

NOTICIAS DE ANZA

Number 28

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

October 2005

Volunteers Lead the Way on Bike, Foot, and Rail

Somewhere along California's central coast, a husband and wife give an interpretive talk aboard the Amtrak Coast Starlight highlighting the Anza Trail. In the middle of the Sonoran Desert National Monument, concerned citizens meet on a sweltering summer morning to work with government officials on trail planning. North of Los Angeles, on a dusty and overgrown piece of fire trail, a group of Boy Scouts with shovels and picks helps build and mark a mile of trail.

Three different places with three different groups doing three very



Trail docents Carla Cabanatuan and Nancy Johnke share information about the Anza Trail with a new generation of trail users aboard the Amtrak Coast Starlight.

different things. The one common thread is their work to help make the Anza Trail a reality.

Volunteering for their own individ-



Volunteers at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area patrol trail and protect visitors and park resources along the Cheeseboro portion of the Anza Trail in Los Angeles County early this summer.

ual reasons, each brings his or her individual skills to the table. Their ultimate goal is to help make the Anza Trail a real and important part of the daily lives of people living and recreating along the route.

It took an act of Congress to create the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. But if not for the work of volunteers, the trail would be little more than a line on a map in a National Park Service office. Instead, it is a living and dynamic

creation that meets the needs of the communities along its route. In this edition of *Noticias*, we highlight some of the many volunteers, their ongoing projects, and how they

enrich the Anza Trail.

Train-based Interpretation

A small train museum in the California beach community of Goleta is reaching thousands of trail users each summer.

Led by Dr. Gary Coombs, a committed group of volunteers rides Amtrak's Coast Starlight from Santa Barbara to Oakland, following much of the same route used by Anza and the settlers in 1776. Along the way, these volunteer docents entertain hundreds of people

See Volunteers on page 4

Topanga Fire Update

As *Noticias* went to press, the Cheeseboro segment of the Anza Trail in Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area was completely engulfed in the Topanga Canyon fire. Restoration work will begin as soon as practical, but the entire Cheeseboro area is now temporarily closed to public access.

The Search for Santa Olaya - Discovering the

Joe Myers has spent the last year researching the Anza Trail route in Baja California. Recently, he came to some new and surprising conclusions concerning five of the Anza Trail campsites between Yuma and Mexicali.

Santa Olaya figures prominently in the Anza expeditions, and after 230 years we still do not know the exact location. Although H. E. Bolton's five volume set, *Anza's California Expeditions*, maps Santa Olaya, in a footnote Bolton concedes that "its precise location is one of the hardest problems of the whole journey."

Now 75 years later, Mexican historian Oscar Sanchez has researched the area again and provided the National Park Service with his coordinates for the lake. Based on his research, a historical marker has been placed in the town of Tabasco, Mexico, 55 miles north of Bolton's site. There are many clues in the records of the two expeditions, and from a careful scrutiny of the diaries and two site visits, the author is proposing a new location.

Let's look first at Anza's second expedition. On December 4, 1775, Anza was on his way to California with nearly 300 colonists. They had just enjoyed the hospitality of the Yuma Indians at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. In unusually cold weather they traveled west toward Pilot Knob (Cerro de San Pablo) and swung southwest along the Colorado River. Camp that night was made at a lagoon at today's Algodones, Mexico. The next day they moved southward to another lagoon just north of present day Ciudad Morelos. Father Font wrote that a mule and horse died from the cold and the slop froze in the tents. On December 6, they pressed on to Laguna de Santa Olaya. In three days, they had covered 35 miles. They rested here two days while the Indians netted over a thousand fish from the lake and provided an abundance of watermelons and squash. During the rest, Anza broke out the aguardiente and was reprimanded by Font.

To cross the desert, Anza next divided the colonists into 3 divisions plus the cattle, and on the December 9, he set out. The rest would follow - a day apart - with the cattle setting out December 10 by a slightly different route. After 15 miles (Anza reported 5 leagues), camp was made at El Carrizal; Font called it "a deadly place." The next day, they traveled another 15 miles and reached a dry ravine which Anza called Arroyo Hondo. On December 11, after covering a very long 30 miles, they reached the wells of Santa Rosa (Yuha Wells) in California and dug six wells for the divisions coming behind. Anza wrote they were up again at 2 a.m. on December 12, working on the wells by moonlight, before continuing north two days to reach the wells they called San Sebastian (Harpers Wells). The third division finally arrived on December 17. They had been caught in a storm in the open and fifteen mules and horses had been lost. Anza noted that the general health of the colonists was better and he attributed their improved health to the watermelons.

