Santa Fe is the Palacio Royal, the oldest government building in the United

States. It was constructed between 1610-12 as both the seat of government and defensive fortress. Now a National Historic site, it serves as the state’s Museum of History with displays about the region’s Indian, Spanish, Mexican and American past. As might be expected, Santa Fe has been a cultural “melting pot” from the start. Much of the city’s charm results from this cultural mix. Buildings old and new reflect residents’ attachment to the past, and many citizens are bi- or even tri-lingual, speaking English, Spanish and one or more Native American languages. Long a crossroad for trade and exploration, the city today is a bustling commercial center and tourist destination. There are plenty of places to either camp or stay inside while you’re here. For more info contact the Santa Fe Convention and Visitor’s Bureau, P.O. Box 909, Santa Fe, NM, 800-777-CITY.

There are so many things to see and do that it’s just impossible to list them all. But here are a few ideas: Taos Pueblo and St. Francis de Assisi Church; The Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian; any pueblo fiesta; Bandelier National Monument; El Santequario de Chimayo; Puye Cliff dwellings; Glorieta Pass Civil War battle site; New Mexico Museum; Coronado State Park, Bernarlillo; Petroglyph NM, Albuquerque.

On the Trail from L.A.: 1305 miles. Interesting book: *Explorers, Traders, and Slavers: Forging the Old Spanish Trail, 1678–1850*, Joseph P. Sanchez. (Still available from ST editors at conference pricing.)



Book Reviews

Spain in the Southwest, A Narrative History of Colonial New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and California, by John L. Kessell. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 2002, 462 pp., 97 illustrations, 10 maps, notes, bibliography, index. Hardcover, \$45.00.)

In his preface, Professor Kessell sets the stage for his epic narrative by saying, "In the beginning, invading Spaniards did possess impressive advantages—imperial state and militant church, long-range sailing capability, firearms, horses, immunity to smallpox and measles and more—but they, too, had to urinate.... They laughed, bled, and craved sexual release... and no observant Native American failed to notice." As he makes clear from this beginning, Kessell plays no favorites. And so *Spain in the Southwest* launches into tale after tale of heroism, venality, shocking cruelty, saintliness, and peaceful intercourse.

He begins the history with some background on Columbus' early exploration and colonization of the Indies and his political misadventures there. With these early tales as background, Kessell dives into the history of the Spanish Colonies in the Southwest. He relates story after story, each one fascinating in its own right. The reader follows the three major thrusts of Spanish occupation of the Southwest. The first from Coronado until the failed quest for new mines by Oñate and Vizcaíno, roughly 1540 until 1610. The second in the 1680s and 1690s, when the

American Indians began a robust defense of their territories and the French intruded into the Spanish claims west of the Mississippi. Then the final wave occurred in the 1770s to 1790s after the Seven Years' War that ended in 1763 when France lost all her American colonies, ceding to Spain her territories west of the Mississippi. It ends with the turbulent formation of Mexico as an independent state in 1821, a change which had the potential of liberalizing Mexican society, but in fact solidified the status of the colonial elite, and which led to the terrible revolution that swept Mexico early in the twentieth century.

Kessell spells out the stories we have come to know: the entrada by Oñate into New Mexico, the Pueblo Revolt led by Popé and the reconquest by de Anza; the struggles by the Jesuits to maintain their missions in southern Arizona and Baja California; the recurrent tragedies as the Spanish colonists in Texas found themselves jerked to and fro by the tides of empire, by Indian revolts, and by American invasions. We learn about the attempts to connect Tucson with Santa Fe directly without success and the establishment of a route between Santa Fe, San Antonio and on to Nacodoches by Pedro Vial. Students of the Santa Fe Trail may already know that Vial also made a harrowing four month trip to St. Louis in 1792. Escalante and Domínguez aborted exploration of a route to California is fleshed out with much background on their difficulties in obtaining permission for the expedition. Kessell examines details of the rapid depopulation of the Native population throughout the

Southwest caused by the epidemic diseases brought in by the Europeans and their African slaves.

The reader is entertained by details of the story of the Jesuits in New Spain. After the agreement between superiors of Franciscan and Jesuit orders in 1650, the Jesuits were confined to the western Colonies. They consolidated their hold on the territory they were left, setting about the heroic establishment of their missions in today's Baja California, Sonora, and southern Arizona. Then, in 1767, their sudden banishment by Carlos III of Spain almost created a rebellion in parts of New Spain and the western colonies even though the decree was carried out by stealth. But in the Californias and Arizona, the Jesuits left their missions quietly and submitted peacefully to their imprisonment, leaving the fruits of their labor to the Franciscans.

