

The

EXPLORER

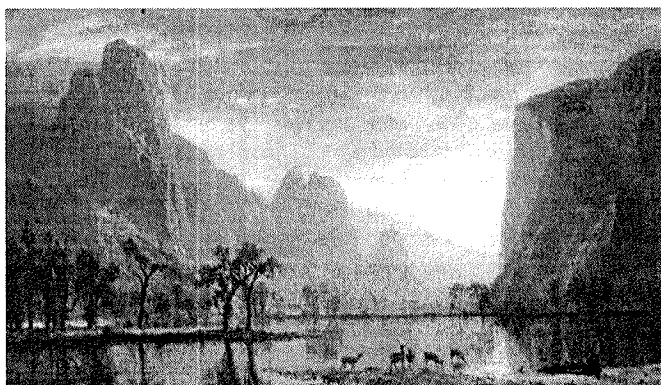
Vol. VI, No. 8
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*Newsletter of
Cabrillo National Monument
and the Cabrillo Monument Foundation*

Art and the National Parks

by Carol Knipper

"It's Art's job to evoke," I can hear Jim say. "That's why there will always be Art." I was thinking of these words as I flipped through cellophane shrink-wrapped prints at the local arts-and-crafts fair. I am amazed by the number of drawings and watercolors of our Old Point Loma Lighthouse. Each of them is different. My knowing eye catches blatant errors: the fence is wrong, the garden is wrong, the walkways are wrong. But then I remember: Art is not always about being correct; it is about leaving an impression. Art can leave lasting impressions—and not just on local tourists wishing to recall the charms of the lighthouse. An artist's impression can be powerful enough to inspire a nation and sway the United State Congress, as it did when that body was considering the act that created the first national park, and later the agency that now protects the natural and cultural scenery of our historic lighthouse as well as 383 other national park ser-



Alfred Bierstadt, *Valley of Yosemite* (1864)
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

vice sites.

Before photography, the only way people saw the world beyond their immediate community was through landscape art. Just imagine knowing the world only through someone else's impression of it! In today's world almost nothing is beyond our ability to photograph and catalog it with sophisticated accuracy, but just over 150 years ago this was done with a horsehair brush and tinted oils or water.

In the early 1800s, Manifest Destiny was driving America. Explorers, entrepreneurs, and homesteaders were heading to the western frontier, and there were artists among them, recording the

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From the Editor

Emily Troxell

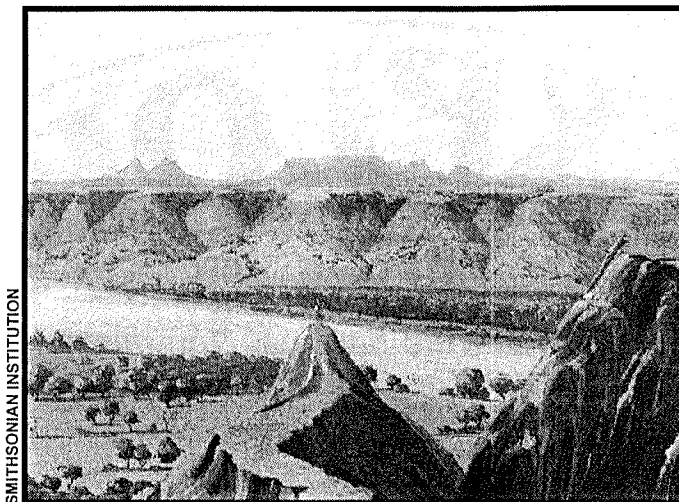
The Explorer Committee met last December to plan for the coming year. We took a good look at our role in the delivery of information to people with a strong interest in Cabrillo National Monument and decided that a carefully crafted Statement of Purpose was important to guide those of us who produce this publication. Take a look:

The Explorer presents information on Cabrillo National Monument's natural and cultural resources, visitor activities, and management actions, and Cabrillo National Monument Foundation. Articles are contributed by staff, volunteers, and friends of the park. The publication is directed toward people with an interest in Cabrillo National Monument and the National Park Service, including elected officials, park partners, and our Point Loma neighbors.