Although it was a tough trip, the 1774 journey was equally challenging. On the first expedition, they left the junction of the rivers at Yuma on February 10, taking 26 days to reach the wells at Santa Rosa. The second expedition made the same trip in eight days in 1775, which included two days of rest at Santa Olaya. What happened in 1774? The short answer is that the 1774 expedition was very nearly lost in the sand dunes west of Santa Olaya.

In the two expeditions there are nine

accounts describing their arriving at or leaving Santa Olaya: five in 1774 from Anza and the Padres Garcés and Diaz and four accounts from Anza and Font in 1775. Bolton translated all the diaries, writing "It is probable that Laguna de Santa Olaya was in the channel of the Abejas or one of its affluents. Near Pescadero Dam there is an old lake bed which answers to Font's description of Laguna de Santa Olaya (more detailed than Anza's) and since it is in the locality indicated it may well be the very one." His proposed site fits a location on today's Canal Alimentador



photos courtesy Don Myers
Joe Myers explored the Anza Trail extensively in Baja California.

Central, near the village of Tres de Marzo.

It appears to the author that while both the Bolton and Sanchez sites are in the right vicinity, most likely they are not correct. Sanchez suggests Tabasco which is about 5 ½ miles east of the junction of Highways Mexico-2 and BC-12 (the junction is near Benito Juarez). The argument for ruling out this site is based mainly on distance. His site is only about 8 miles from the previous campsite just north of Morelos, yet we have nine diary entries that all report the two sites were 4-5 leagues apart (12 - 15 miles). Bolton's site is about 7 ½ miles south-southeast of the highway junction and is more difficult to rule out. The strongest argument is that the site is

Elusive Baja California Expedition Campsites

just a little too far to fit the 1775 distances, and it is also hard to fit his location to the travel they reported after they left Santa Olaya.

Looking at modern maps and driving around the area, another old lake bed is just northwest of the Bolton site that seems to fit all the criteria. There are several points that support this new site, mostly gleaned from the 1775 diaries. The first point is that if one plots the Anza directions and distances very carefully from his 1775 expedition, Santa Olaya is only 1-2 miles away from the new proposed one. (His same site determined using the 1774 diary is over 14 miles away and the directions and distances make little sense).

The second point is that both Anza and Font describe the three day journey from Santa Olaya to Santa Rosa in 1775. While they differ in distances (Anza said 5, 5, and 10 leagues; Font said 7, 7 and 14), their ratios are the same. Just west of Santa Olaya, about 14 miles, there is a deep ditch with running water that fits the distances and description of El Carrizal. Then going from here in a line toward Santa Rosa, just below Mexicali on the New River is a probable site, on the Laguna Mexico. It is also about 14 miles distant from the last site and fits the description of the Arroyo Hondo. (Bolton also believed this campsite was on the New River). From this site on the Laguna Mexico it is 28 miles to Santa Rosa so the ratios agree, 14, 14, and 28 miles. Bolton's site is further east and his ratio would end up more like 16, 14, and 28.

For the last point, we have to follow the explorers west of El Carrizal into the sand dunes in 1774. They started out on February 14 with a local Indian guide who left them after directing them to water. The stock was extremely fatigued and there was little pasturage or decent water here but they camped, naming this Pozos de en Medio. The next day proved nearly fatal. They started out traveling about three miles and found a well of brack-

ish water, traveling an equal distance to a better well. They next set off from here and soon were in trouble in the sand dunes. Anza proposed they divide the expedition in two and thought that the most fit men and animals should continue on while the weaker half should turn back and recuperate at the Colorado River. The padres opposed it, fearing a smaller expedition force could be easily overcome by hostiles further west.

With the stock too weak to continue in the sand, Anza sent about half the loads back to the last well, named Pozos de las Angustias. They tried to forge ahead, only to give up again. They turned around now in the sand and headed south to the small volcanic cone (Cerro Prieto) sticking up in the desert just east of the Cocopah mountains. Father Garcés had been in this area three years earlier and promised Anza there was an Indian village and well near Cerro Prieto. They struggled to the cone, arriving late in the day, and found nothing (they learned subsequently the well had gone dry and the Indians had moved). Exhausted, they spent the night without water or pasturage. Their animals were worn down and dying and the men had to walk on the return trip. Over the next three days, they struggled back to Santa Olaya where they recovered for ten days.

Then, with fewer men and supplies but on the best livestock, Anza tried again to skirt this desert, dropping further south. Cattle, some of the riding stock, and some of the men were sent back to the Indian village at the junction of the rivers. Within a week Anza and his men were at the Pozos de Santa Rosa (Yuha Wells in California).