Intrepid spirits emerge, one in the person of Father Eusebio Francesco Kino, a Jesuit from northern Italy, who entered Mexico City in 1681, just after the Pueblo Revolt in New Mexico (1680). Kino successfully established missions among the Pima Indians as far north as the Santa Cruz River valley. Throughout his life, his objective was to establish missions in Baja California and north into present day California. A cartographer, he explored this area extensively, producing a series of excellent maps that first showed the Californias as a huge island—the opinion of all map makers of the time. But then after Kino's March 1700 discovery that the Gulf of California ended with the Colorado River estuary, his final map, drawn

in 1710, shows Baja California as a peninsula. Though it was never implemented, he never gave up his goal of establishing trade from his missions in northern Sonora and southern Arizona via land to Baja California.

Other notable characters and their accomplishments that struck this reader are: Sebastián Vizcaíno, who first settled Baja California in 1596, and who first charted the California coast in 1602–3; Portolá, who discovered San Francisco Bay in 1769 during his land expedition to find Monterrey Bay; José de Gálvez, who organized the first settlement of San Diego and Monterrey in 1769–70; the tireless Marqués de Rubí, who reorganized Spain's defense of its colonies from the English in 1769 by realigning the line of Presidios, leaving Santa Fe and San Antonio exposed as "salients;" and, of course, Popé, who organized the Pueblo Indians' successful revolt against their Spanish conquerors in 1680.

The story is so long and complex that to give it justice this History could easily occupy several volumes. But, condensed as it is to one volume, each page is packed. The names come at the reader with confusing rapidity. This reader became disoriented countless times and had to reread portions to clarify where the story had suddenly veered without warning to another life, another series of events. In this respect it reads like the denser portions of the Old Testament. The excellent maps are an invaluable aid in orienting the reader to the sometimes dizzying changes in names and

locale. In the background always lurks the dark drama of the events that Francis Parkman, the great 19th Century historian, called "the Battle for North America" between France and England, though as this History makes plain, Spain, too, was a major player in this battle. Each chapter is generously footnoted from a bibliography of both primary sources and published secondary sources. It is illustrated by ten excellent maps prepared by Deborah Reade of Santa Fe. The 97 figures are carefully chosen to illustrate the ongoing drama of the text.

Kessell has chosen to write the narrative in serial fashion from start to finish rather than following the history of each distinct colony through a relevant period and then backing up in time and following the history of another colony. This technique has contributed to the complexity of the narrative as it unfolds, but it saves the reader from having to create his own cross references in sorting out the chronology of the four regions.

Professor Kessell has summarized such a vast tapestry of history into one volume that it will serve as a handy reference until a better one appears. Though it is hard to read, it contains such a richness of detail that the reader, this reader anyway, must feel respect and gratitude for Professor Kessell's hard work.

Reviewed by John Coffman
Albuquerque, New Mexico ■

Historic Trail Map of the Trinidad 1° X 2° Quadrangle, Southern Colorado. By Glenn R. Scott. (U. S. Geological Survey, Geologic Investigations Series I-2745, 2001, pamphlet: text, illustrations, photos, maps, sources, 62 pp., folding map: topography, trails, roads, towns, railroads, cattle trails, soft slip case, paperback, \$7 + \$5 shipping.)

This historic trail map is the fourth in a series that Glenn Scott has published since 1972. The Trinidad 1° X 2° Quadrangle includes the portion of Colorado between 37° and 38° north latitude and 104° and 106° west longitude. The 37th parallel is the nominal boundary between Colorado and New Mexico. The 38th parallel passes just north of Moffat and Colorado City, Colorado. The 104th west meridian is about 25 miles east of Trinidad, Colorado. The 106th west meridian is about five miles west of Alamosa, Colorado. The map thus includes the eastern half of the San Luis valley, part of the Sangre de Christo range, the Spanish Peaks, part of Raton Mesa and part of the Wet Mountains. The map scale is 1:250000. Contours are at 100 meter intervals with supplementary contours at 50 meter intervals in flat terrain. This area was the first settled in Colorado, is well endowed with scenery and has much history that should interest students of the Old Spanish Trail.

