

CALIFORNIA SETTLERS WHO EMIGRATED
VIA THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL
(NUMBERING 60 IN THIS REPORT)

An annotated bibliography
contributed to the Old Spanish Trail Association

From the personal collection of Donald E. Rowland

Alexander, David

Alexander, David. Testimony in the Land Claims for Rancho La Puente, October 21, 1852, Board of Land Commissioners docket 127, California Private Land Claims, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Alexander testifies as to the Rowland and Workman ownership and occupation of the Rancho La Puente, land granted by California Governor Alvarado in 1842, and expanded later by a grant from Governor Pio Pico in 1845.

Churchill, Charles B. *Adventurers and Prophets, American Autobiographers in Mexican California, 1828-1847.*

Alexander and John Rowland delivered a message to B.D. Wilson, while he was hunting in the mountains, describing the despotic and unjustifiable behavior of Lieutenant Archibald Gillespie, interim Commander of U.S. forces in Los Angeles near the end of the Mexican War.

Harlow, Neal. *California Conquered, The Annexation of a Mexican Province, 1846-1850.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982.

The author notes that General Kearny, excused Alexander, for mistakenly taking \$1,731 in government paper, while misguided by others.

Jackson, Sheldon G. *A British Rancho in Old California, The Life and Times of Henry Dalton and the Rancho Azusa.* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1987.

Alexander, described as an intimate friend of Hugo Reid, was sent an invitation to Reid's funeral by Dalton.

Lavender, David. *California, Land of New Beginnings.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1972.

The author notes that the federal government, circa 1854, awarded Banning, and his partner Alexander, contracts for freighting goods over the Tehachapi Mountains to Fort Tejon, and another through the desert to Fort Yuma, two of the toughest stage and freight runs in the nation. Lavender also notes that Alexander and Banning provided daily stage service from San Bernardino to Los Angeles; and each winter took sea-delivered cargo from San Pedro over the Cajon Pass to Salt Lake City, supplying the Mormon colony, an 800 mile trip that was still 300 miles shorter than the haul from the Missouri River.

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the Writings of W. W. Robinson*. Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1993.

The author notes that Alexander and partner Phineas Banning had inaugurated in 1855 the great, mule drawn-wagon trains that carried freight from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, and over the Cajon Pass, crossing the Mojave Desert and reaching Salt Lake City, a supply route crucial to the Mormons.

Pitt, Leonard. *The Decline of the Californios*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: The University of California Press, 1966.

The author mentions Alexander as serving on the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in the early 1850s, and that Alexander was a member of the “Whig committee of correspondence,” which met in 1851.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

The author notes that Alexander joined John Rowland and family, along with John Reed, in Rowland’s return from Taos to La Puente in 1842. Also noted is that Alexander sided with B.D. Wilson and John Rowland in wanting to avoid confrontation with José Maria Flores’s band of *Californios* at Chino in the late stages off the Mexican American War, but was later captured and imprisoned along with Wilson and Rowland, among others.

Secret, William B. *Lawmen and Desperados, a Compendium of Noted, Early California Peace Officers, Badmen, and Outlaws, 1850-1900*. Spokane: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1994.

Alexander is mentioned as being elected treasurer and clerk of the Los Angeles Rangers [not a sports team] in 1853.

Spitzer, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930*. Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.

The author mentions Alexander on many occasions, documenting that he came to California with Rowland in 1842, remained friends with Rowland, Wilson and Workman in California, had extensive business relationships with the Temple family, and was twice elected Sheriff of Los Angeles County.

Armijo/Peña, Juan Felipe (Baca's partner) and 7 family members (check with Alex King)

Atencio, Antonio

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican "Genizaros" of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans' participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo's Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families who settled in California. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson, and the establishment of Agua Mansa.

Atencio, Gregorio

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican "Genizaros" of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans' participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo's Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo

settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Baca, Juan Manuel and family numbering 11 (see Alex King)

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors note that Baca, along with Workman, Gordon and Trujillo, set out to find homes for their families once they had arrived in the San Gabriel Valley with the Rowland-Workman party of 1841.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Baca is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Bachelor, Fred

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention (note 42, “Home Seekers”) that Isaac Given, in his later years, visited A.G. Toomes, and received the following information regarding Bachelor: “Bachelor, or Picayune, by which he was best known, who spent most of his California life with Moore, died at the latter’s place in 1876.”

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Bachelor is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Behn, John

Wilson, Benjamin D., “Observations on the Early Days in California and New Mexico,” written from the author's dictation by Thomas Savage, December, 1877. Bancroft Library.

Wilson names Behn, a German, as being a member of the Rowland-Workman party, and one who “married in this district, where he lived many years.”

Bidebey, Francisco (aka Bediley) - probably did not stay in California.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention Bediley only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman party of 1841.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Bidebey is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Branch, Francis Ziba

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

Branch is quoted, giving an account of his journey to California in 1830-31, as one of Wolfskill's hired men. The authors note further that Branch received a large land grant in the San Luis Obispo region, and became quite wealthy. It is also mentioned that Branch went into business with Lewis T. Burton, also a member of the Wolfskill party of 1831.

Lavender, David. *Bent's Fort*. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1954.

Branch is mentioned briefly in Note 2 of Chapter 2 as returning to Fort Atkinson with Tom Fitzpatrick, after a dangerous and exhausting trapping expedition. Lavender conjectures that this person might be the same as Alexander K. Branch.

Burton, Lewis T.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

Burton is mentioned as having been in the Wolfskill party of 1831, and having gone into business with F. Z. Branch. Significantly, a footnote in the Yount-Wolfskill section reads as follows: "The Stearns Papers (Box 71) in the Huntington Library have business accounts of John Rhea (1833-1836), William Chard (1835, 1837), Zachariah Ham (1835), and Lemuel Carpenter (1836). Fifteen of Lewis T Burton's letters (1836-56) are also in the collection."

Campbell, William – probably did not remain in California

Beattie, George William. “San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came,” *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

The author mentions that Dr. Campbell, an ornithologist from Philadelphia, was a member of the Rowland-Workman party of 1842, and was on a scientific mission from “some society.”

Carpenter, Lemuel

Busch, Briton Cooper, ed. *Alta California, 1840-1842: The Journal and Observations of William Dane Phelps, Master of the Ship “Alert.”* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1983.

Phelps mentions Carpenter as having a vineyard and orchard on the San Gabriel River.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail.* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

Carpenter is mentioned as a member of Wolfskill’s party of 1831, presumably traversing what became known as the Old Spanish Trail. Significantly, a footnote in the Yount-Wolfskill section reads as follows: “The Stearns Papers (Box 71) in the Huntington Library have business accounts of John Rhea (1833-1836), William Chard (1835, 1837), Zachariah Ham (1835), and Lemuel Carpenter (1836). Fifteen of Lewis T Burton’s letters (1836-56) are also in the collection.”

Weber, David J. *The Taos Trappers (The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1450-1846.* Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

Weber points out that Carpenter came to California in 1833 via the Gila trail, and not via the Old Spanish Trail.

Castillo, Ambrosio

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890.* Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo

Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo's Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, led by José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Chard, William

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

Chard is mentioned as a member of Wolfskill's party of 1831, presumably traversing what became known as the Old Spanish Trail. Significantly, a footnote in the Yount-Wolfskill section reads as follows: "The Stearns Papers (Box 71) in the Huntington Library have business accounts of John Rhea (1833-1836), William Chard (1835, 1837), Zachariah Ham (1835), and Lemuel Carpenter (1836). Fifteen of Lewis T Burton's letters (1836-56) are also in the collection."

Robinson, W.W. *Land in California*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1948.

Chard, along with William Knight and Albert Toomes, is named as being a grantee of ranch land in northern California.

Weber, David J. *The Taos Trappers (The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1450-1846)*. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

Weber points out that Chard came to California in 1833 via the Gila trail, and not via the Old Spanish Trail.

Ramon Cooper, in the 1850 L.A. census (Copa, Ramon in the 1844 census)

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Ramon Copa (Cooper) is thought to have represented Rowland in trading along the Old Spanish Trail during the 1830s. He is mentioned in the Los Angeles census data of 1844 and 1850 as being part of Rowland's household. Confusion exists in this regard as to whether there was a father and son by the same name, or two unrelated people, as dates and ages on various documents do not coincide.

Doke, John or James (died on return trip to Santa Fe with Rowland and Wilson)

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention (note 42, “Home Seekers”) that Isaac Given, in his later years, visited A.G. Toomes, and received the following information regarding Doke: “Tibeau and Doke ... left Los Angeles in 1843, in company with John Rowland and B.D. Wilson, to go to Santa Fe. The route they took rendered it necessary for the party to cross Grand River and Green River ... In swimming his mule across Green River ... getting into swift water before he was aware of his danger, Doke, with the animal he was riding, were drawn into the chute of the first cataract of the cañon, and precipitated over the falls, where it was deemed utterly useless to look for his remains.”

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Doke is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Espinosa, Hipolito

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors state that Spanish (Mexican) citizens of New Mexico were often treated as foreigners in California during the Mexican era, noting that, in 1833, Espinosa required a passport, valid only for 30 days, to transport goods from Los Angeles to Monterey. The authors also note that Espinosa was listed in the 1850 Los Angeles census as being 50 years old, and was a colonist of 1842.

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the Writings of W. W. Robinson*. Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1993.

Espinosa, who, according to the author, was in California by 1833, is mentioned as owning some Santa Ana River bottomland (near present-day Colton), called Politana, where mountain men and traders would rendezvous, brand animals, exchange bills of sale, and have their passports examined by Mexican authorities.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Espinosa is mentioned as one of the leaders of a trade caravan (along with Lorenzo Trujillo) which Rowland accompanied bringing his family to California in 1842.

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Whelan, Harold A., “Eden in the Jurupa Valley,” *Southern California Quarterly*, LV (Winter 1973): 413-429.

The author mentions that, in 1842, John Rowland, Lorenzo Trujillo and Hipolito Espinosa joined a trade caravan returning to New Mexico from Los Angeles. They brought a large herd of animals to sell to raise money to bring their families back with them to Southern California. Espinosa, Rowland and Trujillo then returned to California in a trading caravan under the command of Santiago Martínez. The author then goes on to explain how Trujillo and Espinosa bargained with Lugo, Bandini and Wilson, wherein they received 2,200 acres on the Santa Ana River in return for providing protection to Wilson from Indian attack. The author provides a good description of how Politana and Agua Mansa came into being.

Frankfort, Jacob

Cleland, Robert Glass. *The Irvine Ranch*. San Marino, CA: Huntington Library Publications, 1966.

Frankfort signed as a witness on Tomás Yorba’s will.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention Frankfort only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman party of 1841.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.*

Frankfort is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Gambel, William (returned to Philadelphia in 1843)

Busch, Briton Cooper, ed. *Alta California, 1840-1842: The Journal and Observations of William Dane Phelps, Master of the Ship "Alert."* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1983.

“William Gambel, a young naturalist, was sent out from Philadelphia to collect specimens. Reaching California by way of New Mexico, he seems to have been short of cash, so worked for Commander Jones as clerk on the *Cyane*.” Phelps goes on to describe his voyage up the coast, identifying Phelps as a passenger, and apparently, good company.

Gambel, William to Elizabeth Richardson Gambol, January 14, 1842, Historical Society of Pennsylvania Archives, copy in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail.* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

Gambel is mentioned as a member of the Rowland-Workman party. Also, the authors mention (note 42, “Home Seekers”) that Isaac Given, in his later years, visited A.G. Toomes, and received the following information regarding Gambel: “The ornithologist returned to Philadelphia in 1843-44, in one of the ships of the Pacific squadron ...”

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.*

Gambel is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Spitzzeri, Paul R., “To Seduce and Confuse: The Rowland-Workman Expedition of 1841,” *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, LXXX (Spring 1998): 31-46.

