View of Santa Fe in 1846
By J. W. Abert

OLD SPANISH TRAIL

Santa Fé to Los Angeles

With extracts from contemporary records
and including diaries of
Antonio Armijo and Orville Pratt

by

LeRoy R. Hafen

and

Ann W. Hafen

Introduction to the Bison Book Edition by
David J. Weber

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To
ROBERT GLASS CLELAND
Scholar and Friend

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the Trail of its dependence upon the Colorado River. This shorter route left the Virgin River about eight miles below Bunkerville, crossed the Mormon Mesa to the upper Muddy a little below Moapa, and took the fifty-five mile jornada to the large, lifesaving springs at Las Vegas, Nevada. Thence it crossed more long desert stretches punctuated by fortunately-placed Cottonwood Spring, Mountain Spring, Stump Spring, Resting Spring, Amargosa River, and Bitter Spring, to the desert-breasting Mojave River.[25]

These desert links connecting favored valleys made the Old Spanish Trail into a fairly direct route between northern New Mexico and southern California – a route that despite its hazards was entirely practicable for pack horse travel during the fall and spring seasons, the accepted time for traversing the route. It was never more than that; was never a wagon road, and never safe for summer travel. But acknowledging its limitations, and conceding its demands, the Trail constituted a travel route that for some two decades was to carry a unique commerce not insignificant in the development of Western America.

[25] From Cottonwood Springs to the Mojave River the route was probably pioneered by the Armijo expedition of 1829-30, to be described in the following chapter.

Packers

Commercial Traffic by Annual Caravan

New Mexico was a small island of settlement in a vast sea of unoccupied land. For over 200 years Santa Fé had been tied to Mexico City by a long, tenuous line. Over it had come the initial implements and weapons to subdue the country, the household utensils, the church paraphernalia, the *presidio* ammunition that sustained the white settlers through the struggling decades.

Early in the nineteenth century two new lines were developed to connect New Mexico with other faraway areas. One was the Santa Fé Trail from Missouri, over which the serpentine caravan of bulging white-topped wagons creaked westward with bolts of calicoes and cambrics, with knives, guns, and Yankee notions to be bartered in New Mexico for mules, furs, and silver dollars.

The other commercial line was to connect New Mexico with California, and to be known as the Old Spanish Trail. Traffic over this route is the subject of the present chapter.

Transportation and exchange of goods between New Mexico and California was begun by Antonio Armijo in 1829-30. As previously indicated, much of the territory northwest of New Mexico had long been familiar to the Spaniards who, in seeking furs and Indian slaves,

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had followed the trails leading northwest into the country of the Utes. Further explorations by American fur gatherers had extended the knowledge of New Mexicans, for contacts between the two groups were frequent, both at summer rendezvous in the mountains, and at the winter trade and recreation centers of Taos and Santa Fé.

Such information gained from trapper wanderings to the Gila, the Colorado and the Green rivers, and from Jed Smith's journeys of 1826 and 1827 to California was generally familiar in New Mexico by 1829. Without an assurance of reaching the Pacific, no party would have set out with an organized pack horse train of goods to barter in California. It was with such specific knowledge that Armijo launched the first commercial venture to California from New Mexico.

Fortunately official reports, including a diary and a governmental appraisal of the significance of the undertaking, were found by the present writers in the *Registro Oficial del Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos* (Official Government Register of the United States of Mexico).

Three days after the return of the first division of Armijo's party from their hazardous journey, a news story based on interviews with the adventurers was sent to Mexico City. It was published June 5, 1830, in the government register, two weeks before Armijo's diary appeared in the same publication. The preliminary report sent from Santa Fé follows:

ROUTE DISCOVERED FROM THE VILLAGE OF ABIQUIÚ IN THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO TO UPPER CALIFORNIA

On the 6th of November of the past year, there left from the village of Abiquiú 31 men, including the commandant Citizen

Antonio Armijo, inhabitants of the territory of New Mexico, wishing to discover a route to Upper California and to sell therein some manufactures of their country, traveling towards the Northwest, and a month later reaching the Rio Grande, or Colorado, which they forded without difficulty, despite its being about 2,000 *varas* wide, and on the banks of the said river, which are of smooth stone, there are some inscriptions which they inferred to be made by the missionary fathers, who had long ago attempted and failed to discover this route.