The large folding map is accompanied by a pamphlet that provides the background information for the annotated map. An introduction provides a capsule history for the quadrangle, lists the major trails that passed through it, discusses >>>

the nature and use of the routes, the modes of travel and some of their attendant hazards. Mr. Scott notes methods and problem areas that underlie his preparation of the Trail Map. Acknowledgments are given early while source materials are listed at the end of the pamphlet. The pamphlet includes several maps that set the geographic context and provide a 1:100000 expanded view of the eastern portion of the folding map. The pamphlet features many photographs from various collections that complement the text.

The pamphlet is divided into sections that discuss relevant aspects of the annotations on the folding map. These include descriptive lists of established and proposed roads and toll roads, miscellaneous notes about stage routes, routines and perils of traveling by stage, a chronology of events related to stage lines in the Trinidad area and a descriptive list of the stage lines. There is an illuminating discussion of Mexican land grants both in the pamphlet and on the folding map sheet that clarifies some of the confusion about the several Baca Grants, but does not include recent changes in the ownership of the grant parcels at Crestone, Colorado and west of Los Alamos, New Mexico.

The section on the Old Spanish Trail (OST) is lamentably brief, but the only portion of the OST in the Trinidad quadrangle is the east fork of the north branch. The east fork route given in the Hafen's book on the OST is not included.

Mountain passes are important for travel throughout the Trinidad

quadrangle and Scott lists the important passes with the various names that have been applied to certain of them. Medano Pass in particular has been called by many names, some of them mentioned here and some best omitted. Pass descriptions provide locations and present status of the route. The list omits mentioning those passes that were flown at pine-needle-counting heights by airline Convairs in the mid-1950s.

Post road descriptions are drawn from the Crofutt Grip-Sack Guide, published in 1885. Crofutt's comprehensive Tour Seven receives a separate section. Past, present and proposed railroads are included in descriptive lists – including the trolleys that served Trinidad in various ways between 1882 and 1949. Cattle trails that passed through the Trinidad Quadrangle include the Loving and Goodnight trails. The pamphlet also includes descriptions of coal mines that are located on the 1:100000 expanded map. The folding map adds a brief history of the unfortunate circumstances of the Ludlow massacre. The pamphlet concludes with an extensive list of place names and the previously noted list of sources.

The annotated map and its pamphlet represent an immense amount of effort that will be appreciated by historians and history buffs who try to locate routes and places in the area covered by the Trinidad Quadrangle. Because names have changed over time it is sometimes difficult to follow the routes of early travelers. This work deserves to be in your collection if areas in the

Trinidad Quadrangle pique your interest.

There are a few minor gripes. The topography included in this part of the world is spectacular in places, but at times, the annotation obscures the nature of the terrain. Aficionados will have other maps that fully convey the grandeur, for example, of the Sangre de Cristo wall that bounds the San Luis valley on the east. It is odd that a Geological Survey publication gives no description of the geology of this region even though it includes a part of the graben that forms the San Luis valley and that is part of the rift zone that guides the Rio Grande south from the valley. The Spanish Peaks northwest of Trinidad are also interesting both for their place in history (see Lewis Garrard, *Wah-To-Yah and the Taos Trail*, for example) and their wonderful set of igneous dikes. Scott provides two views of the dikes, but omits descriptions of the geological events that caused them. Certain routes are omitted in part or completely. Frémont's two routes through the San Luis valley are not given, nor is Gunnison's route through the valley included. On balance, however, this map and its pamphlet are winners that deserve a place on your bookshelf.

Reviewed by C. W. Querfeld
Longmont, Colorado ■



Disaster at the Colorado – Beale’s Wagon Road and the First Emigrant Party, by Charles W.

Baley. (Utah State University Press, Logan, 2002, 216 pp., appendices, notes, maps, bibliography, index. Soft cover, \$19.95.)

In 1858 a party of emigrants arrived in Albuquerque via the Santa Fe Trail, planning to follow the established Southern Trail to California. Persuaded by local residents, they instead decided to try to a new route, the Beale Road, and thus became a group to enter the history books due to circumstances looming ahead. Surveyed by Lt. Edward F. Beale in 1857, this route across northern New Mexico Territory had not been improved beyond the initial survey and the explorations of Lt. Lorenzo Sitreaves in 1851 and Lt. Amiel Whipple in 1853–54.

Charles Baley, a descendant of one family in that wagon train, has written the most complete account of this journey yet published. Years of exhaustive research through the records left by the members of the wagon train itself, other accounts of the time, and government reports give new insight into this ill-fated wagon train.

