



Journey of Problem Solving

Lesson Two

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail



Props for Trail Walk

Prop 1A: Anza's Announcement (front side)

Prop 1B: Expedition Map (backside)

Prop 2: 37 Lanyards - 1 teacher (Anza), 18 boys, and 18 girls—pictures of characters (front side), personal descriptions (on back), and what happened to characters 15 years later (insert) Character cards are available on the trail website.

http://www.nps.gov/juba/forteachers/upload/AnzaTrail_EdProg_IDcards_1-12.pdf

http://www.nps.gov/juba/forteachers/upload/AnzaTrail_EdProg_IDcards_13-24.pdf

http://www.nps.gov/juba/forteachers/upload/AnzaTrail_EdProg_IDcards_25-37.pdf

Prop 3A: Photo of Woman's Clothing

Prop 3B: List of Woman's and Children's Clothing Items

Prop 3C: Rebozo

Prop 3D: Photo of Man's Clothing

Prop 3E: List of Man's Clothing Items

Prop 4: Illustration and Rubric of Juan Bautista de Anza

Problem Cards A, B, and C

Problem Cards Solutions Sheet

Prop 5: Brochure of the Anza Trail (front trail of the past) and (back highways of today)

http://www.nps.gov/juba/planyourvisit/upload/Anza-Trail_Brochure-driving-map.pdf

Only available with the Anza Trail props at San Juan Bautista State Historic Park

Prop 6A: Set of 8 Clear "Magic Windows" (plastic sleeves)

Prop 6B: Set of 8 Magic Windows with the San Juan Valley marsh (plastic sleeves)

Prop 7A: Native Plants and Trees used by the Ohlone Indian Tribes Card

Prop 7B: Common Wild Flower Info Card

Anza Prop 1A

Attention all Citizens!

Wanted - Families to build a settlement in San Francisco. Must be strong and able to travel hundreds of miles by foot and horse.

All soldiers will receive one peso a day, clothes for you and your family, and a fresh start in California - a land of gentle rains and fertile lands.

If you would like to come, meet me in the town center tomorrow morning at sunrise.



*Juan Bautista de Anza
Commander of the Tubac Presidio*

Anza Prop 1B



Anza Prop 2

Fifteen Years Later

Follow up to Identity Cards

Students may be interested to learn what became of their identity. The following is suggested from the 1790 census in Alta California, fifteen years later.

Juan Atanacio Vásquez. Had four children with his wife. They were transferred in 1777 to found the Pueblo of San Jose. It is likely that Atanacio took his family back to New Spain where there was family to help care for their children.

Josefa Acuña. Josefa Acuña and Antonio García had two more children after the expedition. Her husband died in January of 1778 and Josefa remarried in May of 1778 to Juan Antonio Amesquita, a member of the Anza expedition and she died in 1783.

Antonio Quiterio Aceves. Antonio Quiterio Aceves and his wife had one more child after the expedition in 1777 and in 1790 moved to San Jose as farmers with their sons and daughter.

Juana María Cárdenas and her husband and their younger children traveled from Northern California to Los Angeles in 1790 and are not listed in any census. They had five more children after the expedition, total children unknown.

Ignacio María Gutiérrez. Neither Ignacio Gutiérrez, his wife nor their two younger children are not found in the census after 1782.

Petra Ygnacia Ochoa, her husband and child cannot be traced for certain on the census lists. They had five more children baptized at Mission Dolores. It appears that the entire family returned to New Spain.

Feliciana Arballo, left the expedition early on and later moved with her husband to San Diego.

Luis Joaquín Álvarez de Acevedo. By 1780, Joaquín had become a military officer at Mission Dolores. It appears that he apparently returned to New Spain.

Bárbara Espinosa. The first baptism in the new Mission Dolores in San Francisco was their son, Francisco José de los Dolores in 1776. In 1790 Bárbara Espinosa and her husband are listed in San Francisco with fourteen children.

Pablo Pinto. He died in 1783 in San Francisco, where he was a military officer. His wife Francisca was recorded as a widow living in Monterey. Apparently life has been difficult for her she looked 70 years old but was really only 55.

Teresa Pinto. Teresa Pinto is living in San Francisco with her husband who is now a military officer. They had six children.

Casimiro Varelas. Although Casimiro was not a recruit in 1775, he was accepted into the military soon after he arrived in Alta California. The family moved from northern California to Los Angeles in 1790 and are not listed in any census.

Gertrudis Peralta. Her husband Antonio Sotelo died in January 1777 and Gertrudis two months later. Her son Ramón was only 7 and was taken in by one of the other families.

Pedro Bojórquez. His wife Francisca Lara died in January 1777 and he remarried in, July 1777 to Angela Trejo, the widow of Domingo Alviso. In 1790 he was living in San Jose with his new wife and three children.

Jacinta Bástida and her husband, Santiago Pico, came south in 1782 and Santiago completed his tour of duty in 1785. They were in Los Angeles in 1790 with Santiago listed as a vaquero. Their eldest four sons all enlisted in the Santa Bárbara Company between 1782 and 1788.