The gentiles of the Payuche nation inhabit the vicinity of the above mentioned river; their living quarters are *jacales,* and they live on grass seeds, hares and rabbits, using the skins of the latter to cover a small part of their body. There follow various other nations inhabiting these lands: the *Narices agujeradas* [Pierced Noses], so-called because they pierce their noses with a bird's shank; the *Garroteras,* dexterous in handling a four-edged *garrote* [stick]; the *Ayatas,* dressed in buckskin, they cultivate fields, the *Ayata* dressed like the preceding ones; the *Tularenos,* who have knowledge of horses and horsemanship and who are in the immediate vicinity of California.

None of the above mentioned nations attacked the travelers; they fled upon seeing them and some of them were frightened by the presence of horses which they did not seem to know about. On the way out it took them three months less six days to arrive at the first village in California, which is Santa Barbara; they were delayed so because the route was unknown and they had to make numerous detours on account of the impassable mountains and canyons which impeded a straight course.

The *empresarios,* although they are known to be courageous, rugged, and eager to discover new lands, are lacking in instruction and literature, by means of which they would have been able to note the various products that the territory of the Mexican Republic possess in this region; and they are able only to say that there exist suitable locations for establishing new villages and that in the hills there appear variously colored rocks or veins resembling minerals, some of the said hills having the shape of elevated *bufas* without forest or grass land, streaked with veins or rock strata.

Upon arriving in California they were hospitably received by the inhabitants, who were very surprised to see them arrive from the direction which until then was unknown: they traded the products

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which the thirty travelers took with them for mules, horses, and stock, and on the 24th day of February of the current year, a small number of them returned to this territory. Of the remainder, some went to Sonora, and others remained behind in order to bring back the stock.

The first group spent forty days in returning to this capital, for their route was straighter and better known, and they were not hindered by the terrain and the mountains; they did not lack water, firewood, or pasture; but they experienced a few robberies at the hands of the Navajos, a nation which at the present time is at peace in this territory. It is hoped that in other trips a shorter road may be discovered and that from this discovery great usefulness will accrue to this territory and to all the Mexican nation. Santa Fé, New Mexico, April 28, 830 [1830]. –M.A.O.[1]

The Armijo diary of the outbound trip was sent to Mexico City from Santa Fé on May 14, 1830, and was published in the *Registro Oficial del Gobierno* of June 19, 1830. The diary is aggravatingly brief, giving no distances and little more than a list of stopping places with dates. But despite these shortcomings, it is the first diary found that covers a complete trip over a substantial part of the Trail. So we reproduce it here without editorial interruptions, together with the introductory note that accompanied it. The diary will be followed by an identification of the trail, with editorial comment.

FIRST SECRETARY OF STATE – DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

MOST EXCELLENT SIR. On November 8th of the past year, there departed from this territory a group of citizens, about sixty men,

[1] This report and the diary to be published shortly, were found in December, 1946, by the present writers in the *Registro Oficial del Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos*. The file of this publication is in the *Hemeroteca National* in Mexico City. From the photostats obtained, Professor Arthur Campa of the University of Denver made the translations here published. For a fully annotated publication see L. R. Hafen, "Armijo's Journal," in the *Huntington Library Quarterly*, XI (1947), 87-101, and in *Colorado Magazine*, XXVII (April, 1950).

towards the Californias with the object of trading for mules certain products of the country: they made their trip through deserts unknown until now, and succeeded in discovering this new route (short cut) having to go through many barbarian tribes who, upon seeing them, fled as though frightened, such cowardice contributing in no small part to the success of the undertaking. By means of the diary, copy of which I attach for your Excellency, it will be seen that the distance which separates the Californias from this territory is not great, taking into consideration that these discoverers often had to backtrack, make detours and, in short, that they had neither maps nor compass nor guide, other than the enterprising, daring and adventurous spirit of the sons of this territory. – I believe that it would be very useful to both territories for the Supreme Government to protect the commerce in these parts to which end I mention it to your Excellency. God and Liberty.

