

NOTICIAS DE ANZA

Number 26

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

October 2004

Public Comments Due on Bautista Canyon Road Project

The County of Riverside and the Federal Highways Administration have released the draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Bautista Canyon Road Improvement Project. In order to accommodate Anza Trail supporters, they have extended the comment period from October 4 to November 2, 2004.

The DEIS reports that the Anza Trail in Bautista Canyon is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing element to a historic transportation corridor "because of its association with events and persons that have made significant contributions to our history.

"Because the historic landscape of Bautista Canyon is virtually intact and possesses integrity of setting, feeling, and association, those portions of [Bautista Canyon Road that are situated



The landscape in Bautista Canyon has changed little from the time when the Anza expedition passed through in the winter of 1776.

in the Area of Potential Effects] are considered contributing elements of a larger historic transportation corridor known as the Juan Bautista de Anza

National Historic Trail. The period of significance extends from 1774-1917 and

(Continued on page 8)



The driving guide's author, Dr. Greg Smestad, with his family's newest addition, daughter Maya.

Sneak Preview of New Anza Trail Guide

After traveling the length of the trail and interviewing scores of historians, expedition descendants, and tribal elders, Greg Smestad's dream of producing a comprehensive Anza Trail guide is about to come to fruition.

Over the last few months, Smestad began the final editing and layout of the various chapters that will make up the trail guide. By year end, Smestad will have a completed guide that will serve to educate and direct visitors along the Anza Trail.

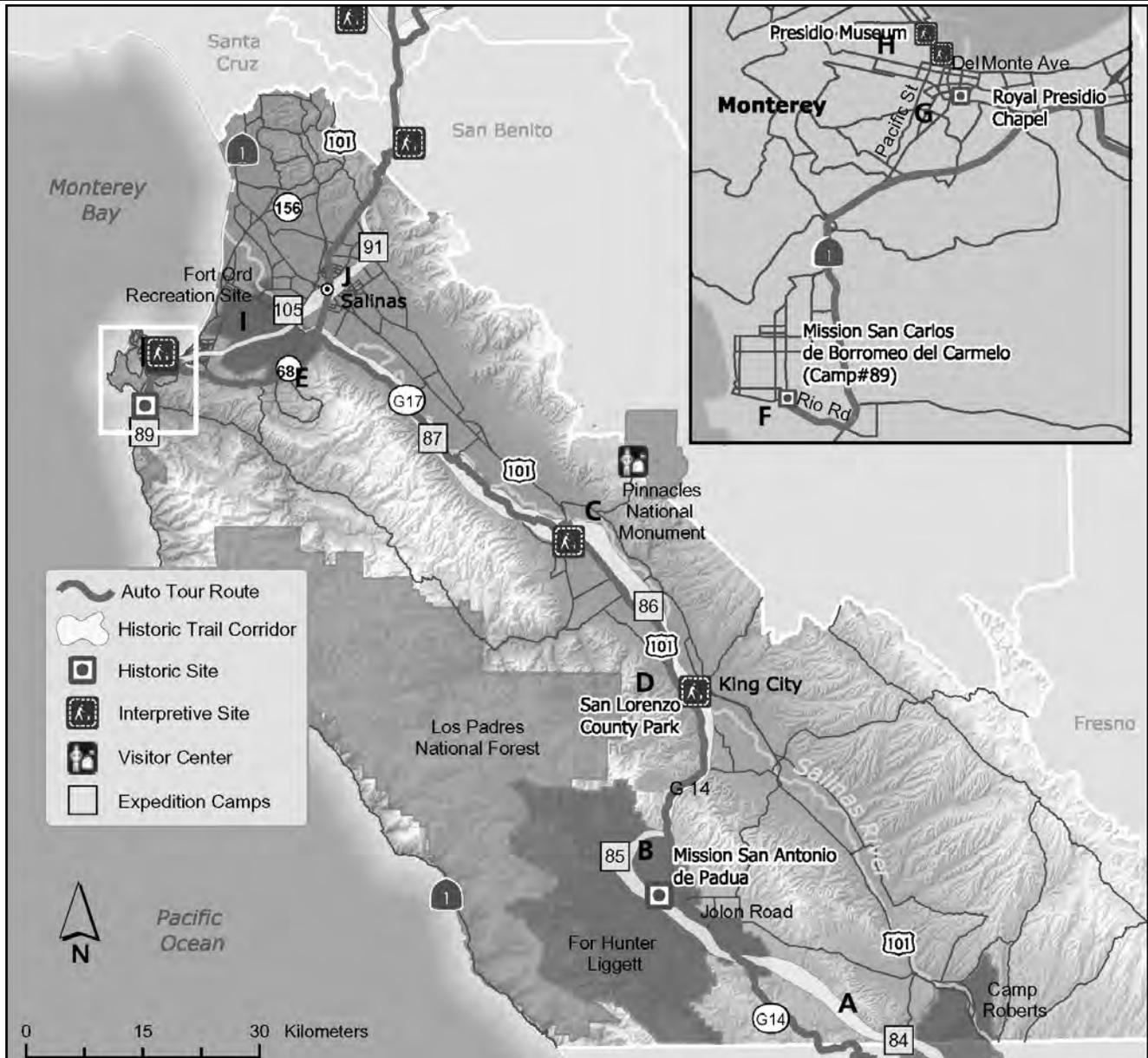
A key component of the guide is a compact disk which captures the sounds along the trail. Whether it is a recording of the music sung by the Anza expedition members, the traditional songs and music of some of the

