

The Explorer

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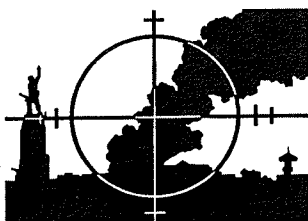
Spring 1999



Why We Remember

by John Golda

Military History Issue



Smoke billowing up from the shattered wrecks at Pearl Harbor; the planes screaming as they fight over the Coral Sea; a small band of Marines struggling to raise the U.S. flag on Mount Suribachi at Iwo Jima. These are the images that spring to mind for most people when they think of World War Two. But the war was fought at home, too. Trying to make up for lost time as the war broke out, the military scrambled to defend the coastline. Massive building and fortification projects were carried out in important port cities. Today, the only reminders of this work are the remains of the concrete bunkers and

artillery positions scattered along the coastline. It might seem strange to some visitors that a park like Cabrillo National Monument, dedicated to the early exploration of the New World, should spend time talking about the coast defenses of World War II. The Radio Room Project scheduled for completion this spring will provide an excellent opportunity to tell the important, and sometimes forgotten, story of the war

at home.

Scattered along the Point Loma coast are many reminders of the efforts made to defend San Diego. Preserving the structures and the stories that remain from the war have long held the imagination of the staff and public alike. Howard Overton, the former Chief Ranger, collected and published the oral histories of the men and women who worked in these coast defenses during the war. Barry Joyce, a former Park Ranger, and the Cabrillo National Monument Foundation have published the excellent military history of Point Loma, *A Harbor Worth Defending*. But there is amazing potential to really understand and appreciate our history if one

can see and touch those things that survive.

The defenses and buildings within Cabrillo National Monument are a constant source of curiosity and intrigue for most visitors. They see the base-end stations tucked into the hillside and imagine GIs with machine guns waiting for enemy troops to storm Point Loma. There are constant questions about what these structures are or how they were



used. Sharing the stories of the important resources around us is a vital part of the National Park Service, but there are limits to how many visitors any individual ranger can reach. A permanent exhibit will be able to reach millions over its lifetime. The park staff decided that an exhibit should be developed to show the importance of this history and help visitors develop an appreciation for it.

We tend not to think of the less dramatic pieces of the whole story. But like a jigsaw puzzle, without all the pieces you don't get the full picture. The concrete and steel that remain are only indistinct shadows of the entire story; alone they cannot tell us much. For many people today, and for the generations to come, we simply know that the war was won. But at the time, people on the Pacific coast lived with a very real fear of war and invasion during World War II. People made very hard decisions as to how to preserve our security and freedom. These base-end stations and artillery batteries are not just reminders of the technology and methods of defense, but they are also the reminders of the fears and hopes of the people that stood ready to defend their nation and their way of life. They are part of the human story of the war—the part that people can most easily understand and appreciate. The National Park Service has the duty to preserve those stories that tell who we are and where we have been. That's what we are doing at Cabrillo.

As young rangers, we are constantly reminded that we are here to help the visitors understand and protect the resources in our care. One can only develop an appreciation for something after understanding its importance in the overall scheme of things. And with that appreciation comes the desire to help protect and preserve. The story of the coast defenses of World War II and the structures that remain at Cabrillo National Monument are some of those things worth remembering and preserving. The Radio Room Exhibit will help make that possible for millions of visitors in the years to come.

From the Editor



One of the remarkable aspects of Cabrillo National Monument is the many different themes associated with this small park.

Even with only one-third of its 144 acres accessible to the public, visitors can learn about Spanish exploration, an early California lighthouse, local Native Americans, the fragile intertidal area, native flora and fauna, and San Diego's obscure coastal defenses. Recently, the military history of Point Loma has taken a front seat at Cabrillo National Monument with the opening of a new military history museum. In this edition of *The Explorer*, Cabrillo staff members address the development of the park's newest museum exhibit, built inside a former World War I radio station. John Golda answers the question of "why" this museum was built. George Herring gives us a behind-the-scenes look at the exhibit's construction site in Buffalo, New York. Karl Pierce, our new Chief of Interpretation, focuses on other national park sites dedicated to military history. Carol Knipper gives us a light-hearted, but very serious, viewpoint on eradicating exotic plants from the

park—written with a military twist, in keeping with the theme of the issue. Finally, Joe Wilson presents a philosophical viewpoint of the visitor's interpretation of Point Loma's historic military structures. Since the 1980s, and more so now since the 50th anniversary of World War II, Cabrillo National Monument has strived to present an accurate story of San Diego's coast artillery defenses and is proud to present this new museum exhibit.