Santa Fé, May 14, 1830. JOSÈ ANTONIO CHAVES.
Minister of Interior and Foreign Relations.

Diary made by citizen Antonio Armijo as commandant for the discovery of the route to the Californias, named by the political chief of this territory of New Mexico, Citizen José Antonio Chavez, and which appears as follows:

The 7th of November of 1829 I left the jurisdiction of Abiquiú, advanced as far as the Puerco River, stopping at said place on the 8th.

9. At *Arroyo de Agua* [Water Wash].
10. At *Capulin* [Choke Cherry].
11. At *Agua de la Canada larga* [Water of the Long Canyon].
12. At the mouth of *Canon largo* [Long Canyon].
13. At *Canon largo*.
14. At the lake of *Canon largo*, at this point we found a settlement of Navajos.
15. At the San Juan River.
16. Stopping at said river.
17. At Las Animas River.
18. At the springs on the bank of the Plata River.
19. At *San Lázaro* River.
20. Stopping at San Lázaro.

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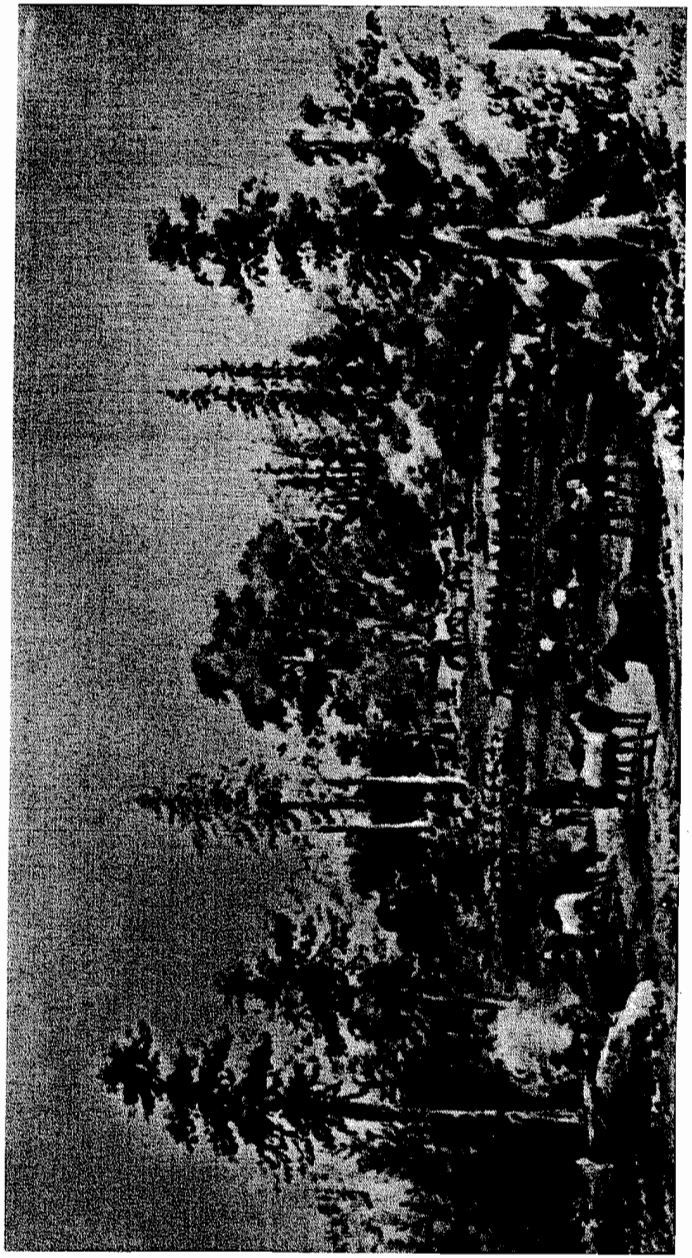
21. At the San Juan River again; at this juncture we found six Navajos but nothing happened.
22. At the springs of the Navajo mountains.
23. At the river which comes down on the other side of the Navajo Mountain, at which juncture we found another settlement of Navajos, and we traded with them. We took with us an Indian paid by several individuals of the party with eleven mares for his trip, in order that he might guide us as far as he knew, and so that he would protect us from the depredations which members of his nation are wont to commit.
24. At *Escondido* [Hidden] Spring.
25. At the little canyon of Chelli Creek.
26. We stopped at this juncture.
27. At the rock *artenesales.*
28. At the lake of the mountain pass of *Las Lemitas.*
29. At the water hole of *El Cuervo.*
30. At the water hole of the *Payuches:* three Indians were found, no trouble ensued, and it was necessary to scale a canyon for which purpose we had to carry the baggage in our arms.