American Indians along the trail route, or the sound of cows and horses as they make their way through virgin countryside, Greg attempted to create a CD which paints an audio picture of life along the frontier in 1776. To get a flavor for the sounds on the CD, visit <http://www.solideas.com/DeAnzaProject.html>

The Monterey County chapter of the trail guide appears on pages 2-7 of Noticias, providing an introduction to the book format. The final book will include chapters on each county as well as an educational section with a glossary.

Please contact the Anza Trail at david_smith@nps.gov with suggestions and comments on the guide.

Monterey County – Mission San Antonio to La Natividad



Driving Directions for Auto Route

Travel north on G14 to Jolon.

Turn left on Mission Road to Mission San Antonio de Padua, located within Fort Hunter Liggett. (The Historic Route continues on Army lands and is not accessible to the public.) Leaving the Mission, take G14 north to US 101 north.

Exit US 101 at Arroyo Seco Road (before Soledad). Go west on Arroyo Seco Road to Fort Romie Road/G17.

Turn north on Fort Romie Road; it becomes River Road and continues to Hwy 68.

Turn left (west) on Hwy 68 toward Monterey.

Hwy 68 merges with Hwy 1 to Monterey. Continue on Highway 1 to Carmel. Turn right on Rio Road or follow signs to Mission San Carlos in Carmel.

Return to Highway 1 north, following Highway 68 to Salinas; it becomes Main Street.

Travel north on Main Street until it intersects with San Juan Grade Road.

Turn right on San Juan Grade Road and travel north to San Benito County.

Hiking/Biking Ideas

Walking or cycling opportunities on Fort Ord public lands: Take Reservation Road to Portolá Road to Creekside Road. The trail kiosk posts Anza Trail directions.

Walks in Monterey: Follow the yellow markers on the sidewalk that lead visitors on the Path of History walk to the Presidio of Monterey Museum, the statue of Father Serra, through Monterey State Historic Park and to the historic San Carlos church (Spanish Royal Presidio Chapel).



In modern Monterey, dancers from the Alta California Troupe perform traditional dances outside the old Custom House during one of many historical festivals.



Listen to the Anza Trail CD to hear:

- 1) Volleys (Salvos) of gunfire from authentic Flintlock rifles
- 2) Pacific Tree Frogs and rain, since a torrent of rain welcomed Anza.
- 3) Sounds of the ocean near Monterey
- 4) Geese near El Estero at the site of the Spanish Presidio of Monterey. The migration of geese to El Estero mirrors the migration of Anza's colonists to the nearby Spanish Presidio.
- 5) Music: Te Deum from Padre Font's sermon
- 6) Esselen Deer Dancing Song, performed by descendants of one of the tribes present at Mission Carmel when Anza arrived. It starts out:
Ah hey way lo lo, hey way lo lo, hey way lo-lo;
Lo lo, hey-hey, ah hey way lo lo, hey way lo-lo;
A hey way lo lo, hey lo way lo lo, hey way lo-lo...

About Your Visit to... Monterey County

Monterey was the interim destination of Anza's settlers. They rested here in this northernmost frontier outpost of Alta California while Anza and a small party of soldiers went north to select the sites for the San Francisco Mission and Presidio.

Sites of Interest

A. Lake San Antonio Recreation Area

Opportunities for viewing wildlife and for recreation.

B. Mission San Antonio de Padua

Along the entrance road to the mission, a large wooden sign describes the expedition's visit to the mission on March 6, 1776 (Camp #85). Even today this mission, founded in 1771, offers the visitor a sense of the tranquil and pastoral backdrop that the Padres and the local Salinan Indians knew. A working parish, it has displays in the museum that feature native medicine and music and mission life.

C. Mission Nuestra Señora Dolorosísima de la Soledad

The 13th in the chain of Alta California missions was established on October 9, 1791. It was the site of an Esselen Indian village recorded by Pedro Font as Chuttusgelis. Several buildings have been restored and a museum is found in one of them.