We will attempt to do the best job possible.

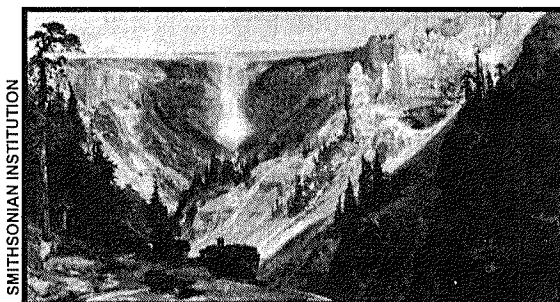
This issue includes several articles about the National Park Service as well as stories about Cabrillo NM and Point Loma. We hope you will enjoy them.

We would like to hear from you about the material that makes up each publication. With the next issue, we are establishing the "Editors Corner" where we will include your thoughts and concerns. Please address all mail, be it e-mail or snail mail to Emily Troxell at
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Emily_Troxell@nps.gov.
We look forward to hearing from you.



George Catlin, *Big Bend on the Upper Missouri, 1900 miles above St. Louis (1832)*

landscape and native peoples of these new regions in sketches, oils, and watercolors. George Catlin, one of the best-known artists of the early 1800s, created masterful ethnographic paintings of Native American people and their culture. He was inspired to document these people and their customs, even as he sensed their demise with the surge of Manifest Destiny. His collection of paintings and portraits, along with collected artifacts, formed the first "Wild West" Show, called "Catlin's Indian Gallery," in 1839. The following year, he displayed his works in London and other European cities to large crowds that would line up to view his traveling art exhibit. This show piqued the imagination of many city dwellers, causing them to look westward to an emerging era in America—at the cost of the vanishing culture of the American Indian. His explorations and studies of the new frontier raised his consciousness about the spectacular features of untamed America, even as he felt the invasion of civilization. Speculating on the need for a



Thomas Moran, *Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone*.

national program to save the visage of wilderness, Catlin was decades ahead of his time and was famous for speculating, in 1832, about the significance of preserving wilderness: "What a beautiful and thrilling specimen for America to preserve and hold up to the view of her refined citizens and the world, in future ages!

A nation's Park, containing man and beast, in all the wildness and freshness of their nature's beauty." The splendor of the American West was to become a popular theme in American art and American nationalism.

Reaching beyond the western horizon, survey parties mapped routes for railroads or assessed the natural and physical resources of the continent for scientific and political purposes. Inspired by early artists like Catlin, Albert Bierstadt joined Colonel Frederick West Lander's wagon train survey of an overland passage to California in 1859 to see the west himself. East-coast audiences marveled at the paintings that Bierstadt created from his sketches of his western travels. Decidedly not confining himself to accurate representations of the landscape, Bierstadt's famously large-scale paintings were often compilations of landscape elements that he had sketched while traveling. By using this convention, Bierstadt idealized the drama and magnificence of the west. Viewers embraced these images, the paintings seeming to embody the

enthusiasm and national pride of America during that time. In 1860, Bierstadt exhibited the first of his panoramic paintings from the Rocky Mountain sketches. It brought him immediate and overwhelming popularity, so that by 1865 he was America's most popular painter. Bierstadt, most famous for his painting of the Yosemite Valley, clearly exaggerated the vertical granite walls, dwarfed humans

and animals, and dramatized the valley by flooding it with warm, glowing, nearly surreal sunset colors to create a sublime landscape. It does not seem to matter that it is not accurate; the picture creates a powerful scene and the viewer is overwhelmed by its emotional impact. As historians William H. and William N. Goetzmann have written, "Bierstadt and other painters of the Yosemite, as well as the cadre of accomplished photographers, succeeded in turning Yosemite into a sacred space in the American culture of nationalism." In 1890, Yosemite became the second park in the national park system.