December 1. At the lake of *Las Milpitas* [The little corn patches]. On this day we had to work our way down the canyon.

2. At the *Picacho* [Peak] Springs: on this day I went out on reconnaissance with Salvador Maes.
3. At the craggy canyon with the downgrade and upgrade trail of the padres. It was necessary to scale up one and down the other and to carry our baggage in our arms.
4. Stopping: on this day I returned from the reconnaissance with nothing to report.
5. At the edge of the mesa of the *Rio Grande,* known in the Californias as the *Colorado;* a day's journey without water.
6. At the Rio Grande Crossing of the Fathers: on that day we reconnoitered the ford and it was found passable, and three individuals who forded it observed that there were three fresh tracks which they followed until dark without overtaking anyone.
7. Stopping. The above mentioned individuals joined us, relating what has already been recorded.
8. We stopped the train and repaired the upgrade of the canyon, the same one which had been worked by the padres.



ENCAMPMENT OF MEXICAN ARRIEROS (MULETEERS)
Drawing by Edward Vischer

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A California Rodeo

Drawing by W. H. Hilton

California Method of Killing Cattle for Tallow and Hides

Edward Vischer, *Miscellaneous Views of California*, 1863

9. At Blanco [White] Canyon: permanent water.
10. At the *artenejál* of *Ceja Colorado* [Red Ridge]: on this day there was found a settlement of *Payuches,* with no mishap; it is a gentle and cowardly nation.
11. At the Creek of Ceja [Ridge] Canyon.
12. At the top of the tree-covered ridge: no water.
13. At Colorado Pueblo: no water, but we used snow instead.
14. At *Carnero* [Ram] Creek.
15. At *Agua de la Vieja* [Water of the Old Woman].
16. At the Coyote Plains without any water.
17. At *Caloso* [Limestone] Canyon: water from water holes.
18. Stopping: reconnaissance party went out and returned with nothing to report.
19. At Stinking Water Canyon: permanent water.
20. At the *Severo* River.
21. Stopping: reconnaissance party went out.
22. At the *Milpas* [Cornfield] River: at this point the reconnaissance party rendezvoused without mishap.
23. At *Calabacillas* [Little Wild Squash] Arroyo.
24. Below [or beyond] the *Milpas* River.
25. We hit the *Severo* River again, from which point the reconnaissance party went out.
26. Down the same river.
27. *Ibid.* We found a settlement of Indians with rings in their noses. Nothing happened for these Indians are gentle and cowardly.
28. Down the same river.
29. At the slough of the same river.
30. At the aforementioned river.
31. At the same river the reconnaissance party rendezvoused.

January 1. Again at the *Rio Grande* [Colorado]: Citizen Rafael Rivera is missing from the reconnaissance party of the day before.

2. Down the Rio Grande: rugged trail.
3. Ditto.
4. Stopping: on this day the reconnaissance party went in search of Rivera.
5. Stopping: reconnaissance party returned and did not find Rivera.