D. San Lorenzo County Park, Monterey County Agricultural & Rural Life Museum

Learn about how Californian life developed after the first settlers arrived.

E. Toro County Park

From the recreation trails of this park, one can see the slender valley (now Highway 68) that the expedition passed through on March 10, 1776.

F. San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo (Carmel Mission)

Founded in 1770 by Father Junipero Serra, the church of today, restored in the 1930s, was built after Anza, although several statues and vestments could have been seen by members of the expedition. Serra is buried there, before the altar. It is now an important place of Catholic pilgrimage

G. San Carlos Cathedral, Monterey

The current cathedral is located on the former site of the Spanish presidio and site of the Royal Presidio Chapel known to the expedition. The surrounding block marks the boundaries of the walls of the presidio; a plaque notes the expedition's visit. At Lake El Estero, the Anza Walk sculpture denotes Anza's path.

H. Pacific House Museum, Monterey

Part of the Monterey State Historic Park, the museum contains displays of Native American artifacts, clothing, tools and Californio history.



The Salinas River near King City.

I. Fort Ord Public Lands (Bureau of Land Management)

A wayside exhibit interprets the use of plant materials, especially the sedge plants where the exhibit is located, in Ohlone basket making today and at the time of Anza's passage.

J. Salinas

At Natividad Park in Salinas, a wayside interpretive panel describes the indigenous use of native plants. While the colonists remained in Monterey, Anza's exploratory troop set out traveling a direct route to Natividad in the area of Salinas, near Sugarloaf Mountain. Natividad later became the name of a town, a rancho, and a battlefield (on November 16, 1846 between the Mexican Californians and the United States Army).

About the Anza Expedition in... Monterey County

From Father Font's Diary, Monday, March 11, 1776

"... at five we arrived at the mission of San Carlos del Carmelo... Here the fathers, who were seven, welcomed us with singular joy and festive peals of the good bells there, especially a large one which they brought by sea, to which the soldiers replied with volleys and a salvo... entering the church in a procession, we intoned the Te Deum with much pleasure and with tears of joy for our arrival.

"... The Indians of this mission, who already number four hundred... devote themselves to fishing, for at this place many good fish are caught. Besides the sardines, which are very plentiful and at times are caught without any trouble because many are stranded, there are obtained also many good salmon which enter the river to spawn. Since they are fond of fresh water they ascend the streams so far that I am assured that even at the mission of San Antonio some of the fish which ascend the Monterey River have been caught. Of this fish we ate almost every day while we were here. Besides, as many as possible were gathered to dry, being carried by the commander as a delicacy. In short, although the rest of the missions are very good, this one seemed to me the best of all."

From Anza's Diary, Monday, March 11, 1776

"... In the afternoon of this day I went to the mission of Carmelo, where I was surprised at the large number of new Christians settled there, for they exceed three hundred souls, whereas two years ago when I was at the mission I did not see a third as many... the Indians are numerous, even if most of them receive conversion and faith by way of the mouth, as they say with good reason, because they like our grains and gifts of other things which they did not have and had never heard of.

"... Notable also in this mission of Carmelo is the great abundance of salmon which enter the river to spawn. They are so large that I saw one six palms long, and with good nets and not a great deal of labor it would be possible to establish a good commerce in them. The shoals of huge sardines are even larger and very frequent, but to the catching of these and other fish they have given little attention, and less care in proportion to their abundance..."



Mission San Carlos Borromeo (about 1790), as drawn by Sukes, showing the first church at left, and the second church being built near the center. Library of Congress HABS, CAL, 27-CARM, 1-1, Soc. of California Pioneers 1940 photograph.

Both the diaries of Font and Anza for March 11 mention the fish and the mission. In the drawing above, you can see the first, simple thatched church, and the second one made of stone and adobe. In the center in the distance is a village of domed huts of the Neophytes and Indians.

About the Historic Route of the Expedition

The historic route enters Monterey County in the vicinity of San Antonio Dam and follows the San Antonio River upstream to Mission San Antonio.

From the Mission, the route winds in a northerly direction through the hills and then descends to the Salinas River, fol-

lowing the river nearly to Salinas before turning west to Monterey.

For the Monterey to San Francisco trek, the route crosses Fort Ord Public Lands and passes through Salinas before crossing the Gabilan Mountains into San Benito County.

About the American Indians in... Monterey County

The Esselen and Rumsen were the major American Indian groups living near the what is today the City of Monterey. The Rumsen (also known as the Rumsien Costanoan) were related to the tribes stretching northward to the San Francisco Bay Area. The name Esselen probably derives from a tribal location near Big Sur known as Ex'selen, "the rock," which is in turn derived from the phrase Xue elo xoniaeune, "I come from the rock."