Their Indian guide Sebastian had been



Irrigated farm land now follows the historically dry, desert trail route.

of little help up to now, but he recognized familiar landmarks to the north and west. At Santa Rosa, Anza looked back at the area they had spent so much time in and noted in his journal that the site of Santa Olaya could not be more than 18 leagues (54 miles) away. *Using a ruler, the distance is 52 miles to the new site!* This area that had caused them such a huge amount of grief and taken them roughly a month to cross, was crossed by the Anza expedition on their way to San Francisco in 1775 in just 3 days.

In summary, the new proposed site of Santa Olaya fits the distances and directions needed to get into the sand dunes, and still be in the right position to get down to Cerro Prieto and back. On this first expedition they were trying to reach Signal Mountain (Cerro Centinela) at the north end of the Cocopah Mountains (Sierra Cucapa). Signal Mountain is only 30 miles northwest of the small volcanic cone of Cerro Prieto, so in order to head there instead of their destination, they logically would have been closer to it. The "turn around" spot in the sand is south of the half way point between the two peaks. Their actual turn-around point could be further north - I accessed it by some roads into the dunes where the sand is being used as a landfill or hauled away by the truckload.

If you would like more information about the campsite location, please contact Joe at (520) 360-7209. ❖

Volunteers...

(continued from page 1)

aboard the Amtrak long distance train with stories of California's indigenous communities, the first Spanish settlers, and the area's historic landscapes. Using the train's public address system, they retell the Anza story, answer questions about the El Camino Real, and help young people earn their Anza Trail Junior Ranger badges.

The docents typically board the train in Santa Barbara and continue on to Oakland where volunteers spend the night. The following day, they return on the southbound Coast Starlight and give the program again. During the off-season and when the trains are running late, docents go as far north as San Luis Obispo and return to Santa Barbara on the same day.

Dr. Coombs and volunteers are expanding their outreach effort as they develop an online Junior Ranger program to compliment the onboard presentation. When completed, the program will annually reach hundreds of additional

young trail visitors who will research Arizona and California state history and earn their Junior Ranger badges.

Volunteer Opportunity - Persons from the Santa Barbara area who are interested in becoming onboard docents should contact Dr. Coombs at (805) 964-3540 or at www.goletadepot.org to schedule training.

A Trail for Maricopa County

Vince Murray came to the Anza Trail when he was invited to join the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona (ATCA). As the Maricopa County representative, he looks for ways to repeat the trail success that started along the trail's southern terminus in Santa Cruz and Pima Counties.

On his own initiative, Murray brought together some of the key trail planners from the county and state to discuss ways to continue the development of the trail across the county. On a record hot July morning, Murray convinced State Trail Coordinator Annie McVay, Bureau of Land Management

archeologist Cheryl Blanchard, and other concerned citizens to examine new trail routes. Together, the group discussed ways to direct the Anza Trail driving route to follow more accurately the historic route, create an official bike route, and develop more recreational trail for hikers and equestrians. The group also identified two new museums and visitors centers that were interested in having exhibits and interpretation explaining the Anza Trail story.

Volunteer Opportunity - Maricopa County residents interested in helping Murray research and plan additional recreational trail segments across the county or joining ATCA should contact him at vince@azhistory.net.

Boy Scouts and Trail Patrol

Volunteer program manager Mike Malone at the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area is always on the lookout for Boy and Eagle Scouts looking for service projects. Over the last few years, Malone's scout volunteers have worked on a number of different trail projects, from creating new trail segments, installing signs and waysides, to building trail-heads equipped with kiosks.

Also helping Malone are a group of trail riders helping to patrol and protect the Anza Trail as it snakes its way through the recreation area. Uniformed volunteers ride the trails, offering aid to visitors, answering questions about the trail, and helping to report and document trail incidents.

Volunteer Opportunity - Los Angeles and Ventura County residents as well as potential Eagle Scouts interested in working on local trail projects should contact Malone at (805) 370-2317 or at Mike_Malone@nps.gov. ❖



Vince Murray, Annie McVay, Cheryl Blanchard, Reba Wells Grandrud, and Linda Rushton gather along a BLM managed segment of the Anza Trail in Maricopa County to discuss future projects to mark the trail.

With Heartfelt Thanks for Your Commitment, Effort, and Friendship



By David Smith
Interpretive
Specialist

As most readers are well aware, *Noticias* has been on a hiatus this summer. Meredith Kaplan's retirement, budget shortfalls, and an expanding number of projects left little time or funds to publish this summer's *Noticias*. Luckily, the arrival of our new Superintendent Stan Bond, the addition of a new ranger along the southern end of the trail, and a new fiscal year means that we are back on track again.