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6. At *Yerba del Manso* [a curative herb] Arroyo, at which point the reconnaissance party goes out in search of Rivera.
7. Stopping: waiting for the reconnaissance party. Citizen Rivera returned and announced that he had discovered the villages of the *Cucha Payuches* and the *Hayatas,* and had recognized the ford where he had crossed the Rio Grande the previous year in going to Sonora.
8. Stopping. Reconnaissance party looking for Rivera arrived with nothing to report and went out again.
9. At *Salado* [Salty] Arroyo, with nothing new.
10. At a dry lake.
11. At the little spring of the turtle.
12. At the pass without water.
13. At the Little Salty Springs.
14. At the River of the Payuches, where a village was found: nothing happened for it was gentle.
15. Down the same river.
16. At the *Salitrosa* [Alkali] River: where the reconnaissance party rendezvoused without mishap.
17. A day's journey without water.
18. At the lake of *El Milagro* [Miracle].
19. At the *Ojito del Malpais* [little spring of the lava beds, or badlands].
20. A day's journey without any water.
21. At the arroyo of the *Hayatas,* at the end of which comes in the trail from Moqui, traveled by the Moquis with the object of trading shells with the said *Hayatas.*
22. Up the same arroyo.
23. Along this same arroyo; we ate a horse.
24. Ditto.
25. Ditto.
26. Ditto; we ate a male mule belonging to Miguel Valdés.
27. Along said arroyo we met the reconnaissance party with supplies and men from the ranch of San Bernardino.
28. San Bernardino Canyon.
29. *Paraje* [stopping place] of San Jose.
30. At the fountain.
31. At the San Gabriel Mission.

I returned on March the first by the same route with no more mishap than the loss of tired animals, until I entered the Navajo country, by which nation I was robbed of some of my animals, and I arrived in this jurisdiction of Xemey [Jemez] today the 25th of April, 1830 – ANTONIO ARMIJO.

This is a copy. Santa Fé, May 14, 1830 – CHAVEZ.

A study of this brief diary and of the terrain enables one to locate the route with fair accuracy and to note the significant geographical discoveries made by the Armijo party.

Setting out from the Spanish outpost of Abiquiú on November 7, 1829, Armijo's party moved up the Chama River valley some ten miles before turning west to avoid the deep canyon the river has cut through the pine-covered hills. They followed the traders' trail over the high sage-covered plateau that is the continental divide, separating the drainage of the Rio Grande from that of the Colorado River. After reaching the head of *Cañon Largo* they descended this long dry canyon for four days before reaching its junction with the San Juan River. Traveling in a northwest course they came to the Animas, Plata and Mancos rivers at the end of successive one-day journeys between river valleys. Descent of the Mancos brought them again to the San Juan River, near the wild country of the unique Four Corners, the only place in the United States where four states join.

Moving across northeastern Arizona they crossed Chinle Creek, that emerges from Canyon de Chelly National Monument and flows north to the San Juan River; and pushed westward to Piute Creek, another branch of the same river. The journey thence to the Colorado River, at the Crossing of the Fathers, was

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through dry and broken badlands, over which the Escalante party had struggled in 1776. In places it was so steep and difficult that Armijo's men had to unpack their animals and carry the bundles of blankets, serapes, and other trade goods on their own backs into and out of craggy canyons.

After much searching for routes and struggling over the difficult terrain, the party finally wound its way down to the bed of the Colorado River, found the passable ford, and successfully crossed the mighty river. On the other side they discovered steps hacked into the smooth sandstone rock – the descent trail of the Dominguez-Escalante expedition of fifty-three years before. When they had repaired and improved this staircase of the padres, with their fearful mules they climbed from the canyon floor to reach the mesa above. Pushing westward, a three-day journey brought them to Paria Creek; and a second three-day trek, to Kanab Creek in the vicinity of present Fredonia, Arizona. Traversing other waterless stretches they finally reached the Virgin River, a little west of present Hurricane, Utah. Here they intercepted the Jed Smith trail of 1827 and followed it through the corners of Utah, Arizona, and Nevada to the debouchure of the Virgin into the Colorado River. At various points along the way parties were sent ahead to explore the route. Instead of crossing the Colorado at the mouth of the Virgin, as Jed Smith had done, Armijo continued along the north side of the stream to the point where Las Vegas Wash comes in from the north and where the Colorado turns abruptly to cut its narrow channel southward through Boulder and Black canyons.