Manuel Valencia. They had one more girl in 1776 after the expedition, but she died in 1779. Manuel died in 1788. Total number of children unknown.

Felipa Neri. The family remained in San Gabriel after 1777 no additional records could be found.

Ana María Josefa Soto. In 1790 Josefa Soto and her husband Juan Bernal, were in San Francisco with one girl age 8, probably a grandchild.

Micaela Ruiz. Micaela Ruiz (or Bojórquez as she was known in California) and her husband Manuel Gonzáles were transferred to San Jose in 1777, where they had another child in 1778, Romualdo. Micaela died in 1780 and Manuel remarried in 1784.

Isabel Berreyesa. Isabel Berreyesa married in 1777 Juan Peralta, son of Gabriel Peralta and Francisca Xaviera Valenzuela, and they lived in Monterey with no children.

María Dolores Morales. Her husband Antonio left the service in 1785, and in 1790 he and Dolores moved to San Francisco.

Joaquín Isidro Castro. Joaquín Ysidro Castro was sent to San Jose in 1777 to found the new pueblo there. In 1790 he, with Martina his wife, lived in San Jose as a farm worker with two of their children, Francisco and Carlos.

Manuela Piñuelas. Manuela died on the first night of the expedition just out of Tubac Arizona when her son Antonio Capistrano was born.

Pedro Pérez de la Fuente. In 1777 Pedro petitioned to leave San Francisco as he still didn't have any family. It appears that he did not find a wife and his request was granted as we find no further record of him.

Carmen del Valle. Her husband Juan Salvio Pacheco died on New Year's Day 1777. Their eldest son, Miguel, enlisted in the San Francisco Company the next day. In May of 1777, the widow, Carmen, felt useless there and petitioned to leave California but did not. She died in Monterey in December of 1790 just before the census.

Gregorio Antonio Sandoval. Gregorio Antonio Sandoval and his wife Dolores left the expedition in San Gabriel, where he was employed by the mission as a servant. He later joined the army, and had only one child María Josefa Antonia, born in 1781 in San Diego.

Manuel Ramírez Arellano. Manuel was sent to San Jose in 1777, and stayed there until after 1784. By 1787 he had moved to Los Angeles. The family lived in Los Angeles in 1790 with four children. His occupation was listed as a weaver.

Ignacio Anastacio Higuera. Ignacio and Micaela were married by Father Font at San Xavier del Bac. In 1780, Ignacio got into trouble for brawling and spent about a year in the Monterey jail. In 1790 they were living in San Francisco with two children José Loreto born in 1778 and Antonia born in 1782.

José Joaquín Moraga. José Joaquín Moraga's wife María del Pilar León and only son Gabriel arrived in California in 1781, before he died in 1785. In 1790, his widow continued to live with an 11-year-old orphan in Monterey.

Juan Pablo Grijalva. In 1790 Juan Pablo Grijalva was a military officer at the San Diego Presidio and was promoted in 1797. He and his wife accepted the care of a 14-year-old orphan. His oldest daughter, Josefa, married in 1782 the widower Antonio Yorba a soldier in Monterey.

Domingo Alviso. Domingo Alviso died in March of 1777 at San Francisco, where he was military officer. His wife Ángela married the widower Pedro Antonio Bojórquez later that same year and in 1790 was living with him in San Jose with three children.

Valerio Mesa. Valerio Mesa was assigned to San Jose in 1777 where he was a military officer. His son Nicolás was born there in 1777 and a daughter Rafaela in 1779. In 1790 he and his 60 year old wife lived in San Jose with three of their children.

Francisca Romero. In 1790 Francisca Romero and her husband Ramón Bojórquez, a retired soldier lived in San Francisco with an eight year old girl.

Josefa Espinosa. By the time the expedition had reached Monterey, her husband Carlos Gallegos had changed his mind about remaining and had obtained permission to return to New Spain. He and Josefa left Monterey with Anza on April 14, 1776.

Juan Antonio Amesquita. After his wife Juana Gaona died in 1777 and Antonio married Josefa Acuña, the widow of Antonio García in 1778, they had two daughters in San Francisco. They later lived in Monterey with three children and a 15 year old boy who may have been her stepbrother Reyes García.

Gertrudis Rivas. On Christmas eve Gertrudis gave birth to a boy whom Father Font baptized on Christmas Day of 1775, giving him the name Salvador Ignacio. She had seven more children later through the years.

Justo Roberto Altamirano. There were five more children born after they arrived in San Francisco. Total number of children unknown.

Francisca Xaviera Valenzuela. Gabriel Peralta was assigned to the new pueblo of San Jose in 1777. In 1790 Francisca Xaviera Valenzuela is in San Francisco with her husband, a retired corporal, with no children.

Father Pedro Font. Father Font returned with Anza to Horcasitas. He completed his expedition diary, then, he was assigned briefly to Ímuris where he suffered through the Indian uprising of November 1776.