This month, we celebrate the role of the volunteer in the success of the Anza Trail. Thanks to the work of volunteers, thousands of people can now discover some part of the Anza Trail every day. Whether this happens as they travel up the California coast listening to volunteers share the story of the trail or as hikers and equestrians navigating rural trail segments in Maricopa County, they are experiencing the Anza Trail.

The National Park Service (NPS) is mandated by Congress and the President through our enabling legislation to "encourage trail groups to participate in the development and maintenance of the trail." Our leaders realized that the NPS would never have the funds to completely staff the entire 1,200-mile trail. Our volunteers and partners are essential for this trail to work. With a staff of three, our time is best spent finding ways to aid our partners and volunteers.

This staff support can come in different forms. Sometimes it means joining with local volunteers to

attend planning sessions with city officials. In Paso Robles, Amigos de Anza prepared and installed interpretive signs provided by trail staff that can be used by trail users. In Tubac, official recognition was given to landowners who have granted trail easement through their land. In Santa Barbara, it means being able to train volunteers in Anza Trail history. In short, helping support volunteers means many different things.

The best part of my job with the trail has been the opportunity to interact and support our volunteers. I have seen incredible dedication along every segment of this trail. Whether it is seeing Robyn Mitchell's dedication to direct the annual Anza pageant in Calabasas; Mike Burn's daily trail runs and patrols near the border; Dennis Jex's countless hours of trail building; Myra Douglass', Leanne Brown's, Dorothy Jennings', and Eric Greening's efforts to build trail through San Luis Obispo County; Phil Valdez and Greg Smestad's commitment to telling the story of their ancestors; or the scores and scores of other, all of whom show devotion to their cause.

Their incredible commitment gives me both pride and joy. I am proud to have had the opportunity to know these people and it gives me joy in knowing that they will continue to work to create and maintain this incredible National Trail.

This edition of *Noticias* will mark my departure from the Anza Trail staff. After completing nearly five of the most satisfying years in my Park Service career, I have accepted a position on the southern rim of Grand Canyon National Park. John, the children, and I will pack up our bags after Thanksgiving and begin our new careers and life at the canyon. Except when snowed in, the Anza Trail will only be a short four-hour drive from our new home on the canyon rim.

With Meredith's retirement and my transfer, Stan will need all of your help to keep the momentum going to build this trail. Anyone interested in helping Stan edit and layout *Noticias* should contact him soon! But, as I have said, the true success of this trail lies with you, the volunteer. We help facilitate your efforts and keep them on track, but we would be no more than a line on the ground if not for your work. You have my personal thanks and the appreciation of the Park Service for helping make this trail what it is today.

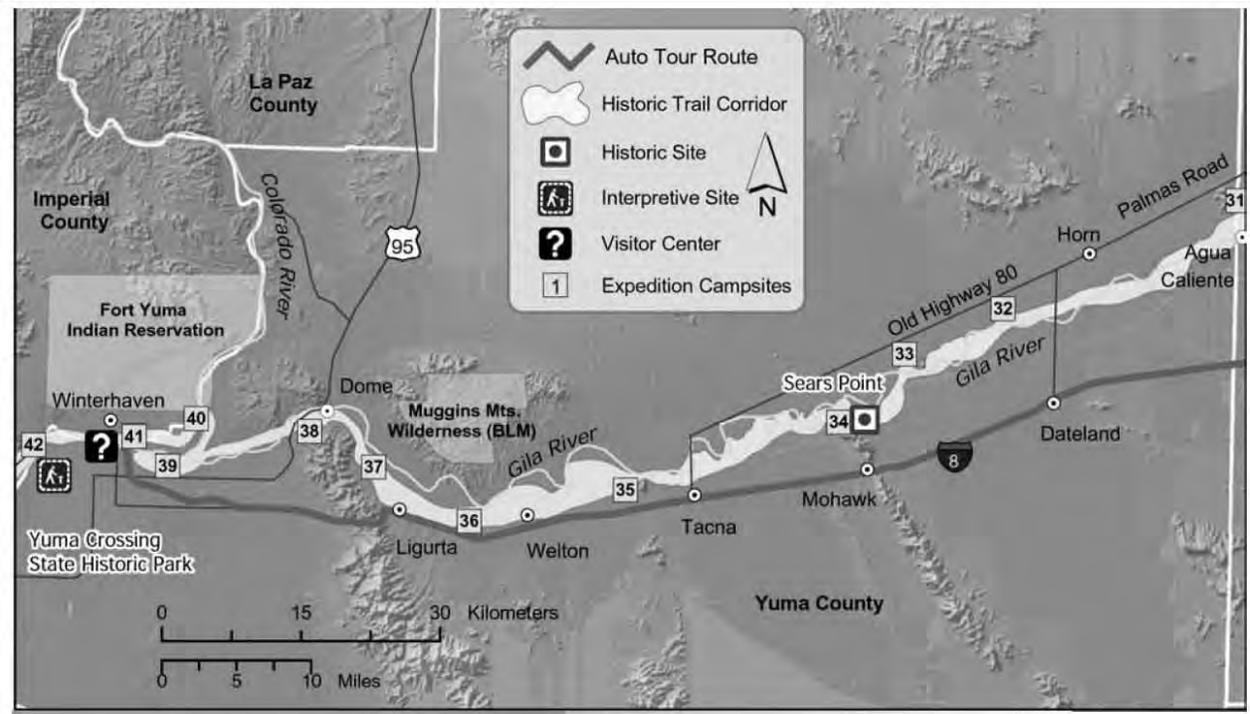
You can continue to contact me at my current number until November 27. My email address (david_smith@nps.gov) will remain the same at Grand Canyon. Please feel free to drop me a line if you happen to be in the neighborhood or can suggest some new trails to me! ❖