Armijo hoped to avoid taking the route Jed Smith had followed, which ran due south for eighty miles as

the crow flies, along the course of the deep-canyoned Colorado, and then turned westward at right angles across a sandy desert to the Mojave River.

That route over rugged topography along the river course and westward across dry plains (which together form the right angle sides of a triangle) could be avoided if the hypotenuse across the desert contained waterholes that would sustain life.

On Christmas Day, from the Virgin River camp near the site of Littlefield, Arizona, a reconnaissance party had pushed ahead to explore possibilities. Seven days later most of the advance explorers were encountered at the mouth of the Virgin. Only Rafael Rivera, an experienced and daring scout who had previously been at the Mojave villages on the Colorado River, did not come in. He had pushed on alone, and for a time was considered lost.

On the seventh of January, while the pack train was waiting at the mouth of Las Vegas Wash, Rivera returned to the main camp. He reported having reached the Mojave River and told of finding an Indian village on that stream as well as one on the Amargosa, the little alkali river that runs toward Death Valley.

Buoyed by this report, the pack train forsook the Colorado and set forth in a generally southwestward course across the Nevada desert. The first night they camped at a salty arroyo; the second night at a dry lake; and on the third reached "the little spring of the turtle." This was apparently Cottonwood Spring of today, about seventeen miles southwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. Another three days, with one waterless camp and one at "Little Salty Springs" (probably Stump Spring of today) brought them to Amargosa River.

After following down this stream for a day they

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turned up its Salt Creek branch. Then a waterless *jornada* and the next day they reached "the Lake of El Milagro" (the Miracle). This was probably Mud or Red Pass Lake, about five miles north of Bitter Springs, as Dix Van Dyke suggests.[2] It is usually dry, but may have water after a storm.

The next day's journey ended at the Ojito del Malpais (Little Spring of the Lava Beds, or Badlands). This was probably Bitter Springs as it is near a hill covered with lava. Gwin Harris Heap later called this the spring of *Tio Meso,* and gave the following explanation:

> This spring is named after an old Mexican called Meso, who was styled *Tio,* or uncle, on account of his age. He discovered it when he and his party were nearly perishing with thirst. Their happy deliverance was celebrated by a great feast; he washed and dressed himself, and rambled about the place singing until he fell dead, killed by a stroke of apoplexy.[3]

The next day's difficult *jornada* ended with a waterless camp at night. Another day and they reached the bed of the Mojave, where if water holes were not found they could dig for water in the dry bed of the stream. Here they noted the coming in of a trail from the Mojave villages on the Colorado River.

Ordeals from thirst were now past. The life-saving Mojave River would lead them to the San Bernardino Mountains, and beyond was verdant California, green

[2] Dix Van Dyke of Daggett, California, a pioneer settler on the Mojave River, is a thorough student of the region's history. He has traveled the desert trails on horseback and by jeep. He graciously accompanied the present writers on a two-day drive from the Mojave River to Amargosa River and Pahrump Valley and gave us the benefit of his knowledge.

[3] G. H. Heap, *Central Route to the Pacific,* etc. (Philadelphia, 1854), p. 107. In his diary Armijo named but three of the sixty men in his party. Two of these were the scouts, Rafael Rivera and Salvador Maes. It is possible that the man whose name Heap renders as "Meso" was really Maes.

with the lush grass of the rainy season. But food was nearly exhausted. A small select party must push ahead to procure supplies from the first station in California, and return to rescue the company.

Meanwhile, as travelers before and since have done on this gameless waste, Armijo's men sacrificed their mounts for food. In the terse words of the diary of January 23: "We ate a horse." January 24: "Ditto." January 25: "Ditto." January 26: "Ditto; we ate a male mule." The next day the reconnaissance party returned with supplies and men from a California rancho. On January 28 Armijo's party crossed Cajon Pass to see the wooded valley below. The third day thereafter the disheveled company trailed into San Gabriel Mission, near Los Angeles.

