NOTICIAS DE ANZA

Volume 3 Number 1 Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail January 1994

Vision for the Anza Trail

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail will be a continuous multi-use trail from Nogales, Arizona, to San Francisco, California, including East Bay segments, approximating the historic route or experience of the Anza colonizing expedition of 1775-76. Interpretation will include Native American as well as Spanish Colonial culture and history. The National Park Service (NPS) will coordinate the administrative oversight, taking a pro-active role in opportunities associated with the trail. The NPS will certify eligible sites and segments and will provide leadership of state, regional, local governments, private landowners, organizations, corporations, and individuals to create a continuous and unified trail. Working with the Heritage Trails Fund, the NPS will form a partnership with a proposed Anza Trail association to help the trail become a reality. The trail will contribute to economic vitality along the route by linking historic sites along a marketed tourist route. Promotion will focus on education and public awareness, putting the public in touch with the roots of the cultural inheritance of the western United States.

This vision for the trail was forged by the Anza Trail county task forces and endorsed by the

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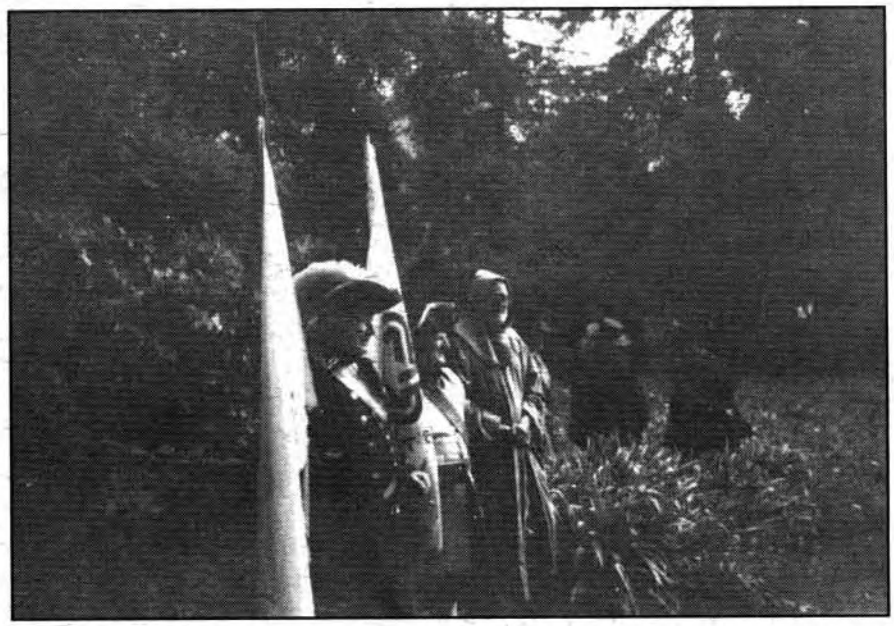


The De Anza Lancers, led by Joe Adamo of Santa Clara County (Center), met the participants in the task force coordinator's conference at El Palo Alto. The Conferees walked into 'Anza's Camp' complete with uniformed soldiers, Father Font, women in Spanish costumes, horses and a mule. (See Doni Hubbard's article)

Cultural Diversity on the Anza Trail

This article begins a dialogue to answer Goeffrey Carter's question in the last Noticias about the background of the people on the expedition. It is excerpted from a paper presented by Donald T. Garate at the Historic Trail Corridor Conference in Natchitoches, Louisiana in November, 1992. Mr. Garate is an interpretive specialist/historian at Tumacácori National Historical Park.

How should we go about interpreting this trail? Well, that is easy. We have our hero — Juan Bautista de Anza. And we have our story — he led a group of Spaniards from what is today Mexico through 1,800 miles of Indian lands in the winter of 1775-76 to establish the first European settlement in the San Francisco Bay Area. Or is it that simple? Do we really want to be that shallow with our interpretation? I hope not!

Looking at the two major groups of people involved, let's examine the Native American first. I really have a problem with the terms we apply to people. What is a Native American, anyway?

(Continued page 2)

('Visions' continued)
Western Regional Director of the National Park Service. For two and a half days in mid-October, task force coordinators met to respond to a preliminary draft of alternatives for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. [See Doni Hubbard's column for more information on the work session.] Prior to the meeting, the coordinators met with their task force members to review the preliminary draft using a questionnaire developed by Heritage Trails Fund in cooperation with NPS. In the October work sessions, county coordinators reviewed the questionnaires, identified issues, and reached consensus.