Landscape painter Thomas Moran followed Bierstadt by a decade and became widely recognized for his watercolors of the American west. Moran headed west with a survey team in 1871 to provide visual documentation. This survey, led by Ferdinand Hayden, was the first government-sponsored expedition to the Yellowstone. What Moran found when he arrived at the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone was a place he described as "beyond the reach of human art."

Rather than precisely documenting the natural features of the geysers, mudpots, or waterfalls, Moran painted his *impressions* of the landscapes he experienced; then, with his remarkable memory for the colors and the scenery, he created his major works months later in his studio. Moran painted his emotions as landscapes: "While I desire to tell truly of Nature, I do not wish to realize the scene literally but to convey its true impression." Although intended for his personal use, Moran's watercolors were shown to members of Congress, who voted to set aside Yellowstone as America's first national park in March 1872. Congress purchased Thomas Moran's famous *Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone* for \$10,000. It was the first landscape painting to hang in the National Capitol. Two years later Congress purchased Moran's *Chasm of the Colorado*. *The Three Tetons*, another Moran painting, hangs in the Oval Office of the White House. America embraced its natural treasures, and art in the 19th century played no small part in the creation of national



Thomas Moran, *The Chasm of the Colorado* (1873-1874)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Moran painted his emotions as landscapes: "While I desire to tell truly of Nature, I do not wish to realize the scene literally but to convey its true impression."

parks and the National Park Service. Goetzmann and Goetzmann have observed:

Cabrillo National Monument strives to retain that natural visage of San Diego through scientific study, and

"Through their devotion to picturing the Western landscape, the artist and the photographers had created a series of sacred places across the continent.... In order to preserve this experience, to set it apart, to keep it unspoiled, Congress elevated the wonders of the West to the status of inviolate precincts. They became our nation's own series of sacred places.... With the creation of the national park system, important parts of the West would be preserved forever as wild, picturesque and scientific marvels for future generations."

natural and cultural restoration. Painters and photographers of every caliber are seen here absorbing the mood of the park, creating their impressions and evoking a mood in paint, ink, or light. I don't mind the flawed drawing of the Old Point Loma lighthouse. I take a minute to con-

sider how the impression of that sketch or watercolor makes me feel. The important thing is that people come to the park to enjoy the scenery and that there are national parks that protect "the freshness of their nature's beauty" as Catlin dreamed. I can both admire the beauty and marvel at the power of a brushstroke.

¹ Goetzmann and Goetzmann, *West of the Imagination*, W.W Norton Company, 1986, p.26

² Nash, Roderick, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, Yale University Press, 1973, p.101

³ Samuels, Peggy and Harold, *The Illustrated Biographical Encyclopedia of Artists of the American West*, Doubleday and Co. 1976, p.45

⁴ Goetzmann and Goetzmann, op. cit., p.166

⁵ Samuels, Peggy and Harold, op. cit., p. 334

⁶ <http://www.tfaol.com/news/nmus38a.htm>

⁷ Goetzmann and Goetzmann, op. cit., p.190

Superintendent's report

by Terry DiMattio

Like many of you, Cabrillo National Monument has been affected by the energy crisis in California. And, just as you are, we are trying our best to save energy and the precious natural resources it takes to provide us with the power we need to accomplish our mission. As you know, we receive a specific allocation each year to care for this park. If we have to spend more money for energy, we have less to spend on preserving the cultural and natural resources entrusted to our care and telling our visitors about this special place.