Baley begins his narrative with an outline of the families joining this train, their preparations and formation into the final group which became known as the Rose–Baley wagon train. John Udell, age 62, had traveled to California three times before on the northern trails. He kept a diary on those trips, and his account of travel in the Rose–Baley

train is the best daily account of this trip.

As the train moved west from Albuquerque, they passed El Morro, or Inscription Rock, where several left their names and identified themselves as part of the first emigrants to pass by. Later, near Flagstaff, they rested for a few days while scouts looked ahead for water. Finding only small springs, the decision was made to divide the train, half moving a day ahead of the other half in order to reduce the heavy need for water at one time. The scarcity of water and continued harassment by local Indians plagued the group all the way to the Colorado River.

Upon reaching the last pass before the Colorado, the parched animals were driven ahead to water, leaving some of the group and most of the wagons at the pass. As work began on rafts to ferry the river and with the company somewhat scattered, the Mojave Indians took advantage of the opportunity and attacked. With several of the party dead, the rest retreated back to the pass, gathered what little remained of their livestock and the few wagons that could be utilized to begin a return trip to Albuquerque. Without the assistance of other parties on the trail who also turned back, more of the group would have perished before reaching civilization.

After wintering over in Albuquerque and Santa Fe, most continued to California, although not in the same train. Some accompanied Lt. Beale when he came through in 1859 improving the trail, and some took

the Southern Trail as they had originally planned.

Baley recounts these events in a most readable narration without sensationalizing the events. He then recounts how the various families settled into new lives in California and how they attempted to recover the value of their lost resources from the federal government through the Indian depredation claims process.

The appendices include a listing, with ages, of all in the Rose–Baley wagon train; a letter John Udell wrote to his brothers in Ohio and published in a local newspaper; and the 1891 Indian Depredation Claim by Leonard Rose for his losses. Also included are several maps to better understand the travel route, and a number of historical photographs of various members of the train.

The thoroughness of research and story presentation by Baley makes this book a must for all those seeking more about the early travel west. It also allows another perspective to those who are mainly familiar with the northern routes to California but know little about the southern routes.

Reviewed by Rose Ann Tompkins
Tempe, Arizona ■



OSTA Archives at Denver Public Library

Contributors: Carol Corbett, Judy Querfeld

Photos by: C. W. Querfeld, except as noted

Compiled by: Kenn Carpenter

How proud we were when invited to have our archives managed and preserved at the prestigious Denver Public Library's Central Library, Western History Department. With OSTA being a Colorado corporation it seemed quite logical to establish our archives in the same state, and of course our board accepted the offer. Located at 10 West 14th Ave Parkway in Denver's Civic Center, it is the largest library between Los Angeles and Chicago, and it houses important collections, including the world renowned Western History Collection.

First established in 1889, the DPL Central is now 540,000 square feet.

Researchers come from around the world to use the Western history collection, which includes books; manuscripts; artifacts; masterpieces by Thomas Moran, Frederic Remington, and Albert Bierstadt; and over 600,000 historic photographs. The Central Library is also the region's only federal deposit library, containing 2.3 million documents. Annually, a million people visit the Central Library, making it the third-most-popular cultural attraction. At present, parking can be challenging! Their website is www.denver.lib.co.us.

The OSTA Board, in 2002, developed and adopted a Records Retention Schedule that establishes which records will be preserved and which can be shredded. Additionally, copies of many records will be maintained as in-house working references. The Plan also describes the means for collecting archival materials and sending them to DPL. Now that the OST is a National Historic Trail, it is certain that the



photo from Denver Library website

Entering the library at the Schlessman entrance is just the beginning of an awesome experience. Take the elevator to the 5th floor, go into the art gallery, turn left, and walk into the Western History/Genealogy Department. >>>

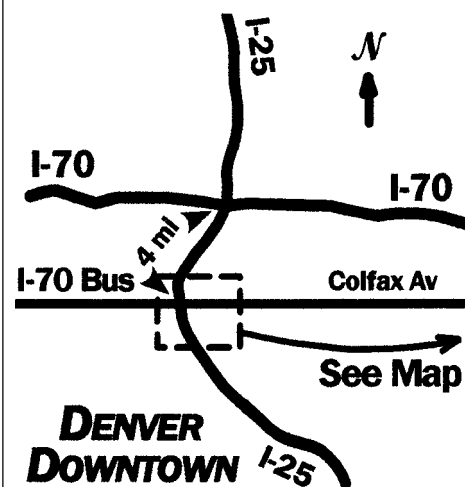
history of OSTA will be of considerable relevance in years to come. Typical records to be archived are corporate papers, bylaws and revisions, *Spanish Traces*, meeting minutes, financial records, budgets, membership lists, awards, newspaper clippings on OST and OSTA, committee files, etc. Control of our archival procedures is the responsibility of Carol Corbett, our Archives Manager. ■



Looking northwest at the library complex from the corner of Broadway and 13th, the beautiful Schlessman entrance is on Broadway, to the right in above photo.