The Explorer has long been an important vehicle for presenting the park's themes to the public. Since its inception in 1988, Jim Nauman has served as editor-in-chief and head taskmaster by inspiring (and prodding) the rangers every three months to write creative articles. With this edition, Jim relinquishes his long-standing duty as editor but will continue as a staff member with the design and layout of each future edition. (Whew!) Jim has always considered *The Explorer* an important tool the rangers can use to keep their research skills finely honed. As the new editor, I hope to offer as many opportunities as Jim did for interesting research projects. I look forward to this new challenge, and am so happy Jim will be there

Debbie Stetz

The military history exhibit is located in the former army radio building, 100 yards north of the Old Point Loma Lighthouse; it is scheduled to open this summer. For current information about the grand opening or other activities at Cabrillo, visit the park's web site:

<http://www.nps.gov/cabr/>

Superintendent's report

by Terry DiMattio

For a small park, Cabrillo National Monument is blessed with an abundance of interesting and significant natural and cultural resources. For the past few years, several members of the staff have been concentrating on our natural resources—monitoring and protecting the tidepools and restoring and enhancing sensitive coastal sage and maritime succulent scrub habitat. Beginning in 1998, and continuing into this year, other staff members have been devoting a good deal of their time and energy to activities which will maintain, protect, and preserve the historic objects and structures found here. These projects will help us better care for the artifacts and historic structures that have been entrusted to our care.

The first project is one we have just completed—the Museum Management Plan (MMP). We have a museum collection of about 1600 objects and approximately 200,000 pieces of archival material. Most of the objects, or artifacts, are related to the lighthouse and aids to navigation, and are used to furnish the Old Point Loma Lighthouse. These items include furniture, lamps, books, tableware, and pictures, including Maria Israel's sketch of the lighthouse that is hanging over fireplace in the shell frame she created to display it. Other artifacts in the collection are U.S. Army uniforms, books, implements, historic photographs, and park memorabilia. Last summer, a team of National Park Service curators and

archivists came to Cabrillo NM to help us identify the steps we need to take to improve access to this valuable body of reference material and the care we give to these often irreplaceable museum objects. The team members worked closely with park curator Mary Beth Vygrala. They talked to the staff to learn how we want our museum collection to help us achieve our mission. They examined our current storage area and other places around the park where we are storing artifacts due to the lack of adequate storage space, and reviewed the condition of the items on display and in storage. With this information, and drawing upon their personal experience,

working with Mary Beth, Chief of Interpretation Karl Pierce and Chief of Maintenance Ed Caudillo to design a storage facility that will meet our needs well into the 21st century. When I started working here in 1974 as the park historian, I was responsible for the care of the museum collection. At that time, everything that was not on display in the lighthouse was stored in two cabinets under the AV booth in the auditorium. About 1978, Superintendent Tom Tucker, recognizing that the collection was growing, had a museum storage room added to the plans for expansion of the maintenance facility. In 1992, we doubled the size of this room to 300

square feet and added several storage cabinets. Even that was not enough. We are storing parts of a valuable Fresnel lens in the basement of the Old Point Loma Lighthouse and other objects in lower maintenance. The fact is that we have once

again outgrown the existing storage area. We need a larger storage facility with environmental controls to regulate temperature and humidity. It should also have a work area where we can clean and provide the proper treatment for our wooden, leather, metal, and paper artifacts, and a receiving area where we can inspect and clean items to rid them of insects and mold before placing them in storage with other objects. We would like this new storage facility to have an office for entering cataloging data into the Automated National



For a small park, Cabrillo National Monument is blessed with an abundance of interesting and significant natural and cultural resources.

rience, they prepared the Museum Management Plan. This plan gives us a blueprint for preserving the museum objects in our care. Using the recommendations in the MMP, we will prepare requests for the funds we need to correct these existing deficiencies.

This fiscal year we received funds to design and prepare the construction specifications for a new museum storage facility. This has been a long-standing need, one that we identified in the General Management Plan, approved in 1996, and in the MMP. Architect Randy Fong, Denver Service Center, will be

Catalog System, and a room where the public and the staff can study the objects in the collection. We estimate that a 1200 sq. ft. building will meet our needs for the foreseeable future. However, we are designing the new facility to be expandable if the collection continues to grow. Since it will be located in the old maintenance area and be visible from the new entrance station, we are also designing it to be attractive and compatible with the building that is there. This is an exciting project, one that is a great step forward in our care of the past.