With that in mind, we have recently taken several steps to reduce our use of energy. In the visitor center, we replaced the ballasts in the fluorescent lights around the perimeter of the view building with new, energy-efficient units. Ed Caudillo and the maintenance crew also replaced incandescent bulbs with compact fluorescent bulbs in the breezeway and auditorium, and with more efficient halogen bulbs in the walkway lights. At night now we make it a point to turn off our computers, monitors, and printers, and many of us turn off the lights in our offices when we leave for even a little while. In the weeks ahead we will be buying and installing switches that detect motion and turn on the lights in the visitor center handicap restroom and diaper-changing room when someone enters. We also will be installing new energy-efficient ballasts in our fluorescent lights in the administration building, and replacing the clouded, plastic lenses over the bulbs with clear ones that will give us more light.

These are admittedly small steps. This year, though, we will be taking a big step toward reducing our dependency on outside sources of energy. We recently learned that Cabrillo NM will receive \$60,000 to install a photovoltaic (PV) system on the roof of the visitor center breezeway. Using

solar power to offset the electricity we buy from the Navy Public Works Center, which buys it from San Diego Gas & Electric, makes sense to us. Here in sunny Southern California we have a reliable source of power that shines brightly on us most days of the year. While these new PV panels will not provide us with all the electricity we need, they will reduce our dependency on outside producers. We are also looking into the feasibility of installing a PV system on the roof of the new museum storage facility that will be built in Fiscal Year 02 or 03, and one on the roof of the shop at lower maintenance. It may not be possible to meet all of our energy needs through the use of solar power, but we would like to be become as independent as we can.

Without realizing it, we have been conserving energy all along. For the past several years, we have reduced the amount of water we use for irrigation by more than one million gallons a year by converting areas that had been planted in exotic plants to native vegetation. Although our primary goal is to restore sensitive coastal sage scrub habitat, we are also saving energy by reducing the amount of water we need and the power it takes to pump it to the park. We are also saving energy through our recycling program. Working with the Navy, we recycle paper and cardboard, and our maintenance folks separate aluminum cans and plastic bottles from the trash for recycling.

I am proud of the people who work here and all they are doing to save energy, money, and precious resources. As a conservation agency it is our responsibility to do what we can to help ensure that what has been entrusted to our stewardship remains here for the next generation to enjoy. By recycling, using alternative sources of energy, and conserving the energy we use, we can do just that.



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From commons to parks

by Emily Troxell

The concept of National Parks did not start in a vacuum. It is necessary to look back many years to English cultural practices where one idea of public lands evolved. During feudal times, lands could be used for the *public good*. Usually these lands were considered waste or uncultivated areas on the lord's manor and were allocated for pasture and firewood-gathering by their tenants. For centuries the "law of the commons" conflicted with the rights of the lord to use the lands as they wished; it was necessary for them to allocate adequate lands for the commoners' needs. By the 19th century, the right of land allocation was legislated since the populace had gained some control of their destiny.

Upon the founding of our country, the English idea of common areas persisted. In 1813, the first public lands came about when the Massachusetts legislature approved a rural cemetery on the outskirts of Boston. This soon became a popular site for picnicking, strolling, and solitude. Then it seemed logical that if lands could be set aside for the dead, why not have parklands for the living? Thus parklands became a reality, providing a refuge from the hustle and bustle of city life, but they remained an eastern phenomenon. Central Park, probably one of our best-known public areas, was designated in 1853. It was composed of about one square mile on the outskirts of New York City on lands that were well-used farms, pigsties and garbage dumps. Central Park set a precedent for preservation of lands devoted to common usage.

As the idea of parks expanded across the eastern part of our nation, town squares and developed recreation areas became common. People needed immediate access to these facilities. America's citizens realized the need for open space, which led to the

development of the distinctly different idea for a national park system based on an environmental perception of a very different kind: Natural areas needed to be preserved in their natural state. Yellowstone and Yosemite were early examples of natural areas considered to be well worth preserving.

An understanding developed that it was fine and good to admire nature, but to preserve such areas in perpetuity required much stronger actions.

Niagara Falls: the fall guy

As our nation took its place in the economies of the world, it needed to have some splendid examples of unique worth to share with its European neighbors. There needed to be a compelling reason other than "freedom," to give the citizens a feeling of pride. In no way could the landscape of eastern United States rival the scenic beauty of the Alps, and early America lacked examples of art, architecture, and literature that could equal those of Europe.