Your first stop will likely be the General Reference Desk for the Western History/Genealogy Department, either to get oriented or to request material from the stacks. >>



Next will be the metal detector. Researchers are allowed to take only a pencil and one sheet of paper or a laptop computer into the special collections, map room, and reading rooms. Lockers with keys are provided for researchers' use, at no charge (coin return when you leave), to store other personal belongings before entering the next room, the actual Western History Collection area. Lockers are located left of the General Reference Desk. There are additional reference desks beyond the metal detector.



from Denver Library website
photo by Rhoda Pollack

The Gates Reading Room is a striking design using amber-colored wooden timbers, and has a 60-seat conference room and numerous study areas.



At the Western History Collection Reference Desk they will help you locate maps, and will on request deliver to you archived information and rare books. It takes about 10 minutes to retrieve a collection and bring it to one of the reading rooms. Photocopies of pages are available at a modest cost, and of maps at a higher cost and with perhaps a week wait time.



The Mullen Manuscript Room, one of the rooms where OSTA and other archival materials may be viewed.



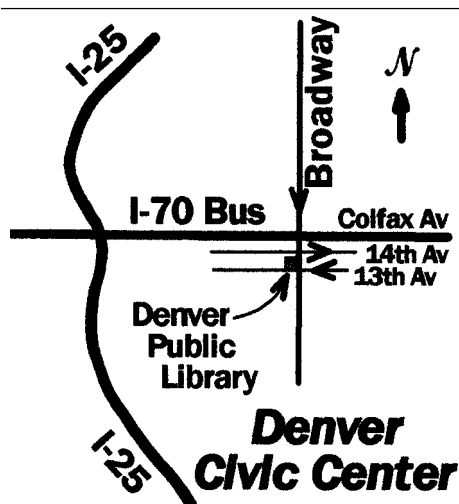
The processing room where incoming materials are organized, documented, and prepared for storage.



The library has accumulated a very comprehensive map collection, this being only part of it, and the map stacks are open. Examining a map is Barbara Walton, Collection Specialist, who has the OSTA collection responsibility.



These are typical archival stacks where OSTA historical documents will be maintained. We have gotten an early start on archiving, so we hope researchers in later years will find the complete story here. ■



Chapter Reports

So. California Chap.

Fifteen chapter members and friends assembled before the Old Spanish Trail plaque in the Plaza of old Los Angeles on Saturday morning, October 26. The impressive bronze plaque commemorates the western terminus of the Old Spanish Trail, was placed here in the central plaza largely at the urging of OSTA members, and was dedicated on January 14, 1999 (ref: *Spanish Traces*, vol. 5, no. 1, Spring 1999). We toured "El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument," the birthplace of the city, presently well on the way to restoration. The old Plaza Church, the Pico House, the Merced Theater, Olvera Street, and the Avila Adobe where Jedediah Smith was one of the first guests, were all visited. Using a bit of imagination, we could well picture what El Pueblo looked like in Old Spanish Trail days. At the Visitor Center, many of us purchased OSTA member Jean Bruce Poole's magnificent new book, *El Pueblo: The Historic Heart of Los Angeles*. After enjoying a delicious lunch at El Paseo Mexican Restaurant on Olvera Street, most of our group walked the four blocks up to Cardinal Mahony's recently completed Cathedral of Our Lady of Angels, a unique and impressive gem of modern architecture and the spiritual home of Los Angeles Catholics.

We are looking forward to our next chapter outing, a visit to the Temple-Workman Homestead Museum, to be led by Bill Stone on January 18, 2003. The schedule for chapter activities follows:

Sat., Jan. 18: Pico Mansion and Workman-Temple Museum. Leader: Bill Stone (626-339-9695). Meet 9:30 A.M. at the Workman and Temple Family Homestead, 15415 East Don Julian Road, City of >>>



photo by Art Cobery

Our tour group as we met by the OST plaque at the Plaza. Immediately left and right of the plaque are Josette Temple (Workman) and Sheryl Shimizu (Rowland), both direct descendants of the 1841 Rowland-Workman party on the OST.

THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL 1829 - 1848

THIS PLAQUE MARKS THE END OF THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL, AN HISTORIC PACK TRAIL FROM SANTA FE TO THE PUEBLO OF LOS ANGELES. THIS TRAIL WAS USED BY MEXICAN TRADERS WHO BROUGHT WOOLEN GOODS FROM NEW MEXICO TO TRADE FOR HIGHLY PRIZED CALIFORNIA MULES AND HORSES, AND BY EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA. THE TRAIL ORIGINATED AS A TRADE ROUTE BETWEEN NEW MEXICO AND UTAH DURING THE SPANISH COLONIAL DAYS AND THEN EXTENDED WEST TO CALIFORNIA DURING THE MEXICAN PERIOD.

PLAQUE DONATED BY THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL ASSOCIATION, LOS FOBLADORES 200 AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS, AND DEDICATED ON JANUARY 14, 1999.

Plaque inscription is in both English and Spanish.

Industry, CA. The museum is on the original Rancho La Puente jointly owned by William Workman and John Rowland, who in 1841 led a mule train party from the Taos area to Southern California, arriving November 5. Subsequently they acquired Rancho La Puente of almost 49,000 acres from the then Mexican Governor of California, Juan Alvarado. Following your sack lunch, the group will go to the Juan Sanchez Adobe (1840s to 1850s), and tour will end at 2:30 P.M.

So. CA members were mailed all info; others please call for additional details and map !

Sat., Mar. 15: Mojave Desert tour, possible joint outing with Las Vegas Chapter. Leader: Jane Stewart (714-970-6232).

Sat., May 17: Yorba-Slaughter Adobe and Agua Mansa Cemetery. Leaders: Ann Deegan and Rick Whitaker (Ann at 909-307-2669 and Rick at 909-395-2454).

We are also considering a possible trip to follow the Old Spanish Trail in the lower Virgin River area of Nevada.

We are making a strong effort to revitalize our Southern California Chapter. We invite and encourage all of our California members to join us for some very informative and fun field trips. Of course all OSTA members are welcome to join us, and we hope some of you are in our area at the right time. Phone anytime.

Submitted by John Robinson
Plaza tour leader
Fullerton, California ■

Salida del Sol Chapter

The Salida del Sol Chapter completed, in November, a series of three Fall program meetings for chapter members and the general public. The September program featured Harry Myers, National Park Service Project Manager for El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro who discussed that trail in relation to the other two national historic trails in New Mexico, the Santa Fe Trail and the Old Spanish Trail. Myers also reviewed actions with regard to the OST after Congress passed the National Historic Trail designation bill.

In October, State Historian Esteban Rael-Galvez presented a program about the use of Indian slaves in New Mexico, and the role of OST in the slave trade. There was a lively discussion session among the speaker and members of the audience at the conclusion of the presentation.

The last Fall program, in November, was given by Chapter President Peter Mackaness, whose subject was "The Armijo Route Across Northern New Mexico." Again, good speaker/audience dialogues followed the talk.

After the traditional winter recess, the spring chapter program series will begin February 22, with a program still being developed. On March 22, the chapter will co-host, with the End of the Trail Chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association, and the Palace of the Governors Docents Program, the annual joint meeting. The program topic will likely revolve around trade and commerce on the trails to New Mexico.

North Branch Chap.

There has of course been great anticipation here in the Grand Junction area as S.R. 1946 worked its way through the congressional legislative process. When the bill finally passed, a letter-to-the-editor from Jim Robb was published in our local newspaper, *The Daily Sentinel*. His letter tells how really close we were to just getting in under the gun. Jim wrote:

The Old Spanish Trail, including its North Branch that passed through Mesa County, has been designated a National Historic Trail. The bill is on its way to President Bush for signature. Sen. Ben Campbell, with the support of Sen. Wayne Allard, passed the bill in the U.S. Senate. Rep. Scott McInnis, in a "John Elway legislative maneuver," rushed >> the bill through the process and

An April program is tentatively set for April 26, and the series will end with either a program or field trip on May 24.

The chapter is working with the Santa Fe Trail group and Jere Krakow of the National Park Service on the organization of a New Mexico Historic Trails Coalition, patterned after the successful coalition in Utah.

Chapter members Richard and Marie Green continue to produce an interesting and colorful chapter newsletter.