Gambel is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841. The author describes the nature and composition of the expedition and the reasons why Rowland and Workman are thought to have left the New Mexico Territory. In this short, but very comprehensive, treatise Paul Spitzzeri cites material written by or about Mirabou Lamar, Charles Bent, Isaac Given, Albert Toomes, Thomas Farnham, Benjamin D. Wilson, Michael White, William Gambel, William Dryden, John Rowland, Pio Pico, and Manuel Armijo. The title of Spitzzeri’s essay is part of a quote from a letter written by New Mexican Governor Manuel Armijo to the Mexican Ministry of War and Navy, shortly after Rowland and Workman departed from Abiquiu.

Garcia, Antonio

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Given(s), Isaac

Caughey, John Walton. *California*, 2nd ed. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953.

The author mentions Given, along with Toomes, joining the Rowland-Workman party, and briefly describes why the Americans left New Mexico, and the route they took.

Given, Isaac, “An Immigrant of ’41,” no date, MS. Box CD, folder 246, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Given recounts his experiences in coming to California over the Old Spanish Trail and his activities thereafter, including surveying and mapping the Rancho La Puente for Rowland and Workman.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

Given is quoted, from his manuscript in the Bancroft Library, about procuring sheep in Abiquiu to furnish food on the Rowland –Workman expedition, and also hiring native herders to tend them on the journey. Given’s extensive description of Rowland and Workman’s procuring the land, and his survey of it, is also extracted from his manuscript in the Bancroft.

Lavender, David. *Bent’s Fort*. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1954.

Given is mentioned briefly as missing the Bartleson-Bidwell expedition, then later joining the Rowland-Workman party.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

The author cites Given’s participation in the Rowland-Workman expedition, and quotes Given’s narrative for his view of Rowland’s procurement of the Rancho La Puente from Governor Alvarado, and Given’s survey and mapping of the Rancho La Puente boundaries.

Spitzzeri, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930*. Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.

The author describes Given’s participation in the Rowland-Workman expedition, Given’s view of Rowland’s procurement of the Rancho La Puente from Governor Alvarado, Given’s survey of the rancho boundaries, and the fact that Given sided with Micheltoarena in the north when others of the Rowland-Workman expedition sided with Pio Pico in the south, to overthrow the Micheltoarena government in 1844-45.

Spitzzeri, Paul R., “To Seduce and Confuse: The Rowland-Workman Expedition of 1841,” *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, LXXX (Spring 1998): 31-46.

In this short, but very comprehensive, treatise Paul Spitzzeri cites material written by or about Isaac Given, as well as Mirabou Lamar, Charles Bent, Albert Toomes, Thomas Farnham, Benjamin D. Wilson, Michael White, William Gambel, William Dryden, John Rowland, Pio Pico, and Manuel Armijo. The title of the

essay is part of a quote from a letter written by New Mexican Governor Manuel Armijo to the Mexican Ministry of War and Navy, shortly after Rowland and Workman departed from Abiquiu.

Stone, Irving. *Men to Match My Mountains*. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1956.

Stone mentions only that Given and Toomes missed the Bidwell party and joined the Workman-Rowland party to California in 1841.

Gordon, William

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors note that William Gordon made a report to the Secretary of War relative to the fur trade in 1831, stating that in 1824 “eight men of the Provost & Le Clerc Company were killed by Snake Indians on the waters of the upper Colorado River.” Gordon is mentioned as a member of the Rowland-Workman party of 1841. He obtained a large land grant in Yolo County and lived in Gordon Valley, dying in 1876. Further references in the Bancroft Library.

Hafen, Leroy R., ed. *Trappers of the Far West*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983.

Gordon is mentioned only briefly in essays by Hafen, Trottman, and Camp.

Lavender, David. *Bent's Fort*. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1954.

Gordon is mentioned as a survivor of an Indian ambush near Pryor's Fork in 1823, and riding ahead to Fort Vanderburgh to advise Joshua Pilcher of the disaster. Later, Gordon is mentioned as joining Angus McDonald in leading a party of the Missouri Fur Company into an abandoned Arikara village and setting it afire.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

The author quotes B.D. Wilson's manuscript, “Observations on the Early Days in California and New Mexico,” which states that William Gordon and William Knight, along with Rowland, Workman and Wilson, concluded that it was no longer safe for them to stay in New Mexico (in the wake of the “Texas Affair”). Otherwise, Gordon is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Utley, Robert M. *A Life Wild and Perilous*. New York: Holt and Company, 1997.

Gordon is mentioned only briefly as being a member of several trapping parties.

Weber, David J. *The Taos Trappers (The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1450-1846)*. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

Gordon estimates the volume and value of furs brought back to St. Louis from the far west in 1831. The author cites a letter from Gordon to Lewis Cass, October 3, 1831, found in U.S. 22 Cong., I sess., *Sen. Doc 90* (Ser. 213), 29. Then Weber goes on to state that this is not the same William Gordon who became a California pioneer.

Guinn, Francisco - probably did not remain in California.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

Guinn is mentioned only as a member of the Rowland-Workman party.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Guinn is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Hampton, Wade

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention (note 42, "Home Seekers") that Isaac Given, in his later years, visited A.G. Toomes, and received the following information regarding Hampton: "Wade Hampton went to Mexico in 1843, where he was killed."

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Hampton is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Jaramillo, Juan

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Jaramillo, Juan José

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Knight, William

Bean, Walton and James J. Rawls. *California, an Interpretive History*. 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1983.

The author notes that Knight was part of the Bear Flag revolt, and that he, after enjoying Mariano Vallejo's brandy, was one of the group that placed Vallejo under [false] arrest.

Camp, Charles L. "James Clyman" in Hafen, Leroy R., ed. *Trappers of the Far West*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983.

Camp mentions that Clyman visited Knight, Wolfskill and Gordon in California.

Caughey, John Walton. *California*, 2nd ed. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953.

The author identifies Knight as one of the Bear Flaggers who tried to negotiate the surrender of Mariano Vallejo before the 'official' start of the Mexican American war.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

Knight is mentioned as a member of the Rowland-Workman party. The authors further quote Isaac Given (note 42, "Home Seekers"), who visited A.G. Toomes in his later years, and received the following information regarding Knight: "Knight located a ranch on the Sacramento River, now known as Knight's Landing, ... and died there."

Harlow, Neal. *California Conquered, The Annexation of a Mexican Province, 1846-1850*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982.

The author notes that Knight gave news to Frémont that Castro was driving a herd of horses toward Santa Clara, and spread the rumor that Castro was advancing to drive the Bear Flag settlers from the country.

Robinson, W.W. *Land in California*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1948.

Knight, along with William Chard and Albert Toomes, is named as being a grantee of ranch land in northern California.

Rolle, Andrew F. *California, A History*, 2nd ed. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1969.

The author mentions that Governor Micheltorena tried to secure the loyalty of foreigners by granting tracts of land to them in the Sacramento Valley, among them, William Knight.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

The author quotes B.D. Wilson's manuscript, "Observations on the Early Days in California and New Mexico," which states that William Gordon and William Knight, along with Rowland, Workman and Wilson, concluded that it was no longer safe for them to stay in New Mexico (in the wake of the "Texas Affair"). He joined the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841, and returned to New Mexico with Rowland in 1842 to retrieve their respective families.

Sabin, Edwin L. *Kit Carson Days, 1809-1868*. 2 vols. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1995.

The author mentions William Knight as riding to warn Frémont that 150 horses of General Vallejo's camp were to be used against him, and not against Pio Pico in the south.

Lindsay, Thomas ("Linsay" on John Rowland's roster)

Beattie, George William. "San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came," *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

Lindsay is mentioned as being a mineralogist.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention (note 42, "Home Seekers") that Isaac Given, in his later years, visited A.G. Toomes, and received the following information regarding Lindsay: "Lindsay, who settled on, or near, Dr. Marsh's Ranch, not far from Martinez, was killed by Indians in 1845 or '46."

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Lindsay is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Spitzer, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930*. Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.

The author states that Lindsay sided with Micheltorena in the north when others of the Rowland-Workman expedition sided with Pio Pico in the south, to overthrow the Micheltorena government in California, 1844-45.

Lyman, Jonathan H. (returned to Boston in 1843)

Beattie, George William. “San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came,” *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

Lyman is mentioned as a physician, “to whom we owe our first description of a pre-historic village of Nevada.”

Chavez, Thomas. *Manuel Alvarez, 1794-1856.* Niwot, Colorado: University of Colorado Press, 1990.

Passages relating to Lyman’s debts in New Mexico, his travels south into Mexico, and bribing Manuel Alvarez for a passport to travel to California.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail.* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors cite a letter written by Lyman to Manuel Alvarez, American consul at Santa Fe, in August of 1841, before he joined the Rowland-Workman party for California. In Wilson’s notes on the journey, he mentions Lyman fishing behind the train, and not being intimidated by an Indian shooting at him – he continued to fish. The authors note that four of Lyman’s letters to Abel Stearns (1842-1847) can be found in the Steven’s Papers at the Huntington Library. The authors also include quotes of Lyman found in Thomas J. Farnham, *Life, Adventures and Travel in California.* Further, they cite Given as quoting Toomes: “Dr. Lyman returned to Boston in 1843...”

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841.* Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Lyman is mentioned as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841, and named in B.D. Wilson’s “Observations....” [below]

Wilson, Benjamin D., “Observations on the Early Days in California and New Mexico,” written from the author’s dictation by Thomas Savage, December, 1877. Original in the Bancroft Library.

Wilson notes that Lyman, a member of the Rowland-Workman party, stayed in California for 18 months, returned home, and married. Wilson goes on to say that

at the time of his interview with Savage, Lyman had returned to California and was living in San Francisco. Wilson seemed to delight in telling the story of fishing with Lyman during their expedition to California, in which they were fired at by a distant Indian, but not dissuaded from fishing until Lyman had his catch.

Martinez (de Rowland), Maria Encarnación

Pflueger, Donald H., “Rowland and Workman’s Rancho La Puente,” *Rancho Days in Southern California, an Anthology with New Perspectives*. Brand book No 20. Los Angeles: The Westerners, 1997.

The author mentions Rowland’s wife in passing.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Maria Encarnación was John Rowland’s first wife; they married in 1825, and she bore him eight children, several of whom died at a young age. Born in Taos, a member of the large Martinez and Trujillo families, she died at La Puente in 1851.

Martinez de la Rosa, José Antonio

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martinez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martinez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Martinez, Santiago

Beattie, George William. “San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came,” *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

The author refers to the “Texas affair,” the Rowland-Workman party, some of its members, and to the subsequent arrival of the Santiago Martinez party, which brought New Mexican settlers to the area.

Lawrence, Eleanor. “Mexican Trade Between Santa Fe and Los Angeles, 1830-1848,” *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*,” vol. X, no. 1, March, 1931: 27-39.

The author mentions the trade caravan lead by Martinez in 1842.

Lecompte, Janet. *Rebellion on Río Ariba - 1837.* Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1985.

The author mentions that Martinez was the Subprefect of Taos in 1837, and was the brother of the (in)famous Padre Martinez. Lecompte then cites a letter from Martinez to Governor Armijo, March 8, 1838, reporting that the rebel leader, Pablo Montoya, was then on the side of order, “but only to the extent that he reported war dances held at the Taos Pueblo to instigate the assassination of Governor Armijo.”

Whelan, Harold A., “Eden in the Jurupa Valley,” *Southern California Quarterly*, LV (Winter 1973): 413-429.

The author notes that John Rowland returned from New Mexico to La Puente, bringing his family and accompanied by Espinosa and Trujillo, and their families, in 1842 in a trade caravan under the command of Santiago Martinez. Records indicate that Martinez (and family) applied for a grant for the Rancho Jaboneria, near Los Angeles, but was refused. “John Rowland kindly invited them to live on a portion of his land.” It is surmised that Santiago was related to Maria Encarnación Martinez, Rowland’s wife.

McClure, John

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail.* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention (note 42, “Home Seekers”) that Isaac Given, in his later years, visited A.G. Toomes, and received the following information regarding McClure: “McClure had driven a band of cattle from California to Oregon, where he settled on a farm, where he lived prosperously, until he died some years later.”

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.*

McClure is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Mead, James D.

