In last month’s column, entitled “The Sierra Club’s Looking For a Few Good Men”, I talked about the need to have our leaders lead trips and others to participate in various roles to help the organization. This month, I have an opportunity available to anyone with the time and energy to help the Section. Our Webmaster, Larry Hoak, is retiring from the position at the end of the year. We are going to need to find a replacement for this position as soon as possible in order to keep the site updated and viable in this computer–literate age. This is a very important function to us, and I encourage anyone with computer skills and the time required to contact any member of the Management Committee about this position. And, we all should be thankful for the years of service that Larry has given the DPS in his endeavors!!

On a similar note, the Management Committee voted in our last meeting in November to put the DPS climbing guides on-line to allow easier access for climbers to use them. This is an item that has been discussed at our meetings for some time now. We feel that, in keeping with advances in technology and the need to attract more members, this is the proper thing to do. There is already a very well received and successful precedence in the climbing guides of our sister organization, the Hundred Peaks Section. So, this was something that we really needed to do. Work on the latest edition of the Guide will proceed the effort to go on-line with them.

Leaders, please get those trip proposals into our Outings Chair, Brian Smith!
DESERT PEAKS SECTION LEADERSHIP, 2013 - 2014 SEASON

**Elected Positions**

**Chair**
Jim Fleming  538 Yarrow Drive
Simi Valley, CA, 93065-7352
(805) 405-1726
jimf333@att.net

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(818) 898-2844
brian.s.smith@aero.org

**Program / Banquet**
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**Mountaineering Committee**
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Tina Bowman  tina@bowmandesigngroup.com

**Newsletter Editor (SAGE)**
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Murrieta, CA, 92562
(626) 484-2897
gregrg@verizon.net

**Webmaster Open**
Please contact any DPS Management Committee member if you’re interested in becoming the next DPS Webmaster

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**Cover Photo Credit**

The photo, which was taken by James Barlow in November of 2012, is of beautiful rock formations in a valley located north of Muddy, Nevada.

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The Desert Peaks Section explores the desert mountain ranges of California and the Southwest, stimulates the interest of Sierra Club membership in climbing these ranges and aids in the conservation and preservation of desert wilderness areas.
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**TRIPS & EVENTS\nJANUARY 2014 — JUNE 2014**

A DPS group on the summit of Virgin Peak, May 11, 2013 (photo by Mat Kelliher)

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**JANUARY 2014**

- **JAN 12** SUN DPS
  - **O:** DPS Management Committee Meeting and Potluck: Join us at the home of Francesca Marcus in Sierra Madre for the DPS Management Committee meeting at 4:30 pm and potluck at 6:00 pm. Please bring a beverage of your choice and a potluck item to share. RSVP to Francesca Marcus at cesca.m8@gmail.com

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**FEBRUARY 2014**

- **FEB 1** SAT DPS, SPS, HPS, LTC
  - **M/E:** Local Baldy Snow Practice: Come review snow climbing, rope travel, ice axe and snow anchors. Practice your skills or brush up on new techniques. Especially for aspiring M & E leader candidates. Restricted to Sierra Club members with prior experience with the ice axe. Lack of snow may cancel. Email Sierra Club number, climbing resume, email address and phone number to Leader: Nile Sorenson (nsorenso@pacbell.net). Co-leader: Doug Mantle

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**MARCH 2014**

- **MARCH 1-2** SAT-SUN DPS
  - **I:** Canyon Point (5,890’) and Brown Peak (4,947’): Join us in Death Valley for climbs of two fairly easy peaks (drives not so easy – 4 wheel drive may be required). Saturday climb Canyon Point (3,100’ elevation gain, 5 miles), and then drive toward Brown to find a good camping spot for our usual great DPS potluck.

(Continued on page 5)
Sunday climb Brown (2,000’ gain, 6.5 miles). Leader: Dave Perkins. Contact Ann Perkins (assistant leader) at ann.perkins@csun.edu for trip details and with conditioning/experience information.

♦ MARCH 9 SUN DPS
O: DPS Management Committee Meeting and Potluck: Join us at the home of Tom Sumner in Sylmar for the DPS Management Committee meeting at 4:30 pm and potluck at 6:00 pm. Please bring a beverage of your choice and a potluck item to share. RSVP to Tom Sumner at locornnr@aol.com

♦ MARCH 29 SAT DPS
I: Spectra Point (4,400’+): Strenuous Class 2 scramble to the high point of the Coxcomb Mountains in Joshua Tree National Park. Join leaders for this 2,700’ gain, 14 mile round trip adventure to one of the highlights of the park. This will be a long, rugged hike in steep, thorny terrain, so make sure to e-mail the leaders your recent conditioning and experience! Lug soled boots and adequate water (3-4 liters) recommended. Contact leader: Jim S. Fleming (jimf333@att.net) or Co-leaders: Tina Bowman (tina@bowmandesigngroup.com) or Paul Garry (pwgarry@earthlink.net) for details.

♦ MARCH 29 SUN DPS, WTC, 20s & 30s SECTION
I: Last Chance Mountain (8,456’): Enjoy a beautiful cross-country, springtime day hike to Last Chance Mountain at the north end of Death Valley National Park. The hike will be 7 miles round-trip with approximately 2,300’ of gain. Optional car camp Friday and Saturday nights under a new moon near the entrance to decommissioned Crater Mine. You may pair this trip with the day hike to Sandy Point on Sunday, March 30. Bring 10 essentials, 3 – 4 liters water, and a pleasant demeanor. Wilderness Travel Course, or similar experience & training, is encouraged. Send experience, current conditioning and contact information to Leader: Benjamin Bowes (bowes.benjamin@gmail.com). Assistant: Will McWhinney.

♦ MARCH 29-30 SAT-SUN DPS
I: Ibex Peak (4,751’), Saddle Peak Hills Wilderness Highpoint (2,280’) and Noon Peak (4,237’): This is an exploratory trip to climb three California Wilderness Area highpoints. On Saturday, climb Ibex Peak in the Ibex Wilderness (5.5 miles, 1,750’), which shares a border with Death Valley National Park. That afternoon we’ll also have a short climb up to the high point in the Saddle Peak Hills Wilderness (2 miles, 430’). There should be time in the late afternoon to visit nearby Tecopa Hot Springs for those interested. Sunday we’ll climb the highpoint of the South Nopah Range Wilderness, Noon Peak, (aka Noon benchmark) (3 mi, 1,500’). High clearance vehicles recommended. Leaders: Daryn Dodge (daryn.dodge@oehha.ca.gov) and Kathy Rich (kathrynarich@gmail.com).

