

Old Spanish Trail

Official Map and Guide

Old Spanish National Historic Trail
New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado,
Utah, Nevada, California

Bureau of Land Management
National Park Service



*...the longest,
crookedest, most
arduous pack mule
route in the
history of America...*

California Energy Commission

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It is 1829, eight years after Mexico gained independence from Spain. New Mexican traders travel overland to establish new commercial relations with frontier settlements in California. They carry locally produced merchandise to exchange for mules and horses. Items include serapes, blankets, ponchos, and socks; a variety of hides – gamuzas (chamois), buffalo robes, bear, and beaver skins; as well as hats, shawls, and quilts.

By this time Santa Fe is witnessing increased economic activity brought on by successful American and Mexican trade. Large quantities of manufactured products arrive in New Mexico from the eastern United States along the Santa Fe Trail. Many goods are also traveling along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro to and from the interior of Mexico.



Red Pass, California

Connecting Two Mexican Provinces

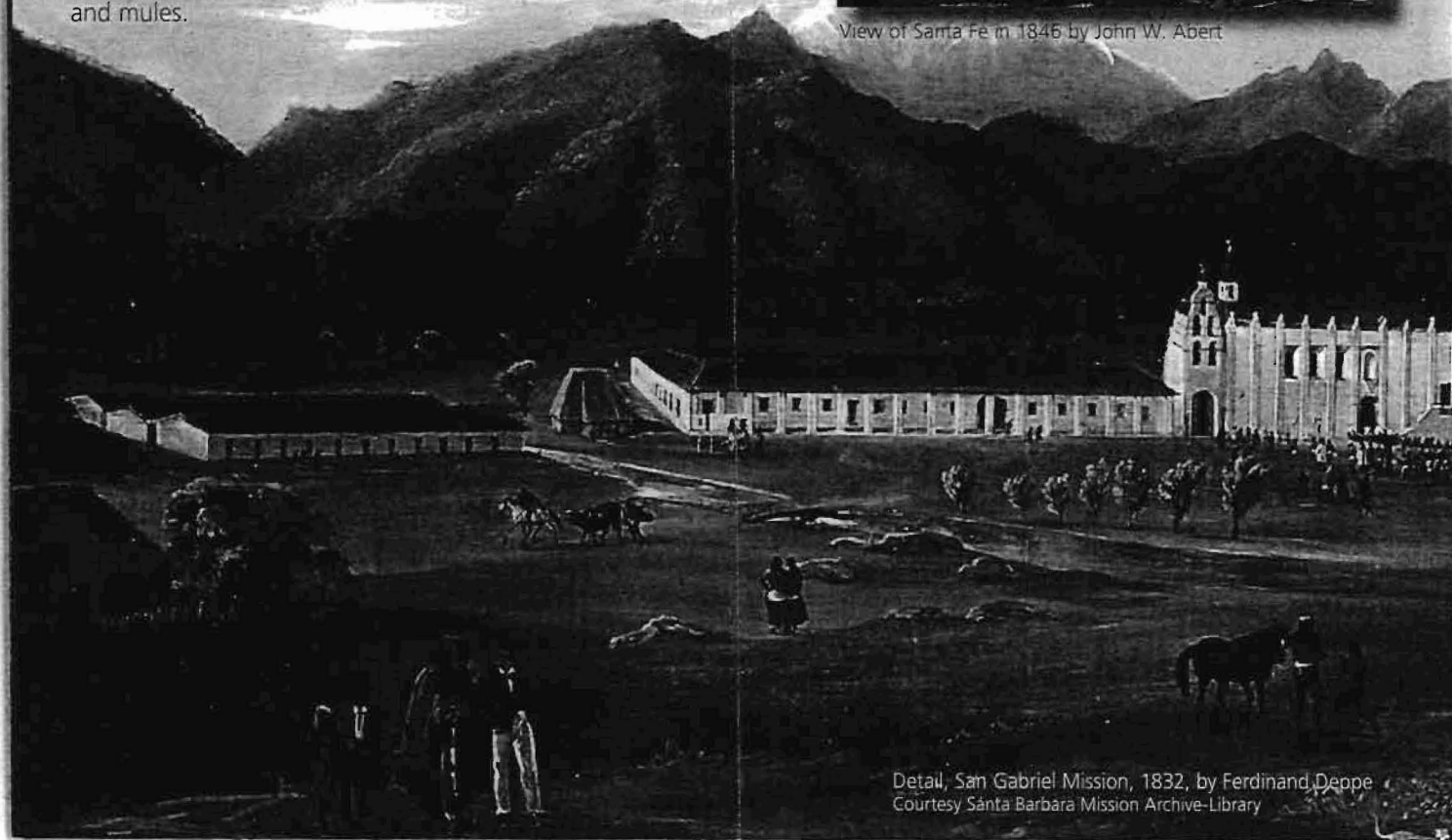
In 1829, La Villa Real de Santa Fe de San Francisco de Asis, provincial capital of New Mexico, was just a dusty frontier town that sheltered a mix of Spanish colonial families, newer Mexican arrivals, displaced Indians, and a small but growing number of Americans. Over 1,000 miles to the west, the Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles was an even smaller ranch town. Consisting of little more than a church and plaza, and a few homes and government buildings, it was the largest Mexican community in an area characterized by dispersed ranches, decaying Spanish missions, and Indian villages.

