



Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
 Arizona State Museum
 University of Arizona
 Tucson, Arizona 85721 USA

<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>

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The objectives of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society are to encourage scholarly pursuits in areas of history and anthropology of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico; to encourage the preservation of archaeological and historical sites; to encourage the scientific and legal gathering of cultural information and materials; to publish the results of archaeological, historical, and ethnographic investigations; to aid in the functions and programs of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona; and to provide educational opportunities through lectures, field trips, and other activities. See inside back cover for information about the Society's programs and membership and subscription requirements.



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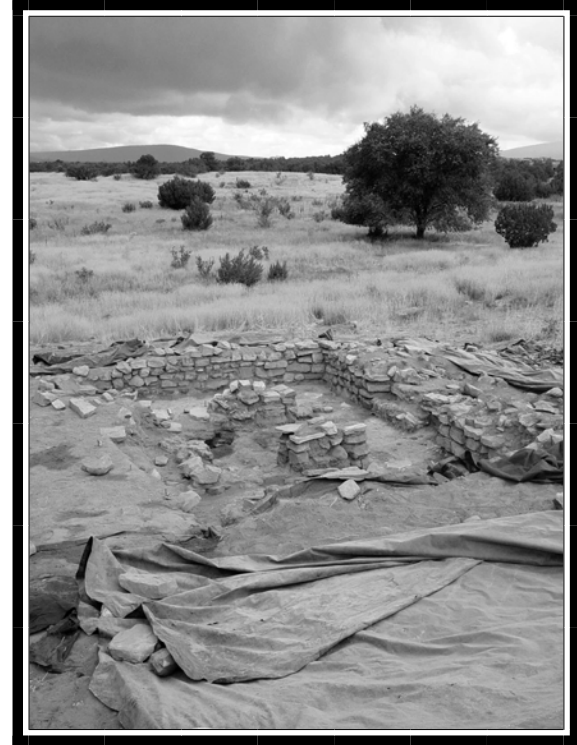
The Monthly Newsletter of the
 Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
 An Affiliate of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
 Founded in 1916



Vol. 56, No. 9 Tucson, Arizona March 2006

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17th century metallurgical workshop,
 Paa-ko (LA 162), Bernalillo County, New Mexico.
Photograph by Noah Thomas.

Next General Meeting: March 20, 2006

<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

There are about 20 museums in the immediate Tucson area — some of them small, often underfunded, entities operated by dedicated volunteers. One of these small museums, of which few people seem to be aware, is the Franklin Automobile Museum at 3420 North Vine Avenue. Its director is Dr. Richard Borges, who has a long history of association with museums, including the Smithsonian Institution. The museum is operated by the Herbert H. Franklin Foundation, created by collector Thomas H. Hubbard in 1992. Hubbard became interested in Franklin automobiles as a boy when his father purchased a 1929 Franklin Convertible Coupe; however, his collecting effort did not begin until the 1950s. Over the years, he accumulated a collection of 11 of the distinctive and rare automobiles. His assemblage became the core of the museum's holdings. Since his death in 1993, the very active foundation he created has acquired an additional 24 Franklins, some through purchase and a few as a result of gifting. Only 20 of the 34 vehicles are currently on display. The exhibited automobiles are in running order, and all but a couple have been professionally and authentically restored. At least two are in such fine original condition that restoration is unnecessary.

Among the Franklins on display are a 1904 Model A, a 1910 touring car with kerosene-operated side light, a 1932 Sport Phaeton, a 1926 Series-11A Sport Touring car, and a 1932 Sport Phaeton with a V-12 engine. The 1904 chain-driven Model A is an open two-seater that broke the transcontinental record of 66 days

from the East Coast to the West Coast. The Franklin made it in 33 days! The vehicle has no roof, sides, or windshield; the driver and passenger are completely exposed to the elements. It has a wicker basket "trunk" behind the two bucket seats.

The Franklin automobile was invented and designed by Herbert H. Franklin, who built his first car in 1902. The first one off the assembly line is now housed at the Smithsonian Institution. Henry Ford is often given credit for inventing the assembly line method of manufacture, but Franklin preceded him. Franklin was clearly an innovative and imaginative pioneer automobile maker who utilized the latest technological advancements of the day to his benefit.