♦ MARCH 30 SUN DPS, WTC, 20s & 30s SECTION
I: Sandy Point (7,062’): Cross-country, springtime day hike to Sandy Point near the north end of Death Valley National Park. This hike affords panoramic views of the Eureka Valley and snowcapped Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains in the distance. 11-mile round-trip with approximately 2,000’ of gain. Optional car camp Saturday and Sunday nights under a new moon near the entrance to decommissioned Crater Mine. You may pair this trip with the day hike to Last Chance Mountain on Saturday, March 29. Bring 10 essentials, 3 – 4 liters water, and a pleasant demeanor. Wilderness Travel Course, or similar experience & training, is encouraged. Send experience, current conditioning and contact information to Leader: Benjamin Bowes (bowes.benjamin@gmail.com). Assistant: Will McWhinney.

APRIL 2014

♦ APRIL 13 SUN DPS
O: DPS Management Committee Meeting and Potluck: Join us at the home of Barbee and Larry Tidball in Long Beach for the DPS Management Committee meeting at 4:30 pm and potluck at 6:00 pm. Please bring a
beverage of your choice and a potluck item to share. RSVP to Barbee and Larry Tidball at lbtidball@verizon.net

♦ APRIL 26-27 SAT-SUN LTC, DPS, SPS
M/E: Sierra Snow Checkoff/Practice: For M & E candidates wanting to check off leadership ratings and/or others who wish to practice new techniques. Restricted to Sierra Club members with some prior basic training with the ice axe. Email Sierra Club number, climbing resume, email address and phone number to Leader: Nile Sorenson (nsorenso@pacbell.net). Co-leader: Doug Mantle. E, C, Mountaineering

♦ APRIL 26-27 SAT-SUN DPS
I: Kingston Peak (7,336’) and Avawatz Mountain (6,154’): Join us for a spring climb of these two relatively high peaks in San Bernardino County. Kingston is 3,800’ of gain, 9 miles, and Avawatz will probably be about 10 miles and 3,000’ elevation gain, due to some road washouts. 4 wheel drive may be required for some parts of the road in to Avawatz. We’ll meet Saturday morning for the climb of Kingston, enjoy our usual excellent potluck on Saturday night, and climb Avawatz on Sunday. Depending on when we finish our Saturday climb, there will be a chance of a welcome soak in Tecopa Hot Springs. Leader: Dave Perkins. email Ann Perkins: ann.perkins@csun.edu (assistant leader) with recent experience and conditioning.

MAY 2014

♦ MAY 3-4 SAT-SUN DPS, WTC, 20s & 30s SECTION
I: Eagle Mountain (5,350’): Join us for an enjoyable cross-country backpack trip into the Eagle Mountains of Joshua Tree National Park. 12-mile round-trip with 2,400’ of gain. The Eagle Mountains are an appealing destination that mark the transition between Colorado Desert and higher-elevation Mojave Desert ecological zones. Desert saltbush, creosote bush and cholla cactus of the low-elevation Colorado Desert give way to uniquely beautiful Joshua Trees as we hike to the peak of Eagle Mountain #1. Saturday we will hike 3.5 miles off-trail to dry camp area, set up camp and then hike 4.2 miles round-trip to summit. Return to camp for happy hour and good conversation. Sunday morning will begin at a leisurely hour to break camp. On the return hike we will visit historic Mastodon Mine and Cottonwood Spring. Bring 10 essentials, all water, and a pleasant demeanor. Wilderness Travel Course, or similar experience & training, is encouraged. Send experience, current conditioning and contact information to Leader: Benjamin Bowes (bowes.benjamin@gmail.com). Assistant: Dwain Roque.

♦ MAY 18 SUN DPS Desert Peaks Section Annual Banquet: Mark your calendars now for the Desert Peaks Section’s annual banquet. Join your fellow desert explorers and friends for a wonderful evening at the Luminarias Restaurant in Monterey Park. Social Hour and No Host Bar starts at 5:30 pm, followed at 7:00 pm by dinner and the program. The evening will be capped off by awards. Please come join the fun! Program details and additional information will be in a future issue of the SAGE and on the Section’s website.

JUNE 2014

♦ JUNE 7-8 SAT-SUN DPS
I: Glass Mountain (11,140’), Cone Peak (10,152’) and Wilfred Peak (10,030’): Join us for a double list finish celebration for Kathy Rich and Greg Gerlach (and possibly others) on Glass Mountain (located south of Mammoth), with celebratory party afterwards at nearby Sawmill Meadows Campground. Saturday: easy climb of Glass Mountain (3 miles round trip and 1,900’ gain), adding its slightly lower north or south summits if desired. Sunday: option to climb two bonus peaks on Peakbagger.com’s non-Sierra 10K list – Cone and Wilfred Peaks (5 miles round trip and 2,000’ gain), located further south along Glass Mountain ridge. Great view of the Sierras and White Mountains from these summits. 2 wheel drive vehicles ok for Glass, 4 wheel drive required for Cone and Wilfred Peaks. Send e-mail to leaders: Daryn Dodge (Daryn.Dodge@oehha.ca.gov) or Kathy Rich (kathrynarich@gmail.com). Co-leaders: Tina Bowman, Mat Kelliher, Gary Schenk and Barbee and Larry Tidball.

The Desert Sage 6 January-February 2014
In order to participate on one of the Sierra Club's outings, you will need to sign a liability waiver. If you would like to read a copy of the waiver prior to the outing, please see [http://sierraclub.org/outings/chapter/forms](http://sierraclub.org/outings/chapter/forms) or call 415-977-5528.

In the interest of facilitating the logistics of some outings, it is customary that participants make carpooling arrangements. The Sierra Club does not have insurance for carpooling arrangements and assumes no liability for them. Carpooling, ride sharing or anything similar is strictly a private arrangement among the participants. Participants assume the risks associated with this travel. CST 2087766-40. Registration as a seller of travel does not constitute approval by the State of California.