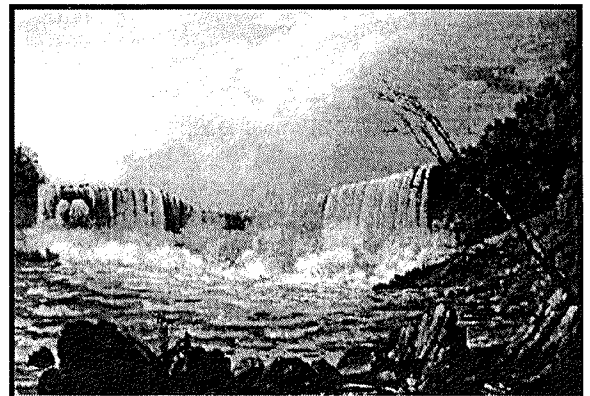
One true, natural wonder did exist in the east: Niagara Falls. Where else could one find such a huge cascade of water providing such an inviting, romantic location? By 1830, the falls provided the young nation with something noteworthy to share with their European relatives. People flocked to see the might and power of the water as it flowed over the huge cliffs to the river bottom below. Developers quickly understood the advantage of tourist dollars, and by 1860 gatehouses, fences, and tawdry "tourist traps" rimmed the falls at every possible location. Ameri-

cans and Europeans alike lamented this commercialization. No longer was Niagara Falls a public place. Privatization of the falls gave Americans the reason to carefully consider preservation of its scenic resources.

Two Englishmen, Andrew Reed and James Matheson, boldly stated, "Niagara does not belong to (individuals): Niagara does not belong to Canada or America. ...such spots should be deemed the property of civilized mankind." They further carped, "It requires very little more to show that patriotism, taste, and self-esteem, are not the leading features in the character of the inhabitants of this part of the world."

Such criticism provided fodder for proponents of the national park idea to move forward with the development of plans for the preservation of areas of special interest. The lands targeted for preservation were found in the west, specifically in the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope. This western frontier provided a setting for adventure stories and travel legends that presented

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Niagara Falls in 1784—before the developers came.

This early scene was painted by Capt. James Erskine, a British military officer.

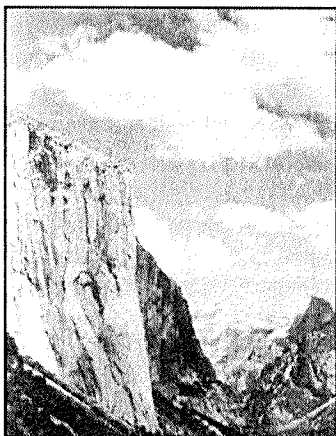
Alexis de Tocqueville, who was visiting America in 1831, urged a friend to visit Niagara immediately, warning him that if he delayed, "your Niagara will have been spoiled for you. Already the forest round about is being cleared.... I don't give the Americans ten years to establish a saw or flour mill at the base of the cataract."

Prophetic words, indeed.

more than a romantic view of the lands. Much of the art and writing were bigger than life. But the timing was right. With the embarrassment over the commercialization of Niagara Falls, people were ready and willing to dedicate money and time to encourage the government to preserve unique areas for public usage.

Soon it became apparent that in the West, America had magnificent scenic wonders that could not be rivaled in Europe. Reluctantly, eastern Americans admitted that there was little that could compare on their side of the United States. In reality the people of the East provided the necessary stimuli for the development of the western frontiers. As ideas developed, people such as Fredrick Law Olmstead, who was all too familiar with the disfigurement of Niagara Falls, roused the nation to support efforts to restore the area around Niagara Falls to its original condition, and to preserve it for all to enjoy.