Another project that will help us care for the remnants of the past is the prepa-

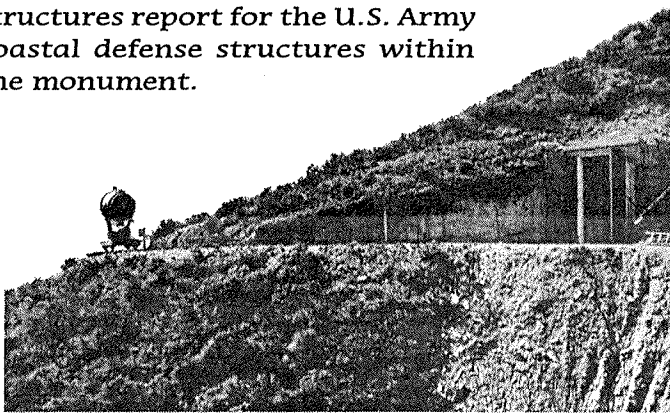
preserving the military structures for this and future generations to learn from and enjoy. In addition, it will give the staff the guidance it needs to properly stabilize, rehabilitate, and care for a part of American history that should not be lost.

One project that deserves special mention, is our partnership with the Urban Corps of San Diego. Under the National Park Service's Public Lands Corps Program, we have entered into an agreement with the Urban Corps to do preservation maintenance on our historic military structures. Under the guidance of Chief of Maintenance Ed Caudillo, Maintenance Worker Nello

coastal defenses on Point Loma. After more than two years of planning and hard work, this exhibit has become a reality. We have a little more work to do before we can open it to the public, which we hope to do later this spring. This project has allowed us to accomplish two goals: improving the condition of an important historic structure while using it to introduce a new aspect of the history of our nation and San Diego to park visitors. We are all very proud of this new exhibit. At the risk of overlooking someone, I would like to thank all those who made this project come to life: former Chief of Interpretation Edmond Roberts, current Chief of Interpretation Karl Pierce; Park Rangers John Golda, George Herring, Debbie Stetz, Emily Troxell, and Mary Beth Vygrala; Chief of Maintenance Ed Caudillo; Maintenance Workers Bob Hayes, Nello Jefferson, Mark Mattivi, James Kerby, Russ Williams, and Joe Wilson; and Karen Eccles and the Board of Directors of the Cabrillo National Monument Foundation, which donated the money to begin planning for the exhibit. And a special thanks goes to former Chief Ranger Howard Overton. Without Howard's interest in Fort Rosecrans and the soldiers who manned the batteries and base-end stations that protected San Diego through two world wars, we could not have created this exhibit.

As you can see, the staff is busy working on several projects that will help us preserve the cultural resources that have been entrusted to our stewardship. These finite touchstones of the past require our care and attention if they are to survive. Thanks to the support of the American taxpayer and the diligence and dedication of the staff, we are better prepared to give these resources the care they deserve and preserve them for our children and those who will follow.

Another project that will help us care for the remnants of the past is the preparation of an historic structures report for the U.S. Army coastal defense structures within the monument.



ration of an historic structures report, or HSR, for the U.S. Army coastal defense structures within the monument. Carey & Co. Inc., a San Francisco architectural firm, is preparing this HSR. Several members of the firm spent almost a week here last November examining the searchlight bunkers, base-end stations, and remains of the batteries that are on the bluffs or tucked away in the canyons and ravines of the monument. They photographed, measured, and recorded information about these concrete, metal, and wooden reminders of a now primitive defense system. We should see the draft HSR sometime this spring. The final HSR will contain scale drawings, important architectural information, and recommendations for

Jefferson, and Park Safety Officer Ely Edquid, the young adult corps members have cleared away encroaching vegetation, cleaned up debris and graffiti, lubricated door and window hinges, and treated wooden elements with linseed oil. Soon, they will begin preparing metal surfaces for painting and then applying a protective coat of paint to retard corrosion. Despite some unexpected delays, this is a valuable program for the monument—one that we hope will develop into a long-term relationship between the NPS and the Urban Corps.

The last project I would like to tell you about is the rehabilitation of the historic Radio Station and the installation of the exhibits on the U.S. Army's

Is what you see all you get?

By Joe Wilson
Maintenance Division

Editor's note: Joe has written a philosophical treatise on the visitor's perspective of Point Loma's military history.

D.S.



I'm from New York I'm from San Diego I was in the Navy; my ship left San Diego in '43 and I haven't been back since I'm from the U.K. . . .

I'm from Germany . . . I'm from Switzerland I'm from Japan I'm from the Philippines. . . . Where is the lighthouse? Who is buried in the cemetery? Why are there so many graves? Did they all die in the war? Were they all in the military?