During the winter of 1829-1830, Antonio Armijo led a caravan of 60 men and 100 pack mules from New Mexico to Mission San Gabriel in California, east of Los Angeles. The caravan carried woolen rugs and blankets produced in New Mexico to trade for horses and mules.

Other trade parties soon followed. Some found alternative routes that together became known as the Old Spanish Trail. It took Armijo's group about 12 weeks to reach California and six weeks to return on the trail historians LeRoy and Ann Hafen called, "the longest, crookedest, most arduous pack mule route in the history of America."



View of Santa Fe in 1846 by John W. Abert



Detail, San Gabriel Mission, 1832, by Ferdinand Deppe
Courtesy Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library

Mules and Men

The lands crossed by the Old Spanish Trail were alluring. For decades missionaries, fur trappers, American Indians, and others ventured repeatedly into and across the vast territory between New Mexico and California.

By the time Armijo started his trip, New Mexican traders were familiar with the routes others had followed and utilized the cumulative geographic knowledge gained from previous expeditions.

The trips were arduous. Dramatically changing terrain and climate posed major challenges. Caravans lost their way, suffered from thirst, and were forced to eat some of their pack mules when supplies ran out. Animals also suffered in the harsh desert environment and endured severe weather.

Commerce along the Old Spanish Trail began as a legitimate barter for horses and mules, but some traders and adventurers found it easier to steal livestock than to obtain it legally. Americans claiming to be beaver trappers, fugitive Indians from the missions, gentile Indians from the frontier, and renegade New Mexicans teamed together to gather horses and mules to take illegally back to New Mexico. In reaction to these widespread raids, California authorities tried to recapture the stock and punish the thieves but were never able to control the illicit trade. ...

The line of march of this strange cavalcade occupied an extent of more than a mile...Near this motley crowd we sojourned for one night...Their pack-saddles and bales had been taken off and carefully piled, so as not only to protect them from damp, but to form a sort of barricade or fort for their owner. From one side to the other of these little corrals of goods a Mexican blanket was stretched, under which the trader lay smoking his cigarrito...

Lieutenant George Brewerton, 1848



Courtesy Palace of the Governors Photo Archives (NMHM/DCA), 155329

Packing the Train

Along the Old Spanish Trail sound animals, good packing equipment, and a capable crew were the prerequisites of a successful pack train. The success of the trip depended on the skills and abilities of those who packed and drove the animals that carried the merchandise.

New Mexicans had a well-deserved reputation as excellent horsemen and muleteers. American eyewitnesses marveled at the dexterity and skill with which they harnessed and adjusted packs of merchandise. Experienced travelers suggested that New Mexicans should always be used as teamsters for they "can catch up and roll up in half the time the average person does."

Packers were always in demand and utilized a variety of skills. They secured loads with intricate knots, splices, and hitches; they acted as veterinarians and blacksmiths. They estimated the safe carrying capacity of a mule, and identified and treated animals suffering from improperly balanced loads. They timed the travel day to stop at a meadow or creek bottom that provided good forage. Packers also had to be able to lift heavy loads, be good farriers, and "accomplish marvels with the axe and screw key and a young sapling for a lever."