In addition, the areas around Missions San Juan Bautista, San Miguel, and Soledad were inhabited by the Salinan tribes. The name 'Salinan' was derived from the Spanish name for the river that flows

through their ancestral lands to the Monterey Bay. Their villages concentrated around the Salinas, San Antonio and Nacimiento rivers. The Salinan creation legend tells how the land around the Santa Lucia mountains was once flooded by a hot sea.

There were at least two different native languages that Anza's party must have heard in Monterey. One word for salmon in Esselen was Killiuay (or Ki-li-wa), and in the Rumsen tongue it was Urrak. Likewise, sardines were called Tupur by the Esselen and Tupun by the Rumsen. The later history of this area and that of Cannery Row depended on these species of fish.



This is a Costanoan stone mortar and pestle, used to grind seeds and grain to a fine meal or a powder. Grinding stones similar to this one can be seen at Point Lobos State Reserve, the Presidio of Monterey, and at Pacific House Museum in Old Monterey.

About Natural History in... Monterey County

There are several types of oak trees in Monterey County.

Among the locally found species of this useful tree are the coast live oak, the valley oak, the black oak, and the tan oak, all of the genus *Quercus*. There may be oak trees today that were alive at the time of the Anza expedition.

Oak trees were very important to the Native Americans. Acorns were

gathered using beautiful, intricately woven baskets, then processed with a sophisticated procedure designed to leach out the bitter and poisonous tannic acid. The landscape of Monterey looked natural to the first Europeans that saw it, but it was not. The natives burned the underbrush and encouraged the oaks to grow. Land management has been practiced here for many thousand years in a sustainable way.

In this photograph, a descendant of the Anza expedition, wearing an Anza-period leather jacket (a cuera), studies an Anza Trail information board beside the trail as it passes through the Bureau of Land Management lands that were formerly Fort Ord. The trees are coast live oaks. The exhibit describes the sedge (*Carex barbarae*) beds used by natives to make intricate baskets for gathering and even cooking.



About one particular oak tree

In 1602, the Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaino's (pronounced "bees-kah-EE-noh") and his flotilla of three ships arrived near the Carmel River and Monterey.

Vizcaino's group came ashore, pitched a tent and celebrated the first Catholic Mass ever to be held in Alta (Upper) California, near the ocean under an oak tree.

Vizcaino's glowing report of Monterey prompted Gaspar de Portolá to locate Monterey again in 1770 with Father Junipero Serra, and they held Mass at the same tree.

Anza's colonists must have visited the site of the oak which commemorated the founding of Monterey and Spain's claim on California.

The tree was uprooted in 1905 and thrown into the bay, but was recovered by a fisherman. Remnants of it are still on display at San Carlos church and at Mission Carmel.

About the Anza Expedition in... Monterey County

How's your diary coming along? Want to get started? Look at this quill (feather) and ink and think of how Anza and Font must have chosen their words to describe what they were seeing. What did you see, hear, smell, touch, and taste today?

The Te Deum in Latin [and English]

Te Deum laudamus,
[We praise you, O God,]
te Dominum confitemur.
[and acknowledge you as Lord.]
Te aeternum Patrem,
[You, the eternal Father,]
omnis terra veneratur.
[venerated by all the earth.]
Tibi omnes Angeli,
[To you all the angels,]
tibi caeli et universae Potestates,
[the heavens, the universal powers,]
tibi Cherubim et Seraphim
[the Cherubim, and the Seraphim]
incessabili voce proclamant:
[proclaim unceasingly:]
Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus,
[Holy, holy, holy,]
Dominus Deus Sabaoth.
[Lord God of Hosts.]
Pleni sunt caeli et terra
[Heaven and earth are full]
maiestatis gloriae tuae.
[of your glory.]

The Expedition Camps in Monterey

Camp #85: Wednesday, March 6. Mission San Antonio de Padua.

The expedition arrived at Mission San Antonio in the afternoon and were welcomed by Fathers Dumets and Sitjar with special rejoicing and generosity. A young pig was given to the soldiers and muleteers to roast. The expedition rested at the Mission the next day as well.

Camp #86: Friday, March 8. Los Ositos.

They followed Sulphur Springs Canyon into Kent Canyon near King City and camped on the banks of the Salinas River at Los Ositos.

Camp #87: Saturday, March 9. Los Correos.

At Los Correos, they sent a courier ahead to Monterey to request a padre to come to the Presidio so they might celebrate a Mass of thanksgiving. The next day, they followed the river to Buena Vista near Spreckels and along the present day Monterey-Salinas Highway (Highway 68).

Everyone was overjoyed to arrive at Monterey where they were greeted by three volleys of artillery.

Camp #88 Monterey Presidio: Sunday, March 10. Royal Presidio Chapel (San Carlos Cathedral).