Beattie, George William. "San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came," *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

The author cites B.D. Wilson as saying that Mead was a Virginian who eventually became a bishop in the Episcopal Church.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.*

The authors mention (note 42, "Home Seekers") that Isaac Given, in his later years, visited A.G. Toomes, and received the following information regarding Mead: "Rev. Dr. Mead went to the Sandwich Islands with Capt. Paty, of the schooner *Don Quixote*, after preaching sometime to the Kanakas, returned home." (presumed to be Boston).

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.*

Mead is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841. He is thought to have gone on to Hawaii from California, to preach to the native Hawaiians, and later returned to the United States.

Moore, William

Cleland, Robert Glass. *The Irvine Ranch. San Marino, CA: Huntington Library Publications, 1966.*

Moore is mentioned as a ranching partner of Llewellyn Bixby.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.*

The authors mention (note 42, “Home Seekers”) that Isaac Given, in his later years, visited A.G. Toomes, and received the following information regarding Moore: “Moore located on the west bank of the Sacramento River, opposite Peter Lassen’s grant, and died at Tehama in 1878.”

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.*

Moore is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Spitzzeri, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930. Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.*

Moore is mentioned only as a member of the Rowland-Workman expedition.

Moya (Molla), Joaquin

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.*

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Ortega, Noques

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.*

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans

to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans' participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo's Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Pope, William

Churchill, Charles B. *Adventurers and Prophets, American Autobiographers in Mexican California, 1828-1847.*

The author cites Weber's *Taos Trappers*, which names Pope as being one of the members of the Pattie party that was somewhat lost going to California, finding themselves eventually in the deserts of northern Baja California.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.*

The author notes that William Pope and Isaac Slover had gone to California with the Pattie party of 1828. They later came to California, in 1837, bringing their New Mexican families, presumably over the Old Spanish Trail. (John Wolfskill, brother of William, is mentioned as being with the Pope-Slover party.) Once in Los Angeles, Pope built a gristmill on the banks of the Los Angeles River. In 1841, Pope obtained a land grant in Napa County, Pope Valley, where he moved his family. There, he accidentally cut an artery in his leg with an axe and died of the wound.

Secrest, William B. *Lawmen and Desperados, a Compendium of Noted, Early California Peace Officers, Badmen, and Outlaws, 1850-1900. Spokane: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1994.*

The author mentions that certain outlaws stole a herd of cattle from a rancher named Pope in Alameda County.

Reed, John

Beard, Henry. *Application for La Puente Rancho, Confirmation Argument, John Roland and William Workman. Washington, D.C.: Gibson Brothers, 1866. Copy in the Bancroft Library.*

Rowland and Reed had hired a lawyer, Henry Beard, to persuade the U.S. government to issue a patent of ownership for the Rancho La Puente to Rowland and Workman. The document presents Beard's extensive arguments, and illuminates some of the problems that landowners faced convincing the U.S. Government of their rights to land after the American conquest of California. [Beard was successful; a patent for Rancho La Puente was issued to John Rowland and William Workman on April 19, 1867, by President Andrew Johnson!]

Newmark, Harris. *Sixty Years In Southern California, 1853-1913*. 3rd ed., Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1930.

The author points out that Reed had 'fallen in' with Rowland in New Mexico, and married his daughter, Nieves, while still there. Reed came to California with Rowland, and engaged in ranching. The author further notes that Reed was in the American army and took part in the battles fought against the Californians on the march from San Diego to Los Angeles. After his death in 1874, Reed's old homestead came into possession of William Rowland, who often resided there.

Pflueger, Donald H., "Rowland and Workman's Rancho La Puente," *Rancho Days in Southern California, an Anthology with New Perspectives*. Brand book No 20. Los Angeles: The Westerners, 1997.

The author notes that Reed, Rowland's son-in-law, was with the American forces that marched north from San Diego during the Mexican War. The author also notes that Reed engaged in agriculture on the eastern portion of the ranch, and built a "commodious Victorian house" that became William Rowland's after Reed's death in the late 1870s. [The magnificent house had been moved to the grounds of the Rowland House in La Puente, but was subsequently torched by arsonists in the 1980s].

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Married to John Rowland's daughter, Nieves, while in New Mexico, the author cites that Reed came to California in 1842 (contrary to Wilson's report that he came in 1841), and the many contributions made by Reed to the Rancho La Puente. Also cited are Reed's activities during the Mexican-American War, and his association with Commodore Robert F. Stockton.

Spitzer, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930*. Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.

The author mentions Reed, John Rowland's son-in-law, as arranging a meeting for Pio Pico with Los Angeles garrison commander Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson to negotiate terms for Pico's return to residency in California after his exile into Mexico. Reed was also involved in the land claims for Rancho La Puente, and introducing new crops to the rancho.

Rhea, John

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

Rhea is mentioned as having come to California as part of Wolfskill's party. Significantly, a footnote in the Yount-Wolfskill section reads as follows: "The Stearns Papers (Box 71) in the Huntington Library have business accounts of John Rhea (1833-1836), William Chard (1835, 1837), Zachariah Ham (1835), and Lemuel Carpenter (1836). Fifteen of Lewis T. Burton's letters (1836-56) are also in the collection."

Rowland, John Albert

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. *History of California*, . 7 vols., San Francisco: A.L. Bancroft Publishers, 1884-1890. (See Zamarano Club's index to Bancroft's *History of California*).

John Rowland is mentioned on three pages in Volume 4 regarding the emigrant party of 1841, on another 3 pages regarding the La Puente land grant, and on several more pages regarding his opposition to Micheltorena. In Volume 5, Rowland is mentioned regarding his incarceration during the Flores revolt, and mention is made of his 1846 land grant. In Volume 6, the rejection of Rowland's land grant is mentioned, and in Volume 7 his cattle dealings are mentioned. Rowland is in the Pioneer Register in Volume 5, page 705.

Bartlett, Lanier, ed. *On The Old West Coast, Being Further Reminiscences of a Ranger, Major Horace Bell*. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1930.

Bell cites his refusal to accept a gift from a 'cholo' who offered to steal one of Don Juan Rowland's fine horses for him. The author also refers to Pico making a larger land grant to Rowland and Workman than Alvarado had earlier conveyed, apparently in appreciation for their services in securing the governorship for Pico.

Bean, Walton and James J. Rawls. *California, an Interpretive History*. 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1983.

Rowland is mentioned as being in an emigrant party in 1841.

Beard, Henry. *Application for La Puente Rancho, Confirmation Argument, John Roland and William Workman. Washington, D.C.: Gibson Brothers, 1866. Copy in the Bancroft Library.*

Rowland and Reed had hired a lawyer, Henry Beard, to persuade the U.S. government to issue a patent of ownership for the Rancho La Puente to Rowland and Workman. The document presents Beard's extensive arguments, and illuminates some of the problems that landowners faced convincing the U.S. Government of their rights to land after the American conquest of California. [Beard was successful; a patent for Rancho La Puente was issued to John Rowland and William Workman on April 19, 1867, by President Andrew Johnson!]

Beattie, George William. "San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came," *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

The author refers to the "Texas affair," the Rowland-Workman party, some of its members, and to the subsequent arrival of the Santiago Martinez party, which brought New Mexican settlers to the area.

Brereton, George Harold, "The Overland Immigration to California in 1841," Master's Thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1926.

A nice piece of research at the time, but the information is found more readily in more recent publications.

Caughey, John Walton. *California*, 2nd ed. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953.

The author briefly mentions the Rowland-Workman party of 1841, why the Americans left New Mexico, the route they took, and that Rowland returned to New Mexico in 1842 to fetch his family.

Cleland, Robert Glass. *From Wilderness to Empire, a History of California*. Edited by Glenn S. Dumke. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1960.

John Rowland, B. D. Wilson, William Workman, and William Wolfskill, are mentioned as being influential foreigners in California's pre-American period. The Rowland and Workman expedition, which included Wilson, is mentioned as having followed the old Wolfskill Trail.

Churchill, Charles B. *Adventurers and Prophets, American Autobiographers in Mexican California, 1828-1847*.

David Alexander and John Rowland delivered a message to B.D. Wilson, while he was hunting in the mountains, describing the despotic and unjustifiable behavior of Lieutenant Archibald Gillespie, interim Commander of U.S. forces in Los Angeles near the end of the Mexican War.

Cleland, Robert Glass. *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills, Southern California, 1850-80*. San Marino, CA: Huntington Library Publications, 1941.

The author states that in 1858, Rowland's land was assessed at \$35,000.

Foster, Stephen Clark, "Angeles from '47 to '49," written from the author's dictation by Thomas Savage, 1877. Bancroft Library, university of California, Berkeley.

Rowland and Workman are mentioned several times in passing

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The Hafens' make copious mentions of John Rowland's trade ventures along the Old Spanish Trail, Rowland's background, his association with William Workman, citing the narratives of B.D. Wilson, the narrative of Isaac Given, Rowland's obit in the *Los Angeles Herald* on October 15, 1873, the John Rowland folder in the Bancroft Library, and the *Alvarez Papers*, New Mexico Historical Society, Santa Fe. Also mentioned are Rowland's development of the La Puente ranch, his involvement with Pio Pico in ousting Micheltorena, and his incarceration after the siege at Chino. Two of Rowland's letters are quoted, and also noted is his mention by Orville C. Pratt in Pratt's 1848 journal.

The Hafens' book, along with Weber's essay on John Rowland in *Mountain Men*, provided the most comprehensive information on Rowland until the later works of Paul Spitzer and Donald Rowland.

Hafen, Leroy R., ed. *Trappers of the Far West*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983.

Rowland is mentioned briefly in essays by Carter, Nunis, and Lecompte.

Harlow, Neal. *California Conquered, The Annexation of a Mexican Province, 1846-1850*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982.

The author notes that Rowland and Wilson rode out from Los Angeles to meet Stockton when he arrived at San Pedro, presenting him with a fine horse as a gift of the Dominguez family, and telling Stockton that Castro and Pico had departed the area.

Harris, Mary Elizabeth, “John Rowland and William Workman, Pioneers of Southern California,” Master’s Thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1932.

The author did extensive research and provided the most comprehensive information on Rowland and Workman that could be found in one place, at that time. The information is more readily available now in more recent publications, but Harris paved the way for subsequent researchers.

Hussey, John Adam, “The New Mexico-California Caravan of 1847-1848,” *New Mexico Historical Review*, XVIII (January 1943): 1-16.

The author documents the last New Mexico-California trade caravan to travel over the Old Spanish Trail, under the leadership of Juan Ignacio Martinez, identified as John Rowland’s brother- in-law.

Judicial Proceedings Against John Rowland for Contraband, 1st Court in Santa Fe, July 18-22, 1837 (MANM R-23, F-951), New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe. Translation by Carmen Mogg, St. Johns Seminary, Camarillo, California.

Busted! The court proceedings against Rowland for smuggling.

Lavender, David. *Bent’s Fort*. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1954.

The author describes Workman’s altercation with Juan B. Vigil, and the rather anticlimactic aftermath. Lavender further elaborates on the Texas affair, the arrest of Tom Rowland, John’s brother, and the decision of Rowland and Workman to leave the New Mexico territory.

Lavender, David. *California, Land of New Beginnings*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1972.

The author simply notes that Rowland came to California in 1841, then returned to New Mexico in 1842 to retrieve his family.

McGroarty, John. *California of the South, A History*. 5 vols., Los Angeles: S. J. Clarke Publishing, 1935.

In Volume 1, the author notes the Rowland-Workman party of 1841, their lifelong friendship, and the development of Rancho La Puente.

Newmark, Harris. *Sixty Years I Southern California, 1853-1913*. 3rd ed., Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1930.

The author mentions that Charlotte Gray, Rowland's second wife, came to California in 1851. The author also states that Rowland and Workman had organized a company of volunteers to support Pio Pico against Micheltorena, with Rowland serving as Lieutenant and Workman as Captain. Newmark also mentions that the Rancho La Puente consisted of almost 49,000 acres about 20 miles east of Los Angeles, and that Rowland had one of the first brick houses in the area. The author goes on to state that full title to Rancho La Puente wasn't confirmed by the U.S. Government until 1867, after which Rowland and Workman divided the property. Rowland is said to have further partitioned his estate three or four years before his death in 1873, giving each heir about 3,000 acres of land and 1,000 head of cattle.