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**Save the Date!**

**DPS Annual Banquet**

**Sunday, May 18, 2014**

**Where:** Luminarias Restaurant  
3500 Ramona Blvd.  
Monterey Park  
California, 91754

**Time:** 5:30 pm Social Hour  
7:00 pm Dinner

**Program:** To be Announced

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**DPS Webmaster Needed**

Please contact any Management Committee Member if you’re interested in this very important DPS position.
Greetings fellow desert climbers!

By now, you’ve probably noticed it is getting cold out there in the desert and the daylight hours are shortening to their minimum in a couple of weeks. It’s a good time for short dayhikes in Joshua Tree, Death Valley and Anza-Borrego - not so good for backpacking and 12 hour climbs.

Next year is the 20th anniversary of the passage of the California Desert Protection Act and the DPS is supporting the Sierra Club campaign to promote trips to the various desert wilderness areas initiated by this act. See my detailed article on the 21 wilderness areas relevant to our list on pages 17 and 18 of this issue of the Sage. I would encourage you all to get out and visit some of these areas and especially encourage leaders to run exploratory trips to wilderness areas that do not contain listed peaks. Those of you who went to the Palo Verde Wilderness recently know how rewarding such trips can be.

Please continue to support the monthly get-togethers at the homes of some of our members. Coming up are the parties chez Francesca Marcus and chez Gloria Miladin.

My expedition to the Sweetwater Mountains was successful, but we encountered full winter conditions in October. The mountains were covered in snow and the route turned into a steep snow climb to gain the ridge. Patterson’s summit plateau looked and felt more like Arctic tundra with severe wind chill. The descent included a battle against gale force winds blowing spindrift everywhere and icicles grew in my beard. It was hard to keep on our feet. Nevertheless, the aspen was indeed golden and autumnal in the valley below.

Happy Holidays!

Sage Photos and Trip Reports Needed!!

The SAGE needs articles and photographs, including cover photos, that pertain to outdoor activities of interest to Desert Peak Sections members and subscribers. Please note that trip reports should include trip dates and identify trip participants and photos should indicate when and where the photo was taken, what it is of, who is in it, and who took it. Please email SAGE submissions to gregrg@verizon.net.

Outing Chair
by Brian Smith

DESERt Sage - ELEcTRONIC Version

You now have the option of receiving your Desert Sage via email. DPS members who have an email address on record have received or are receiving this Sage edition electronically via a link. For all other members/subscribers who do not have an email address, we will continue to send a hard copy Sage as usual. Any member/subscriber who is/has received this edition via a link and desires to continue to receive the Desert Sage in hardcopy format through the US Mail, should send an e-mail to the DPS Membership Chair ronbartell@yahoo.com, or leave a message for Ron at (310) 546-1977 requesting continued mailing of a hard copy. If you take no action, the Desert Sage will only be sent electronically to members/subscribers with an email address on file.
Membership Summary

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Activity Report

Achievements

- Emblem
  - #587 Laura Newman 11/8/13 Rabbit Peak

New Subscriber

Benjamin Bowes

Sustaining Renewals

- Tina & Tom Bowman 2 years
- Richard L. Carey 1 year
- David Comerzan 1 year
- Gregory Frux 1 year
- Gail W. Hanna 3 years

Renewals

- Ron Campbell 2 years
- Beth Davis 2 years
- Ron Eckelmann 2 years
- Paul Garry 1 year
- Ron & Leora Jones 1 year
- Barbara Lilley 1 year
- Ted Lubeshkoff 1 year
- Gerry & Jennifer Roach 1 year
- Le Roy Russ 1 year
- Jim Scott 1 year
- Elena Sherman & Scott Sullivan 1 year
- Edward Stork 1 year
- Jim Throgmorton 2 years
- Bruce & Terry Turner 1 year
- Asher Waxman 2 years
- Jack Wickel 2 years

2013 Year in Review

- The Obama Administration announced plans to cut carbon pollution from old and new coal fired power plants, which the Sierra Club worked diligently toward achieving. To date, 149 old, dirty coal fired power plants have been retired or are scheduled for closing.
- FIVE NEW NATIONAL MONUMENTS have been designated by president Obama - a major success for our new Monuments Strategy Program.
- At the Forward on Climate Rally, the largest one in U.S. history, over 50,000 participants demonstrated against the Keystone XL pipeline at the Washington Monument and more than 34 cities across the country.
- A federal judge ruled that the Bureau of Land Management violated the law by leasing more than 17,000 acres of land for drilling without considering the impact of fracking on the environment.

Action Plan for 2014

- The Sierra Club and its allies plan to push for the retirement of dozens of power plants to meet our goal of closing one-third of America's coal fired power plants.
- The club will continue to work for clean energy, including wind, solar and energy efficiency.
- The Sierra Club will continue the Green Fleet Campaign to reduce oil consumption by 25%, especially from tar sands.
- The club will continue to build a national movement by pushing for the enactment of regulation that end destructive drilling and ban the use of fracking.
- The Sierra Club will continue to lobby the federal government to set aside one million additional acres for new National Monuments and increase support for wildlife and recreational opportunities.
- The club will continue to support international activist who are working towards achieving clean energy and the retirement of coal fired power plants in India, China and Australia.

Happy New Years Everybody!
TRIP REPORTS

DPS Exploratory Trip : Palo Verde Peak (1,760’), Thumb Peak (1,375’) and Quartz Peaks (2,160’)
Leaders: Daryn Dodge and Kathy Rich
November 2-3rd, 2013

Our group of old friends and new, 14 in all, met early Saturday morning for this exploratory trip of some desert wilderness highpoints south of Blythe. Participants were: Paul Garry, Keith Christensen, Ron Bartell, Greg and Mirna Roach, Ellen and Ron Grau, Beth and Ralph Davis, Chi Truong and her boyfriend Brad de la Gara. In addition, Daryl Kuhns had driven down from Reno in his red mini-Cooper S, great on gas, but not cut out for rough desert roads. Luckily all of the other vehicles were either 4WD or high clearance.

We found places to park about 3.3 miles up Palo Verde Rd, just north of the saddle through the Palo Verde Range (where telegraph lines cross the road) for our climb of Palo Verde Peak, the highpoint of the Palo Verde Wilderness. From the road, we headed almost due east up a wash, then up a rather steep and loose gully to a saddle about 0.2 miles south of the peak. At this point, three participants decided to wait there, and the rest of us traversed the narrow ridgeline and across to the summit. The rock was pretty crumbly but was no more than high class 2, although with a moderate amount of exposure. Palo Verde Peak is a highpoint for many miles around and we had excellent views from the summit. Round trip was 1.5 miles and 1,000’ of gain, ~4 hours total for our group of 14.