The air-cooled engines Franklin favored were an inspiration to Ferdinand Porsche, who visited the Syracuse plant in 1910. In the 1920s, Franklin was forced by his dealers and public pressure to design faux radiators for his cars so that they looked more like conventional vehicles. Although totally nonfunctional, the result is a car that looks as if it were water cooled rather than air cooled.

The Great Depression was fatal to most makers of luxury automobiles and, being no exception, Franklin's company ceased operation in 1934. Over the life of the company, 151,000 cars were built; 3,500 are known to have survived to the present.

The Franklin museum has experienced insurmountable difficulties in Tucson with the rezoning needed to expand. Because of this, it plans to leave Tucson for Cazenovia, New York, in a few years. So visit now; it is well worth the trip. To visit, call 520/326-8038 any Wednesday through

AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION
(A membership subscription makes a great holiday gift!)

CATEGORIES OF MEMBERSHIP – All members receive discounts on Society field trips and classes. Monthly meetings are free and open to the public.

\$35 *Glyphs* membership receives the Society's monthly newsletter, *Glyphs*

\$30 Student *Kiva* membership receives both *Glyphs* and *Kiva*; \$15 receives *Glyphs*

\$45 *Kiva* membership receives all current benefits, including four issues of *Kiva*, 12 issues of *Glyphs*

\$75 Contributing, \$100 Supporting, \$250 Sponsoring, and \$1,000 Lifetime memberships all receive *Glyphs* and *Kiva*, and all current benefits.

Outside U.S., add \$10.00.

For Institutional membership, contact AltaMira Press at <www.altamirapress.com> or 800/273-2223.

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Membership/Subscription Information

Visitors are welcome at all of the Society's regular monthly meetings but are encouraged to become members in order to receive the Society's publications and participate in its activities at discount rates.

Memberships and subscriptions run for one year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. Membership provides one volume (four numbered issues) of *Kiva*, the Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History; 12 issues of the monthly newsletter *Glyphs*; member rates for Society field trips and other activities.

For a brochure, information or membership/subscription application forms, write to:

Robby Heckman, VP Membership
 Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
 Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
 Tucson AZ 85721 USA

Libraries and other institutions interested in institutional subscriptions to *Kiva* should contact the publisher, AltaMira Press, at

<altamirapress.com> or 800/273-2223.

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2005-2006

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UPCOMING EVENTS AT ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

SPRING LECTURE SERIES! 7 p.m.

All lectures are free and take place at the Center for English as a Second Language (CESL) auditorium, just one building east of ASM north.

Musica y Arte Muralista: Music and Muralism of the Mexican Revolution

Thursday, March 9, 7 p.m. Dr. Arturo Rosales, History Dept, Arizona State University, and Julián Vázquez, Spanish Dept, Phoenix College.

Learn how artists Diego Rivera, David Alfaro Siqueiros, and José Clemente Orozco were inspired by revolutionary Mexico and by corridos (folk ballads) produced during the period. Their politically infused works document the tragedies of war, executions, the role of camp followers, and the glory of revolutionary fervor. Plus, the musical group Los Rústicos will perform songs of the revolution. A book-signing is scheduled to occur at the post-lecture reception.

MARCH 2, 7, 21, 23, 28, & 30

ARCHAEOLOGY AWARENESS MONTH LECTURE SERIES! 7-9 p.m. Free!

These lectures are being presented in observance of Arizona Archaeology Awareness Month and feature research conducted at Arizona State Museum.

March 2 *Contextual Analysis of Human Remains*, Dr. John McClelland, ASM north, room 309

March 7 *In Search of Spanish Trails*, Archaeologist John Madsen, ASM south

March 21 *Tumamoc Hill: Tucson's First Public Architecture*, Drs. Paul and Suzanne Fish, ASM north, room 309

March 23 *Missions and Gardens of the Southwest*, Guest Speaker, location TBA

March 28 An Update on Homol'ovi Research, Archaeologist Rich Lange, ASM south

March 30 *Missionization and Livestock in the Pimería Alta*, Dr. Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman, ASM north, room 309

(For more details, log on to <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/arch/archmo/index.shtml>>.)

Saturday, March 25

ANNUAL USED BOOK SALE! 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Free admission. Shop for great deals on rare and hard to find books, journals, and magazines. Produced by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, proceeds benefit the Arizona State Museum Library. ASM and AAHS members admitted one hour early for best selection!

Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., October through May. Reservations for small parties are not required, however, a telephone call prior to your visit is appropriate. The museum is free.