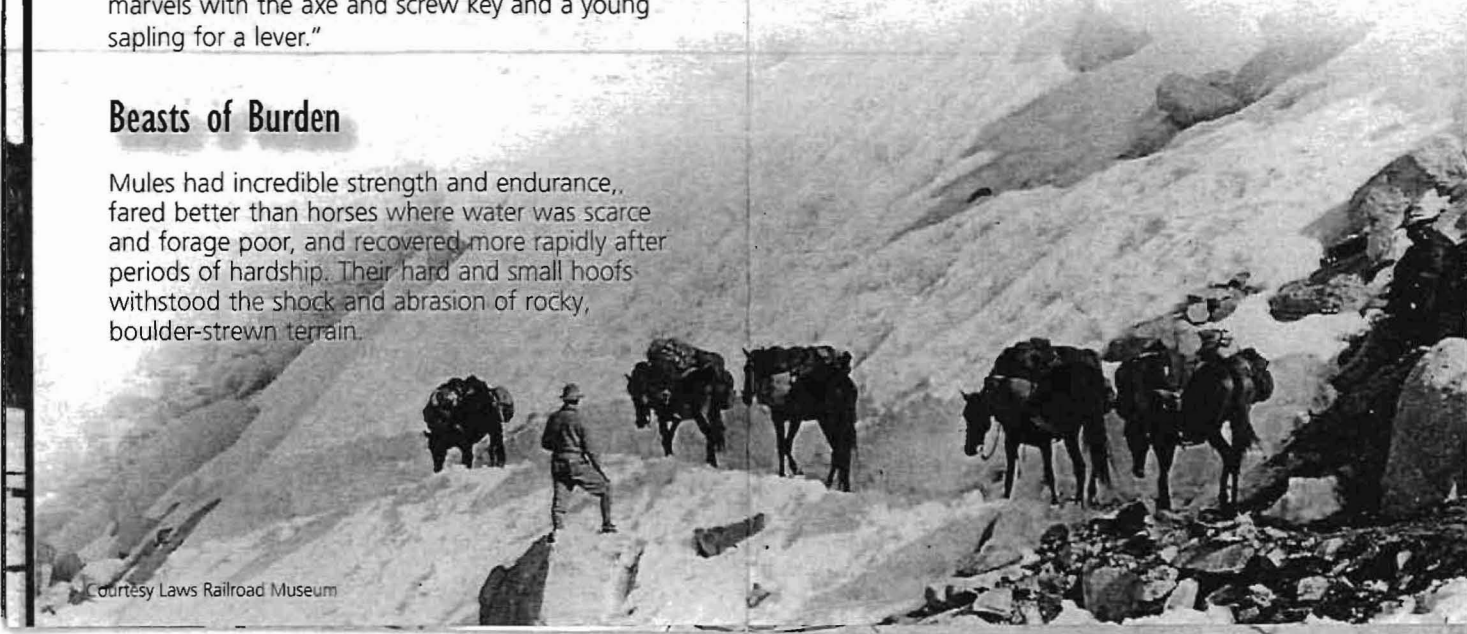
Beasts of Burden

Mules had incredible strength and endurance, fared better than horses where water was scarce and forage poor, and recovered more rapidly after periods of hardship. Their hard and small hoofs withstood the shock and abrasion of rocky, boulder-strewn terrain.



The Equipment

While the mule was the heart of the transportation system, the packing equipment played an equally significant role. The aparejo (packsaddle) was the central piece of gear and carried heavy, odd-sized items safely over long distances without injuring the animal. It was described by one observer as "nearer to what I consider perfection in a pack saddle, than any other form of pack saddle yet invented."



Courtesy Laws Railroad Museum



Jeanne Howerton

Illegal Captivity

Long before traders ventured into this region, American Indians traveled and traded along many of the paths that the trade caravans later followed. Petroglyphs show us that the mule caravans were witnessed by American Indians along the route. Indian guides had lengthy contact with Mexican and American traders.

Trade sometimes involved the illegal exchange of horses, mules, and even human beings. Some captives, including American Indians, Spaniards, and Mexicans, were ransomed at the frequent trade fairs that characterized the western economy. The slave trade changed the lifeways of American Indians through depopulation and loss of traditional knowledge. Human captivity was part of the reality of the West, affecting all who lived in the region.



Ben Wittick, Palace of the Governors
Photo Archives (NMHM/DCA), 015870

The Railroad and the End of the Trail

Beginning in the mid-1840s, new routes such as wagon roads carried troops fighting in the Mexican-American War, pioneers bound for California, miners joining the gold rush, and still more traders into the West. A few notable Americans used the trail. In 1847 and 1848, Kit Carson carried military dispatches east along the Old Spanish Trail. Military attaché George Brewerton kept a detailed account of his trip. John C. Frémont led U.S. government-sponsored exploratory survey trips to plan for the advent of railroads in the West.

By 1869, however, a rail route connected the plains of the Midwest and San Francisco Bay. Portions of the Old Spanish Trail evolved into wagon roads for local travel, but the days of cross-country mule caravans on the Old Spanish Trail had ended.