New Installment in the Anza Trail Guide - Yuma

This month on pages 6-8, *Noticias* will feature another installment in Greg Smestad's recently completed trail guide for the Anza Trail. The Yuma, Arizona chapter highlights many of the expedition campsites along the Gila River. If you are interested in seeing a full color copy of the complete guide, turn your web browser to the

Anza Trail website, www.nps.gov/juba and click on the trail guide link with Greg's picture on it. These pages are currently being redesigned to make them interactive. Please visit the chapter on Monterey County to see how the final trail guide will look on the web and provide the trail with feedback.

Yuma County – Down the Gila River to the Colorado Crossing



Railroad Bridge looking north towards the mission.
photo: Ron Ory



Colorado River near Yuma.
photo: NPS

Long before Anza, the corridor along the Gila and Colorado rivers was a crossroads where trails converged. It is still an important crossroad today.

Driving Directions for Auto Route

From Maricopa county, travel west on I-8 through Mohawk, Wellton, Ligurta, and past US federal highway 95 near the city Yuma. From I-8, take the Yuma/Winterhaven/4th Ave. exit south on 4th Ave. for 1/2 mile to the Yuma Crossing State Historic Park. Travelers can see an interpretive plaque there learn more about the Anza Trail in the area. Past Yuma, the historic route dips into Baja California, Mexico, and then turns north through the California desert to Imperial County. The route continues west on I-8 past Winterhaven to CA 98.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Check with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) regarding visits to Sears Point (near Camp #34) and Antelope Hill (near Camp #35). There are hikes at the Muggins Mountains Wilderness north of Ligurta and Camp #37. One can also check with the Wellton–Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District regarding several trails along the dirt road adjacent to the Mohawk– Wellton Canal.



*Petroglyphs near
Sears Point. Photo NPS*

Desert Water

Because of the life-giving waters of the Gila and Colorado rivers, the American Indians along these rivers were known for their agriculture. On November 28, 1775 Anza writes, "...Indeed, they (Quechan) invited all members of the expedition to eat, giving them in abundance beans, calabashes, maize, wheat and other grains which are used by them, and so many watermelons that we estimated that there must have been more than three thousand...we all had more than we could use." The river tribes are still known for their agriculture. Today, the Colorado River supplies the irrigation for over 200,000 acres of cropland including lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, cantaloupe, watermelon, wheat and other crops.

About Your Visit to Yuma County

Past Agua Caliente, the expedition continued southwest along the Gila River. At Cerro de San Pasqual (Camp #34), the expedition had their second birth. They crossed the Gila again near the Colorado river, and crossed the latter without serious incident with the help of the Yuma people and their chief, Salvador Palma. Father Garcés was carried over on the shoulders of three Yumas, two at his head and one at his feet, lying stretched out face up.

Sites of Interest

A. Cerro de San Pasqual, Sears Point and Expedition Camps #32 - #34

Before making camp at Cerro de San Pasqual (#34) November 18, 1775, they crossed the Gila again. It was at this camp that the expedition had their 2nd birth since leaving Tubac, a boy named Diego Pasqual Gutiérrez. They rested there until the 22nd to let the mother and child recover. In the meantime, Carlos, a leader of the Cocomaricopa, arrived with a few of his tribesmen to travel with Anza to Yuma. The exact position of some of the camps along the river is uncertain because it has varied in its course over time. Today, the Sears Point Archaeological Area is situated above the flood plain of the river, and is a petroglyph site protected and managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

B. Antelope Hill and Expedition Camp #35

Font called the site Cerro de Santa Cecilia del Metate, naming it for the grinding stones made by the Indians. It was here that a expectant mother in pain was given medicine to protect her from miscarriage. A nearby site at Antelope Hill is located about six miles east of Wellton and is a prominent geologic feature beside the Gila River. The site, partially destroyed by quarrying, contains protected American Indian petroglyphs and a grinding stone quarry important to several tribes in the area. There is an interpretive kiosk at the base of the hill.