The expedition had finally arrived, but under a torrent of rain. The next morning, Fathers Serra, Palou, Murquia, and Cambon and Friar Pena came over from the Mission in Carmel to welcome them. Again, there was much rejoicing. Font's diary mentions the singing of the Te Deum, the plants, birds, and natives of the area, and the Presidio of Monterey and Mission Carmelo. On March 23, Anza and a party of about 20 men left to explore the San Francisco Bay area. They would be away about two weeks.

Camp #89 Mission San Carlos Borromeo del Carmelo.

For the locations of expedition camps, see the map on page 2.

Father Junipero Serra's "Te Deum"

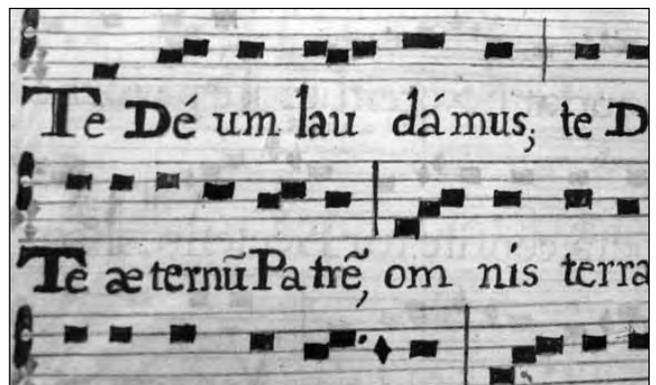
According to some scholars, Nicetas of Remesiana, an early 5th-century Greek bishop, theologian and composer, wrote the *Te Deum laudamus*, an important Latin Christian chant of thanksgiving. Diaries tell us that the Te Deum was sung by Father Serra at the founding of Monterey in 1770 at the Viscaíno-Serra oak tree, and again at special occasions such as the arrival of the Anza expedition.

The version shown here is from a leather-bound Gregorian manuscript found at the Mission Santa Clara Archives, and has the writing, and signature, of Father Florencio Ibañez (1740-1818). Father Ibañez was a Franciscan who served at at least four missions: Carmel, San

Antonio, San Juan Bautista, and Soledad. He is buried at Mission Soledad.

Father Ibañez is remembered as a musician and choirmaster, and also as a dramatist; it was said that his "Pastorela," a nativity play, was a favorite in California.

For a modern transcription of this music, see page 132.





Learning On The Trail in... Monterey County

☛ Read the Background information on page xxx. What would you pack if you had to travel nearly 900 miles to build a new home with your family?

☛ Visit Carmel Mission, then answer these questions.

* What is this mission's full name?

* Carmel Mission's library, the first in California, began with the books Father Serra brought with him in what year? What books do you think the missionaries felt were most important?

☛ While in Monterey, walk the Path of History. Can you find the answers to these questions?

* Anza knew about his destination because other explorers had been here before him. One of them is commemorated with a statue outside the Monterey Conference Center. Who is it?

* Colton Hall, on Pacific Street, was the place where California's constitution was written both in Spanish and English. Why were both languages used?

* Find the Anza Expedition metal com-

memorative plaque on the Path of History near the steps of Monterey's Colton Hall. What is the date on it?

* Climb up to the Presidio Museum. What monuments there are associated with Spanish exploration?

* Who is the Franciscan missionary whose statue is in front of Mission San Antonio? (Hint: He knew Captain Anza.)

☛ Why was he happy that Anza came to Monterey?

Check your answers on page 134-135.



San Antonio: A Mission on a Military Base

When Father Junipero Serra founded Mission San Antonio de Padua on July 14, 1771, he hung a bell from a large oak tree and rang it loudly to attract the attention of any native people who might be nearby. The first Mass was celebrated in presence of one American Indian. Later, the congregation grew to a thousand neophytes, and became famous for its fine horses.

The padres dammed the San Antonio River and built aqueducts to bring water to the mission, not only for drinking water but to power the first Californian gristmill. Mission San Antonio was abandoned between 1882 and 1928, and fell into disrepair. In 1903, the California Historic Landmarks League began restoration work, which was continued by the Franciscans of California in 1948. The Mission is located within the picturesque grounds of Fort Hunter Liggett, and stands as it did in 1813 among herds of deer, Tule Elk, and groves of oak.