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the Writings of W. W. Robinson*. Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1993.

The author mentions the Rancho La Puente land grant.

Peninou, Ernest P. and Sidney S. Greenleaf. *A Directory of Wine Growers and Wine Makers in 1860*. Berkeley: Tamalpais Press, 1967.

The author cites the acreage devoted to wine growing by both Rowland and Workman, and the number of gallons that each had on hand (6,000 for Rowland and 5,000 for Workman – oh my!).

Pflueger, Donald H., "Rowland and Workman's Rancho La Puente," *Rancho Days in Southern California, an Anthology with New Perspectives*. Brand book No 20. Los Angeles: The Westerners, 1997.

The author presents an interesting and comprehensive picture of life on the Rancho La Puente in this 17-page essay. A good read!

Pico, Pio. "Governor Pio Pico's Testimony, United States District Court, Northern District of California, The United States vs. John Roland, San Francisco, August 30, 1859," *Pamphlets on New Almaden, 1858-1864*, v. 3, no. 5. The Bancroft Library.

As the United States Government tried to deprive rightful landowners of their property after the conquest of California, Pico testified as to Rowland's ownership of La Puente and his expanded land grant (subsequent to Alvarado's earlier land grant).

Rolle, Andrew F. *California, A History*, 2nd ed. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1969.

The author mentions the Rowland-Workman expedition in passing.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841.* Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

The author is a great, great, great grandson of John Rowland. His work couples information from primary sources, many provided by Rowland descendants Cecelia Lower Wictor and Howard Hoff, as well as material provided by Paul Spitzzeri of the Workman-Temple Family Homestead Museum, with previous research done by scholars such as David Weber, Ann W. Hafen and Leroy R. Hafen, to give a comprehensive picture of the life and times of John Rowland.

Spitzzeri, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930.* Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.

The author mentions Rowland many times in conjunction with his lifelong association with William Workman.

Spitzzeri, Paul R., "To Seduce and Confuse: The Rowland-Workman Expedition of 1841," *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, LXXX (Spring 1998): 31-46.

The author describes the nature and composition of the expedition and the reasons why Rowland and Workman are thought to have left the New Mexico Territory. In this short, but very comprehensive, treatise Paul Spitzzeri cites material written by or about Mirabou Lamar, Charles Bent, Isaac Given, Albert Toomes, Thomas Farnham, Benjamin D. Wilson, Michael White, William Gambel, William Dryden, John Rowland, Pio Pico, and Manuel Armijo. The title of the essay is part of a quote from a letter written by New Mexican Governor Manuel Armijo to the Mexican Ministry of War and Navy, shortly after Rowland and Workman departed from Abiquiu, New Mexico.

Stone, Irving. *Men to Match My Mountains.* New York: Doubleday and Company, 1956.

The author briefly describes the route of the Rowland-Workman party, and mentions that Rowland registered the names of the foreigners in the party with the authorities in Los Angeles.

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890.* Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican "Genizaros" of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans

to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party, their reasons for leaving New Mexico, and provides good descriptions of the perils on the Old Spanish Trail. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo's ranch.

Weber, David J. *The Mexican frontier, 1821-1846. The American southwest Under Mexico.* Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982.

While not listed in the index, Weber mentions Rowland, along with William Wolfskill, as being early vintners in the Los Angeles area (pg. 141). Weber also notes the Rowland-Workman party of 1841 (pg. 195).

Weber, David, J. in Hafen, Leroy R., ed., *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West. Volume 4.* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1966.

Weber's early account of the life of John Rowland, and his lecture at the Workman and Temple Homestead Museum in 1991, inspired Donald Rowland to further research the life of his ancestor, and provided a roadmap for Rowland's book. Weber's work, along with the Hafens' data on Rowland in *The Old Spanish Trail*, provides the most comprehensive information on Rowland up until the published works of Don Rowland and Paul Spitzer.

Weber, David J. *The Taos Trappers (The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1450-1846.* Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

The author cites some trapping and trading activities of John Rowland, mentioning his seven times, and placing Rowland in or around Taos as early as 1823.

White, Michael. *California All the Way Back to '28.* Glen Dawson Publishing: Los Angeles, 1956. Manuscript in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

White mentions Rowland's role in the revolution against Micheltorena, his involvement at the Battle of Chino, and his subsequent imprisonment.

Wilson, Benjamin D., "Observations on the Early Days in California and New Mexico," written from the author's dictation by Thomas Savage, December, 1877. Original in the Bancroft Library.

Wilson gives his version of the troubles that he, Rowland and Workman had in New Mexico, their reasons for leaving the territory, the expedition of 1841, and the procurement of the Rancho La Puente. Wilson also recounts Rowland's role in meeting Commodore Stockton, their siege at Lugo's Chino ranch, their being

saved from a firing squad by Cuibulo Varela, their imprisonment by the Californios, and their rescue by William Workman.

Wilson, Iris Ann, “Early Southern California Viniculture, 1830-1865,” *The Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, XXXIX, no. 3 (September 1957).

Rowland’s California winemaking activities and output are documented.

Salazar, Antonio

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Salazar, Ignacio (or Sallazar), and 2 servants (or family members)

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The Hafen’s cite Rowland’s list of those accompanying him to California in 1841.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Salazar is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Sanchez, Juan Matias (Workman’s overseer)

Bartlett, Lanier, ed. *On The Old West Coast, Being Further Reminiscences of a Ranger, Major Horace Bell.* New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1930.

The author notes that Don Antonio Feliz bequeathed twelve gentle mares, with a pinto stallion and a colt to each mare, to his godson, Juan Sanchez.

Cleland, Robert Glass. *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills, Southern California, 1850-80.* San Marino, CA: Huntington Library Publications, 1941.

The author notes that Workman and Temple were deeply in debt to Baldwin after taking out a loan to keep their bank solvent during the panic of 1875. When the bank failed and Baldwin foreclosed, he demanded a mortgage on all the properties owned by Workman and Temple, AND also on a nearby ranch of 2,200 acres owned by their close friend, Juan M. Sanchez. Ever loyal to Workman and Temple, Sanchez foolishly agreed, and was subsequently left bankrupt.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841.* Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

The author mentions Sanchez briefly as being Workman's *majordomo*, and the fact that Sanchez mortgaged his land to Lucky Baldwin in support of Workman and Temple when their bank failed in the 1870s.

Spitzeri, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930.* Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.

The author mentions Sanchez as Workman's ranch foreman, who is believed to have come to California in 1846, driving Workman's cattle, presumably over the Old Spanish Trail from Taos. Sanchez is mentioned several times as being co-owner of several ranchos, with Workman and the Temples (Don Juan and Frances Pliny Fisk). It is also noted that Sanchez put up (and lost) his holdings in these properties to assist his old friends following the failure of the Temple & Workman bank.

Sexton, Daniel

Beattie, George William. "San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came," *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

The author refers to Sexton as "our Mill Creek sawmill man - formerly a carpenter and farmer born in Louisiana," and notes that he made his home in the San Bernardino area for a while.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The Hafen's cite Rowland's list of those accompanying him to California in 1841.

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the Writings of W. W. Robinson*. Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1993.

Sexton is noted for 'discovering' the first tin mine in the Temescal Mountains in 1856. Apparently an Indian had disclosed the location.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Sexton is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Spitzer, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930*. Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.

The author mentions Sexton as a member of the Rowland-Workman party, and as siding with Rowland and Workman in support of Pio Pico against Governor Manuel Micheltoarena.

Slover, Isaac

Churchill, Charles B. *Adventurers and Prophets, American Autobiographers in Mexican California, 1828-1847*.

The author cited Weber's *Taos Trappers*, which names Slover as being one of the members of the Pattie party that was somewhat lost going to California, finding themselves eventually in the deserts of northern Baja California.

Hafen, Ann. "James Ohio Pattie," in Hafen, Leroy R., ed. *Trappers of the Far West*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983.

The author mentions Slaver several time in close association with Pattie, including their reaching San Diego in 1828 after a misguided trapping trip.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention that Slover had first come to California in 1828 with the Pattie party, then returned to New Mexico and married. Further, Slover came to California in 1837 with William Pope, who also had been in the earlier Pattie party, and they brought their New Mexican families and goods with them. In the early 1840s, Slover and his wife, Doña Barbara lived in Agua Mansa with the New Mexican colony, Slover being the sole Anglo-American then living in the colony.

Lavender, David. *Bent's Fort*. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1954.

Slover is mentioned as joining Ewing Young, William Wolfskill, Joe Walker, and Antoine Robidoux in ravishing the streams behind Taos and Santa Fe. In February 1824 Slover joined Young and Wolfskill in leading a party northwest to the San Juan River.

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the Writings of W. W. Robinson*. Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1993.

The author mentions Slover, of Agua Mansa, as a great hunter of grizzly bears, and whose wife Barbara made the lightest of tortillas.

Rolle, Andrew F. *California, A History*, 2nd ed. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1969.

The author mentions Slover as a “colorful fur man.”

Weber, David J. *The Taos Trappers (The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1450-1846)*. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

The author gives copious references to Slover's trapping activities, noting that he pioneered a venture into New Mexican territory with William Wolfskill and Ewing Young in 1822. Weber notes that Slover traveled the Old Spanish Trail with a trade caravan in 1837 to make California his home.

Taylor, Hiram

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention (note 42, “Home Seekers”) that Isaac Given, in his later years, visited A.G. Toomes, and received the following information regarding Taylor: “Hiram Taylor accompanied McClure to Oregon, but returned to California in 1850, and after making some money in the mines, went to Cloverdale, at the head of the Russian River Valley, where he purchased a farm, upon which he resided until his death.”

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841. Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.*

Taylor is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Tibeau, [Albert or Daniel], may have returned to Santa Fe, and remained there.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.*

The author quotes Wilson's Narrative regarding the rumor that Rowland and Workman, and other Americans (although Rowland and Workman were naturalized Mexican citizens), were in cahoots with the Texans invasion of New Mexico. "One day that Armijo was haranguing his rabble to rise to a man and meet the foreigners who were coming to destroy their customs and religion, and American French Creole from St. Louis, who was a bold gambler, named Tiboux, made some insulting remarks in a stentorious voice. This came very near being the destruction of all of us, for the whole wave of rabble moved toward us, but fortunately Armijo called them back, promising to punish the offender; however he was not found out, and came to California with us in the fall." The authors further mention (note 42, "Home Seekers") that Isaac Given, in his later years, visited A.G. Toomes, and received the following information regarding Tibeau: "Tibeau and Doke ... left Los Angeles in 1843, in company with John Rowland and B.D. Wilson, to go to Santa Fe. The route they took rendered it necessary for the party to cross Grand River and Green River ... In swimming his mule across Green River ... getting into swift water before he was aware of his danger, Doke, with the animal he was riding, were drawn into the chute of the first cataract of the canon, and precipitated over the falls, where it was deemed utterly useless to look for his remains." Presumably, Tibeau survived, but it is uncertain if he returned to California with Rowland.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841. Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.*

Tibeau is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Toomes, Albert G.

Caughey, John Walton. *California*, 2nd ed. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953.

The author mentions Toomes, along with Given, joining the Rowland-Workman party, and briefly describes why the Americans left New Mexico, and the route they took.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors quote Given, who in his later years visited Toomes at his Sacramento County land grant. Toomes supplied a great deal of information to Given about many of the less well-known members of The Rowland-Workman party of 1841, information that was useful in compiling this bibliography of biographies.

Lavender, David. *Bent's Fort*. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1954.

Toomes is mentioned briefly as missing the Bartleson-Bidwell expedition, then later joining the Rowland-Workman expedition.

Robinson, W.W. *Land in California*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1948.

Toomes, along with William Knight and William Chard, is named as being a grantee of ranch land in northern California.

Rolle, Andrew F. *California, A History*, 2nd ed. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1969.

The author mentions that Governor Micheltona tried to secure the loyalty of foreigners, among them, Albert Toomes, by granting tracts of land to them in the Sacramento Valley.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Toomes is mentioned only as being a member of the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841.