C. Along the Gila and Expedition Camps #36 - #38

Camps #36 to #38 were on the south side of the Gila River. At the first camp, a native arrived telling that the leader of the Yuma was waiting to welcome the expedition. At Camp #38, at the Gila River Pass between the Laguna and the Gila Mountains, Anza writes, "Salvador Palma, captain of the Yumas, arrived at our camp with a following of more than thirty of his people, all unarmed. As soon as he saw me he began to embrace me and to give me the most emphatic signs of joy and satisfaction at my arrival, which he told me was shared by all his tribe and all those along the river who know me."

D. Yuma Crossing and Expedition Camps #39 - #41

Anza's camp #39 was made after the expedition's third crossing of the Gila River. At night, they were entertained with Yuma (Quechan) and Maricopa singing and the beating of drums. With the help of Palma and his Yuma tribe, they safely crossed the Colorado River on November 30, 1775, and made camp (#40) near its banks. They moved to Palma's village on December 3 (#41), where a shelter was being built for Fathers Garcés and Eixarch, who remained with several interpreters and servants (including Sebastián Tarabal). Prison Hill, part of the Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark, looks out over Camps #39-#41. The Yuma Crossing State Park (201 N. 4th Ave. in Yuma) displays an interpretive exhibit for the Anza Trail overlooking the Colorado River and interprets American period artifacts.

Learning On The Trail in Yuma County

Questions on the Trail



Members of the tribe help to protect the expedition's men, women and children during their Colorado River crossing on November 30, 1775.
 Question: What dangers and challenges did the colonists face on the crossing?

On the CD: Yuman Music and History

Singing Braying Burros and Mule; Yuma Memorial song (flute)

The Yuma people made a critical contribution to the founding of the Mission and Presidio of San Francisco in that they helped the colonists cross the Colorado River near its confluence with the Gila. The Yuma, who today prefer the name Quechan (pronounced Kwuh-tsan), had as their Chief Capitán Palma whose Quechan name was Olleycotequeibe. Palma, helped Anza on both expeditions, and the two men displayed a genuine respect and trust of one another. This was a critical aspect of Anza's route and plan. Upon the expedition's arrival, November 28, 1775, Quechan words such as Queyé (fellow citizens) were used, and when a mission site was discussed, the reply was Ajót, ajót (Good, good). At Palma's urging, Anza later took him to Mexico city where he was baptized with several of his tribesmen in February of 1777. In 1780, Father Garcés established a mission near Palma's village. Father Font considered the Quechan somewhat simple people when he wrote, "...They liked to hear the mules bray, and especially some burros which came in the expedition, for before the other expedition they had never seen any of these animals." Unfortunately, others underestimated the Quechan, and the relationship established so carefully by Anza was not protected during subsequent visits by the Spanish. At the Mission La Purísima Concepción site today, a plaque reads, "...The Mission/Pueblo site was inadequately supported. The colonists ignored Indian rights, usurped the best lands and destroyed Indian crops. Completely frustrated and disappointed, the Quechan (Yumas) and their allies destroyed Concepción on July 17-19, 1781, killing Father Garcés and many others. By preventing access to this strategic crossing, the Quechan effectively closed the trail for the rest of the Spanish colonial period and limited Spanish expansion into Alta California and beyond.

Additional Resources

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Yuma Field Office –
 2555 E. Gila Ridge Rd.,
 Yuma, AZ 85365;
 tel.: 928-317-3200,
 web: [web: ca.blm.gov](http://ca.blm.gov)

Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District – 30570 Wellton-Mohawk Drive, Wellton, AZ 85356;
 tel.: 928-785-3351,
 web: wellton-mohawk.org

Fort Yuma Quechan Nation –
 P.O. Box 1899
 Yuma, Arizona 85366
 tel.: 760-572-0213,
 web: itcaonline.com/tribes_quechan.html

Cocopah Indian Reservation –
 County 15th & Avenue G,
 Somerton AZ 85350;
 tel.: 928-627-1992,
 web: cocopah.com

Yuma Territorial Prison State Park – 1 Prison Hill Rd., Yuma, Arizona 85364;
 tel.: 928-783-4771,
 web: azstateparks.com

Remember that entering the U.S. or Mexico without using a port of entry is dangerous and illegal. For example, use the Port of Entry – Andrade, 235 Andrade Road, Winterhaven, CA 92283;
 tel.: 760-572-0089,
 web: customs.gov

From the Superintendent



By Stanley C. Bond

Is a little knowledge a dangerous thing? If so then perhaps I am finally approaching the danger level. These past months as superintendent have seemed like a whirlwind but they also have given me the opportunity to learn about Anza and his settlers and about you who use the Anza Trail.