I am the Visitor. As I walk and drive by Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, I see structures, symbols, stones, and memorials.

I see signs made from wood, stone, and brass with etched, carved, and raised letters memorializing the soldiers. They are there for me to pause in front of and read.

Is what I see all I get? No! I need written history to remember. President Abraham Lincoln wrote: "Four score and seven years ago . . ." so the nation would remember our soldiers.

At Cabrillo National Monument, I see a bunker, a radio room, and a searchlight chamber. If I look carefully, I see words carved in cement on the peninsula's slope that say "Battery Ashburn".

Is what I see all I get? No! I need to

remember and learn. Interpretive Rangers at Cabrillo can help me learn. They tell the story. I can imagine what it was like to be inside the bunker. "*Be on the lookout for enemy ships and planes!*"

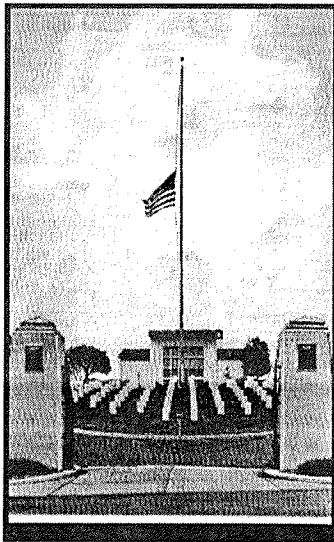
"Give me a bearing, description, and exact position!" "Be accurate!" "Ashburn! Ashburn! Do you read me?"

The message goes from bunker to battery. Do you see the Army radio room? Do you hear any messages? Listen to an interpretive ranger. Perhaps a message arrives in code. The message reads, "*The Japanese have launched an air attack on Pearl Harbor. Forward message*

to Washington. I repeat, forward message to the President!" Listen to the ranger; imagine, and remember.

Is that a bunker? Where is the radio room? Where are the guns? Is what you see all you get? It can be, without knowledge and imagination. The ranger can help you see what is not there, and with a book you can learn.

As I listen, I get a feeling for life in the bunker and radio room. As I read, I get an appreciation for the military life at Point Loma. I can remember and memorialize. What I see becomes what I get.





The Explorer

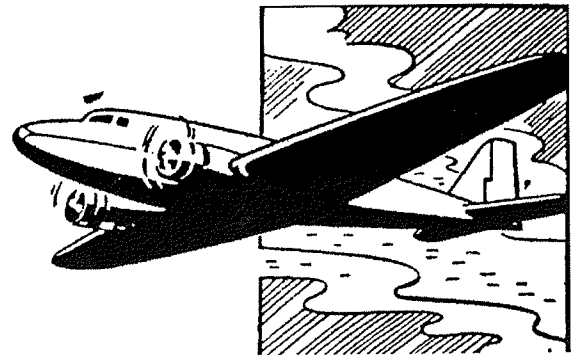
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1800 Cabrillo Memorial Drive
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A trip to Buffalo

by George Herring



Ice crunched under the wheels. We stopped. After more than an hour of sitting, the little bit of movement had been a great relief. Now thumps, clunks, and the gurgle of liquid running over metal came from behind me. Closer and closer it came. Then it was all around: thick, frothy-pink liquid passed over the metal skin of the aircraft.

We sat longer, then lurched forward onto the runway. Snow fell around the plane as it lurched and bumped its way down the Pittsburgh runway and into the sky. That night the news reported that the airport had to be closed shortly after my plane left on account of the bad weather.

Flying in East Coast weather is a harrowing experience for a lowland Westerner. But it was worth it. The Pittsburgh takeoff was a connector from Buffalo, New York—home of Hadley Enterprises, where Mike Dann had just received Paul Koeler and me for an inspection of the progress on Cabrillo National Monument's Coast Defense display.

Hadley houses its operation in an old grain warehouse next to railroad tracks north of the city. The building is huge, and filled with crated exhibits. Hadley constructs exhibits for large corporations and such entities as the National Park Service for use in shows and conferences, as well as museums. There was even an exhibit RV on the warehouse floor.

Also housed at Hadley are carpentry shops, glue shops, paint shops, desktop-publishing rooms, conference rooms, and more. Each room reflects the personality of the

people in it. The paint room is also the "rock'n'roll" room. The layout room is the "classical-music" room. The staff, whether rock'n'roller or classical, seems talented, professional, and helpful.