Alternatives related to the degree of resource and corridor protection, the extent of retracement opportunities, the breadth of interpretive themes, and the relative roles of the NPS, the trail's supporting organization, other federal, state, and local agencies, private landowners, and organizations. The three alternatives are a narrow focus on historic sites and trail segments related to the 1775-76 expedition, a broad approach incorporating parallel linking trail segments, and interpretive themes emphasizing the layering of trail use from prehistory to the present day.

Although the task forces preferred the broadest trail interpretation, the NPS Regional Director emphasized that interpretation focus on Anza and Native American and Spanish themes related to Anza's two expeditions, their members and descendants .

('Visions' continued on page 7)

('Cultural Diversity' continued)
Anybody born on this continent is a native American. What we are talking about here are distinct nations and societies. In 1,800 miles, the expedition passed through the lands of the Seris, Mayos, Yaquis, Opatas, Pintos, Opas, Sobaipuri, Papago, Pimas, Yumas, Quechan, Mojave, Cahuilla, Gabrieleños, Chumash, Salinan, Rumsen, Esselen, and Ohlone. These may be just a part of the Native American groups with which this party came in contact.

Every one of them was a distinct cultural group with a distinct language. Every one of them was affected by this traveling city passing through their land in the middle of winter. Every one of them also had an effect on the expedition. From the time the immigrants left the Yaqui River in Sonora until they reached the Colorado River many hundred miles later, everything they did from the time they got up in the morning until they went to bed at night, and how they slept at night, depended on what they perceived the Apaches to be doing. There is no way that this trail can be interpreted correctly without including the Apaches.

Indeed, you cannot interpret Juan Bautista de Anza without including them. Much of his life revolved around the Apaches. What about the Yumas who were so friendly to Lieutenant Colonel Anza and the expedition as it went through their land? How could the trail ever be interpreted without including them and their interaction with the Spaniards? It was they who very effectively closed the trail for a number of years, killing many Spaniards because of unfulfilled promises made by Anza, Garcés, and others.

And what of the Spaniards? How should we interpret them? ...We do a great disservice to this famous expedition if we just call them " Spaniards" and let it go at that. What is a Spaniard, anyway? No two people will give the same answer to that question... Let's keep in mind that it was Fernando and Isabel who first put Spain together from a large group of divergent kingdoms and principalities with many different cultures, races, and ethnic groups and at least four major and mutually unintelligible languages. And this took place the same year that Columbus set sail. The cultural diversity of Spain and her colonies was immense.

We cannot hope to interpret this expedition correctly if we do not at least have a rudimentary understanding of the diversity of the cultural groups involved. Anza was of Basque heritage on his father's side. Padre Font, the chaplain of the expedition, was Catalonian. He and Anza did not get along one step of the way. Anza's first language was probably Basque. Font's native language was Catalan. Anza was a native of Fronteras, Sonora, and was raised on the frontier of New Spain. He was a *criollo*. Font was born and grew up in Catalonia, Spain. He was a *peninsular*. Some of the reason they did not get along, undoubtedly, was their differing dynamic personalities. But a good part of

it was also their very different cultural upbringing.

Padre Garcés, who went as far as the Colorado River, was from Aragon. Father Eixarch was of French descent. Many of the expedition members were peninsular "Spaniards" and represented a variety of ethnic and language regions, including Galician, Basque, Andalucian, and Extremaduran. Several expedition members other than Anza were of Basque heritage: Corporal Domingo Alviso, Corporal Gabriel Peralta, and settlers Juan Antonio Amézquita, Nicolás Antonio Berreyesa, and his sister, Isabel. The majority of the immigrants were listed as mestizo, what we would call Mexican today. At least six people on the trip were considered *mulato*, people of half European blood and half African blood.

To understand the human interactions on this expedition, it is vitally important that we comprehend the richness of this cultural diversity.... We must start looking at all ethnic and cultural groups in our interpretation of these [national historic] trails, as well as the individuals who comprise those groups. And we have to stop placing judgements of good and bad on them.

Let us realize that they were all human, the same as we are, doing the best they knew how with the information and understanding they had. Let us appreciate the dynamics of their human endeavor without worrying about who was right and who was wrong. And let us hope that history treats us as fairly when there have been a couple of hundred years for people to examine our actions.