After returning to the cars, we all drove west on Milpitas Wash Road to the trailhead for Thumb Peak. There were wilderness boundary signs on the right (east) side of the road, but not on the left, so we found a nice wide flat spot to park just off the road, which would be our camping spot for that night. Six participants set off for Thumb Peak at 2:15 pm, while the rest elected to make camp and explore some...
nearby rock ruins. We hiked east/southeast across the desert to a saddle at the base of the peak. Along the way we came across some interesting samples of geodes and chalcedony rock. At the saddle we were greeted by walls of towering rock with no easy route apparent to climb the peak. But we knew that a couple of other climbers, including Mark Adrian and John Vitz, had made it without too much difficulty so there must be a way!

Initially we stayed high on the scree working our way south from the saddle, but only found more vertical rock walls. We then dropped down and over a short rocky ridge and around a corner to the west and were delighted to find a gentle sloping gully. At this point everyone's spirits lifted, since maybe we would not be defeated after all. We followed the right side of the gully to its end, then up a short chimney onto a wide sloping ledge below the summit monolith. Nothing looked climbable from this side, but after some exploration, we found a class 2 notch in the main south ridge coming down from the summit. Once on the west side of this ridge, we were able to climb up exposed class 2 to the top. Everyone felt pretty good that we were able to solve this puzzle with only limited information to go on.

We arrived back at camp at 6.30 pm (round trip distance was 5 miles and almost 1,000’ of gain, ~4 hours total for our group of 6), just after dark to find Happy Hour in full swing - Mirna’s tamales, and Ellen and Ron’s spaghetti were ready for us when we
TRIP REPORTS - continued...

arrived. Most of the group thought Thumb Peak would be a good addition to the DPS list, although similar to other peaks on the list, including Mopah and Little Picacho Peak. Perhaps in its favor, Thumb Peak is an easier climb than the other two but very satisfying nonetheless - the trip leaders would certainly rate it "Two Thumbs Up!"

Next morning we drove back to Highway 78, then south to the Quartz Peak Trailhead off Black Mountain Road. Remaining participants were Ron, Paul, Keith, Greg, Mirna, Kathy and Daryn. Walking east, we crossed several washes, then gained the northwest ridge and had an enjoyable ridge run reaching the summit after 1 hour 40 minutes. Unlike Palo Verde, the rock was pretty solid. On route we saw lots of cholla cactus gardens, octatillo and seams of white and brown quartz rock. On the summit we had a great view of the Colorado River, Palo Verde Peak, and other DPS peaks including Castle Dome and Little Picacho. The register contained only a few scraps of paper. We returned to the cars the way we came, had a quick lunch and then headed home. The Quartz Peak climb was 4.5 miles round trip with 1,100’ of gain, ~4 hours total for our group of 7. We had excellent weather for these weekend climbs, with light breezes and temps that only reached the mid- to high-80s. Thanks to everyone for a wonderful weekend exploring a seldom-visited area of our California desert!

Kingston Peak (7,336’) and Avawatz Mtns (6,154’)
By Tina Bowman
November 16-17, 2013

When November 16th rolled around, I found myself surrounded by six guys—co-leader Jim Fleming, Gary Bowen, Mark Butski, Amin Faraday, Paul Garry, and Wasim Khan—ready to climb Kingston at 6:30 a.m. I had scouted the 4WD road late in the afternoon before, so we piled into Mark’s Jeep Cherokee and my Tacoma for a short drive. The old guide directions no longer pertain, so we headed east on the main road from the 2WD parking spot, following a detour sign that sent us to the right beyond the white tailings. Shortly after that we came to a rougher dirt road on the right where we turned. We soon passed the old 4WD road on our right and proceeded, per the guide, to the saddle where there’s a small weather station. Rather than drop down and drive the last .3 mile to the several parking spots, we parked at the saddle. I had driven to the farther parking spots but found the road a bit loose near the top as I came back to the saddle (thanks to Greg Roach in the March/April 2004 Sage for the road info. The gate on the old road is no longer locked, but I couldn’t find the road once I was on the tailings pile!).

We were hiking before 6:45, soon off the road and winding through the brush and rocks along the dry streambed, following the guide. In contrast to 2004 when we went too far right up to the ridge (and passed a remnant population of firs, much to the delight of Bruce Trotter), this time I went a bit too far to the left. Figures. Jim tried to get me to go up the correct chute, but no, there was no reasoning with me. We took a little break at the saddle and then headed over to the correct saddle and then the next saddle where we started southwest out the ridge to Kingston. We eventually wound around the left side of the summit, traversing at first and then heading up an easy gully and on up to the summit, arriving before 12:20. The guide mentions a faint trail; we followed some animal trails, but perhaps not what is mentioned in the guide.

I scouted around a bit and found a gully down from the summit on the east side that saved us some time and distance. About 12:50 we started down. We stopped very frequently to try to keep everyone in sight, a tough thing to do along that rough ridge. Not only is the ridge long with various ups and downs, but there are a fair number of boulders to go around or

(Continued on page 13)
over—tedious stuff at times. We took a lot longer than we had anticipated but weren’t totally surprised because Daryn Dodge and Kathy Rich’s group took ten and a half hours the previous year. We didn’t get back to the vehicles till 6:18. Fortunately, we had a full moon so that not everyone used a headlamp. My Avocet recorded 4,270’ gain for the day.

Like the DPSers last year, we elected to stay a second night at the 2WD parking area for Kingston. Contrary to the Guide’s 3,800’ gain, my Avocet showed over 4,200’ gain for the day over about eight miles. We had a rather subdued happy hour and dinner because of our long day and turned in early. Jim and I conferred and decided we should be on the road Sunday morning at 5:30, and we were. Paul headed off to do McCullough, and the rest of us headed west and then south to the dirt road in for Avawatz.