Spitzzeri, Paul R., "To Seduce and Confuse: The Rowland-Workman Expedition of 1841," *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, LXXX (Spring 1998): 31-46.

Toomes is cited in this short, but very comprehensive, treatise Paul Spitzzeri, which also cites material written by or about Mirabou Lamar, Charles Bent, Isaac Given, Thomas Farnham, Benjamin D. Wilson, Michael White, William Gambel, William Dryden, John Rowland, Pio Pico, and Manuel Armijo. The title of the essay is part of a quote from a letter written by New Mexican Governor Manuel Armijo to the Mexican Ministry of War and Navy, shortly after Rowland and Workman departed from Abiquiu.

Stone, Irving. *Men to Match My Mountains*. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1956.

Stone mentions only that Given and Toomes missed the Bidwell party and joined the Workman-Rowland party to California in 1841.

Toomes, Albert G. "The Pioneer Overlanders of 1841," *San Francisco Evening Bulletin*, July 27, 1868. Also printed in the *Los Angeles Republican*, November 28, 1868.

Toomes recounts his experiences coming to California over the Old Spanish Trail. This is a useful first-hand report.

Weber, David J. *The Taos Trappers (The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1450-1846)*. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

Weber points out that Toomes came to California in 1833 via the Gila trail, along with Carpenter and Chard. Apparently he then returned to New Mexico, returning to California via The Old Spanish Trail in the Rowland-Workman party of 1841.

Trujillo, Lorenzo, and family numbering 8 (see King)

Beattie, George William. "San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came," *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

The author mentions that Trujillo first settled at Politana, on Lugo's ranch.

Burgess, Larry E., "The San Bernardino Rancho: a Story Less Simple," *Rancho Days in Southern California, an Anthology with New Perspectives*. Brand book No 20. Los Angeles: The Westerners, 1997.

The author notes the New Mexican settlement in the San Bernardino valley. "... Lorenzo Trujillo, of the Taos Pueblo, [and] the New Mexicans took possession of individual farm lots and began their service as a buffer to the marauders."

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

Trujillo is identified as being the principal leader at Agua Mansa. The authors referred to Trujillo as “ wise, industrious and frugal.” It was Trujillo who joined B.D. Wilson on a campaign against marauding Indians in 1845, and when Wilson was shot with a poisoned arrow, Trujillo sucked the venom from the wound. The authors quote the *Narrative of Benjamin D. Wilson*, and give Wilson’s words to the import of Trujillo’s actions. Trujillo is said to have had religious zeal, one that brought the first church into existence at Agua Mansa. Further, the authors note that “Trujillo was a pure-blood Indian – Wilson says he was a Comanche” – who reared a large and respectful family. This source, combined with that of Nunis, below, gives the most comprehensive picture of Trujillo that this researcher has encountered.

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the Writings of W. W. Robinson*. Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1993.

This is the most thorough reference for Trujillo that is known to me. The author notes that Trujillo, a New Mexican Indian from the Taos Pueblo, made an inspection of the Rancho Jurupa, along with B.D. Wilson and Juan Bandini in 1842. Wilson bought part of the rancho and Trujillo was given 2,200 acres of good farm land on the Santa Ana River, the “Bandini Donation,” and he and his men were expected to provide protection for Wilson and Bandini from Indian raiders. In 1845, after living at Politana, Trujillo and his ‘fighting farmers’ moved onto their Donation and established the community of Agua Mansa. Trujillo is also mentioned as once saving the life of Wilson, by sucking the wound caused by a poisoned arrow.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

Trujillo, and family, are mentioned as being in the Rowland-Workman Party of 1841, and Trujillo is mentioned again as one of the leaders of a trade caravan (along with Hipolito Espinosa) which Rowland accompanied bringing his family to California in 1842.

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how

New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo's Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families who settled in California. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson, and the establishment of Agua Mansa.

Whelan, Harold A., "Eden in the Jurupa Valley," *Southern California Quarterly*, LV (Winter 1973): 413-429.

The author mentions that, in 1842, John Rowland, Lorenzo Trujillo and Hipolito Espinosa joined a trade caravan returning to New Mexico from Los Angeles. They brought a large herd of animals to sell to raise money to bring their families back with them to Southern California. Espinosa, Rowland and Trujillo then returned to California in a trading caravan under the command of Santiago Martínez. The author then goes on to explain how Trujillo and Espinosa bargained with Lugo, Bandini and Wilson, wherein they received 2,200 acres on the Santa Ana River in return for providing protection to Wilson from Indian attack. The author provides a good description of how Politana and Agua Mansa came into being.

Wilson, Benjamin D., "Observations on the Early Days in California and New Mexico," written from the authors dictation by Thomas Savage, December, 1877. Original in the Bancroft Library.

Wilson mentions Trujillo as his "faithful Comanche" and notes that Trujillo sucked the poison out of a shoulder wound caused by a poisoned arrow. [It is believed that Trujillo was originally from the Taos Pueblo – see Nunis, above].

Urioste, Nicolasa

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.*

Nicolasa, one of the author's great, great, great grandmothers, was the common-law wife of William Workman, and believed to be from the Taos Pueblo. She came to California with Workman in 1841. William and Nicolasa were formally married in the San Gabriel Mission in 1844.

Spitzzeri, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930. Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.*

The author notes that the wedding uniting Nicolasa and Workman at the Mission San Gabriel in 1844 was a double ceremony, wherein Benjamin Wilson also married Ramona Yorba.

Vaca, Jesus

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Valdez, José de la Luz

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Velarde, Pablo

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

Velarde, Quirino

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party and the New Mexicans’ participation. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were then recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s Rancho San Bernardino. Vickery presents an account of the resultant New Mexican emigrant party of 1843, lead by Jose Antonio Martínez de la Rosa, with Lorenzo Trujillo as second in command, and presents a list of names of the male heads of the emigrant families. The author goes on to describe the eventual failure of the Lugo settlement, and how the New Mexicans ended up on the Rancho Jurupa, at the behest of B.D. Wilson.

White, Michael (Miguel Blanco)

Beattie, George William. “San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came,” *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

The author refers to White as a grantee of the Muscupiabe Rancho. He also notes that White was originally located in the Cajon Pass area by other rancheros, as a means of protection from Indians.

Burgess, Larry E., “The San Bernardino Rancho: a Story Less Simple,”
Rancho Days in Southern California, an Anthology with New
Perspectives. Brand book No 20. Los Angeles: The Westerners, 1997.

The author mentions White, known also as Miguel Blanco, as being one of the persons Lugo enlisted to settle on the Rancho San Bernardino. Also noted in more detail is the grant of Rancho Muscupiabe at the foot of Cajon Pass to White, an Englishman by birth, but a naturalized Mexican citizen. White remained on the rancho for nine months, constructed a strong dwelling and corrals, but all his stock was eventually stolen by Indians and White abandoned the place, leaving the approaches from the high desert unprotected.

**Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California:
The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.**

The authors briefly quote White’s manuscript, noted below, which should be read in its entirety by a serious researcher. The authors also note that White received a land grant at the mouth of the Cajon Pass and built a log house there, which he soon abandoned, fearing for his safety.

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the*
***Writings of W. W. Robinson*. Los Angeles: The Historical Society of**
Southern California, 1993.

The author notes that White was the grantee of the Muscupiabe Rancho at the mouth of the Cajon Pass, in 1843. White is also mentioned as having been at Williams ranch in Chino when it was besieged by *Californios*.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern*
***California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane and Los Angeles: The Arthur H.**
Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California,
1999.

The author quotes White’s “*California...*” (see below) in which he berates Micheltorena’s troops in California as being a pack of thieves. Also mentioned is Workman’s coercion of White in joining forces with Pio Pico against Micheltorena, and his incarceration by Flores, along with Rowland, Wilson and others.

Spitzzeri, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California,*
***1830-1930*. Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.**

The author mentions White as a member of the Rowland-Workman party, and cites references to White’s description of the journey. Paul Spitzzeri quotes White (see White, below), as having first settled in Los Angeles in 1828 before going to New Mexico around 1838, there spending most of his time in Workman’s store in Taos.

This connection may explain Workman's ability, later in California, to manipulate White into joining forces with Workman and Rowland to support the revolt of Pio Pico against Governor Micheltorena. The author points out that White, along with John Rowland, were taken prisoners in a late surge by the Californians, and later freed by Workman in the aftermath of the Mexican-American War.

Spitzzeri, Paul R., "To Seduce and Confuse: The Rowland-Workman Expedition of 1841," *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, LXXX (Spring 1998): 31-46.

In this short, but very comprehensive, treatise about the Rowland-workman expedition, Paul Spitzzeri cites material written by or about Michael White, as well as Mirabou Lamar, Charles Bent, Isaac Given, Albert Toomes, Thomas Farnham, Benjamin D. Wilson, William Gambel, William Dryden, John Rowland, Pio Pico, and Manuel Armijo. The title of the essay is part of a quote from a letter written by New Mexican Governor Manuel Armijo to the Mexican Ministry of War and Navy, shortly after Rowland and Workman departed from Abiquiu.

White, Michael. *California All the Way Back to '28*. Glen Dawson Publishing: Los Angeles, 1956. Manuscript in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

White's manuscript is an interesting and extensive narrative, perhaps somewhat self-aggrandizing, primary source.

Wilson, Benjamin D., "Observations on the Early Days in California and New Mexico," written from the authors dictation by Thomas Savage, December, 1877. Original in the Bancroft Library.

Wilson describes White as "an Englishman by birth, and originally a sailor, had lived and been married in California before, and had a family; he was a man of roving disposition."

Wilson, Benjamin D.

Bartlett, Lanier, ed. *On The Old West Coast, Being Further Reminiscences of a Ranger, Major Horace Bell*. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1930.

The author mentions that Wilson donated \$1,000 for the founding of the first American (Methodist) church in Los Angeles. Wilson is also mentioned, as a state senator, sponsoring a bill that took management of the Los Angeles River away from the city council and creating a board of Water Commissioners, which resulted in long needed repairs to system, thus saving the orchards, vineyards and truck gardens from drought

Bean, Walton and James J. Rawls. *California, an Interpretive History*. 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1983.

Wilson is mentioned as merely being in an emigrant party in 1841.

Beattie, George William. "San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came," *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

The author notes that Wilson made his home in the San Bernardino area for a while, and Wilson's negotiations with Juan Bandini for the purchase of a portion of Jurupa Rancho for the settlement of a colony from New Mexico.

Caughey, John Walton. *California*, 2nd ed. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953.

The author mentions Wilson in several contexts including his capture at Chino, his California agricultural interests, the shift from cattle raising, Wilson as an Indian agent, and his oil interests.

Churchill, Charles B. *Adventurers and Prophets, American Autobiographers in Mexican California, 1828-1847*.

The author devotes an entire chapter to Wilson. An excellent source.

Cleland, Robert Glass. *From Wilderness to Empire, a History of California*. Edited by Glenn S. Dumke. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1960.

B. D. Wilson, John Rowland, William Workman, and William Wolfskill, are mentioned as being influential foreigners in California's pre-American period. The Rowland and Workman expedition, which included Wilson, is mentioned as having followed the old Wolfskill Trail.

Cleland, Robert Glass. *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills, Southern California, 1850-80*. San Marino, CA: Huntington Library Publications, 1941.

The author's many references to Wilson include his representation of Spanish-California landowners, loss of livestock to rustlers, the effects of the collapse of the boom, and his investment in a railroad.

Engh, Michael E., S.J. *Frontier Faiths: Church, Temple and Synagogue in Los Angeles – 1846-1888*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992.

Father Michael Engh's book is an excellent source of little known facts about B.D. Wilson. The author cites Wilson's lifelong friendship with Reverend

William E. Boardman. Engh also documents Wilson's contributions to the Methodist Church, which led to the establishment of the University of Southern California. Michael Engh further cites a letter from Henry Rice Myles to Wilson acknowledging that Wilson offered a house and lot to six Sisters of Charity upon their unannounced arrival in Los Angeles 1856. Later notes show that the house was sold to the nuns at a substantially reduced price, and that Wilson, elected to the state senate in 1869, and not a Catholic, continued to support the works of the nuns over the years.