I appreciate the hospitality and friendship I have received from one end of the Anza trail to the other. My biggest regret is that I have not been able to visit with all of you. Anza Trail staff, Advisory Commission members, and friends have attended a number of events, including the Anza Conference in Arizpe, Sonora, Mexico (the next conference will be February 16-19, 2006 in Yuma, AZ), the 10th Conference on National Scenic and Historic Trails, and several trailhead dedications.

We continue to add recreational components to the Anza Trail and this year we have certified several significant segments. The Anza Trail is supporting in part the development and publi-

cation of a new volume on the Anza expedition by author Vladimir Guerrero. This book should be published in late spring 2006 by Heyday Press. While the Anza Trail Advisory Commission's Congressional authorization came to an end in June, the group has formed the Anza Trail Foundation, a new 501c3 non-profit friends group. The purpose of the friends group is to support the development of a continuous multi-purpose recreational Anza Trail from Nogales, AZ to the San Francisco Bay area. The Foundation will also support educational and preservation activities along the Trail. Please contact Steve Anderson at (520) 877-6206 (email steve.anderson@parks.pima.gov) for more information and participation.

Also crucial to our success are our many partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies, non-profit groups, and private citizens. Thank you for all of your support and help with the Anza Trail. Please keep us informed

about activities in your area and let us know how we can help you with your Trail efforts.

It is with deep regret and a heavy heart that we send David Smith forward to the Grand Canyon. Over the past four years David has done an exemplary job of building an interpretive program that anyone would be proud of. In fact David received the 2005 Pacific West Region Freeman Tilden Award for Interpretive Excellence and will travel to the National Association of Interpretation Conference in Mobile, Alabama as a national finalist. I can not imagine a better candidate and we all have our fingers crossed that David's accomplishments will be recognized there as well. David leaves some big shoes, and Anza uniforms, to fill but we wish him all the best in his new endeavors.

Thanks, David, for all you have given to the Anza Trail. ¡SENDORES FELICES!

Along the Trail ...

❖Volunteers are needed to help sponsor a group of six students navigating the Anza Trail this January. The students will be completing a semester course at **Williams College** and will be running and biking the entire Anza Trail from Nogales up to San

Francisco. Hoping to travel anywhere from 30 to 40 miles a day, they will take time to study the natural as well as the cultural history of the Anza Trail. Group organizer **Grant Burgess** is hoping Anza Trail friends will offer free camping space to the students or can offer advice on

(continued on page 10)

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Anza Trail runner/bikers (from left to right) Colin Carroll, David Rogowski, Bill Ference, Corey Levin, Grant Burgess and Stephen Wills

(Continued from previous page)

where to stay. If you would like to contact Burgess, please write Grant.W.Burgess@williams.edu or call (203) 984-9989.

❖ The status of San Francisco's homeless Anza and King Carlos statues has finally been resolved. The San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department approved their placement on opposite sides of Lake Merced. The Anza statue, donated by the Sonoran governor in 1967, and King Carlos statue, donated by the King of Spain in 1976, had previously been installed along the Embarcadero. Due to street work, they were moved and placed in storage. Initially, the city planned to place them along Dolores Street, near the Mission. Controversy ensued for a variety of reasons with claims that the statues were offensive to the memories of American Indians who had died in the area. Although the new location takes the statue away from the Mission, it is still an area significant to the Anza expedition. Anza and the settlers passed by Lake Merced in the southwest corner of San Francisco during their 1776 trek.

❖ Anza Trail partners at the **South Coast Railroad Museum** have been hard at work during the last two months creating a web based Anza Trail Junior Ranger site. Students become expedition members and complete the trip to San Francisco. Once there, they receive a real junior ranger badge. Please give the site a look at www.anzajuniorranger.com and let us know what you think.

❖ The riverside community of Yuma will host the tenth annual Anza World Conference February 16-19, 2006. Yuma's proximity to



photo courtesy John Warren

The New World Baroque Orchestra joined members of the Old Mission San Luis Obispo Choir, the Mission San Miguel Arcangel Choir and the Mission Santa Inés Choir as they celebrated the Festival of the Bells. The musicians also commemorated a special reconciliation ceremony between the two tribal groups of the Central Coast, the Chumash "Ynezño" and the Salinan Central-Coastal band during the July 16 ceremony at the Mission San Luis Obispo.

the border, the important role it served in the Anza expedition, and its designation as the first National Heritage Area in the western United States will make for a rich and diverse cultural experience for all. Contact **Linda Rushton** with Tour Arizona For Fun at (602) 993-1162 for more information or to reserve a seat at the conference.