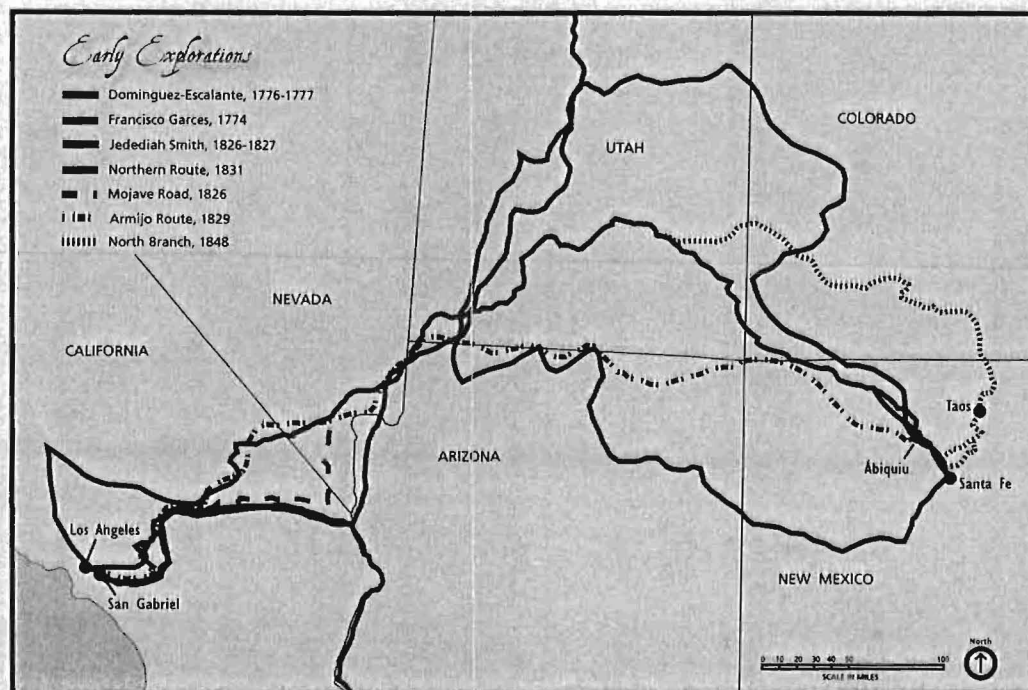
Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, Nevada

Exploring the Trail

Timeline

EARLY EXPLORATIONS

- 1598..... Don Juan de Oñate establishes San Juan de los Caballeros (near modern Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo), the first Spanish settlement in New Mexico.
- 1610..... Don Pedro de Peralta founds Santa Fe, the new capital of New Mexico.
- 1765..... Juan Maria Antonio Rivera leads two parties from New Mexico to explore southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah.
- 1774..... Father Francisco Hermenegildo Garcés sets out from southern Arizona to explore a path to the California missions. He follows the Mojave River and reaches Mission San Gabriel.
- 1776..... Franciscan priests, Francisco Atanasio Domínguez and Francisco Silvestre Vélez de Escalante follow Rivera's route to the Great Basin in western Utah.
- 1781..... Spanish colonials establish El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles in California.
- 1821..... Mexico gains independence from Spain.
- 1825..... Antoine Robidoux builds Fort Uncompahgre (Fort Robidoux) near present-day Delta, Colorado, where Indians and traders bargained for goods.
- 1826..... Jedediah S. Smith leads a small party of fur trappers westward from Cache Valley, Utah.



Earlier explorations provided essential knowledge about the lands and cultures between Santa Fe and Los Angeles. As trading opportunities opened up, traders sought the quickest and safest route.

TRAIL MILESTONES

- 1829..... Antonio Armijo leads the first trade caravan from Abiquiú to Los Angeles, opening the Old Spanish Trail.
- 1831..... William Wolfskill and George C. Yount blaze a more northern route that ascends into central Utah before heading southwest into California.
- 1834..... José Avieta and 125 men arrive at Los Angeles carrying 1,645 serapes, 314 blankets, and other woolen goods.
- 1837..... José María Chávez and family settle in what became known as the Chávez Ravine in Los Angeles.
- 1839..... José Antonio Salazar arrives in California at the head of a group of 75 men; Francisco Quintana carries domestic manufactures worth \$78.25.
- 1841..... Francisco Estevan Vigil arrives at Los Angeles and presents a passport and instructions describing the duties and responsibilities of a commander of a caravan.
- 1842..... A party of 40 New Mexicans from Abiquiú settles at Agua Mansa and Politana in California; Francisco Estevan Vigil and 194 men are issued passports carrying 4,150 California animals back to New Mexico.
- 1843..... Juan Arce hauls merchandise worth \$487.50.
- 1844..... Francisco Rael carries domestic manufactures and sheep worth \$1,748.
- 1846..... The Mexican-American War begins.
- 1848..... Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ends Mexican-American War; the Southwest becomes U.S. territory; California Gold Rush begins.
- 1849..... Commercial caravans across the Old Spanish Trail largely cease as more direct transportation routes develop.
- 2002..... The Old Spanish National Historic Trail is designated by Congress.

YES

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Three Trails

Three trails, including the Old Spanish Trail, merged in Santa Fe. El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road to the Interior Lands) was a wagon road between Mexico City and Santa Fe. The Santa Fe Trail, an international wagon route that crossed the plains, linked Missouri with Santa Fe.

The trails witnessed dramatic growth in use after 1821, when a large and broad array of merchandise came to New Mexico from the Eastern United States and Europe. Merchants took many of these products further into Mexico along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.

Old Spanish Trail Travel

The Old Spanish Trail's rugged terrain discouraged the use of wagons. It was always a pack route, mainly used by men and mules.

Traders used different routes from trip to trip, depending on weather and water. Caravans left New Mexico in the late summer or fall and returned from California in the spring. Early winter snows blocked mountain passes and travelers chose their routes accordingly. In the spring, traders worried about late snows and floods. On every trip, they worried about water and forage, often racing to beat other caravans to known sources.