But I was there to review the Coast Defense display. After long hours and months of planning, actually seeing the exhibit laid out in pieces was exciting. The sections of exhibit-floor furnishing on the showroom floor or graphic wall displays spread across tables and on the floor in the art room were like pieces of an unfinished model with no instructions. Hadley's staff, I was assured, would know how to put the pieces together at Cabrillo National Monument in March (as indeed they did).

Of course there were a few problems, but they were fixable. A north arrow needed to be added here, historical accuracy concerns had to be addressed there. One of the wall mountings contained some serious errors and would need to be replaced, which it since has been. But it all worked out.

As Mike, Paul, and I focused on the problems the day passed before I knew it. I left impressed and inspired by what is possible—looking forward to any future exhibits I might have the privilege to be part of.

The next day, with pink, oozing liquid flowing around the hull of my aircraft, looking forward to the sunshine of San Diego, I thought of the finished product to come and was pleased.

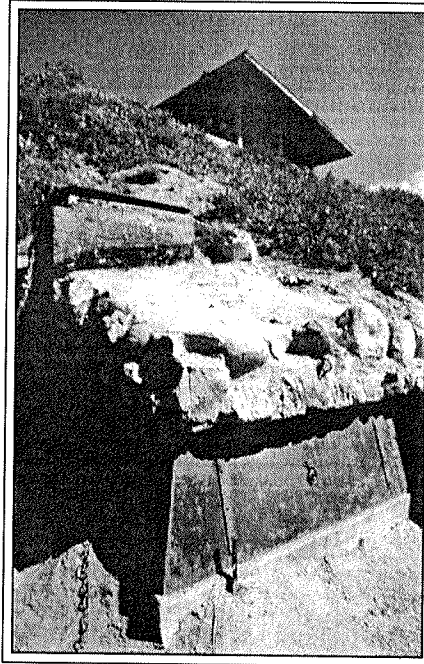
Another war at Cabrillo *by Carol Knipper*

Leaning against the observation bunker, I watch intently for the enemy. The concrete bunker watches too—its narrow windows squinting timelessly to the west, watching for enemy ships on the horizon, silhouetted against the sparkling Pacific. Unlike the enemy I search for, the bunker's enemy has retreated into history. Its rough concrete exterior blends into the hillside along with many other World War I- and World War II-era bunkers and batteries along Point Loma, reminding us of a time when fear ran high and a serious threat to our security and peace seemed imminent.

I kick at the bunker affectionately; it is another beautiful day and the concrete radiates a pleasant warmth. As peaceful as it may seem here today, there is still an impending threat—the enemy is just beneath my feet.

Too much drama for an article on exotic pests? Perhaps. But on February 3, 1999, President Clinton signed an Executive Order directing federal agencies to “combat” a serious environmental threat: the introduction and spread of plants and animals not native to the United States. This Executive Order commands the federal government to “mobilize” and “defend” against these “aggressive predators and pests.” The mere wording of the three-paragraph statement evokes World War II-era propaganda against a feared enemy. Maybe the vintage slogan “Loose Lips Sink Ships” could be modified to “Pull a Weed for the Land of the Free.” Enemy exotic pests are a substantial economic threat. According to government reports, up to \$123 billion a year is lost to exotic plant and insect invasion.

At Cabrillo NM we are acutely aware of the threats that exotic plant



“enemies” bring. Our unique coastal habitat has been infiltrated with pest plants that have choked out the vitality and diversity of this environment. But we have planned for a counterattack. We have gathered intelligence on their location through patrols and on their growth habits through monitoring and research.

Our method of neutralization typically includes physically pulling weeds, cutting trees, or the use of a more torturous, prolonged method—poison. We enlist young adults through the Youth Conservation Corps Program, the Urban Corps of San Diego, and the National Civilian Community Corps to attack the enemy. The fact that these groups share the word “corps” implies an able-bodied team capable of completing a mission, much like the effective military corps of the World Wars. And they are successful. Over the past several years, tons of iceplant have been removed, hundreds of acacia and other non-native trees eradicated. When the enemy is neutralized and the carcasses of iceplant, eucalyptus, acacia, Russian thistle and the like are removed

and added as fodder to steamy public compost piles, the mission is still not complete.

A war is not safely over until the threat of further infiltration is eliminated and stability is maintained. Like the Marshall Plan of post-World War II Europe that infused the Allies with money and military support to fend off any backsliding into postwar chaos, vegetation restoration has to be equally stalwart. Weed seeds notoriously infiltrate barren, harsh areas where less-desperate plants might fail. Stubborn weeds can return again and again, spreading their infectious seed, if left uncontrolled. Only by infusing torn, exposed soil with native plant seeds and native plant stock can we reclaim the area as native habitat. At Cabrillo National Monument we are building our arsenal of native plants with a new greenhouse. This greenhouse will produce the hundreds of plants needed to edge out competitive weed species.