Additional Resources

Bureau of Land Management – Hollister Field Office, 20 Hamilton Court, Hollister, CA 95023; tel. 831-630-5000, web: ca.blm.gov/hollister/_recreation_fo.html
Carmel Mission – 3080 Rio Road, Carmel, CA 93923; tel. 831-624-3600, web: carmelmission.org

Monterey County Historical Society – PO Box 3576, Salinas, CA 939121; tel. 831-757-8085, web: mchsmuseum.com

Monterey County Parks & Recreation Department – PO Box 5249, Salinas, CA 93915; tel. 888-588-2267, web: co.monterey.ca.us/parks

Monterey County Regional Parks District – 60 Garden Court, Monterey, CA 93940; tel. 831-372-3196, web: mtycounty.com/pgs-parks/parks-reg.html

Monterey State Historic Park – 20 Custom House Plaza, Monterey, CA 93940; tel. 831-649-7118, web: parks.ca.gov

San Carlos Cathedral and The Diocese of Monterey – 500 Church Street, Monterey, CA 93940; tel. 831-373-2628, web: dioceseofmonterey.org

San Antonio Mission – Mission Road, Fort Hunter Liggett, Jolon, CA; tel. 831-385-4478, web: missions.bgmm.com/sananton.htm

Soledad Mission – Fort Romie Road, Soledad, CA; web: missions.bgmm.com/soledad.htm



New Trail and Signs in Santa Clara County

Santa Clara County park planners Robin Schaut and Kelly Gibson look over the proposed area for new Anza Trail exhibits. The Milpitas Knoll marks the spot where Anza first saw the San Francisco Bay. The county will be using funds from the local water district to help protect riparian habitat along the trail as well as construct interpretive signs and build a new recreational segment of the Anza Trail along the historic route.

Bautista Canyon...

(Continued from page one)

is considered significant at the local, state, and national level...." (page 177)

The DEIS proposes three alternatives for realigning, widening, and paving 8.2 miles of the dirt road through Bautista Canyon in order to meet Federal Highway Administration standards. All three alternatives require cuts up to 80 feet in height and deep fills. The DEIS also provides a no action alternative and documents several options considered but not analyzed.

The DEIS states that "each build alternative would result in an adverse effect to the historic transportation corridor due to visual impacts to the historic landscape."(p. S-7)

In the Anza Trail's letter to the County of Riverside and FHWA, trail superintendent Kaplan recommended either

the No Action Alternative or the exploration of other alternatives short of realigning, grading, and paving the road in Bautista Canyon to meet the standards of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO).

Readers can find the complete document at www.cflhd.gov/projects/ca/Bautista/index.cfm. The Anza Trail is discussed on pages S-5 to S-7, 174-177, and 247-250. Appendix D contains Agency Consultation Comments where you can read our letters and those of the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Please take time to look at the document and let the County know your thoughts. Send comments, postmarked by November 1, to:

Mary Zambon
Senior Transportation Planner
Riverside County Transportation
4080 Lemon Street, 8th Floor
Riverside, CA 92501

Final Advisory Meeting Moves to Santa Clara

The advisory council for the Anza Trail will meet at Santa Clara University instead of Mission San Antonio as previously planned. We hope that those of you in the Bay Area will attend.

The meeting is on Saturday, November 13, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Sunday, November 14, 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., 2004. The agenda will focus on plans to form a 501(c)3 foundation to support the Anza Trail.

Santa Clara University is located at 500 El Camino Real, Santa Clara, California. The meeting on November 13 will be in the Seminar Room of Casa Italiana and on November 14 in the Weigand Room, Arts and Sciences Building. For a map of the campus go to <http://www.scu.edu/map/>. Saturday afternoon there will be a tour of Mission Santa Clara Asís. The public is welcome. ❖

NOTICIAS DE ANZA

**Number 26
October, 2004**

Noticias de Anza is a publication of the National Park Service through the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. It is a quarterly newsletter provided free of charge to those interested in learning more about the trail's history, culture, and recreational opportunities. Unless specifically noted, all articles and images are in the public domain and may be used by any interested party. Articles from the public are welcome. David Smith provides layout and writing for the newsletter. The editor is Meredith Kaplan, Trail Superintendent. Comments and articles can be sent to: Meredith Kaplan c/o The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, 1111 Jackson #700, Oakland, CA 94607, or to meredith_kaplan@nps.gov.

From the Superintendent



By Meredith Kaplan

After spending four years working on the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan (CMP) for the Anza Trail and eight years trying to implement it, I now feel momentum building for awareness of the trail. When I look back, it's often an infusion of funds that makes the difference.

Sometimes funds come completely by surprise from our partners. Immediately after approval of the CMP in 1997, Pima County Arizona passed a bond that included funds for acquisition, preservation, and interpretation of the Anza Trail. The County prepared a Master Plan for the 65 miles of the trail in the county, bought the Canoa camp site, and marked roads for a local auto tour. This year, Pima County passed another bond measure that includes support for the Anza Trail. There's no doubt that the Anza Trail will be on the ground in Pima County.