Old Spanish National Historic Trail

- North Branch
- Northern Route
- Armijo Route
- Mojave Road

All routes came together east of present-day Barstow in the Mojave desert, and then crossed the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to Coastal California. After crossing the mountains, traders had an easy 100-mile travel to the San Gabriel Mountains and Los Angeles.

Los Angeles

Old Spanish National Historic Trail

- North Branch
- Northern Route
- Armijo Route
- Mojave Road

North



All routes came together at Fork of Roads, east of present-day Barstow in the Mojave desert, and then crossed Cajon Pass between the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to Coastal California. After negotiating the pass, traders had an easy two to three days travel to the San Gabriel Mission and beyond to Los Angeles.

The Northern Route:

First blazed by William Wolfskill and George C. Yount in 1831, this route veered northwest from Abiquiú through Southern Colorado and central Utah. It avoided the rugged canyons of the Colorado River that the Armijo party had encountered and took advantage of the better water and pasture resources across central Utah before returning to the Colorado River and Armijo's route not far from Las Vegas.

The North Branch:

This route followed well-known trapper and trade routes north through the Rio Grande gorge to Taos and into southern Colorado. It then went west through Cochetopa Pass, largely open during the winter when other passes were snowed in and up the Gunnison River valley, rejoining the Northern Route near present-day Green River, Utah.

The Mojave Road:

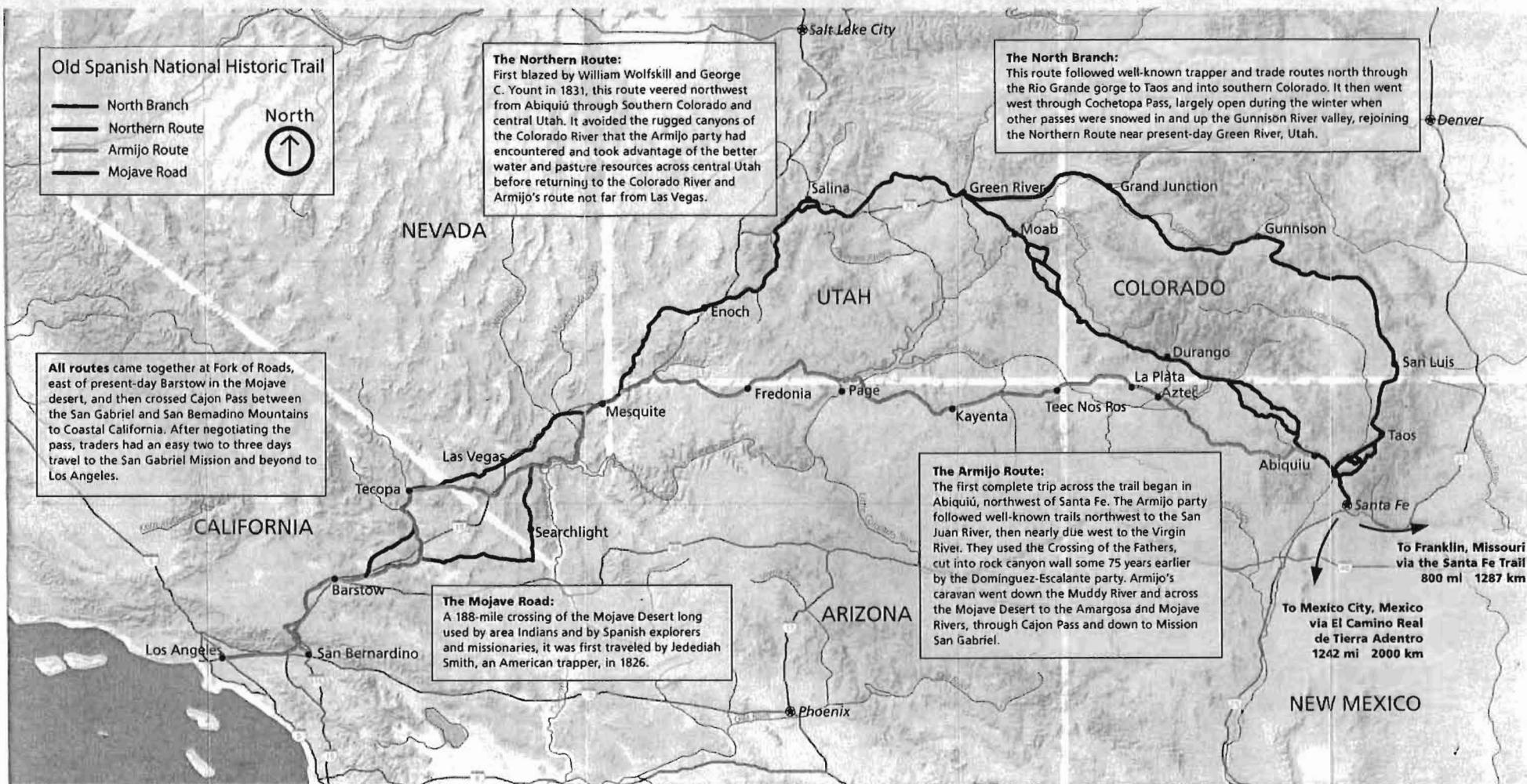
A 188-mile crossing of the Mojave Desert long used by area Indians and by Spanish explorers and missionaries, it was first traveled by Jedediah Smith, an American trapper, in 1826.