The road for route A for Avawatz suffered a lot of flood damage this summer. The start of the road is much better—no longer do we have to negotiate that big trough. Instead, just off Highway 127 there’s a small berm with a steep drop into a small ditch. High clearance is a must, though I didn’t use 4WD here. Jim joined me in the truck for the drive in, Gary having elected to check out the museum in Shoshone and visit the Tecopa hot springs (and he’d hiked Avawatz before). So we wended our way along the rocky road for 3.7 miles where there was a sharp drop to cross a drainage. This is about where I got a 2WD truck stuck in 1994 by driving a hair too far to the right and off the roadbed. This time I made it across ok in the 4WD Tacoma, but because the Cherokee’s clearance isn’t quite as high as my truck’s, Mark feared getting stuck. I turned around and recrossed the small wash to park. Normally, I would have suggested that the four of us going for the peak (Mark had decided not to hike today) continue up the road in the truck, but the battery seemed to be going south on me. I needed to park where Mark could give me a jump.

(Continued from page 12)
somehow survive the flood? Was some experimental vehicle being tested from Fort Irwin? It was a mystery to us. They would go right up to an impossible spot and continue on the other side with no sign of getting up the impossible spot.

We left the road after our second short break at 10:35 and were on the summit at 12:20. Use trail along the ridge made for some pretty easy going, especially after Kingston. We enjoyed almost half an hour on the summit and then booked it on the way back—Jim was leading now. We took one break at the high point of the road by the communications antenna, making it back to the vehicles at 4:10. Pretty good for over fifteen miles and 5,400’ gain! Going down the gravelly wash/former road was a lot faster than going up it. Although the mileage was much long and the gain greater for Avawatz, the going was much, much easier than on Kingston.

My truck did need a jump, but soon we were headed back to the highway where we met Gary and said goodbye till next time. It had been another good episode of the Jim and Tina Show!
TRIP REPORTS - continued...

(Continued from page 14)

Tin Mountain (8,953’)
By Greg Gerlach
November 9, 2013

From the end of the paved road at Ubehebe Crater in Death Valley National Park, Kelley Laxamana and I drove about 10.5 miles south on the Racetrack Valley dirt road looking for the turnout mentioned in the DPS guide. Not finding a good place to park the truck, we back tracked 0.8 miles to a turn out that had room for about 3 cars and was located at an elevation of 4,659’ (GPS coordinates 36.88400 and 117.50561). Kelley and I got our packs ready and were hiking towards the peak at 7:05 am. As we approached the base of the mountain, our small group stayed on the north side of a prominent drainage course until we located a duct at the beginnings of a use trail that started up the ridge (GPS coordinates 36.88074 and 117.48913, elevation 5,465’). This very good use trail went up the ridge, and at about 7,010’ in elevation (GPS coordinates 36.88534 and 117.47653) dropped down below the south side of the ridge to bypassed some rocky outcrops. Kelley and I continued up the use trail, and at 7,566’ in elevation (GPS coordinates 36.88324 and 117.47179) crossed over to the north side of the ridge. The use trail finally rejoined the ridge at 8,043’ in elevation (GPS coordinated 36.88261 and 117.46270), just below a peaklet. We continued up the ridge to 8,575’ in elevation (GPS coordinates 36.88244 and 117.46270), then descended into the wash mentioned in the DPS guide. Kelley and I followed the wash to an 8,660’ saddle.

(Continued on page 16)
located just west of the peak (GPS coordinates 36.88687 and 117.45953), then headed off east and climbed the last 300’ to reach the summit of Tin Mountain (GPS coordinates 36.88670 and 117.45599) at 12:00 pm, just in time for lunch. As Kelley and I ate our lunch, we browsed through the summit register book, which was about ¾ full and was placed on October 25, 1981; also, we were the 10th group to climb Tin Mountain this year. Kelley and I left the summit at 12:30 pm, and followed our ascent route back to the truck, where we arrived at 3:30 pm.

Trip statistics: 8.2 miles and about 4,300 feet of elevation gain and the climb was class 1-2. Also, the Map Datum that I used for the GPS was NAD 83.
20th Anniversary of the 1994 California Desert Protection Act

By Brian Smith

It has been 20 years since the California Desert Protection Act (CPDA) was passed. This act initiated many desert wilderness areas in California to preserve them from desert off-roading and future development of real estate or mining.

For the Desert Peak Section, it meant longer hikes into some of our peaks - e.g. Stepladder Mountain, Spectre Point and Maturango Peak. The Sierra Club is trying to celebrate the 20th anniversary by having its various California sections and chapters lead hikes into all the wilderness areas. This is a daunting task. There is actually a website devoted to California Wilderness Areas. It is run by the University of Montana. There are 149 areas listed. Of these 72 can be considered relevant to the Desert Peak Section in that they contain listed peaks, are close to listed peaks or are preserving California desert habitat. Only 21 of these actually contain listed peaks.

If we include the 3 currently suspended peaks in our list of 99 peaks, 68 of them are in California and 56 of these are located within 21 wilderness areas. In order to honor the Sierra Club's wish to have trips led to as many wilderness areas as possible during 2014, I have compiled the relevant list below. Out of interest, I first listed the 12 peaks in our list that are not in a formal California Wilderness area. The 21 wilderness areas that do have peaks follows. In most cases it will be obvious which peaks are in which wilderness areas. Surprises are listed. As DPS Outings Chair, I am supporting the Sierra Club CPDA 20th Anniversary celebrations and encourage all members (leaders or not) to visit the 21 areas listed through 2014. If you are interested in the other 51 desert wilderness areas, google the complete list or write to me.

Non-Wilderness Peaks

Mount Patterson

Glass Mountain

Near Granite Mountains Wilderness, Mono Lake

Pleasant Point

Near, but not in Inyo Mountains Wilderness. Close to Malpais Mesa Wilderness

Maturango Peak

Ascent route crosses Argus Range Wilderness

Argus Peak

Near but not in Argus Range Wilderness

Avawatz Mountain

Near Death Valley Wilderness

East Ord Mountain

Near Newberry Mountains Wilderness

Chuckwalla Mountain

Near but not in either Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness or Little Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness

(Continued on page 18)
(Continued from page 17)

**Rosa Point**

Near Santa Rosa Wilderness

**Indianhead**

**Jacumba Mountain**

Near Carrizo Gorge Wilderness and Jacumba Wilderness

**Sombrero Peak**

Near boundary of Carrizo Gorge Wilderness

**Wilderness Peaks**

White Mountains Wilderness (4 peaks)

Inyo Mountains Wilderness (4 peaks)

Death Valley Wilderness (18 peaks)

Includes Nelson Range

Sentinel Peak approach via Panamint City crosses Surprise Canyon Wilderness

Pyramid Peak is close to Funeral Mountains Wilderness

Manly Peak Wilderness (1 peak)