Graves, J.A. *My Seventy Years in California*. Los Angeles: The Times-Mirror Press, 1929.

Graves mentions owning a few bottles of brandy made by B.D. Wilson over seventy years prior to that time.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention Wilson many times and provide a fairly comprehensive picture of the prominent pioneer. Wilson's Narrative is quoted extensively and his involvements at Jurupa, Agua Mansa and Chino are sketched. However, there is little mention of Wilson's accomplishments during and after the American conquest of California.

Harlow, Neal. *California Conquered, The Annexation of a Mexican Province, 1846-1850*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982.

Harlow gives copious references to Wilson regarding him meeting Stockton at San Pedro with Rowland, Gillespie's repressive regulations, Flores' notes to Gillespie, as captain of the volunteers to guard Cajon Pass, being surrounded by Californians at Chino, his surrender, observations on a ruse perpetrated on Stockton, taking Andres Pico to see Stockton, accompanying Kearny toward San Diego, and urging Frémont not to leave Los Angeles.

Jackson, Sheldon G. *A British Ranchero in Old California, The Life and Times of Henry Dalton and the Rancho Azusa*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1987.

The author notes that in 1845, Pio Pico asked Wilson to organize an expedition against marauding Indians. Wilson's involvement at the siege in Chino is described, and Wilson's indictment of Dalton for his complicity with Flores to send Wilson, Rowland and other captives to Mexico for trial is told from Dalton's point of view. The author also notes that Wilson was asked to be on the board of directors of Dalton's 1855 subdivision of Rancho Azusa (the anger between them seemingly forgotten). However, later the author notes " ... a residue of bitterness toward Dalton [remained] for his financing of Flores in the Mexican War. The

prisoner of war affair had left deep scars in the memories of B.D. Wilson and his friends.”

Lavender, David. *California, Land of New Beginnings*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1972.

The author mentions Wilson’s activities in aiding Pio Pico in ousting Governor Micheltorena, and notes that Wilson, at the end of the war, drove a herd of cattle north from Los Angeles and made a fat profit selling breed stock to the ranchers who had depleted their own herds selling beef to the military.

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the Writings of W. W. Robinson*. Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1993.

This book has copious notations on B.D. Wilson, including Wilson’s purchase (with partner Henry Hancock whose share was later bought by William Workman) of Rancho Rodeo de las Aguas, present day Beverly Hills, along with several of his many other land holdings (in present day Culver City, Pasadena, and San Pedro). Wilson also developed a trail up the mountains from his San Gabriel Valley ranch to cut and haul lumber down to the valley – a trail and mountain, and later an observatory, named for Wilson. The author notes Wilson’s marriage to Ramona Yorba, daughter of Don Bernardo, and their settling in the Rubidoux area on Rancho Jurupa, where Wilson acted as justice of the peace, occasionally being called upon to lead expeditions against Indian raiders from the east. Finally, the author mentions Wilson as being part of a group of Americans besieged in Chino near the end of the Mexican-American war.

Pitt, Leonard. *The Decline of the Californios*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: The University of California Press, 1966.

The author mentions that ‘hard-pressed’ Manuel Dominguez unwillingly deeded 24,000 acres at \$12,000 to B.D. Wilson, and others, in 1854. Pitt also mentions Wilson’s status as an elder in the community, and that the Sisters of Charity bought a house, with vineyard and orchard, from him.

***Rancho Days in Southern California, an Anthology with New Perspectives*.
Brand book No 20. Los Angeles: The Westerners, 1997.**

Wilson is mentioned extensively in essays by Donald Pflueger, Larry Burgess, Sheldon Jackson, and Ronald Woolsey.

Robinson, W.W. *Land in California*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1948.

The author mentions that Wilson came to California in 1841, and became quite prominent, with many locations and buildings being named after him.

Rolle, Andrew F. *California, A History*, 2nd ed. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1969.

The author mentions that Wilson and Workman sided with Alvarado against Micheltorena. Also mentioned is Wilson's purchase of Rancho San Pasqual (Pasadena) from Manuel Garfias.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

The author documents many of Wilson's activities, often quoting Wilson, as they related to his association with Rowland and Workman, both in New Mexico and California. Wilson's roles in the Mexican-American War are also documented, as well as his being mayor of Los Angeles in 1851.

Secrest, William B. *Lawmen and Desperados, a Compendium of Noted, Early California Peace Officers, Badmen, and Outlaws, 1850-1900*. Spokane: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1994. Secrest, William B. *Lawmen and Desperados, a Compendium of Noted, Early California Peace Officers, Badmen, and Outlaws, 1850-1900*. Spokane: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1994.

Wilson is noted to have been mayor of Los Angeles in the early 1850s.

Spitzzeri, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930*. Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.

Paul Spitzzeri has copious references to the many activities of B. D. Wilson, and his important contributions to the development of American California. Interesting side note: In 1844, at the Mission San Gabriel, Wilson married Ramona Yorba in a double ceremony wherein Workman married Nicolas Urioste.

Spitzzeri, Paul R., "To Seduce and Confuse: The Rowland-Workman Expedition of 1841," *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, LXXX (Spring 1998): 31-46.

The author describes the nature and composition of the expedition and the reasons why Rowland and Workman are thought to have left the New Mexico Territory. In this short, but very comprehensive, treatise the author cites material written by or about B.D. Wilson, as well as Mirabou Lamar, Charles Bent, Isaac Given, Albert Toomes, Thomas Farnham, Michael White, William Gambel, William

Dryden, John Rowland, Pio Pico, and Manuel Armijo. The title of the essay is part of a quote from a letter written by New Mexican Governor Manuel Armijo to the Mexican Ministry of War and Navy, shortly after Rowland and Workman departed from Abiquiu.

Stone, Irving. *Men to Match My Mountains*. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1956.

The author tells us that Wilson was only going to California because he wanted to catch a ship to China, and that, even so, he purchased the Jurupa ranch, perhaps illegally, since he refused to give up his American citizenship. Wilson is also mentioned as being the commander of 20 Americans who were surrounded by Californios at the Chino ranch of Isaac Williams.

Weber, David J. *The Taos Trappers (The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1450-1846)*. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

The author notes that Wilson had first come to New Mexico in 1833, perhaps in association with James Kirkler. Wilson is noted to have lead a trapping party to the Gila in 1836 at the same time, perhaps coincidentally, that officials in El Paso and New Mexico became aware of a party of Americans going to the Gila to trade arms. Wilson recalled that the Apaches (who were at war with the Mexicans) had befriended the Americans and offered protection for their illegal trapping activities on the Gila. Weber's footnote on page 223 offers several primary sources that would be of interest to a serious researcher.

Weber, David J., "Louis Robidoux" in Hafen, Leroy R., ed. *Trappers of the Far West*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983.

Weber mentions how Wilson and Robidoux were held hostage by the Californios at Chino, their capture and incarceration.

Wilson, Benjamin D., "Observations on the Early Days in California and New Mexico," dictation to Thomas Savage, December, 1877. Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

The ultimate source of early information on Wilson.

Wilson, Benjamin D. "The Narrative of Benjamin D. Wilson," in Robert G. Cleland, *Pathfinders*. Powell Publishing Company: Los Angeles, 1929.

Wilson, Benjamin D. Testimony in the Land Claims for Rancho La Puente, October 21, 1852, Board of Land Commissioners docket 127, California Private Land Claims, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Wolfskill, John

Camp, Charles L. "James Clyman," in Hafen, Leroy R., ed. *Trappers of the Far West*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983.

Camp mentions only that Wolfskill was visited in California by Clyman.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors note that John came to California in 1837-38, probably as a member of the Pope-Slover party. He joined his brother, William, in Los Angeles, who had obtained land on the Putah Creek in northern California. John received half of the Putah Creek ranch and took cattle north to the ranch in 1842. John lived there the rest of his life, developing the fruit industry in Yolo and Solano Counties, becoming wealthy.

Utley, Robert M. *A Life Wild and Perilous*. New York: Holt and Company, 1997.

John is mentioned only briefly as joining his brother William in Taos in 1838.

Wolfskill, William

Bartlett, Lanier, ed. *On The Old West Coast, Being Further Reminiscences of a Ranger, Major Horace Bell*. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1930.

The author relates that Wolfskill received a land grant of eight leagues from Pio Pico, the Putah Creek grant in Napa County, in return for his service to Pico in expelling Micheltorena as governor.

Bean, Walton and James J. Rawls. *California, an Interpretive History*. 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1983.

The author cites Wolfskill and Ewing Young for blazing a trail from New Mexico to Los Angeles. The author also notes that William established a vineyard near Los Angeles.

Busch, Briton Cooper, ed. *Alta California, 1840-1842: The Journal and Observations of William Dane Phelps, Master of the Ship "Alert."* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1983.

Phelps mentions stopping at the vineyard of Wolfskill, and enjoying some refreshments. Phelps gives a detailed sketch of the Wolfskill orchard, and mentions obtaining fruit from W for his next voyage at sea.

Carter, Harvey L., “Ewing Young” in Hafen, Leroy R., ed. *Trappers of the Far West*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983.

The author cites several adventures that involved Wolfskill and Young.

Caughy, John Walton. *California*, 2nd ed. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953.

The author mentions Wolfskill’s role in developing what became known as the Old Spanish Trail. Of further interest, Caughy cites Hittell stating that in 1863 half of California’s 2,500 orange trees were in Wolfskill’s orchard at Los Angeles.

Cleland, Robert Glass. *From Wilderness to Empire, a History of California*. Edited by Glenn S. Dumke. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1960.

William Wolfskill, John Rowland, B. D. Wilson, and William Workman, are mentioned as being influential foreigners in California’s pre-American period. The Rowland and Workman expedition, which included Wilson, is mentioned as having followed the old Wolfskill Trail.

Cleland, Robert Glass. *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills, Southern California, 1850-80*. San Marino, CA: Huntington Library Publications, 1941.

Cleland notes that Wolfskill and Wilson, among others were victims of rustlers in the 1850s and ‘60s. The author also notes that Wolfskill’s land holdings in 1858 were assessed at \$80,000, and further describes that Wolfskill found pasturage for his herds in the mountains during the drought of 1863.

Cleland, Robert Glass. *The Irvine Ranch*. San Marino, CA: Huntington Library Publications, 1966.

The author mentions several of Wolfskill’s landholdings and business deals in passing, and later points out the Wolfskill bought a large parcel of land, the Rancho Lomas de Santiago, from Teodosio and Inocencia Reyes de Yorba for \$7,000, circa 1860. Further, the author notes that Wolfskill was one of the two earliest founders of California’s wine and fruit industry, and that six years later he sold Lomas de Santiago, then a sheep ranch, to the Flint-Bixby interests for \$7,000.

Engh, Michael E., S.J. *Frontier Faiths: Church, Temple and Synagogue in Los Angeles – 1846-1888*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992.

The author mentions that Reverend John W. Douglas briefly taught school in the Los Angeles home of William Wolfskill in 1851.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

There are many good references to William Wolfskill in the Hafens' work, including a brief biography. Wolfskill and Yount traversed the entire length of what would be called the Old Spanish Trail, and were instrumental in developing trade between Santa Fe and Los Angeles. The authors note that in 1831 Wolfskill made a one-way trip only, and turned from beaver trapping to sea otter hunting. They present an interesting story of Wolfskill and unnamed associates hauling timber from the mountains a hundred miles to San Pedro, and building a schooner from which to hunt the otter up and down the coast. In 1838 he bought his homestead vineyard, later called the Wolfskill Orchard Tract, near the center of present day Los Angeles. As the city grew the orchard was cut into city lots over time and his "grand old adobe house" was finally destroyed in 1902. Wolfskill married Magdalene Lugo, from an old California family, that of José Ygnacio Lugo. Together they had six children, to which he left a noteworthy estate when he died in 1866.

Harlow, Neal. *California Conquered, The Annexation of a Mexican Province, 1846-1850*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982.

The author notes that Wolfskill was one of the prominent citizens of Los Angeles who advised Frémont not to leave Los Angeles after Pico's surrender.