The Armijo Route:

The first complete trip across the trail began in Abiquiú, northwest of Santa Fe. The Armijo party followed well-known trails northwest to the San Juan River, then nearly due west to the Virgin River. They used the Crossing of the Fathers, cut into rock canyon wall some 75 years earlier by the Domínguez-Escalante party. Armijo's caravan went down the Muddy River and across the Mojave Desert to the Amargosa and Mojave Rivers, through Cajon Pass and down to Mission San Gabriel.

To Mexico City, Mexico
via El Camino Real
de Tierra Adentro
1242 mi 2000 km

To Franklin, Missouri
via the Santa Fe Trail
800 mi 1287 km



Explore Today

It is difficult to see traces of the trail in the modern landscape. Most of the routes of the Old Spanish Trail have been reclaimed by nature or changed by later use. However, some of the landmarks that guided trail travelers can still be seen today.

The following sites along the trail offer the opportunity to experience some of the natural landscapes crossed by the trail. They are only a small sampling of places you can visit associated with the trail. You can learn more by visiting the official trail websites.

Arizona:

- Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
- Grand Canyon/Parashant National Monument
- Navajo National Monument
- Pipe Spring National Monument

California:

- Desert Discovery Center, Barstow
- El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument
- Mission San Gabriel, San Gabriel
- Mojave National Preserve
- Mojave River Valley Museum, Barstow
- San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands

Colorado:

- Anasazi Heritage Center/Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
- Colorado National Monument
- Curecanti National Recreation Area

- Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area
- Fort Garland Museum, Fort Garland
- Fort Uncompaghe, Delta
- Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve
- Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area
- McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area
- Southern Ute Cultural Center and Museum, Ignacio
- Ute Museum and Memorial Site, Montrose

Nevada:

- Lake Mead National Recreation Area
- Lost City Museum, Overton
- Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Park
- Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area
- Springs Preserve, Las Vegas

New Mexico:

- Aztec Ruins National Monument
- Palace of the Governors and New Mexico History Museum, Santa Fe
- Rio Grande Gorge Visitor Center, Taos
- Spanish Colonial Art Museum, Santa Fe

Utah:

- Arches National Park
- Beaver Wash Dam National Conservation Area
- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
- John Wesley Powell River History Museum, Green River
- Museum of the San Rafael, Castle Dale
- Dan O'Leary Museum, Moab
- Iron Mission State Park, Cedar City

Trail Administration

The Old Spanish National Historic Trail was designated by Congress in 2002. The trail runs through New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California. The Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service administer the trail together to encourage preservation and public use.

These two federal agencies work in close partnership with the Old Spanish Trail Association, American Indian tribes, state, county, and municipal governmental agencies, private landowners, nonprofit groups, and many others.

For more information, including more site locations and trip planning tools, please visit our official trail websites:

Bureau of Land Management

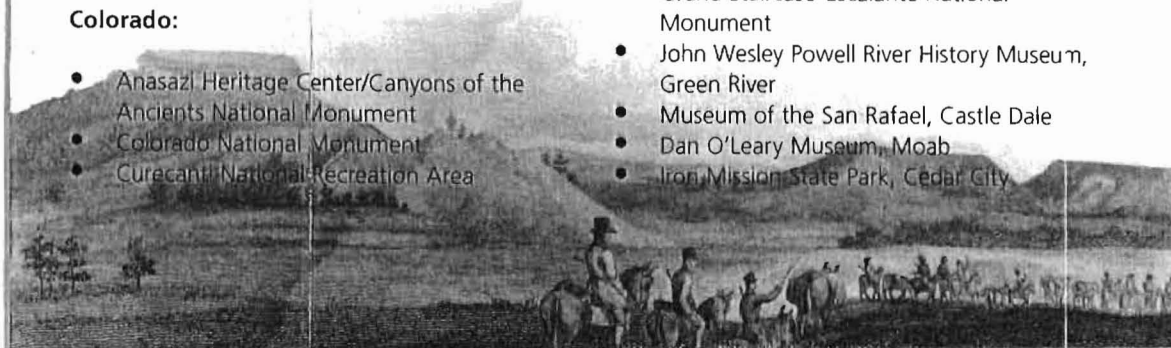
Utah State Office
www.blm.gov/ut

National Park Service

National Trails Intermountain Region
www.nps.gov/olsp

Volunteer Organization

Old Spanish Trail Association
www.oldspanishtrail.org



The Old Spanish Trail

connected
Santa Fe to Los Angeles
1829-1848



Trade goods from New Mexico
started the trade process:

Frezada, Serapes (blankets, shawls),
Colchas (quilts or bedspreads)

Traders brought back:

Mulas (mules), Caballos (horses),
Imports

Before the OST, most trade went
through Chihuahua & Mexico City.