Resting Spring Range Wilderness (2 peaks)

Stewart Point

Eagle Mountain #2

Nopah Range Wilderness (2 peaks)

Kingston Range Wilderness (1 peak)

Mojave Wilderness (6 peaks)

Includes Clark Mountain

Old Woman Mountains Wilderness (1 peak)

Sheep Hole Valley Wilderness (1 peak)

Stepladder Mountains Wilderness (1 peak)

Chemehuevi Mountains Wilderness (1 peak)

Turtle Mountains Wilderness (2 peaks)

Whipple Mountains Wilderness (1 peak)

Palen -McCoy Wilderness (2 peaks)

Joshua Tree Wilderness (3 peaks)

Pinto Mountain is close to Pinto Mountains Wilderness

Orocopia Mountains Wilderness (1 peak)

Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness (1 peak)

Big Maria Mountains Wilderness (1 peak)

Santa Rosa Wilderness (2 peaks)

Little Picacho Wilderness (1 peak)
BABOQUIVARI PEAK

The granite tower of Baboquivari Peak, standing high above the skyline of its namesake range, is related to...San Jacinto and the Sierra Nevada! Let’s look at the evidence for this surprising conclusion. First we’ll mega-think with the geologic map of western North America, and then we’ll bushwhack with our rock hammers in the desert scrub, hopefully not rousing too many buzztails.

Although they’re well into the central part of southern Arizona, the Baboquivari Mountains are very much part of what was the western continental margin in the Mesozoic – the time I’ve written about in previous Rocks when the North American plate and the subducting East Pacific or Farallon plate were locked in mortal combat, the lighter granite continent forcing the heavier basaltic ocean floor to subduct beneath it – and the oceanic plate not going gently into the oblivion of the Earth’s mantle, sending waves of compression through the continental plate, while generating enormous quantities of deep molten rock which would rise into the continental margin to become the granite backbone of Baja (ending in San Jac), the Sierra granite, and the Idaho Batholith whose white granite we have to thank for whitewater rafting on the Salmon.

Although the maximum intensity of this granite-generation tended to line up above the optimum depth for melting of the subducting plate, generating the linear north-south trends of the Sierra and the Baja block, by no means was the granite restricted to a narrow east-west zone -- some granites formed well east of the “main line”. For instance, Mount Inyo is Sierra granite well east of the Sierra, and there are many others of these occurrences. In Chile a couple years ago, I could see that the Atacama volcanoes – the “smokestacks” to these deep granite melts - do tend to form sort of a linear crest, but there are many volcanoes well to the east of this crest. (You wouldn’t expect to see many to the west – the ocean side -- of the main crest, as the subducting plate wouldn’t have dived deep enough for substantial melting.)

Add to this spread-out granite-generating, the fact that the continental margin slews southeasterly in Mexico (look at a map and see how the whole country swings dramatically eastward). So, the margin in far southern Arizona is much further east than in central California. Remember also that the northwestern Mexico – southern California area has been “expanded” fairly recently – much later than the “subduction wars” -- by the nascent seafloor spreading which opened the Sea of Cortez and has “ripped” Baja and the Peninsular Ranges off the northwestern edge of Mexico and forced this chunk of crust west and north. (See my Big Picacho write-up.) Originally, the Sierra-like linear granite mass of the San Pedro Martir, Sierra Juarez, etc. was much closer to southwestern Arizona.

Whew! That was a lot of mega-thought. Now, lets go out in the field. In a very aggressively deforming region such as an ac-

(Continued on page 20)
tive continental margin we don’t expect to find “pretty” sedimentary rocks such as the Navajo and Wingate sandstones or the gray limestone cliffs of Nevada that are formed in quiet places. Fueled by the heat engine below, the surface is actively rising and fracturing; some blocks of crust are faulting up, dumping coarse sediment into local basins, likely interbedded with volcanic flows as nearby volcanoes blow off from time to time. And, indeed, this is what we find on the east side of the peak – a thick sequence of interbedded volcanics, conglomerates, and sandstones, more or less metamorphosed by heat and pressure. Although these rocks, thought to be Jurassic in age, are separated from the peak by faults, they are thought to be the sort of rocks that the late Jurassic granites of the Baboquivari Mountains – including the uniquely tough Baboquivari Peak Granite – intruded at great depth. This granite is unusually resistant to erosion, and, though rounded by weathering, seems to a large extent to have preserved something like the original shape of the “plug” of molten granite intruding from below into long-eroded-away country rock. Some papers I scanned for this article suggest that, after the granites had intruded and cooled, the igneous and metamorphic core of the mountain range was domed up by heat and pressure from below, and huge masses of the country rock slid off the crest of the range along low-angle faults like – well, like hockey pucks off a turtle shell. (Sort of a lousy analogy, but I can’t come up with anything better.) These authors suggest that the thick sequence of sediments and volcanics exposed east of the peak represents one of these slid-off masses.* Finally, the Basin-and-Range extensional block faulting that we’re familiar with in the ranges to the northwest uplifted the core of the range to its present lofty height.

As you can tell, these battle-born mountains, forged in a geologic war zone, are incredibly complex, with repeated episodes of faulting, structural deformation, and igneous activity – the opposite extreme from the grand simplicity of the Guardian Angels. I’ve tried to “digest” the papers I scanned into something shorter and less technical than a U.S.G.S. Professional Paper. Anyway – bottom line for us climbers - the final result of all this long and tortured Earth history has given us one of the most magnificent peaks on the List.

*As you might expect in such a complicated locale, the authors I read do not necessarily agree with each other!

FYI - Longtime DPS Emblem holder and SAGE contributor Debbie Bulger has published a new book called In the thrill of the night. This fun-to-read collection of biographical essays provides background to Debbie’s passion for wilderness travel. A sample essay is available on the website www.lostballoonpress.com. Please contact Debbie Bulger at dfbulg-er@cruzio.com for more information.
THE HISTORIC DESERT: THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL

PART I: THE BEGINNING; THE DOMINGUEZ/ESCALANTE EXPEDITION, 1775*

In mid 1776, as Americans were busy declaring their independence from England, the Spanish Empire in North America was reaching its apogee.

King Carlos III's California settlements were fragile, difficult to supply, and threatened by Russian expansion from the north. Spain's New Mexican colonies, one hundred and eighty years old by then, were in jeopardy of French and British incursion and suffering from a general lack of trade.