I believe we are winning our war on weeds, but what about other “enemies” of the park such as alien insects or non-native tidepool organisms? Losses in this war on alien species will not be counted in bodies or altered boundaries but in the loss of environmental sustainability and diversity. Clinton’s statement acknowledges that few people realize that “countless other non-native plants and animals are upsetting nature’s balance, squeezing out native species, causing severe economic damage, and transforming our landscape.” Our marching orders have been given to us as Clinton urges Congress “to join in protecting our economy and our natural heritage against the threat of non-native species.”

Unlike the batteries and bunkers along Point Loma that can rest now in their comfortable hillside placements, their mission completed, we are still in the throes of our battle. As I lean over and pull out a dreaded Russian thistle, another one bites the dust!

Military history in the national parks

by Karl M. Pierce



The National Park Service has commemorated the military history of the United States almost since its creation in 1916. In 1933, an executive order transferred 56 national monuments and battlefields from the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and the War Department to the National Park Service.



ropean powers as Spain, England, Portugal, the Netherlands, France, and Denmark. And the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail com-

cisco Bay area in 1776.

The French and Indian War in 1754 is commemorated at Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pennsylvania, where

The great breadth of military history sites included in the park system makes it a wonderful resource for examining issues such as freedom, colonialism, imperialism, economic systems, political systems, aggression, prejudice, law, rights, and public policy which have led us into, through, and out of wars.

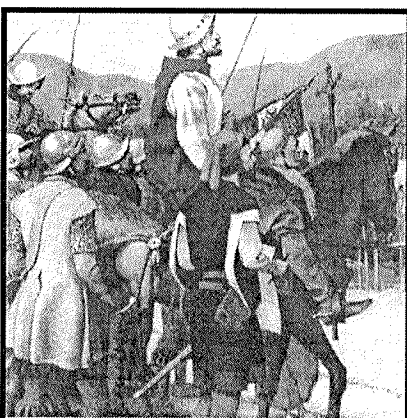
Just about every armed conflict in which the nation has been involved is represented by one or more national park units, and the military history commemorated in some units actually predates the existence of the United States. De Soto National Memorial, Florida; Coronado National Memorial, Arizona; and Cabrillo National Monument commemorate the 16th-century Spanish explorations of the Southeast, Southwest, and Pacific Coast regions of what is now the United States. Fortifications at San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico; Fort Sale in Salt River Bay National Historical Park, U.S. Virgin Islands; and Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida, give testimony to the conquest and colonization of the western hemisphere by such Eu-

memorates the Spanish establishment of a land route to colonize the San Fran-



Colonial troops under the command of then 22-year-old George Washington were defeated. It is interesting to note that the only national park site representing that war commemorates a defeat rather than a victory by the Colonial Army.

Several national park units commemorate the Revolutionary War, 1775–1781. These include Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts; and Valley Forge and Independence Historical Parks, Pennsylvania. Boston National Historical Park, Massachusetts, includes the site where an African-American, Crispus Attucks, was among the five men killed in the 1770 Boston Massacre—an event that would lead to the Revolutionary War. Overmountain Victory National His-



The military history commemorated in some park units actually predates the existence of the United States.

toric Trail commemorates the route from western Virginia and eastern Tennessee used by a band of Colonists to reach King's Mountain, South Carolina, where they defeated British-led militia in 1780.

While the United States was fighting for its independence from England, Spanish soldiers were busy on the Pacific coast establishing presidios—fortifications to protect their land claims against rival European nations. One of these is commemorated at the Presidio of San Francisco, part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, whose 218 years of military use has made it one of the oldest military installations in the land.

Several sites memorialize the War of 1812. Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Maryland, is where Francis Scott Key penned *The Star Spangled Banner* during an unsuccessful British attack in 1814. Chalmette Battlefield at Jean Lafitte National Historic Park and Preserve, Louisiana, is the site of the 1815 Battle

of New Orleans where Andrew Jackson's forces defeated the British. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Ohio, commemorates the naval victory of Commodore Oliver Perry on Lake Erie.