The OST traders found a
profitable way to sell goods made in
New Mexico.

They shortened the supply line to 1/4
the distance and cut transport costs.

Important Animals

Mules and Horses

Mules and horses carried all the trade goods and people to California, through high valleys, mountains, and deserts. Apparently only one small group used a wagon to carry household goods.

Equipment for the *Mula de Carga*:

1. *Aparejo* a square pad of stuffed leather that sits like an open book on the mule's back. A broad grass cinch holds it on.
2. *Jerga* a saddle cloth, laid over a *Zalea* or raw sheep skin.
3. *Carga* the load, balanced over the *aparejo*.
4. *Cuerda* or *soga* the rope that goes over all the load, tied tight around the packs and under the belly.
5. *Petate* a square mat that goes over the top to protect from rain.

Loading a mule in the morning took about 3 minutes.

When a mule was loaded and taut, the *cargador* cried out *¡Adios!*

The packer answered *¡Vaya!* then, to the mule, *¡Anda!*

The mule would stroll off to join the others, waiting until all 50-200 mules were ready to hit the trail.

Each mule carried 200-400 lbs of woolen weavings.
Each day, the *atajo* (caravan) traveled 12-15 miles (*una jornada*).

Who Traveled the Trail?

Not a single diary of the regular annual merchant caravans of 1831 to 1848 has been found.

--Hafen and Hafen,

Among the known travelers,
you *may* find your family name--

Armijo	Espinoza
Rowland	Wilson
Baca	Frémont
Salazar	Wolfskill
Carson (Kit)	Martín + Martinez
Slover	Workman
Chacón	Quintana
Trujillo	Young
Charlefoix	Robidoux
Vigil	

Tough people and clever traders!

Colorado

Tourism Office

www.colorado.com 1-800-Colorado



Trail Food

For the horses and mules-
fresh grass and plenty of water.

For the 30-100 men-
clean water, berries,
frijoles, chili colorado,
corn flour, jerky, posole, asole,
sometimes venison or turkey.

Follow the Three Branches

You can start North or Northwest from
Santa Fe to get to Los Angeles.

Armijo's first route went through Navajo
country.

Later travelers took a northerly loop for
better water and forage supplies, on the
Main Branch or the scenic North Branch.

For More Information:

Visit: www.oldspanishtrail.org

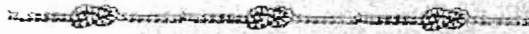
Read:

- Quintana. 1991. *Pobladores*.
- Poling-Kempes. 1997. *Valley of Shining Stone*.
- Hafen & Hafen. 1993. *Old Spanish Trail; Santa Fé to Los Angeles*.
- Crampton & Madsen. 1994. *In Search of the Spanish Trail*.

Most of the OST travelers came from northern New Mexico.

They left for California in the Fall. They came back to Santa Fe in the Spring with herds of horses and mules.

Southwestern cultural mixing occurred on the Old Spanish Trail. The peoples included Indians, Spanish and Anglos, among others.



The Native Americans

The three branches of the OST went along old tribal routes, used by Pueblo, Utes, Navajos, Paiutes, Apaches, and California tribes. Utes often served as guides. Ute elders still ask, "*Why do you call these Ute trails the Old Spanish Trail?*"

The Utes controlled much of Colorado and Utah at the time of the trading activity.

They asked for and got many good horses as tribute from traders crossing their lands.

The Spanish

They were called "Spanish" even though they traveled as Mexican citizens.

Spanish colonizers came to NM in 1598 when it was northern New Spain. Some retain their ancient Spanish customs and dialect even today.

The Anglos

Frontiersmen from Canada, the United States, and England came into Taos and Santa Fé in the early 1800s.

Many of them married Hispanic women and became Mexican citizens.



Important Animals

Churro Sheep

Rugged Spanish churro sheep (*churras* in Spain) thrived in this rough country. They turned the grasses into wool. Their wool made durable rugs and blankets.



Churros quickly became the Navajos' and Pueblos' source of wool, which they and the Spanish wove into beautiful designs.

Some of the rams have four horns. Other rams and the ewes have only two horns. The wool comes in several different colors.

Mules & Sheep



The Animals of the Old Spanish Trail

On the Old Spanish Trail:

The Churro Sheep of northern New Mexico supplied the wool that was woven into blankets, shawls and other textiles that would be traded in Los Angeles.

Mules were both the mode of transport for the woolen goods that were in turn traded for more mules and horses to be herded back to New Mexico.

The Mules

Mules and horses made the Old Spanish Trail trade successful. Long before highways and railways, they served as the beasts of burden that carried woolen goods to California—real horsepower delivering the goods.