Jackson, Sheldon G. *A British Rancho in Old California, The Life and Times of Henry Dalton and the Rancho Azusa*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1987.

The author notes that in February, 1849, Dalton, Thomas Larkin, Wolfskill and some others chartered a freighter for a voyage to Mexico, Dalton acting as supercargo, and carrying gold dust. Somehow, the gold dust was mysteriously plundered en route.

Lavender, David. *Bent's Fort*. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1954.

Wolfskill is mentioned as joining Ewing Young, Isaac Slover, Joe Walker, and Antoine Robidoux in ravishing the streams behind Taos and Santa Fe. In February 1824 Wolfskill joined Young and Slover in leading a trapping party northwest to the San Juan River.

Lavender, David. *California, Land of New Beginnings*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1972.

The author mentions Wolfskill's pioneering the Old Spanish Trail, and later Wolfskill establishing an orange grove near present day Union Station.

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the Writings of W. W. Robinson*. Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1993.

The book mentions Wolfskill's land holdings in Monrovia, his acquisition of Rancho Lomas de Santiago from Teodocio Yorba in 1860, and notes Wolfskill's importance in establishing the Old Spanish Trail and promoting trade from Santa Fe to Los Angeles.

Pitt, Leonard. *The Decline of the Californios*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: The University of California Press, 1966.

Pitt mentions Wolfskill as being an early 'village elder', and mentions that he was nominated for county administrator on the People's Ticket in 1859.

Rolle, Andrew F. *California, A History*, 2nd ed. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1969.

The author mentions Wolfskill's trapping ventures with Ewing Young and others. Also mentioned are Wolfskill's successful orchard in 1841, and its eventual expansion in what is now downtown Los Angeles. The author further notes that William and Luís Vignes planted a successful soft shell walnut orchard in 1873, which is said to be the basis for California's present nut crop.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

The author describes how Wolfskill, during the draught of 1863, invited Rowland and Workman to move their livestock, along with his, over the mountains to the Mojave River, where he had found enough water to sustain their herds.

Sabin, Edwin L. *Kit Carson Days, 1809-1868*. 2 vols. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1995.

The author notes Wolfskill for having established the Old Spanish Trail, and for establishing trade of blankets and serapes from Santa Fe for horses and mules from California.

Utley, Robert M. *A Life Wild and Perilous*. New York: Holt and Company, 1997.

The author gives several references to Wolfskill's trapping activities, and also credits Wolfskill and Yount for connecting old, pre-existing trails into a single trail from Santa Fe to Los Angeles – The Old Spanish Trail. Utley also documents Wolfskill's successes in establishing himself as a leading citizen in Southern California.

Weber, David J. *The Mexican Frontier, 1821-1846. The American Southwest Under Mexico.* Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982.

While not listed in the index, Weber mentions Wolfskill, along with John Rowland, as being early vintners in the Los Angeles area (pg. 14).

Weber, David J. *The Taos Trappers (The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1450-1846.* Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

The author provides copious citations on the trapping activities of Wolfskill, noting that he first came to the New Mexican territory in 1822, and became a naturalized Mexican citizen in 1830.

Workman, William

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. *History of California.* 7 vols., San Francisco: A.L. Bancroft Publishers, 1884-1890. (See Zamarano Club's index to Bancroft's *History of California*)

In writing about the conquest of California and U.S. forces marching on Los Angeles, the author notes that Workman brought a letter from *Californio* commander Flores to Stockton, suggesting a truce to await confirmation that peace had been made between Mexico and the U.S., and thus avoid a blood bath. Stockton refused to negotiate with Flores, and said he would be shot as a rebel if caught. Unconditional surrender was Stockton's only response. "Workman, however, accompanied the army to San Juan Capistrano, where, on January 5, 1847, he induced Stockton to issue a proclamation offering a general amnesty to all Californians except Flores, on condition that he should be given up as prisoner" (vol. 5, pg. 387). On January 10, "a flag of truce was brought to Stockton's camp by Célis, Avila and Workman, who came to intercede on behalf of the Angelinos." (vol. 5, pg. 396). In Volume 5, page 781, "Pioneer Register and Index," Bancroft presents a summary biography of Workman, along with notations to other mentions of Workman in this volume.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. *The History of Arizona and New Mexico, 1530-1888.* Volume XVII, San Francisco: History Company, 1889.

This is most interesting: In footnote 21, pages 321-322, Bancroft notes "According to an account followed by Bustamante ..." The English translation of

the Spanish indicates that in August, 1841, a Julian Workman led a gang of his countrymen from Taos to Santa Fe in an abortive attempt to assassinate Governor Armijo. In his book, Don Rowland incorrectly surmised that the Bustamante referenced was Anastacio Bustamante, onetime governor. On further study, Janet Lecompte revealed, in *Rebellion on Rio Ariba, 1837*, that a more likely candidate was Carlos Maria Bustamante, a famous Mexican journalist and historian. No other reference to Workman's alleged attempted assassination of Armijo has been found.

Barker, Charles A., "Elisha Oscar Crosby," *California Historical Society Quarterly*, XXVII (June 1948): 133-140.

The author notes that "Crosby acted also with Julian Workman, either as attorney or associate, or both, in presenting claim to the land 'called Ex-Mission of San Gabriel with its appurtenances.' After eight years and following challenges from government authorities in Washington, Workman and Crosby won a confirmation ..." [to the mission lands, of eleven leagues, but not to the church or gardens].

Bartlett, Lanier, ed. *On The Old West Coast, Being Further Reminiscences of a Ranger, Major Horace Bell*. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1930.

The author refers to Pico making a larger land grant to Rowland and Workman than Alvarado had earlier conveyed, apparently in appreciation for their services in securing the governorship for Pico in defeating Micheltorena. Of special interest, Bell describes the failure of the Temple and Workman Bank in 1876, and claimed to have seen the books, which apparently showed embezzlement (Bell claimed that he turned the bank's books over to Bancroft for public exposure, but they were never seen again). Bell called attention to Bancroft's omission, and labeled his multi-volume history "absurd."

Bean, Walton and James J. Rawls. *California, an Interpretive History*. 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1983.

Wilson is mentioned as merely being in an emigrant party in 1841.

Beard, Henry. *Application for La Puente Rancho, Confirmation Argument, John Roland and William Workman*. Washington, D.C.: Gibson Brothers, 1866. Copy in the Bancroft Library.

Rowland and Reed had hired a lawyer, Henry Beard, to persuade the U.S. government to issue a patent of ownership for the Rancho La Puente to Rowland and Workman. The document outlines Beard's extensive arguments, and illuminates some of the problems that landowners faced convincing the U.S. Government of their rights to land after the American conquest of California. [Beard was successful; a patent for Rancho La Puente was issued to John

Rowland and William Workman on April 19, 1867, by President Andrew Johnson!]

Beattie, George William. “San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came,” *Quarterly of the California Historical Society*, vol. XII, no.2, June, 1933, 111-124.

The author refers to the “Texas affair,” the Rowland-Workman party, some of its members, and to the subsequent arrival of the Santiago Martinez party, which brought New Mexican settlers to the area.

Bent, Charles. “Letter to Manuel Alvarez, Bent Papers,” *New Mexico Historical Review*, XXIX (October 1954): 311-317.

Bent describes Workman’s whipping of Juan B. Vigil, and seeks Alvarez’s intervention on their behalf with the Justice of the area.

Bowman, Lynn. *Los Angeles, Epic of a City*. Berkeley: Howell-North Books, 1974.

During the uprising against Governor Micheltorena, the author alludes to Wilson and Workman using *aguardiente* (probably Workman or Rowland’s Taos Lightning), in a “convivial all night ‘conference’,” to sway the Americans in Micheltorena’s camp to transfer their allegiance to Pico’s forces in the south.

Brereton, George Harold, “The Overland Immigration to California in 1841,” Master’s Thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1926.

A nice piece of research at the time, but the information is found more readily in more recent publications.

Carter, Harvey L., “Ewing Young” in Hafen, Leroy R., ed. *Trappers of the Far West*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983.

Besides the Workman-Rowland party, the author mentions that Workman had planted cotton during the civil war days.

Chávez, Thomas. *Manuel Alvarez, 1794-1856: A Southwestern Biography*. Niwot: University of Colorado Press, 1990.

The author describes the allegations against Workman that he was in cahoots with the Texans, and notes Workman’s altercation with Juan B. Vigil.

Churchill, Charles B. *Adventurers and Prophets, American Autobiographers in Mexican California, 1828-1847*.

“Wilson credited William Workman with persuading key Californians, especially Ignacio Palomares, that they would be held responsible by the United States Government if they permitted commander Flores to send the Americans [Wilson and Rowland were prisoners of Flores] to Mexico.”

Cleland, Robert Glass. *From Wilderness to Empire, a History of California*. Edited by Glenn S. Dumke. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1960.

William Workman, John Rowland, B. D. Wilson, and William Wolfskill, are mentioned as being influential foreigners in California’s pre-American period. The Rowland and Workman expedition, which included Wilson, is mentioned as having followed the old Wolfskill Trail.

Cleland, Robert Glass. *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills, Southern California, 1850-80*. San Marino, CA: Huntington Library Publications, 1941.

Workman is mentioned as one of the people that the Spanish-California landowners sought to help in their claims to retain their land once the United States had taken California. The author also describes one of Workman’s *recogidas* (roundups), noting Workman’s hospitality. Cleland’s final reference to Workman deals with the bank failure and Workman’s bankruptcy.

Foster, Stephen Clark, “Angeles from ’47 to ’49,” written from the author’s dictation by Thomas Savage, 1877. Bancroft Library, university of California, Berkeley.

Rowland and Workman are mentioned several times in passing

Guild, T.S. and Harry Carter. *Kit Carson: A Pattern for Heroes*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1984.

The author describes Carson’s apprenticeship to David Workman, William’s brother, and the influence Carson might have had on William, leaving Missouri to establish trade with New Mexico.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention Workman’s trapping activities on the Gila River, and quote Wilson’s Narrative about Workman and Rowland’s involvement in the Texas Affair, and their need, particularly Workman’s, to leave the New Mexican territory. The authors also describe Workman’s development of his part of Rancho La Puente, his purchase of the San Gabriel Mission, support of Pio Pico in ridding California of Governor Micheltoarena, his opposition to Governor Castro, and his actions as a negotiator for peace between the Anglo –Americans and the *Californios* during the American conquest of California.

Harlow, Neal. *California Conquered, The Annexation of a Mexican Province, 1846-1850.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982.

The author notes Workman several times as having brought a letter from Flores to Stockton, inducing Stockton to offer amnesty, bringing a flag of truce from Los Angeles nearing the end of the war. It is also noted that Pio Pico visited Workman at La Puente when Pico was trying to re-establish residency in California.

Harris, Mary Elizabeth, “John Rowland and William Workman, Pioneers of Southern California,” Master’s Thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1932.

The author did extensive research and provided the most comprehensive information on Rowland and Workman that could be found in one place, at that time. The information is more readily available now in more recent publications, but Harris paved the way for subsequent researchers.

Jackson, Sheldon G. *A British Rancho in Old California, The Life and Times of Henry Dalton and the Rancho Azusa.* Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1987.

Workman is named as a neighboring rancho to Dalton. Workman is cited again as foiling the plot of Flores and Dalton to send captives Wilson [and Rowland], among others, to Mexico for trial and possible execution.

***Judicial Proceedings Against Julian Workman, July 20-24, 1837, (MANM R-23, F-963), New Mexico State Records Center, Santa Fe.*
Translations by Alexander V. King and Carmen Mogg.**

Busted! Workman is arrested and charged with smuggling, something that had been going on for a long time.

Lavender, David. *Bent’s Fort.* New York: Doubleday and Company, 1954.

The author describes Workman’s altercation with Juan B. Vigil, and the rather anticlimactic aftermath. Lavender further elaborates on the Texas affair, the arrest of Tom Rowland, John’s brother, and the decision of Rowland and Workman to leave the New Mexico territory.

Lavender, David. *California, Land of New Beginnings.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1972.