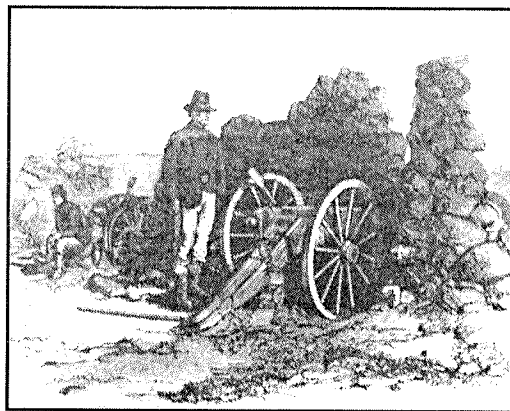
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, Texas, marks the location of the first battle of the Mexican-American War. This war between the United States and its southern neighbor lasted from 1846 to 1848.

The Civil War is, perhaps, the most-represented conflict in national park sites. Many are famous battlefields, such as Gettysburg and Antietam. Others are not so well known and may not commemorate actual battles. Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia, a Confederate prisoner-of-war camp, honors the sacrifices made not only by Union prisoners but also by American prisoners from all wars. Fort Point National Monument, California, was a Union outpost in San Francisco that protected California's gold fields from the Confederacy. Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia, is the site where General Lee surrendered to General Grant, ending the Civil War.

The nation's wars against its first inhabitants—Native American Indians, are commemorated in places such as Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Alabama, where in 1814 General Andrew Jackson defeated the Upper Creek Indian Confederacy, "opening parts of Georgia and Alabama to settlement." The Trail of Tears Historic Trail commemorates the forced relocation of 15,000 Cherokee Indians from their ancestral lands in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama to Oklahoma and Arkansas between 1838 and 1839. Many of them never completed the journey. Yosemite National Park interprets the defeat and relocation

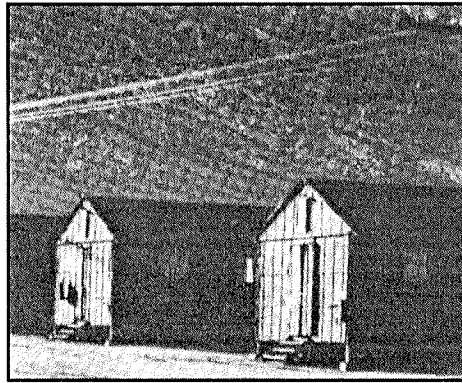
from Yosemite Valley of the Ahwaneechee Indians by the Mariposa Battalion in 1851. Other sites interpreting conflicts with Native Americans include Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho, and Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Montana; Washita Battlefield National Historic Site, New Mexico; and Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana—site of General Custer's defeat at the hands of Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Indians in 1876. At Captain Jack's Stronghold in Lava Beds National Monument, California, a small band of Modoc Indians held off U.S. troops, including those from the Presidio of San Francisco, for months in 1872–1873 before finally being defeated.

Between 1898 and 1899, the United States was at war with Spain, the conflict consisting of the Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Philippine Campaigns. San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico, where a battle was fought, represents the Puerto Rican Campaign. The Philippine Campaign and the ensuing



Philippine-American War (Philippine Insurrection) are represented at the Presidio of San Francisco, where soldiers, including the African-American "Buffalo Soldiers" of the 9th and 10th

One of the nation's saddest moments, the evacuation and internment of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast, is memorialized at Manzanar National Historic Site, former home of a Relocation Camp,



Cavalries and the 24th and 25th Infantries, were staged and supplied. These conflicts expanded United States holdings in the Pacific and the Caribbean by adding the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the military base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, making the United States a global power. The ramifications are still being felt and debated today.

World War II sites are well represented in the National Park System. One of the best known is the USS Arizona Memorial, Hawaii, which includes the battleship that went down with all hands during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. War in the Pacific National Historic Park, Guam, commemorates the recapture of Guam by U.S. troops in 1944. One of the newest national park units, Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site, Alabama, commemorates the African-American pilots trained at this site who, while flying in segregated units during World War II, amassed a most distinguished record escorting bombers over Europe. Japanese-American soldiers were trained as field interrogators at the top-secret Military Intelligence Language School at the Presidio of San Francisco. Another World War II site involving segregated African-American soldiers is the Port Chicago National Memorial, California—site of the worst home-front disaster of the war. The aftermath of the explosion and mutiny trial led to several reforms in the military, and contributed

to its desegregation, one of the first institutions to do so.

Such sites as Fort Barry, Fort Cronkhite, Fort Funston and the Presidio in San Francisco's Golden Gate National Recreation Area; Fort Moultrie, at Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina; and Fort Rosecrans here at Cabrillo National Monument, helped defend the nation's coasts and harbors from enemy attack during both world wars. One of the nation's saddest moments, the evacuation and internment of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast, is memorialized at Manzanar National Historic Site, former home of a Relocation Camp, as well as at the Presidio of San Francisco, where the evacuation was directed.