The challenge was, as the husband and wife co-authors, Leroy R. and Ann W. Hafen, explain in their 1954 volume, Old Spanish Trail: "If Spain could open and maintain a line connecting these frontier outposts, such a link would not only tie together the far projecting lines of Spanish settlement and consolidate the northern frontier of New Spain, but would also bring new heathen peoples into the fold of the church. Thus could both national and ecclesiastical ends be served by one bold venture. Such was the background and inception of the Old Spanish Trail."

In regard to the trade problem, New Mexico, high and arid, was good for raising sheep, but grazing resources for cattle were meager and irrigation for crop production was problematic. Coastal California, on the other hand, with its lower altitude, milder climate, and ampler rainfall, had extensive areas of excellent grazing land but no one to trade with. If a satisfactory route could be established, New Mexico could trade hand-manufactured woolen goods for horses and mules from California.

And so it was that in Santa Fe in the spring of 1776, two Franciscan friars, Francisco Atanasio Domínguez and Silvestre Vélez de Escalante, joined forces to plan an expedition to explore and open a trade route between Santa Fe and Monterey.

Domínguez (c. 1740--c.1803/1805), Mexican-born, joined the Franciscan order in 1757, and by 1772 had become Commissary of the Third Order at the Convent of Veracruz. In early 1776, his order sent him to Santa Fe charged with the dual tasks of investigating their New Mexican missions and exploring and opening an overland trade route.

Escalante (1750-1780), born in Trecino, Spain, entered the Franciscan order in Mexico City when he was 17. In 1774, at the age of 24, he was sent to New Mexico, first stationed at Laguna pueblo near Albuquerque, and the following year, 1775, on to Zuñi on the present-day New Mexico/Arizona border. In April 1776, Domínguez summoned Escalante to Santa Fe where the two began planning an expedition to explore a trade route. Although Domínguez was to be the titular head of the expedition, Escalante, because the route was primarily his idea and because of the excellent trail diary he kept and later published, is now usually given top billing.

(Continued on page 22)
Before explaining the route Dominguez and Escalante blazed, it's necessary to consider a bit of historical background in order to understand the choices they made.

- In 1765, the Spanish explorer Juan Maria Antonio Rivera, at the request of Governor Tomás Vélez Cachupin of New Mexico, led an expedition from Santa Fe northward through present-day Colorado and Utah, partly in search of gold but also to check the expansion of other European powers in the region. Rivera's expedition followed the Dolores River (a tributary of the Colorado River), which he may have named. The ore samples he brought back to Santa Fe were among the first recorded discoveries of gold in present-day Colorado, although they created no particular interest at the time.

- In January, 1774, Captain Juan Batista de Anza set off from Tubac, AZ (just south of present-day Tucson) on an exploratory trip to establish an overland supply route from Northern Sonora to the Spanish settlements in coastal California. In successfully doing so he and his small group of men became the first Europeans to cross the Colorado Desert. In 1775-1776, Anza led a second crossing of the same area, safely guiding settlers and livestock as far north as the present-day Bay Area. Both expeditions were important in strengthening and supplying New Spain's struggling California outposts. Because of the desert heat, the lack of water, and the danger of Indian attacks, however, this southern supply route was not advisable during the summer months and problematic for the rest of the year.

- Escalante, pondering a trade route to California while stationed at Zuñi, visited tribes in nearby Arizona. During a trip to the Hopi villages in the summer of 1775, he found the tribe to be "sullen; they had had more than enough contact with the Spaniards. Also, their land was arid, broken and forbidden." The letter he received from Garcés in early July, 1776 further convinced him "that a westward course to California in the latitude of the Hopi villages was impractical... He concluded that a route through the Ute country to the north of the (Colorado) would be more feasible."

The Dominguez/Escalante expedition that set out from Santa Fe on July 29, 1776, while originally planned to include twenty men, left with only ten. In addition to Dominguez and Escalante, a third principal was Don Bernardo Miera y Pacheco (1713-1783), who had lived in Chihuahua and El Paso before moving to Santa Fe. Multi-talented, Miera y Pacheco was an army engineer, merchant, Indian fighter, government agent, rancher, artist, and

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cartographer. His map, published in 1778, along with Escalante’s diary, assured a prominent place in history for their expedition.

Following Juan Rivera’s 1765 exploratory route at the outset, the group passed through Santa Clara Pueblo, Abiquiu, present day Durango, CO, and near present day Mesa Verde National Park.

On August 13, near present day Dolores, CO, the men discovered the Anasazi ruins which are now named for them: Escalante Pueblo and Domínguez Pueblo. Later that same month, employing two Indians, Felipe and Juan Domingo, as guides, the expedition crossed the Dolores River several times, took a long, out-of-the-way turn toward the southeast, crossed the Colorado River near Una, CO, and on September 11 entered present day Utah near Jensen.

Roughly following present day Highway 40, the explorers then headed west, encountering cold temperatures, blustery winds and varying types of difficult terrain. Dense groves of cottonwood and shrubs slowed their progress; soft ground caused their horses to sink.

On September 23, descending the Wasatch Mountains via Spanish Fork Canyon, the men reached the Ute villages on the eastern shore of Utah Lake. As the Hafens explain, “The natives were friendly and attentive as the Fathers gave them their first lessons in Christian religion. These natives lived on fish from the lake, wild fowl, deer, rabbits, and...
other game of the locality. They dressed in rabbit skin blankets and buckskin jackets... The Indians told the padres that a large salt lake was immediately north of them, but the Spaniards did not travel the necessary miles to see Great Salt Lake.

Turning south along the Sevier River, heading toward the latitude of Monterey on California's central coast, the weather once again turned bad. In his journal, Escalante noted: "Winter had already begun with great severity, for all the sierras which we were able to see in all directions were covered with snow. The weather was very unsettled and we feared that long before we arrived the (California mountain) passes would be closed and we would be delayed for two or three months in some sierra, where there might be no people nor any means of obtaining necessary sustenance, for our provisions were already very low, and so we would expose ourselves to death from hunger if not from cold."

Although some of the men wanted to continue west, it was decided by vote to return to Santa Fe. This was accomplished by travelling southeast toward present day Hurricane, UT, skirting the Kaibab Plateau, fording the Colorado at the "Crossing of the Fathers" (later named for them), then, passing Hopi towns and Zuñi, continuing on toward the Rio Grande.