Eighty-six days of travel. But the winter journey from distant Abiquiú had been accomplished with fair success. Delays and disappointments they had suffered; but no disasters. The hospitable Californians were amazed to see these New Mexican traders emerge from the hollow deserts. Moreover, they were delighted to learn that the visitors would trade their handsome woolen goods for horses and mules that were so abundant and little prized in the coast provinces.

Within less than a month Armijo and his men had disposed of their hand-woven blankets and serapes. They rounded up their precious stock ready for the long drive back to New Mexico. The traders decided to break up into three parties for the return trip. One group set out February 24, 1830, and traveling the known route by which they had come, arrived at Santa Fé in forty days – less than half the time they had toiled over the westward course. The second group took a route south to Sonora. Armijo made the slower

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journey back, driving the stock and taking fifty-six days for the trip.[4]

Although New Mexicans inaugurated the commercial trade for California horses and mules, Americans were quick to see its possibilities. One of these enterprising Mountain Men was Ewing Young, whom we previously noted as trapping beaver in the central valley of California in the summer of 1830. Young sold some of his beaver at San Jose in July of that year; and with the proceeds purchased horses. He talked with Captain J. B. R. Cooper (engaged in the California coastal trade) who proposed the purchase of California mules and the driving of them to New Mexico, or even to the United States.

Accordingly Young planned to trap until December, when he would sell his beaver skins, buy mules and drive them east. But in the meantime Young's men visited Los Angeles, engaged in a carouse, and became involved in a shooting scrape. To avoid detention, Young and his men made a hasty exit from the City of the Angels. The venture in the mule trade had to wait.[5]

Young managed to reach the Colorado by approximately the route of his California-bound trip, trapped the lower river to tidewater, and then headed for New Mexico with his furs, going by way of the Gila and the Santa Rita copper mine.

[4] H. H. Bancroft is doubtless referring to the Armijo party when he writes (*History of California*, III, 173): "In January, 1830, a small party – of Mexicans apparently – came from New Mexico to Los Angeles under leadership of Jose Antonio Vaca; but of their purposes and adventures we know nothing from the fragmentary records." The sources he cites are: Departmental Records (Bancroft MS.) viii, pp. 14, 18, 69; Departmental State Papers, "Benicia Prefectura y Juzgada," MS. i, p. 31.

[5] J. J. Hill, *The History of Warner's Ranch and its Environs* (Los Angeles, 1927), pp. 84-86; M. M. Quaife (Ed.), *Kit Carson's Autobiography* (Chicago, 1935), pp. 15-21.

The Wolfskill party that traversed the Old Spanish Trail during the winter of 1830-31 did a bit of bartering upon arrival in California. Says J. J. Warner, early American settler on the Pacific coast and southern California historian:

> With Mr. Wolfskill's party there were a number of New Mexicans, some of whom had taken *serapes* and *fresadas* (woolen blankets) with them for the purpose of trading them to the Indians in exchange for beaver skins. On their arrival in California they advantageously disposed of their blankets to the rancheros in exchange for mules.[6]

This trade was a continuance and supplementation of the Armijo commercial venture of the previous year.

The appearance in New Mexico of California mules, owing to their large size as compared with the ones then used on the Santa Fé Trail, caused a sensation. Also, the low prices at which they had been purchased caused a flurry in the Santa Fé plaza. Out of this favorable trade situation sprang up the regular commercial traffic over the Old Spanish Trail. Warner continues:

> These caravans reached California yearly during the before-mentioned time. They brought the woollen fabrics of New Mexico, and carried back mules, and silk, and other Chinese goods.
>
> Los Angeles was the central point in California of this New Mexican trade. Coming by the northern, or Green and Virgin River routes, the caravans came through the Cajon Pass and reached Los Angeles. From thence they scattered themselves over the country from San Diego to San José, and across the Bay to Sonoma and San Rafael. Having bartered and disposed of the goods brought, and procured such as they wished to carry back, and what mules they could drive, they concentrated at Los Angeles for their yearly return.[7]

The second regular and planned trading trip from

[6] J. J. Warner, Benjamin Hayes, and J. P. Widney, *An Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County, California* (1936 edition), p. 33.

[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 33-34.

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