The author mentions Workman’s involvement in the Temple and Workman Bank, its failure, and his subsequent suicide.

Lecompte, Janet. *Rebellion on Río Ariba - 1837*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1985.

Not found in the index under the Workman name, on pages 119-12, the author cites a letter from an unknown American trader, "Letter from Santa Fe, August 12, 1837", describing that, in July, Governor Perez, sent soldiers to inspect William Workman's goods, and relating that the traders armed themselves and resisted the inspection. The letter was first published in the "Williamsburg Gazette" on October 14, 1837. Noteworthy: Governor Perez was brutally killed, then beheaded and defiled, on August 8 or 9, 1837, while trying to put down the rebellion.

Mayer, Robert, ed. *Los Angeles, A Chronological and Documentary History*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1978.

The author cites his source as "Lieutenant Emory, Notes of a Military Reconnaissance," reprinted in Guinn, James M., *History of Los Angeles from Earliest Days to the Close of the Nineteenth Century*. Los Angeles, 1901. Emory notes that on January 10, 1847, ... "a flag of truce borne by Mr. Celis, a Castilian, Mr. Workman, an Englishman, and Alvarado, the owner of the rancho at the Alisos, was brought into camp." Emory notes that they proposed to surrender Los Angeles provided that property and persons would be respected. Emory then goes on to describe the U.S. Army's entrance into the city.

McGroarty, John. *California of the South, A History*. 5 vols., Los Angeles: S. J. Clarke Publishing, 1935.

In Volume 1, the author notes the Rowland-Workman party of 1841, their lifelong friendship, and the development of Rancho La Puente.

Newmark, Harris. *Sixty Years in Southern California, 1853-1913*. 3rd ed., Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1930.

The author mentions the Workman family prominence in Southern California, as well as William's association with F.P.F. Temple in cotton raising and banking, and the ultimate failure of their bank. More interesting, he gives details of a rodeo held on Workman's portion of Rancho La Puente.

Newmark, Marco, "The Workman Family in Los Angeles," *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, XXXII (December 1950): 316-325.

The author provides a brief biography of William, his brother David, and David's son and grandson. Note: the photos of William and David have the captions reversed!

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the Writings of W. W. Robinson.* Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1993.

The book notes Workman's business partnership with Wolfskill in the Rancho Rodeo de las Aguas (Beverly Hills), and Workman's partnership with John Rowland in the Rancho de la Puente.

Parks, Marion, "In Pursuit of Vanished Days," *Annual Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, XIX, Pt. 1 (1928): 8-62.

This is an excellent article, giving extensive and comprehensive information on William Workman's development of his portion of the Rancho La Puente.

Peninou, Ernest P. and Sidney S. Greenleaf. *A Directory of Wine Growers and Wine Makers in 1860.* Berkeley: Tamalpais Press, 1967.

The author cites the acreage devoted to wine growing by both Rowland and Workman, and the number of gallons that each had on hand (6,000 for Rowland and 5,000 for Workman – oh my!).

Pflueger, Donald H., "Rowland and Workman's Rancho La Puente," *Rancho Days in Southern California, an Anthology with New Perspectives.* Brand book No 20. Los Angeles: The Westerners, 1997.

The author presents an interesting and comprehensive picture of life on the Rancho La Puente in this 17-page essay. A good read!

Pitt, Leonard. *The Decline of the Californios.* Berkeley and Los Angeles: The University of California Press, 1966.

Putnam, Frank A., "Pico's Building," *Quarterly of the Historical Society of Southern California*, XXXIX (March 1957): 74-89.

The author notes the establishment of the Hellman, Temple & Co. Bank, of which William Workman was a founding partner.

In covering the issue of squatters, Pitt notes that a colony of Texans poached land belonging to Workman, Rowland and Temple in the early 1850s, and were eventually forced to pay rent. The author also notes that Workman was nominated for county supervisor on the 'People's Ticket' in 1859.

Rolle, Andrew F. *California, A History*, 2nd ed. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1969.

The author mentions that Wilson and Workman sided with Alvarado against Micheltorena.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841. Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.*

The author, a great, great, great grandson of William Workman, gives a comprehensive account of William Workman's life and times. Rowland's work was followed by Spitzzeri's 2008 book (cited below), even more detailed and comprehensive, which gives a further account of Workman's life.

Sabin, Edwin L. *Kit Carson Days, 1809-1868. 2 vols. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1995.*

The author asserts that Carson was apprenticed out to *both* William and David Workman, and mentions William as about to leave Franklin, Missouri for Taos in 1825.

Spitzzeri, Paul R. *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930. Dallas, Texas: Seligson Publishing Incorporated, 2008.*

The author is the Collections Manager at the Workman and Temple Family Homestead Museum in the City of Industry, California. Working there since 1988, Paul Spitzzeri has devoted much of his professional life to researching the Workman and Temple families, and must be considered the ultimate source of comprehensive, concise and detailed information on William Workman. Paraphrasing Michel Engh of Loyola Marymount University, the Workman story parallels the growth of Los Angeles from 1830 to 1930, and Spitzzeri's work details how the Workman family was involved in every feature of the development of Southern California, from the waning days of the Mexican era well into the 20th century.

Spitzzeri, Paul R., "To Seduce and Confuse: The Rowland-Workman Expedition of 1841," *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, LXXX (Spring 1998): 31-46.

The author describes the nature and composition of the expedition and the reasons why Rowland and Workman are thought to have left the New Mexico Territory. In this short, but very comprehensive, treatise Paul Spitzzeri cites material written by or about Mirabou Lamar, Charles Bent, Isaac Given, Albert Toomes, Thomas Farnham, Benjamin D. Wilson, Michael White, William Gambel, William Dryden, John Rowland, Pio Pico, and Manuel Armijo. The title of the essay is part of a quote from a letter written by New Mexican Governor Manuel Armijo to

the Mexican Ministry of War and Navy, shortly after Rowland and Workman departed from Abiquiu.

Stone, Irving. *Men to Match My Mountains*. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1956.

The author briefly describes the route of the Rowland-Workman party.

Vickery, Joyce Carter. *Defending Eden: New Mexican Pioneers in Southern California, 1830-1890*. Riverside: Department of History, University of California, Riverside, 1977.

The author describes the New Mexican “*Genizaros*” of Abiquiu, and presents reasons why some of them were especially well adapted to join the trade caravans to California. She gives a comprehensive overview of the Rowland-Workman party, their reasons for leaving New Mexico, and provides good descriptions of the perils on the Old Spanish Trail. The author goes on to describe how New Mexicans from Abiquiu were recruited via Hipólito Espinosa, Lorenzo Trujillo and José Antonio Martínez de la Rosa to settle on Lugo’s ranch.

Weber, David J., ed. “A Letter from Taos, 1826,” *New Mexico Historical Review*, XLI, (April 1966): 155-164.

The author analyses William Workman’s letter to his brother David in Missouri, requesting that distilling equipment be sent to Taos, and acknowledging that the equipment would be considered contraband if discovered. Weber provides the interesting background story.

Weber, David J. *The Mexican Frontier, 1821-1846. The American Southwest Under Mexico*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982.

While Workman is not listed in the index, Weber notes the Rowland-Workman party of 1841 (pg. 195).

Weber, David, J, in Hafen, Leroy R., ed., *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1966.

Weber’s early account of the life of William, and his lecture at the Workman and Temple Homestead Museum in 1991, inspired Donald Rowland to further research the life of his ancestor, as well as John Rowland, and provided a roadmap for Rowland’s book.

Weber, David J. *The Taos Trappers (The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1450-1846)*. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

Weber notes that Workman first came to New Mexico in 1825, describes his trapping activities, both legal and illegal, and mentions his still where he made 'Taos Lightning'.

White, Michael. *California All the Way Back to '28.* Glen Dawson Publishing: Los Angeles, 1956. Manuscript in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

White describes Workman as taking him against his will to join forces against Micheltorena. White also acknowledged Workman's role in securing his release from imprisonment after the Battle of Chino.

Wilson, Benjamin D., "Observations on the Early Days in California and New Mexico," written from the author's dictation by Thomas Savage, December, 1877. Original in the Bancroft Library.

Wilson gives his version of the troubles that he, Rowland and Workman had in New Mexico, their reasons for leaving the territory, the expedition of 1841, and the procurement of the Rancho La Puente by Rowland. Further, Wilson details his activities with William Workman in joining forces to support Pico and drive Micheltorena from California. Wilson also recounts being besieged at Lugo's Chino ranch (with Rowland and others), their being saved from a firing squad by Cuibulo Varela, their imprisonment by the Californios, and their rescue by William Workman. Wilson's remembrance may be one of the best sources of information on Workman's activities during the war.

Workman, Boyle. *The City That Grew, 1840-1936.* Los Angeles: Southland Publishing Co., 1935.

The author was the grandson of David Workman, William Workman's brother, who settled permanently in Southern California in 1854. Written in a warm and anecdotal style, this extensive volume chronicles the growth of Los Angeles through the eyes of the author, and documents the contributions of William and David Workman, and extended family.

Yount, George C.

Camp, Charles L., ed. *George C. Yount and His Chronicles of the West.* Denver, 1966.

This work is referenced as a source in Weber's *Taos Trappers*. [see below].

Churchill, Charles B. *Adventurers and Prophets, American Autobiographers in Mexican California, 1828-1847.*

The author mentions Yount, an experienced mountain man and trapper, as having come to California in 1831 to engage in sea otter hunting. Yount was hunting with George Nidever when Nidever discovered an abandoned Indian child near starvation [many villages had been decimated by an epidemic of Asiatic cholera]. Nidever and Yount nourished and clothed the little girl, and later tried to return her to a group of Indians, who didn't want her, telling the trappers to kill her. "Instead, Yount took the little girl and raised her as his own." Some of this information is taken from Camp, above.

Hafen, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen. *Old Spanish Trail*. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954.

The authors mention Yount extensively, and reference his account of the fight between white trappers and Mojave Indians in 1827. The footnote is significant: "Typescript of the Yount narrative written by Rev. Orange Clark and now in the Bancroft Library, University of California. This manuscript was found among unrelated papers ... in March, 1951. It has some missing pages, but it contains material not seen by Dr. Charles L. Camp when he compiled and edited "The Chronicles of George C. Yount ..." [referenced above]. The authors also provide biographical sketches of Yount, extensive information on Yount's activities with Wolfskill in opening the Old Spanish Trail, and quote Yount. Yount is noted for becoming a prominent citizen in the Napa Valley, where he died in 1865. The town of Yountville is named in his honor.

Hafen, Leroy R., ed. *Trappers of the Far West*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983.

Yount is given brief mention in three essays in Hafen's work.

Lavender, David. *California, Land of New Beginnings*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1972.

The author mentions that Yount let some newly arrived Americans squat on his land in Napa Valley.

Nunis, Doyce B., ed. *Southern California Local History, a Gathering of the Writings of W. W. Robinson*. Los Angeles: The Historical Society of Southern California, 1993.

The book notes that Yount was a sea otter hunter, and the story that one day while on Catalina Island in the 1830s, he found some gold-bearing rock. Yount made several trips back to Catalina to locate the gold, but was never able to find it again. This story brought a miners' stampede to Catalina Island in 1863 and 1864.

Rolle, Andrew F. *California, A History*, 2nd ed. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1969.

Yount is mentioned in passing as having come to California around 1826.

Rowland, Donald E. *John Rowland and William Workman, Southern California Pioneers of 1841*. Spokane, Washington and Los Angeles, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company and the Historical Society of Southern California, 1999.

The author cites Weber in (Hafen's *Mountain Men*) in mentioning that William Workman joined Yount in a trapping party to the Gila River in 1827.

Utley, Robert M. *A Life Wild and Perilous*. New York: Holt and Company, 1997.

The author cites Yount's importance, along with William Wolfskill's, in connecting pre-existing trails to establish the Old Spanish Trail from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. Utley also mentions some of Yount's activities as a settler in Southern California.

Weber, David J. *The Taos Trappers (The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1450-1846)*. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

Yount is mentioned at least ten times regarding his trapping activities, Weber citing Yount's Chronicles several times.