Museums, such as the Franklin Automobile Museum, remind us how important collectors and collections can be to

our lives. Whether it is cars, shoes, trains, guns, or tin cans, anyone interested in historic material culture can appreciate the opportunity to experience a collection reflecting our past because of the efforts of a few dedicated and single-minded individuals.

James E. Ayres (Jim), President

KIVA EDITOR WANTED!

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society requests that persons interested in applying for the position of KIVA Acquisitions Editor send a letter of interest and a resume to Jenny Adams, Chair, Editor Search Committee, Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Boulevard, Tucson, Arizona 85716; 520/881-2244; FAX 881-0325; or email: <jadams@desert.com>. Applications will be accepted through March 15, 2006.

ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGY AWARENESS MONTH

The State Historic Preservation Office and the Governor's Ad Hoc Archaeology Advisory Group started Arizona Archaeology Week in 1983 in an effort to raise awareness about these nonrenewable, threatened heritage resources. This statewide celebration has since grown to encompass a month-long celebration of our state's heritage with more than 100 events statewide. The growing success of this pioneering program prompted Arizona State Parks to add an annual Archeology Expo to the comprehensive calendar of events. This pivotal public education event encourages a stewardship ethic towards Arizona's archeological and historical resources through a series of hands-on activities, guided site tours, exhibit booths, living history reenactments, and much more.

"Preserving in the Public Interest Since 1906: The Antiquities Act Centennial"

The Archaeology Expo this year is at Tubac Presidio State Historic Park on March 3-4, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and admission is free. The Archaeology Expo is sponsored by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Arizona State Parks, and the Governor's

Archaeology Advisory Commission, with many other partners joining to present a varied Expo format of educational, hands-on archaeology programs to the public. Over 30 special displays and booths by archaeological and historical organizations, museums, Native American tribes, state and federal agencies, and others will allow you to participate as an archaeologist might in their research today, or make crafts that teach how prehistoric Native Americans survived in the Southwest, or play games like the historic settlers did. Living history re-enactors, Native American demonstrators and entertainers, and interactive activities will help make the past come alive! In addition, tours of local prehistoric archaeological sites and historic sites, buildings and cemeteries will be featured. Also, free raffles featuring prizes of archaeology-related items will occur throughout both days. Ethnic foods will be available for purchase.

For more detailed information, call Ann Howard, Public Archaeology Programs Manager, at Arizona State Parks, SHPO: 602/542-7138; or email her: <ahoward@pr.state.az.us>. Information on Tubac Presidio

**CURRENT RESEARCH AMONG THE NAVAJO, JICARILLA
APACHE, AND BLACKFEET**

**Presented by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
March 21 and 28 and April 4, 2006
Tuesday evenings, 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.**

- March 21:** Navajo Sandpainting: Painting Symbolic Landscapes
Dr. Nancy Parezo (Professor, American Indian Studies, University of Arizona)
- March 28:** Landscape and Knowledge along the Rocky Mountain Front: Contemporary Blackfoot Ethnography
Dr. Maria Nieves Zedeño (Associate Professor, Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona)
- April 4:** Micaceous Pottery and Culinary Excellence: Lessons in History from the Jicarilla Apache Potter's Perspective
Dr. B. Sunday Eiselt (University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology)

Cost is \$30 for AAHS members and \$40 for non-members; \$10 discount available for students and K-12 teachers. Preregistration is required. To register, please contact Laurie Webster at (520) 325-5435 or lwebster1@mindspring.com.

NATIVE MUSIC AND SONG TRADITIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST

**Presented by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
May 2, 9, and 18,
Tuesday evenings, 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.**

- May 2:** *Hopi Songs and Metaphor*, Emory Sekaquaptewa (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona)
- May 9:** *Waila: Tohono O'odham Social Dance Music of the Tohono O'odham*, Angelo Joaquin, Jr. (University of Arizona and co-founder of the Waila Festival)
- May 18:** *Songscape and Calendar Sticks: The Archaeology of O'odham Trails and Song Journeys*, Barnaby Lewis and J. Andrew Darling (Gila River Indian Community)

Cost is \$30 for AAHS members and \$40 for non-members; \$10 discount available for students and K-12 teachers. Preregistration is required. To register, please contact Laurie Webster at (520) 325-5435 or lwebster1@mindspring.com.

THE CORNERSTONE

MARCH IS ARCHAEOLOGY AWARENESS MONTH!