Public interest in the trail began to pick up with the auto route marking in California in 2001. For that, we received Public Lands Highways funds to manufacture and install signs for California and develop our popular auto route brochure. We frequently run into people who say, "Those signs are everywhere!" It's true, Anza traveled where thousands of people live and work today. We should be able to reach those people with the message of the Anza Trail. Now, the Arizona Department of Transportation has agreed, with the encouragement over eight years of a multitude of individuals and agencies, to allow us to mark the trail in that state. We again need to find the funds to manufacture and install the signs.

Also, in 2001, Congress increased our

budget to the point that I could be full-time, and we could hire David Smith as our interpretive specialist, more than doubling our staff time. Now, we have a real focus for our interpretation provided by David's work on the Long-Range Interpretive Plan. We built upon partnerships with State and National Park Service sites asking them to act as visitor centers to disseminate Anza Trail information and offer passport stamps. David produces this newsletter quarterly, creates interpretive exhibits, leads walks and programs, and offers help on a daily basis to people wanting to make a connection with the Anza Trail.

Tapping another funding source, the NPS Trails and Rails Program, we are able to work with the South Coast Railroad Museum in Goleta, California, to present Anza Trail interpretation on the Amtrak Coast Starlight. The interpretive program is now offered from Santa Barbara to San José.

The Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) often provides the needed seed money to get a project off the ground. These relatively small infusions of funds can go a long way to increasing our partnership potential. Momentum builds from one project to the next.

The Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation applied for a CCSP project to develop a 4th grade curriculum for El Presidio de Santa Barbara and the local schools. By 2003, Cathy Chalfant had shaped and tested a five-day curriculum that included Anza expedition member identity cards for the students. Teachers and students responded well to having detail on the individuals of the expedition. The images themselves and the descriptions of each person have stimulated interest in refining the accuracy of the depictions. We have learned much and improved our interpretation as a result.

Having this curriculum in hand, in 2004, we successfully applied for a National Parks Foundation - Parks as Classrooms grant to test the curriculum and improve it for wider classroom use, translate it into Spanish, and train 78

teachers to use it. Four teachers came from Nogales, Mexico, for the training, setting seeds for recognition of the trail in Sonora.

CCSP helps initiate projects because we bring funds to the table to participate with our many partners. It has helped the staff of Web de Anza digitize the diaries and develop regional maps. It has helped build trail segments, bridges, and interpretive exhibits in several locations. Now CCSP is helping complete a project envisioned in the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan, a guidebook for the trail. This Noticias includes a chapter of that guidebook for your review and comment.

For the past two years, Greg Smestad has worked to develop the text, images, and sounds that offer users an experience of the Anza expeditions. His research has led him to find and record historically accurate musical arrangements of both the Spanish and the Indian groups along the way, to record in authentic settings many of the sounds the expedition may have heard, and to track down accurate information on the expedition members. Greg has the passion of a descendant and the drive for accuracy of a scientist. He has invested hundreds of hours of his own time to make this guide book a trove of information for the trail user. It will be completed on the day I retire, December 31, 2004. What a going away gift!

From whatever source, funding has been crucial to building the momentum for public awareness of the trail. That is why we are so pleased that the advisory council is considering developing a 501(c)3 fund-raising foundation to help support Anza Trail needs. We need you to consider becoming part of this organization and serving on its board. Please contact me if this is a way that you would be willing to help the trail.

When I leave the trail, I feel the momentum will be there to reach our vision that "thousands of people will knowingly use the Anza Trail each year." ❖

Along the Trail...

❖ A dozen people walked along the Atascadero Loop of the Anza Trail enjoying the sights and sounds of the wild bird population on September 22. **Roger Zachary**, bird watcher and biology/ecology teacher at Atascadero High School, guided the group. At one point the natural sounds were disrupted by the roar and scream of motorcycles. A quick call to the police and by the time the group was gathered at the trailhead to go home, a patrol car was on the scene. The Salinas River Watch group has had a significant effect on the number of illegal motorized off-road users. Education and building relationships is the key.



Birder and volunteer trail guide Roger Zachary (right) points out wildlife along the Salinas River.

❖ On September 18, 2004, **Amigos de Anza San Luis Obispo** joined with the **New World Baroque** to celebrate the Bicentennial Celebration of Mission Santa Ines in Solvang California. Display and brochures were available to visitors. Featured in the program were: Members of the combined choirs of Missions Santa Ines, San Miguel Arcangel & San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, members of the Chumash & Salinan-Native American Tribes, Las Contradanzas Tradicionales de Alta-California Yesteryear's Dancers, Los Soldados del Real Presidio de Santa Barbara Ano 1782 and New World Baroque Orchestra & Soloist.