When traders headed back to New Mexico, they herded hundreds of California-raised mules and horses. These animals themselves became the east-bound trade goods, trotting to the Santa Fé market under their own power.

On the return trips, some of the horses served as tribute to the Paiutes and Utes through whose lands they traveled. In Santa Fé, traders sold mules to Missouri traders. They took them east to sell to farmers. Other horses and mules stayed in New Mexico serving to plow the fields and transport the farmers and their families.



The Pack Train - Atajo

Pack trains traveling the Old Spanish Trail left New Mexico in the fall when water crossing were easier and returned in the early spring before the snowmelt swelled the rivers. The whole outfit was overseen by a Majordomo or foreman. His assistant

was the head packer called a Cargador, who oversaw the individual packers called Arrieros. There were 50 - 200 animals in a train (recura) and it was divided into segments called atajos. Pay was \$2 - \$5 a month.

The pack trains, unlike wagons, could meander across the terrain, taking advantage of the best routes at a given time and avoiding potential danger spots.

Rations were carried for the people on the journey, but the animals foraged for themselves.

An 1833 pack train on the Old Spanish Trail headed for California carried the following: 1645 sarapes, 341 frezadas, 171 cochas, and 4 tirutas [sic.]. (Hafen & Hafen).



The Churro Sheep

Disdained in colonial Spain as a rough, semi-wild, unrefined sheep, the churra (now locally churro) were shipped off with explorers and colonists bound for New Spain. The sheep were initially used for food and trade with Mexico.

In 1807, near Socorro, New Mexico,
Zebulon Pike wrote:

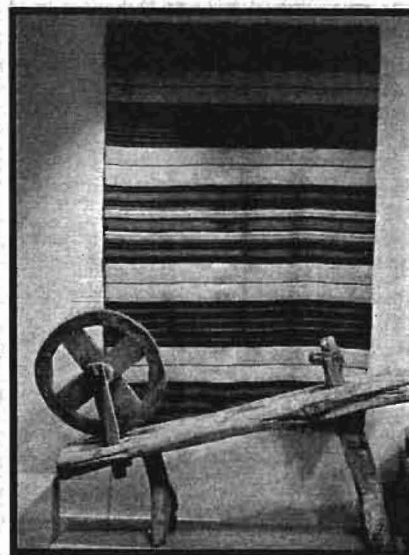
"Passed the encampment of the caravan going out [South] with about 15,000 sheep... 300 men...and 35 or 40 troops. They went into Mexico, traded the sheep for merchandise, and returned".

In 1829, the Old Spanish Trail provided a new outlet for sale of finished woolen goods, supporting home industry.

Churro sheep produce a thick, tough wool. natural color varies from black, brown and tan to white.



The natural colors and heavy wool produced lovely textiles that were highly coveted during the time of the Old Spanish Trail. At this time, two churro wool blankets could be used to trade for a mule or horse.



Interesting Facts about Mules

- The mule is a hybrid of a male donkey (a jack) and a female horse (a mare). As a hybrid, mules are usually sterile animals and cannot breed; however they are born gendered.
- Female mules are called Mollys and male mules are called Johns. The mule is the original hybrid mode of transportation.
- Mules have advantages over horses—more patient, sure-footed, hardy, and long-lived. They also have some improvements over donkeys—less obstinate, faster, and more intelligent.
- Contrary to popular belief, mules are not stubborn. They are simply very smart and have keen senses that allow them to avoid danger. On the trail, muleteers learned to trust their mules sense of danger.
- Mules can weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds and stand from 56" to 68" high. Mules are more sure-footed, longer lived, sturdier, faster and have a longer stride than a horse.
- Mules have advantages over horses - more patient, sure-footed, hardy, and long-lived. They also have some improvements over donkeys - less obstinate, faster, and more intelligent.
- If a stallion horse mates with a jenney donkey, the product is a different creature, called a hinny. The hinny is usually smaller and less durable, so is seldom used for heavy packing or riding. Hinnies also are sterile.

Interesting Facts about Churro Sheep

- Horns vary in size and number and shape. Some rams have four horns, Many rams have two, often curled. Ewes have two "spikes"; some have no horns.
- Double fleece with inner and outer coats, with fibers of various diameters keep the sheep warm in mile-high winters. It makes a textile tough enough for blankets and rugs.
- Nearly straight, strong fibers (no crimp) make weaving easy and yield well insulated blankets.
- The long upper body fleece sheds rain and snow. The short belly hair allows them to lie down without soaking up lots of moisture and gives lambs easy access to the ewe's milk.
- The ewes are good mothers, often caring for twins and triplets.
- The animals are alert, quick to react defensively to strange movements, and very nimble.
- Highly disease resistant animals mean high survival rates and low costs of medication.

Colorado

Tourism Office

www.colorado.com 1-800-Colorado



Old Spanish Trail Association