About the Colonists

Of the 240 people who comprised the Anza colonizing expedition, 193 were the actual colonists who stayed in Alta, California. Of these, 39 were adult male, 34 adult female, and 120 children (44 of whom were under ten years old). The following information on some of the adult male colonists was provided by Marie Northrop from the 1782 garrison lists of the San Francisco and San Diego presidios. She notes that information on the women may be available in the 1790 *padrón* (census).

Colonists on the expedition registered as *mulato:*

Antonio Quitero Aceves
Justo Roberto Altamirano
Juan Antonio Amézquita
Ignacio Linares
Felipe Santiago Tapia
Juan Atanasio Vásquez

Colonists on the expedition registered as *mestizo:*

Juan Francisco Bernal
Nicholas Berreysa and his sister, Isabel
José Ramón Bojórques
Pedro Bojórques
Nicolas Galindo
José Manuel González
José Anastacio Higuera (married to Maria Micaela Bojórquez, daughter of José Ramon Bojórquez)
Santiago de la Cruz Pico
Pablo Pinto
Ignacio de Soto

Colonists on the expedition registered as *Español* (This is a political designation indicating European descent, even though culturally they may have been quite different. Most were European, but born in New Spain.):

Luis Joaquin Alvarez
Joaquín Isidro de Castro
José Vicente Féliz
Sebastián Antonio López
José Valerio Mesa
Gabriel Peralta
José Antonio Sánchez
José Manuel Valencia
Juan Agustín Valenzuela
Marcos Villela

Terminology

criollo
A person of European parentage born in North America.

Peninsular
A person born on the Iberian Peninsula or the islands off the Iberian Peninsula.

mulato
A person with half European and half African parentage.

mestizo
A person of mixed European and Native American parentage.

Notes from Heritage Trails

By Doni Hubbard

Photographs can't begin to give you the whole picture of the enormously successful comprehensive management plan workshop (known as the *'93 Anza Expedition Express*), but here are a few to give you a little flavor of the event. On Friday, October 15, Anza task force coordinators from 14 counties representing California and Arizona gathered at the Holiday Inn Park Center Plaza in San Jose. Anza expedition descendant, Phil Valdez was the "super-host" wearing three hats — descendant and dedicated historian, member of the Santa Clara County task force, and manager of the Holiday Inn.

Official welcome to the conference was given by Paul Bernal, assistant district attorney for Santa Clara County, also an Anza expedition descendant. Paul and his wife, Mary Carol extended their hospitality to task force members with an invitation to visit the Bernal Rancho as one of the stops on the Expedition Express tour. With Santa Clara County task force members headed up by Joan Throgmorton, Steve Haze, and Joe Adamo in the role of "hospitality committee," all 55 participants were warmly welcomed and the conference was on its way. The entire week-end was a "workshop on the move." Three discussion and review sessions regarding the draft plan submitted for the trail by National Park Service staff member, Meredith Kaplan, were held: first, at the Holiday Inn where the discussion took place surrounded by the outstanding Anza Trail exhibit organized by Kay Robinson, Santa Clara County task force member, and Catherine Johnson, Anza descendant. The second workshop was held at the San Francisco Presidio against the dramatic backdrop of the Golden Gate Bridge where Ray Murray of the National Park Service was our host. The final workshop was held Sunday on the beautiful Santa Clara University campus where amidst all the map work we were treated to a delightful lunch by the University.