❖ The summer dig at the San Francisco Presidio is over and some surprising discoveries have been unearthed. Concentrating on the home of Juana Briones and her family, researchers discovered evidence of a catastrophic fire that burned down the original residence. Since the homes were typically made of adobe, researchers speculate that roof timbers were the cause of the blaze. Other interesting information was discovered in the waste deposit adjacent to the home. There, in an area measuring 20 by 10 meters, archeologists discovered rare Asian porcelain, glass bottle fragments, and plant material. Over the fall, they will study the plant material to help determine the diet of the early settlers. **Dr. Barbara Voss** from Stanford University has spearheaded the dig during the last two summers.

❖ Interpretive specialist **David Smith** conducted two teaching workshops in Nogales, Arizona and Calexico California in September. Smith used the curriculum developed by Kathy Chalfant to introduce third and fourth grade teachers to the Anza Trail story. Teachers in the Bay Area can attend a workshop in November at the Hayward Area Historical Society.

❖ Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona member **Reba Grandrud** attended the Historic Preservation Conference in Tempe, Arizona, and was delighted to see a featured presentation on the the Anza Trail. **Beah Blackledge** of the Tucson Tourism Bureau has been sharing the Anza Trail story with travel agents, tourist bureaus, and historians both along the trail route and internationally. She is currently working with a German film director who will be featuring the Anza Trail for an upcoming video.

❖ The Arizona Department of Transportation has given provisional approval for the placement of Anza

Trail driving route signs in Arizona. The trial administration is currently searching for ways to fund the manufacture and installation of the signs.



Children scrambled for treats as a Berryesa Adobe pinata was opened up following the grand opening ceremonies.

❖ The City of Santa Clara has officially opened the Berryesa Adobe to the public with a grand opening ceremony held October 9 at the downtown Santa Clara location. The adobe was first built by Chrisóstomo Galindo and occupied by Anza expedition descendants. Ownership of the adobe changed hands over the years and reflect the changes in California's history. The City of Santa Clara recently hired museum curator Leslie Manungaga to help develop exhibits for the site and to coordinate interpretation. To visit the site, contact the Santa Clara County Planning Department at (408) 615-2450.

❖ Pima County is moving ahead with the production of a series of interpretive waysides that will be placed at all of the campsites along the Anza Trail in the county. Recent artwork and translation have been completed on the bilingual exhibits. The county and city of Tucson have agreed to place the Tucson campsite exhibit in Christopher Columbus Park. ❖



ANUNCIOS

Tubac, Arizona

October 16-17, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Anza Days. Celebrate the annual festival of Anza's passage through the community of Tubac at the Tubac Presidio State Historical Park. This year's event will be especially festive with the arrival of trail hikers and riders following the expedition route from Nogales to Tucson. The event site will have folklorico dancers, food, music, and activities for children. For more information, call (520) 398-2704.

Santa Cruz and Pima Counties, Arizona

October 15-21. Cabalgata de Anza 2004. Be one of the hundred equestrians, bicyclists, and hikers as they travel up the Anza Trail through Santa Cruz and Pima Counties in southern Arizona. Along the way, camp out along the Anza Trail and discover a slower way of life as you travel the historic route. Those interested in joining the expedition or helping out should contact Lisa Sharp at (520) 398-8264, (520) 400-6548, or lisasharp@theriver.com.

Hayward, California

The Hayward Area Historical Society is hosting "Precious Cargo: California Indian Cradle Baskets and Childbirth Traditions" at their museum on 22701 Main Street, Hayward, California, through November 13. They will also be hosting an Anza Trail teachers workshop on November 6 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Qualifying teachers will receive \$50 for their participation in the workshop. Contact Adrienne McGraw at the historical society for more information at (510) 581-0223.

Santa Clara, California

The Anza Trail Advisory Council will have their final meeting on November 13 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and November 14 from 8:00 a.m. to noon at Santa Clara University (see article on page 8). Contact Meredith Kaplan at (510) 817-1438 for additional information. The public is welcome to attend.

San Francisco, California

Managers of the National Park Service National Trails will meet in San Francisco at the end of the Anza Trail for their annual meeting, November 30 to December 2, at the Fort Mason Officers Club.

Austin, Texas

October 21-24. The 17th Annual National Trails Symposium. Join the American Hiking Society during a four-day conference to discuss this year's theme, The Emerging Role of Trails in American Lifestyles. For more information, contact the American Trails office at (530) 547-2060 or visit the convention site at www.AmericanTrails.org.

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 - Carquinez Strait - Rodeo, California



Although distant landscapes of Miwok villages, native reed boats, and tidal marshes have been replaced by seaside homes, passing barges, and recreational trails, the Carquinez Strait and the open space along the Delta still holds much of the same character it did when Anza explored it in March of 1776. Although Anza bushwhacked through the tules and marshes, hikers and bikers today can follow segments of the well-maintained Bay Trail which parallels Anza's historic route.