Memorials such as the Korean War Veterans' Memorial, and the famed Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, both in Washington, D.C., honor the men and women who served in those conflicts.

Sites such as Badlands National Park, South Dakota, and the Presidio of San Francisco and the Marin Headlands in Golden Gate National Recreation Area, are beginning to analyze and interpret the U.S. role in the "Cold War."

But the nation's military history has not been limited to wars. During the early part of the 20th century, U.S.

Army troops patrolled and protected the earliest National Park areas such as Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Sequoia National Parks until World War I necessitated reassigning the troops to other duties. The newly created National Park Service replaced them in 1916. Canaveral National Seashore, Florida, includes Cape Canaveral, one of the main facilities of the US Space program, of which the military is an integral part.

The great breadth of military history sites included in the park system makes it a wonderful resource for examining issues such as freedom, colonialism, imperialism, economic systems, political systems, aggression, prejudice, law, rights, and public policy which have led us into, through, and out of wars.

This article is by no means an exhaustive list of NPS sites commemorating some aspect of our military history. Several other sources contain much more information. Good places to start are the publication *The National Parks: Index 1997-1999*, as well as the National Park Service web site at <http://www.nps.gov/>





Cabrillo National Monument Foundation Bookstore

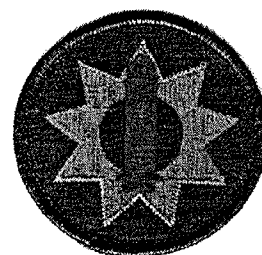
by Karen Eccles



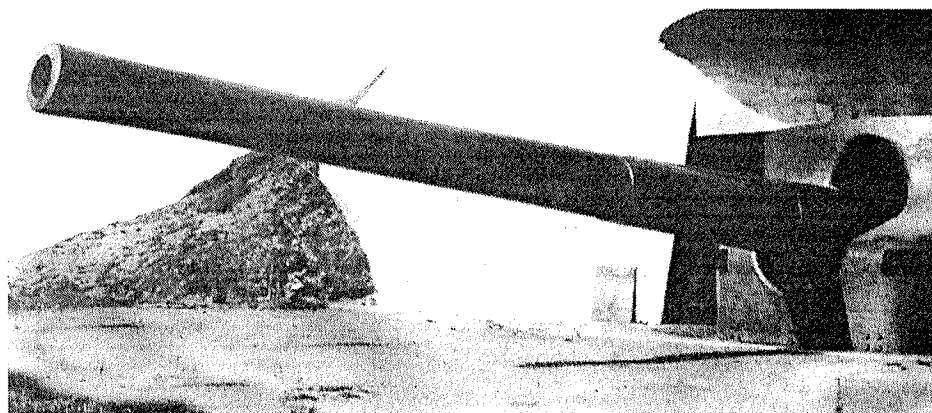
Point Loma's military history covers many years, many countries, and many people. Cabrillo National Monument Foundation's bookstore has information on any aspect of military history in which you may be interested. A listing of books and related materials follows:

- *A Harbor Worth Defending: A Military History of Point Loma*, by Barry Joyce
- *The Guns of San Diego*, by Erwin Thompson: a history of San Diego Harbor defenses
- *Seacoast Fortifications of the United States*, by Emanuel R. Lewis
- *Seacoast Cannon*, by Brian Chin: an older-child's educational coloring book
- *Prints in the Sand*, by Eleanor Bishop: the story of the U.S. Coast Guard Beach Patrol

- *Boat & Shipbuilding in San Diego*: a collection of seminar papers exploring the history of San Diego's maritime tradition
- *The Naval Institute Guide to the Ships and Aircraft of the United States Fleet*, by N. Polmar
- *Guns, Sails, and Empires*, by Carlo Cipolla: an examination of the effect of technical innovation on European expansion
- *San Diego Guide to Military Ships and Planes*, by J. Halpen
- *Forts of the West*, by Robert Frazer
- *Fleet Identification At A Glance*
- *The 19th Coast Artillery and Fort Rosecrans: Remembrances*, compiled and edited by Howard Overton
- *Cabrillo's World*: a collection of seminar papers on Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and Spanish exploration in the New World



Cabrillo National Monument Foundation also has replicas of the 19th Coast Artillery pin and patches available for sale in the bookstore. We hope you will stop in and look around next time you are at Cabrillo National Monument.



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The Explorer



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