Submitted by Willard Lewis
Chapter Program Director
Santa Fe, New Mexico ■

arranged for passage minutes before this session of congress ended.

Congratulations to our congressional team for a wonderful victory.

And when President Bush actually signed the bill into law there was great jubilation. Local folk initiated this project over ten years ago, and continued to nurture it through the legislative process. The big hang-up came in 2000 when the NPS said their draft feasibility study showed the Trail did not meet the requirements for NHT status.

At this point, and over the next year, OSTA wrote and submitted a paper which thoroughly addressed the perceived deficiencies of the NPS draft. Additionally, other historians and scholars were encouraged to critique the NPS draft. Much new information was presented to the NPS, giving credence and support for national significance of the OST.

The NPS revised their feasibility study, it was subsequently approved, and the legislative process continued.

Here in Grand Junction we are looking forward to April 26 when we plan our local celebration. Hopefully some of the key people in this ten-year process will be here to celebrate with us.

Jack Nelson, President
Grand Junction, Colorado ■

Correction: Caption under photo in last *ST*, vol. 9 no. 1, p.45, from where the litter cleanup starts, the road heads northeast, not northwest. Ed.

Saguache County Chapter

At the chapter meeting last June we had a small turnout of seven: President C. McKee, Sec/Treas C. Casteel, and five other OSTA members. Following discussion, it was determined that the chapter needed revitalization. A new chapter name was proposed with the intent of representing a broader geographic scope than the present name implies. Following that meeting both McKee and Casteel resigned due to health and energy factors. Files were turned over to Doug Knudson, and the checking account was at \$446.01.

To determine member interest and chapter viability, Knudson mailed a ballot to OSTA Southern Colorado (Colorado Springs and south) members, and including Durango at the request of members there.

1. Revitalize the chapter under a new name and with a broader geographic scope in Colorado: Yes-19, No-0.
2. Rename the Chapter as "La Vereda," (the path): Yes-16, No-3.
3. Suspend payment of chapter dues until membership determines a dues structure: Yes-17, No-1, Abstain-1.
4. Suggest officer candidates: 10 names submitted.
5. Suggest activities: 10 responses.

The Colorado Director deemed the response and later conversation with individuals encouraging enough to proceed. The 19 respondents and others will be invited to attend a January meeting to discuss programs, modify the bylaws to include a new name, and elect officers. Two field trips, one indoor gathering, and

participation in the National OSTA Convention in Durango in June will be discussed for 2003 activities.

The Chapter meeting is now scheduled for January 18 in Alamosa, 1 P.M., at the Alamosa State College Library. Everyone is welcome.

And lastly, sad news. While trying to recover from a second bout with cancer, Connie Casteel passed away in December. The OSTA benefited from Connie's patience, good cheer, and dedicated work, even in times of personal difficulty. She and Earl exhibited great enthusiasm for designation of the Old Spanish Trail, which occurred just ten days before her death. Well done, good and faithful servant.

Submitted by Doug Knudson
Director, OSTA, CO
South Fork, Colorado ■

Board Meeting Summary November 9, 2002

The board met in Phoenix with all but one board member present.

Actions taken on key issues were:

1. **Life Memberships:** will continue at \$250, but now as either a single or a family (couple) membership, with one vote per membership.
2. **National Scenic and Historic Trails Association conference:** OSTA will pursue hosting the 2005 conference in Las Vegas.
3. **Saguache Chapter** has met and is regrouping; considering name change to "La Vereda" (The Trail).
4. **Las Vegas Chapter** is regrouping, and changed name to Nevada Chapter.
5. **Spanish Traces** next issue will concentrate on the OST road to NHT status, assuming the legislation passes.
6. **Website:** looking for an experienced webmaster! All material for input to the site will be provided. >>>>

Chapter Contacts

North Branch Chapter

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

Nevada Chapter

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

Saguache County Chapter

Doug Knudson—Dir. CO
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

7. National Scenic and Historic Trails 8th conference at Ft. Smith in Arkansas was attended in October by Liz Warren and Doug Knudson. Much planning info brought back.

8. CA Director resigned; lack of time. Position to be filled by appointment.

9. OSTA Durango Conference planning for next June is essentially complete. (See info this issue.)

10. Coming elections are critical ! Seven positions are to be filled: president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, CO director, NM director. CA director. *PLEASE* consider volunteering.