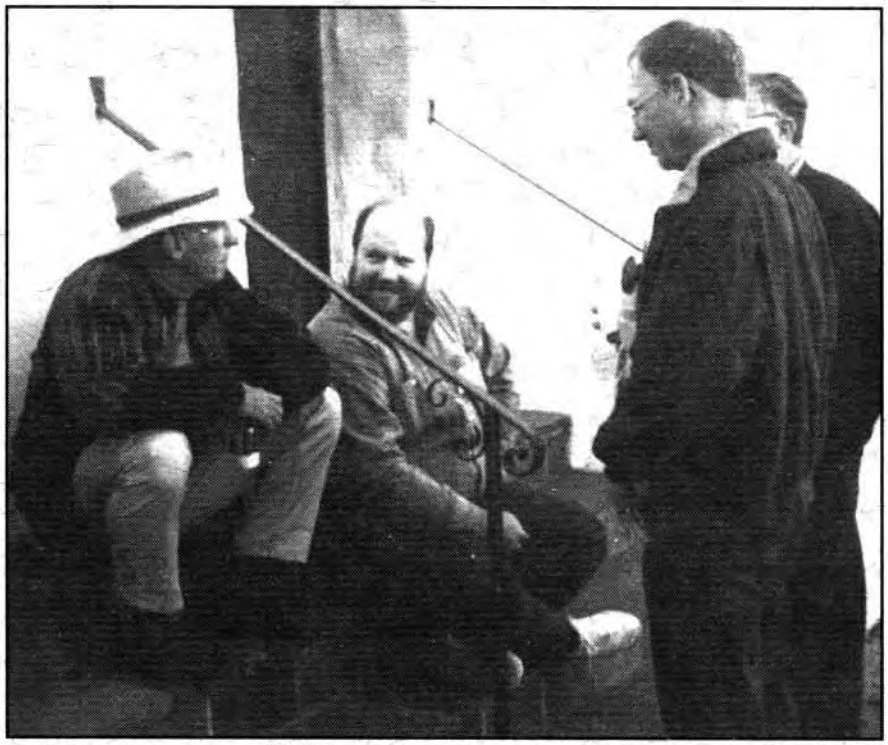
In addition to these stops, we were guided throughout our bus trip by the historical narrative of our tour guides Phil Valdez and Russ Skowronek, Assistant professor of Anthropology at Santa Clara University. Highlights of the tour were stops made at El Palo Alto, a redwood tree noted on the expedition, Mission Dolores, and Los Altos Hills where the arrival at my home of the great Capitán himself (thanks to Don Garate of Tumacácori National Historical Park in Arizona, a living history legend!) was timed so that Capitán Anza could enjoy the barbecue dinner hosted by Heritage Trail Fund, and we could be informed by a most colorful and vigorous living history presentation.

On behalf of Meredith and myself, thanks again to all the participants who made this event possible. The National Park Service goes forward with a great deal more information for the management plan and Heritage Trails goes forward knowing that there is a strong support group for the trail taking shape. We look forward to future Anza Expeditions, so keep in touch!

Meredith Kaplan, NPS Trail Coordinator, boards the Expedition Express.

Capitan Anza would have been proud of our '93 Expedition Express which included a representative of the many children Anza included in his 1776 trek. Annie Quinn of Alameda County (her parents are task force members Alice and David Quinn) is seated next to Myra Douglas of San Luis Obispo County.

Don Garate, Tumacácori NHP interpretive specialist, made a surprise appearance as Capitán Anza at the barbeque hosted by HTF.



Two Arizonians, Richard Williams, Arizona County Coordinator, (left) and Tim Hiat (right) talk with David Quinn of Contra Costa County during a restful moment at Mission Dolores in San Francisco.

Jeannie Ryder designed and modeled her authentic re-enactment costume at the site of El Palo Alto.

Five expedition descendants attended the meetings. Shown here at the Presidio are (l. to r. below) Catherine Johnson, Phil Valdez, Sandra Mailloux, Paul Bernal, and Janice Zinniker. The three women are sisters. Phil and Paul were official hosts.

Vie Obern, Santa Barbara County Task Force Coordinator, greeted the group dressed as a Spanish officer's wife. Linda Palmer, Los Angeles County Coordinator, is in the background.

Cindy Elliot (left) of the Los Altos Hills Horsemen's Association donned Spanish garb and brought in her horses to add a further historical touch to the site of El Palo Alto.

National Trails Day and the Anza Trail

It's time to start thinking of how your city, county, trail club, or organization can recognize the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail during the June 4, 1994 second annual observance of National Trails Day.