❖ City planners in Paso Robles met September 30 to plan for the future of the Salinas River, Paso Robles, and the Anza Trail. Using a variety of funding mechanisms, the mayor and city council envision making the currently under-used river corridor a major recreational and business component of the community. All of the four plans discussed included making the Anza Trail the backbone of the redevelopment project, linking a network of trail and parks.

❖ The **San Francisco Bureau of Urban Secrets** has just published ***Travels with Carlos & Anza***, an often fun but surprisingly accurate and informative travel log of the saga of the Anza and King Carlos statues. The author, **Jeannene Przyblyski**, was fascinated by the story of the statues and sought to document their history. Przyblyski identifies key locations in San Francisco and shows how they have changed since Anza's arrival. Interested persons can obtain a copy of the booklet for \$10 post paid by contacting the author at jprzy@pacbell.net.

❖ Anza Trail ranger **David Smith** recently received the Freeman Tilden award for the Pacific West Region of the NPS. The award recognized the interpretation successes the Anza Trail has had with its education programs. ❖



ANUNCIOS

San Francisco, California

October 20, Thursday, 5 - 7 p.m. San Francisco Presidio Teachers' Workshop. Bay Area teachers can meet dozens of non-profit groups, government officials, and educators including the Anza Trail staff. The free event gives teachers access to curriculum based education on early California history, American Indian culture, and a variety of natural resource issues. Contact Lisa Hilstrom at the Presidio Trust at (415) 561-2703 for more information.

October 22, Saturday, 9 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Hike the Anza Trail through San Francisco. Join Ranger David Smith at Fort Funston at 9 a.m. and hike the first five miles to the Beach Chalet along the Great Highway. The group will depart from the Beach Chalet entrance at 10:45 a.m. and continue through Golden Gate Park to Mountain Lake for another three miles. After a half-hour lunch break the group will depart Mountain Lake at 12:30 p.m. and travel toward the Golden Gate Bridge for the last three miles. This final stage is the most appropriate for parents traveling with small children. Contact Ranger Smith at (510) 817-1323.

San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area - Merced County, California

October 15, Saturday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Celebrate the Mutsun culture and the stories of all of California's indigenous peoples at the Fifth Annual Native California Peoples' Fall Gathering at San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area, located between Los Baños and Gilroy on Highway 152. See craft demonstrations from various tribes, California Indian dancing, and much more. Contact Jennifer Morgan at (209) 826-1196 ext. 534 for more information.

Calabasas, California

November 19, Saturday. Help dedicate a new 1.5 mile segment of the Anza Trail between old town Calabasas and Las Virgenes Road in Calabasas. The trail segment commemorates the Anza Trail and local American Indians, as well as the more modern story of the El Camino Real. Contact George Kopf at the Mountains Restoration Trust at (818)591-1701 ext. 211.

Tubac, Arizona

October 16-17, Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Tubac State Historic Park will honor the departure of the 1775 Anza expedition with Anza Days, a weekend festival that includes reenactment rides, music, folklorico dancers, and food. Admission is \$3 for adults, \$1 for children age 7-13. Additional information is available at (520) 398-2252.

Tumacácori , Arizona

December 3-4, Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. The 35th annual Tumacácori Fiesta will be at Tumacácori National Historical Park. The two-day event will feature Indian, Mexican, and Southwest food, and crafts. There will be some fifty booths featuring foods, crafts, and information, as well as all-day entertainment on stage throughout the weekend. Admission is free. Contact (520) 398-2341 for more information.

December 24, Saturday, 6 - 9 p.m. Join park staff for the annual Christmas Eve luminarias along the Tumacácori Mission. Hundreds of traditional luminaria candles light the way. Hot cocoa, cookies and carolers will all be on site. Free admission. Call (520) 398-2341 for more information.

Yuma, Arizona

February 16-19, Thursday to Sunday, all day. The tenth annual World Anza Conference will be held in Yuma, Arizona. In addition to the conference, participants will have the opportunity to go on side trips to historic sites that are associated with the Anza expedition. Please contact Linda Rushton at (602) 993-1162 for more information.

Noticias de Anza

The Newsletter of the Juan Bautista
de Anza National Historic Trail

One of 23 National Trails
A Millennium Trail

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The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.



Views from the Anza Trail - The San Francisco East Bay



Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California - Boys and girls, on horse and on foot, represent the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail at public events throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. Led by trail founder George Cardinet and Amigos president Nancy Dupont, the riders perform along the Anza Trail. This summer's events included an Independence Day trail ride through Clayton, just south of the Anza Trail route.