11. Board Retreat is planned for March 18-19 in Las Vegas, specifically for long range planning. Now with NHT status, we have lots of work for which to prepare. ■

Treasurer's Report November 9, 2002

Assets - 10/31/02

Checking Account	6,700
T.R.Price Prime Reserve	8,252
Total	14,952

Liabilities - 10/31/02

Retail Sales Loan Account*	2,148
Expenses + other	438
Total	2,586

Allocation of Remaining Assets

Operating Act (Gen Ledger)	5,014
Cedar City 2002 Conf Act	0
Retail Sales Account*	1,763
Marker Fund Account	4,750
Operating Reserve	839
Total	12,366

*The board voted to pay off \$1200 of the loan at this time, and the remaining \$948 after sales at the Durango conference. Present inventory for Durango is very nearly sufficient. ■

Krakov Named Supt. of New NPS Intermountain Region

Jere L. Krakow, Superintendent of the National Park Service Long Distance Trails Office in Salt Lake City, has been officially named as Superintendent, National Trails System, Intermountain Region, National Park Service. This new position represents the combination of the NPS Long Distance Trail Offices in Salt Lake City and Santa Fe. The regional system will continue both the Salt Lake City and Santa Fe offices, and Krakow will split his time between the two offices. Krakow can be reached by:
Tel: 801-539-4094 in Salt Lake City,
Tel: 505-988-6888 in Santa Fe.
E-mail: jere_krakov@nps.gov,
S-mail: P.O. Box 45155
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155. ■

Our National Historic Trails

The **National Trails System Act**, Public Law 90-543, became law on October 2, 1968. The Act and its subsequent amendments authorized a national system of trails, and defined four categories of national trails:

National Scenic Trails (NST):

provide outdoor recreation and the conservation and enjoyment of significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities;

National Historic Trails (NHT):

follow travel routes of national historic significance;

National Recreational Trails (NRT):

are in, or reasonably accessible to, urban areas on federal, state, or private lands; and

Connecting or Side Trails:

provide access to or among the other classes of trails.

Since the designation of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail in 1968, the system has grown to now include 15 national historic

trails as listed below. The Old Spanish Trail is of course the most recent addition to this very impressive group of trails representing the history of our country.

Date	Name of NHT
------	-------------

1978	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
1978	Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail
1978	Iditarod National Historic Trail
1978	Oregon National Historic Trail
1980	Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail
1986	Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail
1987	Trail of Tears National Historic Trail
1987	Santa Fe National Historic Trail
1990	Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
1992	California National Historic Trail
1992	Pony Express National Historic Trail
1996	Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail
2000	El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail
2000	Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail
2002	Old Spanish National Historic Trail



OSTA Annual Conference

June 21- 22, 2003

Durango, CO



Driving Miles to Durango

Boise, ID - 750	Detroit, MI - 1680	Phoenix, AZ - 460
Chicago, IL - 1400	Grand Junction, CO - 170	Portland, OR - 1180
Cumbria, UK - Fly!	Kansas City, KS - 880	Reno, NV - 910
Dallas, TX - 870	Los Angeles, CA - 790	Sacramento, CA - 1040
Denver, CO - 380	Manchester, NH - 2490	Salt Lake City, UT - 400
	Minneapolis, MN - 1290	Santa Fe, NM - 220
	Nashville, TN - 1440	Seattle, WA - 1240
	Pensacola, FL - 1650	Washington, DC - 2010

This year we conference at Fort Lewis College's beautiful Center of Southwest Studies. Registration is at 8 A.M. Saturday, or arrive earlier for the 5:30 A.M. special solstice event, also at the Center.

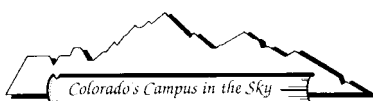
Our theme this year is the "Colorado Ute Perspectives on the OST." Keynote speaker will be Dr. James A. Goss, consultant on Southwest tribal linguistics and anthropology, Professor Emeritus, Texas Tech University. Other featured papers will be by the History Directors of two Ute Tribal Nations.

Special events will be a display of Trade Goods of the OST from the Durango Collection of Textiles, with Curator Jeanne Brako, and dinner with Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell and others to celebrate designation of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail. On Sunday there will be two scenic field trips following the "main branch" of the Old Spanish Trail.

Pre-registration packets to be mailed in April with all details of schedule, speakers, lodging, fees, etc. ■



P.O. Box 7
Marysville, WA 98270



FORT LEWIS COLLEGE

Host of June 2003 Conference