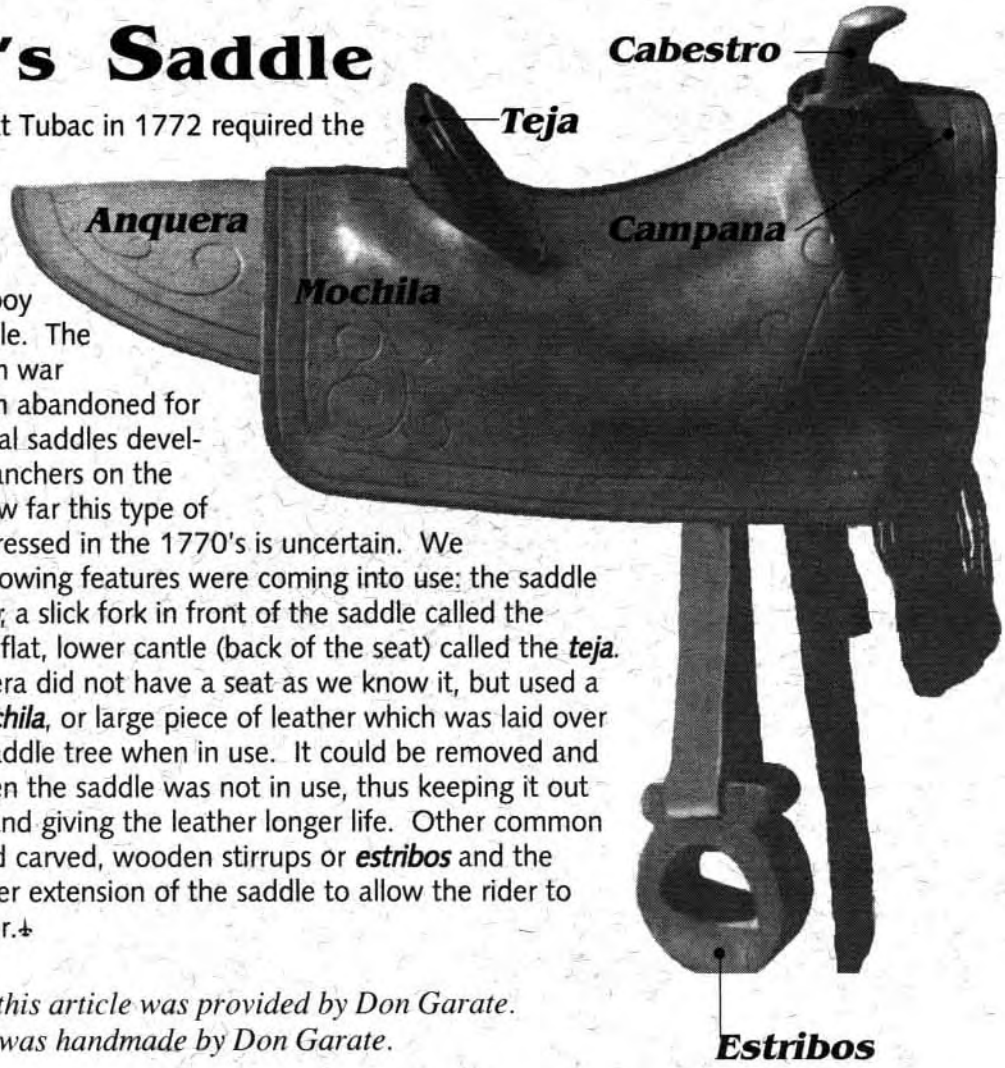
According to the American Hiking Society, "National Trails Day is the only nationwide program designed to build partnerships among trail organizations, public land managers, and the outdoor industry.... [It] is a process of building trail awareness that will affect the future development of trials and the strengthening of a conservation ethic in America."

The day can be used to get a mayor, congressperson, county executive, newspaper editor, president of the chamber of commerce, or the head of a local foundation out on the trail. It can be used to help raise money, build public awareness, find volunteers, meet new people, get ideas, and generate favorable press.

For help in organizing a National Trails Day event, write to:

American Hiking Society
P.O. Box 20160,
Washington, DC 20041-2160
FAX 703/255-9308.

Anza's Saddle



Regulations at Tubac in 1772 required the "Soldado de Cuera," or armed horse soldier, to use a "vaquero" (cowboy or western) saddle. The ancient European war saddles had been abandoned for the more practical saddles developed by cattle ranchers on the frontier. Just how far this type of saddle had progressed in the 1770's is uncertain. We do know the following features were coming into use: the saddle horn or ***cabestro***; a slick fork in front of the saddle called the ***campana***; and a flat, lower cantle (back of the seat) called the ***teja***. Saddles of that era did not have a seat as we know it, but used a removeable ***mochila***, or large piece of leather which was laid over the top of the saddle tree when in use. It could be removed and taken inside when the saddle was not in use, thus keeping it out of the weather and giving the leather longer life. Other common features included carved, wooden stirrups or ***estribos*** and the ***anquera***, a leather extension of the saddle to allow the rider to carry a passenger.