MARANA'S FIRST COMMUNITY CENTER
by Paul Fish

In A.D. 1250, one of the largest towns in Arizona was located north of Tucson near the present-day town of Marana. The Marana Mound Site is named for the massive, communally constructed earthen mound in its central precinct. With its 1,000 Hohokam inhabitants, the Marana Mound Site was the important regional center for smaller villages clustered within a 56-square-mile surrounding territory that stretched across the northern Tucson Basin from the Tucson Mountains to the Tortolitas.

Over the past 20 years, Paul Fish and Suzanne Fish of Arizona State Museum have studied these settlements of Hohokam farmers. Since 2001, they have taught archaeological field schools at the Marana Mound Site in conjunction with the University of Arizona's department of anthropology. Excavations funded by the National Science Foundation have focused on the mound, related public buildings, and a sample of rooms within nearly 40 residential compounds.

Each of the walled compounds, some of which were as large as a modern football field, enclosed from 10 to 30 or more one-room adobe structures. Large households or extended families occupied sets of several nearby structures. "We think of the Marana Mound Site compounds as Tucson's first apartment complexes," says

Suzanne Fish.

Compound rooms were substantial rectangular structures, ranging from about 150 to 300 square feet and measuring as much as 9 feet from floor to ceiling. Builders carried pine and fir beams overland from the Catalina Mountains to support the flat roofs. Residents grew corn, beans, squash, cotton and agave, but also crafted pottery, textiles, and shell and stone jewelry.

The Marana Mound Site covers almost a square mile on state-owned and private property. Unlike most Hohokam centers, it has escaped serious damage from modern agriculture, urban development, and vandalism. In recognition of the need to conserve this critical piece of southern Arizona's cultural heritage, Pima County designated the site a high preservation priority in both its Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan and Comprehensive Use Plan, adopted in 2002.

In keeping with its uniqueness and ongoing research value, Pima County included \$2,000,000.00 for acquisition of the Marana Mound Site in the successful 2004 historic preservation bond election—approved by more than 60% of the voters. More recently, TMR Investors of Scottsdale, Arizona, has approached Pima County to donate about 61 acres of the privately owned portion of the site.

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is that about 25 miles of certified trail will be coming on line in the next two years — partly due to the support of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, the Staff of Pima County, and the generosity of the citizens of Pima County who approved bond money to interpret and establish the Anza Trail in the county. Pima County was the first, and possibly the only county in Arizona and also in California to develop a Master Plan for the trail.

Annually, in October, the Tubac Presidio State Historic Park celebrates Anza with Anza Days, which is held about the middle of the month on a Saturday and Sunday. The State Park is filled with living history, lectures, multicultural entertainment, and lots of fun. The Park Museum also has the

best example of Spanish Colonial material and interpretation that can be found in Arizona.

Where can you find more information about the Spanish Colonial Period? Those of you with a computer and internet service, or who can get to a public library to use theirs, can spend weeks looking at the following websites:

First, check out the National Park Service site at <<http://www.nps.gov/juba>>. To look at the journals of the expedition, plus a lot more, check out Web-de-Anza at <<http://anza.uoregon.edu>>. This comes out of the University of Oregon and includes journals, in English and in Español, of the Anza expedition, and finally the Tumacacori National Historical Park site at <<http://www.nps.gov/tuma>>. Enjoy!

THE EL PASO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The El Paso Archaeological Society is pleased to announce the Thomas H. Naylor Student Paper Competition for Spring 2006. The winning entry will receive a cash prize of \$1,000 and publication of the paper in the *Artifact*, the *Journal of the El Paso Archaeological Society*. The competition is only open to bona fide undergraduate and graduate students of any recognized college or university. For guidelines, write to: El Paso Archaeological Society, Attn: Scholarship Committee, P.O. Box 4345, El Paso, TX 79914-4345, or log on to: <www.epas.com>. For specific questions about computer formats, figures, deadlines, etc., contact: El Paso Archaeological Society Attn: Editorial Board, P.O. Box 4345, El Paso, TX 79914-4345 or log on to: <www.epas.com>.

PRESIDIO STREET FESTIVAL

March 11, 2006, 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The Festival is centered around the Tucson Museum of Art and Historic Block, Tucson. This yearly festival is open to the public at no charge. The activities include: Living History, demonstrations, lectures, food. Don't miss the fun!

OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER'S "THIRD THURSDAYS" LECTURES

These monthly programs are held on the third Thursday each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Old Pueblo auditorium, 5100 W. Ina Road Bldg. 8, Marana Town Limits, Az. It's free, with no advance reservations required. For more info, call 520/798-1201 or see <info@oldpueblo.org>.

Thurs., March 16, "*The Arizona State Museum's Excavations at the Marana Mound Hohokam Site*": UA Archaeologists Dr. Paul R. Fish and Dr. Suzanne K. Fish discuss ASM's recent excavations in the Lower Santa Cruz River valley at a major Hohokam center dating from A.D. 1200 to 1300. These studies have led to new interpretations of Hohokam settlement, population density, social complexity, and centralization of power.



AAHS HAPPENINGS



Topic of the Monday, March 20, 2006 General Meeting

The Archaeology of a 17th Century Metallurgical Workshop in its Historical Context, Paa-ko (LA 162), Bernalillo County, New Mexico.

by Noah Thomas, University of Arizona

The past nine seasons of excavation at the Pueblo of Paa-ko (LA 162), Bernalillo County, New Mexico, have defined the remains of a large metallurgical workshop dating to the first half of the 17th century. As one of the earliest and most extensive introductions of metallurgy into the American Southwest during the Spanish colonial period, the excavation and analysis of the facility offers a unique opportunity to address how a new technology becomes established in a colonial setting at the fringes of Spanish colonial economic systems. The Pueblo of Paa-ko, also historically known as San Pedro Viejo, was occupied before Spanish colonization and into the early colonial period. Abandoned for residential purposes before the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the colonial period occupation also provides a great data set within which to address questions of change to Puebloan production practices in the early colonial period.

The University of Chicago Summer Field Studies Program has focused excavations on understanding the change in the use of intramural spaces, such as plazas and work areas, over this period. The metallurgical workshop, identified in 1996, represents the introduction and intensive practice by the community of Paa-ko of what would have been a new technology in the American Southwest. Our research conducted on this facility has

combined data garnered from archaeological, historical, and archaeometric sources to develop an understanding of the 17th century technology. The talk will cover our current understanding of the technology present at the facility and explore some of the implications for the development of Spanish mining interests in the region and the adoption of metallurgy by Pueblo and Navajo groups in the southwest.

Speaker Noah Thomas received a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Santa Cruz in 1994 and an M.A. in Anthropology from New York University in 1998. He is currently completing a Ph.D. in Anthropology at the University of Arizona, Tucson. His graduate career has focused on issues concerning the social construction of technology in such diverse research contexts as the French Upper Paleolithic, modern energy production and distribution systems, and, currently, the introduction of metallurgy into the southwest U.S. during the early Spanish colonial period. He has served as the Assistant Director of the University of Chicago Summer Field Studies Program in New Mexico since 2001, conducting research on contact period metallurgy and supervising the excavation of the metallurgical workshop located in the early colonial Pueblo of Paa-ko, Bernalillo County, New Mexico.

December 2005 Raffle Prize Winners

(Unless otherwise noted, assume a Tucson, Az. residence)

Prizes

1 year Family Membership -Tohono Chul Park
 4 guest passes - Tucson Botanical Garden
 Navaho Football Ring
 1 year Supporting Membership – Desert Center
 2 free dinners – Eclectic Cafe
 2 tickets to TSO or Pops
 5 Mimbres Gods Note Cards
 BK Mimbres Painted Pottery
 2 tickets - Girl in Algiers, Tucson Opera
 Mata Ortiz Pot
 AAHS Household Membership
 Round Trip pass for 2 - Grand Canyon Railway
 3 days/2 nights - Maswick or Yavapai lodge/tour
 Round Trip for 2 - Durango & Silverton RR
 3-day tour for 2 - SW Mission Res. Ct.
 Petroglyph Rock
 Sandstone Petroglyph Plaque
 4 free admissions to AZ Son. Desert Museum
 1 night stay for 2 - Los Abrigados
 One night stay for 2 - La Posada
 1 day program for 2 - Crow Canyon

Books:

Archaeology in the Mountain Shadows
 Becoming Azatlan
 Becoming Azatlan
 Collecting the Weavers Art
 Don't Let the Sun Step Over You
 Elena & The Coin
 Hopi Basket Weaving