Reaching Santa Fe on January 2, 1777, the expedition had taken, as the Hafens explain, "five months of almost continuous horseback travel, (that) had carried them some 2,000 miles, much of the way over mountains and deserts, and across the unconquerable Colorado River. They were the first to explore and describe vast stretches of a wild interior country that even today is little known."

Dominguez and Escalante did not, however, succeed in accomplishing their goal of opening a route between New Mexico and California. In fact, the gap between the westernmost point of their exploration and the trail on which Garcés made his 1776 Mojave crossing wasn't closed until October 5, 1826, fifty years later, when Jedediah Smith and his party of fur trappers, finally connected the two, via Mountain Meadow (site of the infamous September, 1857 massacre), the Virgin River and Las Vegas.
During the fifty-year interval between the Escalante/Domínguez expedition and Jed Smith's travels a rich history unfolded across the Colorado Plateau, Great Basin, and Mojave Desert. Starring roles during that period were performed by seasoned mountain men such as Mauricio Arze and Lagos Garcia, who made a trading trip (probably including Indian slaves) from Santa Fe into the Utah Lake/Sevier River area in 1813; Etienne Provost, Antoine Robidoux, and William Becknell, whose fur brigades came from New Mexico to trap the Green River area in 1823-24; and Peter Skene Ogden, who in April 1824, led a party of trappers, including Jed Smith, south from the Snake River into the Great Salt Lake area.

The first commercial use of the Old Spanish Trail began on November 7, 1829, when Antonio Armijo and his party set off from Santa Fe intending to trade New Mexican goods for California horse flesh. Eighty-six days later, on January 31, 1830, the party arrived at Mission San Gabriel.

As the Hafens observe: Their "winter journey from (New Mexico) had been accomplished with fair success. Delays and disappointments they had suffered; but no disasters. The hospitable Californians were amazed to see these New Mexican traders emerge from the hollow deserts. Moreover, they were delighted to learn that the visitors would trade their handsome woolen goods for horses and mules that were so abundant and little prized in the coast provinces."

The Old Spanish Trail, while never suitable for wagons, gradually became a profitable trade route for mule pack trains. In addition, emigrants from New Mexico, seeking greener pastures in California, soon began moving their families and household goods over the rugged passage. Horse thieves, driving herds stolen from California ranches, were hotly pursued east along the route. During the mid-1840s, notables such as John C. Fremont, Kit Carson, Jim Beckwourth, and Joseph R. Walker added ever more lore to the trail's growing saga.

With the American acquisition of northern Mexico in 1848, however, travel over the Old Spanish Trail began to diminish. Roads designed for military use were surveyed and built. Americans moving westward, including the '49ers, found easier routes to California.

Future "Historic Desert" articles will explore the 1776-1848 period in more detail, examining the remarkable lives of Jedediah Smith, Joseph R. Walker, Peter Skene Ogden, John C. Fremont, and Kit Carson. It was men such as those who contributed so much to the annals of the Old Spanish Trail, "the longest, crookedest, most arduous pack mule route in the history of America."

Postscript: In April 1780, Friar Silvestre Vélez de Escalante, while returning to Mexico City for medical treatment, died at the age of 30 in Parral, Mexico. Present day Escalante namesakes include: Escalante Desert, Escalante River, Escalante, UT, and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

Friar Francisco Atanasio Domínguez, upon his return to Mexico City, submitted to his Franciscan superiors a report that was highly critical of the administration of the New Mexico missions. His views caused him to fall out of favor with the Franciscans in power, leading him to an assignment to an obscure post at a mission in the Sonora y Sinaloa Province in northern Mexico. He died between 1803 and 1805.

*All material quoted in this review is from: OLD SPANISH TRAIL: Santa Fe to Los Angeles (1954), LeRoy R. Hafen & A. W. Hafen
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DESKTOP PEAKS SECTION

DPS NEWSLETTER - The Desert Sage is published six times a year by the Desert Peaks Section of the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club. Please note that the next submission deadline for the next SAGE is February 09, 2014.

SUBSCRIPTION/MEMBERSHIP: It costs ten dollars a year to subscribe to the SAGE. Anyone can subscribe to the SAGE, even if not a member of the DPS or the Sierra Club, by sending $10 to Membership Records Chair. Please note that a Sustaining membership/subscriptions is also available for $20. To become a member of the DPS, you must (1) belong to the Sierra Club, (2) have climbed 6 of the 96 peaks on the DPS peaks list, and (3) send $10 to Membership Records Chair for a SAGE subscription ($20 for Sustaining). Non-members who subscribe to the SAGE are not allowed to vote in the DPS elections. Renewals, subscriptions, and address changes should be sent to Membership Records Chair Ron Bartell, 1556 21st Street, Manhattan Beach, CA, 90266, or ronbartell@yahoo.com. The subscription/membership year is for six issues, regardless of when payment is received.

EMBLEM STATUS AND GUIDES: To receive DPS emblem status you must climb 15 peaks on the list, five of which must be from the list of seven emblem peaks, and have belonged to the Section for one year. To work on the list you will probably want to buy from the Merchandiser (Gloria Miladin, 11946 Downey Ave, Downey, CA, 90242) the Desert Peaks Road and Peak Guide 5th Edition CDROM - $15. If you like to explore without much direction just purchase the DPS PEAKS LIST - $1 (enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope). Send completed peak and emblem lists to Membership Records Chair Ron Bartell, 1556 21st Street, Manhattan Beach, CA, 90266, or ronbartell@yahoo.com.

SAGE SUBMISSIONS: We welcome all articles, photographs and letters pertaining to outdoor activities of interest to Desert Peak Sections members. If you are a participant and know that the leaders are not going to submit a trip report, then feel free to submit one. Some submittals may be too long and space limitations and other considerations are factors in the decision to publish a submission. The editor may modify submittals in an attempt to increase clarity, decrease length, or correct typos but will hopefully not modify your meaning. Please note that digital documents and photographs are required for submissions to the Sage. Trip reports should include trip dates and identify trip participants and photos should indicate when and where the photo was taken, what it is of, who is in it, and who took it. Please email SAGE submissions to the editor no later than the second Sunday of even numbered months.

ADVERTISEMENTS: You can advertise private trips that are of interest to DPS members in the SAGE for free. Also, you can advertise in the SAGE to sell items; the cost is $3.00 per line.

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