Information for this article was provided by Don Garate. Saddle in photo was handmade by Don Garate.

Along the Trail...

✦ The City of Carpinteria, located between Ventura and Santa Barbara, will recognize the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail on the alignment of the Coastal Trail. Currently that trail is shown following access roads, but hearings for the Local Coastal Plan update in Carpinteria revealed strong interest in bicycle and hiking trails being included in the developments planned for the bluffs.

✦ In Paso Robles, California, Chumash Indians and Walmart representatives came to an out-of-court agreement to preserve archeological sites on the 39-acre property at Niblick Road along the Salinas River. The project will be redesigned to preserve a grassy knoll where American Indian remains were found last year. During construction, a Native American monitor will be on site to ensure that if any remains are uncovered, work will stop and an archaeologist will be called to determine if they are human remains.

✦ The Very Special Arts of Arizona annual celebration in Tucson planned for March 25-26, 1994, will commemorate the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. In preparation for the celebration, Very Special Arts held a poster contest, won by Alex Valenzuela, a fifth grader at Challenger Elementary School, Nogales. His black ink drawing features a stark profile of Juan Bautista de Anza. The artwork will be featured on the official poster, flyer, program, and festival button.

✦ Ruth Kilday, Los Angeles County Task Force Co-coordinator, reports that Amtrak "would be delighted" to include information on the Anza Trail in their relevant promotional literature. The Coast Starlight and Sunset Limited routes generally follow the Anza Trail from Riverside to San Francisco. From Gaviota around Point Conception through Vandenberg Air Force Base, the railroad provides visual access to the historic landscape that is otherwise not accessible today.

✦ Tubac Presidio State Historic Park hosted their annual Anza Days on October 22 through 24.

ANUNCIOS

Not all people who participated in the planning process were recognized in the last newsletter. Added to the list are:

Contra Costa County

Aida Petersen

Pima County

Robie Pardee

San Mateo County

Mitch Postel, Executive Director, San Mateo Historical Association

('Visions' continued from page 2)

With the vision articulated and the proposal selected, the NPS will prepare the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and EIS for public review and comment. This draft will contain the proposal as well as the other alternatives considered. Due to limitations on staff time and the requirements of review and printing, we now anticipate the draft plan will be available for public review in late May 1994.

In Memoriam

Marie Elizabeth Northrop, who has contributed open-heartedly to our knowledge of the Anza expedition members (see "About the Colonists), died on January 4, 1994. As a professional genealogist, Marie is noted for her extensive work on the genealogies of early Spanish and Mexican Families of California. She is the author of *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California*, Volumes I and II. Volume III, co-authored with historian William M. Mason, is forthcoming. Marie's husband of fifty years, Joseph Murillo Northrop, will continue to contribute time, energy, and knowledge to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

Los Californianos Celebrate

In honor of San Francisco's two hundred seventeenth birthday, Los Californianos gathered in Pershing Square at the Presidio of San Francisco on June 27, 1993. As part of the ceremony, descendants of the expedition placed over 200 flowers to honor their ancestors as the roll call of the expedition was called. Participating in the ceremony were members of the *Soldados del Real Presidio de Santa Barbara*, five of whom are Anza expedition descendants: Jim Elwell Martinez, Russell Clay Ruiz, Matthew Marrufo, Mark Martinez, and Tim Young.

News from Tucson

Linda Haworth reports from Tucson on the Eighteenth Street project, a pedestrian walkway under Interstate 10. The American Greenways Program "grant funds a simple printed history lesson of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and the Santa Cruz River Corridor (to be illustrated by students from the Drachman Elementary School class of Emily Vance). Funding also covers inexpensive underpass clean-up and painting activities and a photo presentation of these activities for public display. The premise is to research the history, make it current in the language and lessons of our school children, then to celebrate this history by cleaning-up and being proud of the features in our Barrio that are but traces of foot trail used for generations, connecting us to the Santa Cruz River system."

If you would like to be on the mailing list to receive a copy of this newsletter, or if you have questions about the comprehensive management plan for the Anza Trail, please contact: Meredith Kaplan, National Park Service, Western Regional Office, telephone: 415/ 744-3968.

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The Newsletter of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

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