In Search of Chaco
 Isabella Greenway
 Islanders & Mainlanders
 Pots, Potters & Models
 Ranching, Rails & Clay
 Rivers of Rock
 San Xavier to San Augustin

Winner

Ron Schuette
 Gwenn Vivian
 Steve Nash, Chicago
 Peter Pilles, Flagstaff, AZ
 David Jordan, Santa Maria, CA
 Steve Nash, Chicago
 Phil Geib, Albuquerque, NM
 Carol Martin
 Raul Nido
 Timothy Finlay, Scottsdale, AZ 85250
 Hemphill
 Pauline Hohmann
 Jenny Adams
 Patrick Caporale
 David Robrock
 Gail & George Virtis
 Mel Copeland
 Richard Woodbury, Amherst, MA
 J. Wezelmen, Via Pacos Verdes
 Linda Gregonis
 Becky Hanson

Jim Copus, Allen, TX
 Anna Neuzil
 Geisy, Tubac
 Katherine Cerino
 Kathleen Henderson, Phoenix
 George & Gail Virtes
 Cherie Freeman

Stephanie Kulow, Phoenix
 Paul Luensman, Santa Fe, NM
 Penny Whitten, Colorado
 Chris Lange
 Jenny Adams
 Jane Kolber, Bisbee, AZ
 Ron Schuette

**AAHS MEETING TIME AND PLACE**

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society's monthly meeting will be held on **March 20th** at 7:30 p.m. at Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center, 1501 North Campbell Avenue (north of Speedway). Free parking is available south of Mabel Street, across from the College of Nursing. The Front Entrance is on the top level of the parking structure. Duval Auditorium is on the 2nd level of the Hospital.

WHO WAS ANZA?

by G. Donald Kucera

Who was Juan Bautista de Anza? He was not de Anza (of Anza?), as many people call him. He was a hometown boy, born in July 1736 in Fronteras (about 50 km south of Douglas, Arizona) or maybe in Cuquirachic (10 km west of Fronteras) in present day Sonora, Mexico.

He was a Spaniard and a Basque, but not from España. However, his father was from España and was the Comandante at the Presidio of Fronteras. Anza's father was killed during a military action when de Anza was three. Later, at 15 Juan entered military life and was dedicated to the Spanish military until his death in Arizpe in 1788. He was partly educated by the Jesuit missionaries and was very sad when he was ordered by Carlos III, King of Spain, in 1767, to help expel the Jesuits out of New Spain.

But let's move ahead. In 1759 he was named Comandante of the Presidio of Tubac, and in 1774, he led an overland exploratory expedition from Tubac to upper California. At that time, upper California was not farther than Monterey. The exploration was in search of a route to take military and civilians to the San Francisco Bay area. This route was along the present day Sonora-Arizona border, also known as the Camino del Diablo, and into California.

In 1775, he led about 300 men, women, and children, and 1,000 head of livestock, including horses, mules, and cattle about 1330 miles from Orcasitas, Sonora, just north of present day Hermosilla, to the San Francisco Bay area. This was all done on horseback and mule — no wagons. It took the group about six months to complete the journey. Some of these people were re-

cruited from as far south as Culican, in the present-day state of Sinaloa, which is over 600 miles south of the border.

Why in the world did the Spanish want to go to the Bay area and establish a Spanish pueblo and presidio there? Well, at that time, you really needed to put your feet on the ground in order to claim it. The Russians were moving down the Pacific Coast, and there was some concern the British might take some interest in the area. Also, the Pacific coast does not have very many good harbors, and San Francisco Bay made an excellent one. Thus, in 1776, the Spanish planted their seeds, and now we have the San Francisco Bay complex with millions of people.

In 1990, Congress established, as part of the National Trails System, the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, which begins in Nogales, Arizona, and basically follows the Santa Cruz River to just west of Picacho Peak State Park. It continues in a northerly direction through present day Eloy, then to the Gila River, west to present day Yuma along the Gila River, though California, and to the Bay area — some 1200 miles.

Although the legislation intended to make this a continuous walking trail, there is still much to be done to complete the route. The trail goes through five counties in Arizona — Santa Cruz, Pima, Pinal, Maricopa, and Yuma. Presently, the mileage of completed, certified trail in Arizona includes 11.8 miles in Santa Cruz County, 4.5 miles in Pima County, none in Pinal, 12.5 miles in Maricopa, and none in Yuma.

One of the high points for Pima County

(Continued on page 8)