Don Juan Bautista de Anza. On the return, Anza took Chief Palma and three other Yuma Indians to Mexico City where they were baptized on February 13, 1777. Upon his return to Mexico City, Anza was made commander of all the troops in Sonora and in the fall of 1776, he was made Governor of New Mexico in 1777.

Anza Prop 3A



Anza Prop 3B

The wardrobe for each woman cost 6 reales less than the man's

Women were given:

- 3 chemises (shirts)
- 3 pairs of white puebla cotton petticoats
- 1 baize and 1 serge skirt and an underskirt
- linen for 2 jackets
- 2 pairs of Brussels stockings
- 2 pairs of hose and shoes
- 2 rebozos (at 12 reales each)
- 1 hat and 6 varas of ribbon to trim it all up

Children's clothing would have been homemade:

- bolts of cloth
- ribbon
- fine rope
- shoes of all sizes for both sexes

Anza Prop 3C

THE REBOZO

The *rebozo* is considered to be the most important garment used by women on the Spanish frontier. Plays, poems and songs have been written about the *rebozo*, and to this day, it is the symbol of dress for a large class of Mexican society. Provided by the Spanish Government

- 2 *rebozos* were issued for each woman
- materials were provided so that *rebozos* could be made for girls

SIZE

- 28-34 inches wide
- 84 inches in length (with a fringe)

MATERIAL USED

- Wool
- Linen
- Cotton
- Combination of cotton and silk

COLORS during Anza's time

- Blue
- Red
- Striped
- Black

USES FOR THE *REBOZO*

- as a shawl
- loosely flung on the arm.
- a head covering
- to carry things.



According to historian Donald Garate, there were:

- 92 children under the age of twelve on the expedition
- 6 were under the age of two
- 5 under one year
- 5 born while traveling to Tubac
- 3 born on the trail

Therefore, the *rebozo* was **essential when used as a wrap in which to carry a baby or young child.** The *rebozo*:

- gave privacy for mothers nursing children
- kept children close
- held a child while woman was riding astride on horseback
- carried a young, tired, sleeping child when mothers walked on the trail (On the trail a woman would add a hat and jacket.)

Anza Prop 3D



Anza Prop 3E

Clothing for the men consisted of:

- 3 good linen shirts
- 3 pairs of underdrawers of Puebla cloth
- 2 cloth jackets with lining and trimming
- 2 pairs of breeches (trousers)
- 2 pairs of stockings
- 2 pairs of buckskin boots
- 3 pairs of buttoned shoes
- 1 cloth cape lined with thick baize (flannel)
- 1 hat
- 2 blankets
- ribbon for the hat and their hair

Don José estimated a cost of 42 pesos and 1 real for each man, and in addition, a typical soldier was to be paid one peso daily.

Anza Prop 4



Juan Bautista de Anza

Problem Card A

You have arrived at the Colorado River and Captain Anza is worried because the river is much higher than it was when he crossed it on his first exploration trip two years ago.

Should you try to build rafts and float people and animals across? Palma, the Yuma Chief, advises you not try. If you decide against rafts what should we do?

Problem Card B

You see the vast sand dunes to your right and know that water is going to be very hard to find for all 240 people and all the animals. On the first expedition trip Anza was able to dig down and find water below the level of the sand, but Anza knows there will not be enough water for everyone. What should we do?

Problem Card C

A snowstorm has come up and everyone is cold. There is not much fire wood in this area and the animals have strayed because there is little food for them. What should we do?

Problem Card Solutions Sheet

What Actually Happened?

Problem A

You have arrived at the Colorado River and Captain Anza is worried because the river is much higher than it was when he crossed it on his first exploration trip two years ago. Should you try to build rafts and float people and animals across? Palma, the Yuma Chief, advises you not to try. If you decide against rafts what should you do?

Anza Expedition Solution

Anza decides to look for another place to cross and finds where the river divides into three channels. The packs are lightened and all people and horses cross without mishap. The only problem is that the longhorn cattle had difficulty crossing the swift river and some are lost.

Problem B

You see the vast sand dunes to your right and know that water is going to be very hard to find for all 240 people and all the animals. On the first exploration trip Anza was able to dig down and find water below the level of the sand, but Anza knows there will not be enough for everyone. What would he do?

Anza Expedition Solution

Anza divides the party into three groups. Scouts went ahead to dig the wells so the water could seep up into them. Each group travels a day apart and digs the wells for the next group before they leave. A snowstorm hit the second day and the third group was delayed, causing much concern. One man froze his ear off.

Problem C

A snowstorm has come up and everyone is very cold. There is not much firewood in this area and the animals have strayed because there is little food for them. What would you do?

Anza Expedition Solution

Everyone bundles up as well as they can. The group is forced to travel on for lack of forage and water. Everyone who can walk to help the animals. Each member fills his/her water bag as full as possible before leaving. Whenever forage for the animals is spotted along the trail, they pick it to feed the animals later when in camp for the night.

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