Areas such as Yellowstone and Yosemite were unique unto themselves. But to retain their integrity, they had to be preserved from abuse while providing adequate access to the public. This would provide proof to the European community that Americans were willing to make the commitment to preserve their nation's natural and cultural resources. A balance between preservation and wise use would provide the guidelines for those who would later establish the National Park Service.



Tourism in the National Parks

by Fred Andrews

Tourism is the third-largest retail industry in the United States. Each year more than 273 million people visit the national parks. In 1993, over \$10 billion in direct and indirect expenditures was generated by these visits. Entrance fees, paid by park visitors, go toward improving the national parks. Camping, rock climbing, fishing, learning, and appreciating nature are some of the opportunities available in national parks. Tourism has always been a part of the parks.

Yellowstone National Park was created by an act of Congress in 1872. By the first years of the 20th century, Yosemite, Sequoia, Mount Rainier, and Crater Lake National Parks had been established. These parks were remote and far removed from major populations. Automobiles were not widely available, making travel to the parks difficult. Only about 500 people visited Yellowstone in 1896.

The 1916 Organic Act created the National Park Service "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." The first director of the National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, actively promoted the parks. Plans were made to build low-cost camps and luxury hotels in them.

Visitation to national parks increased during the 1920s. Mass-produced automobiles allowed more people travel to distant places. But the Great Depression decimated the economy, leaving most people with



little or no money for vacation travel. The stock market collapsed in 1929. One in four employable men were out of work. To help counteract mass unemployment, President Franklin Roosevelt established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), employing millions of workers. The CCC constructed numerous buildings, bridges, and trails in the national parks. These improvements would be used by millions of people.

The 1930s saw the establishment of the first national park focusing on recreation. Lake Mead National Recreation Area was dedicated in 1936. Lake Mead was formed by the construction of Hoover Dam on the Colorado River; the resulting lake is used for many types of recreational boating.

How can we protect our national parks from overuse?

National park visits dropped again during World War II. More than 500,000 people entered Yellowstone National Park in 1941, the year the United States was drawn into the war. By 1943, only 64,144 people visited Yellowstone. People had other concerns. Men were fighting the war, while women went to work in the factories to further the war effort. Automobile travel was curtailed by gasoline and tire rationing. Cabrillo National Monument was closed to the public because of its location within Fort Rosecrans.

Visitation to the national parks soared to new heights after the war, more than 33 million people visiting in 1950. The postwar economy brought increased wealth to the middle class and people had more leisure time to drive across the country to national park areas.

The environmental movement

YOSEMITE VALLEY



A mile deep, miles wide,
& painted like a sunset

That's the Grand Canyon
of Arizona

You can go there in a Pullman to the rim
at El Tovar, en route to Sunny California
on the train of luxury

The California Limited

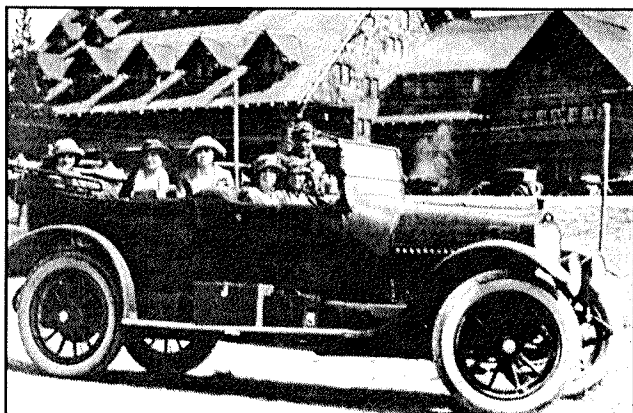
The railroads, particularly the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Santa Fe lines, promoted national parks in their advertising. This was intended both to lure visitors to the parks and to solicit investment in the railroads.

gained a foothold during the 1960s and 70s. Some people raised concerns about the capacity of the national parks to accommodate hundreds of millions of visitors each year. This was (and still is) a concern. The air above Grand Canyon and Yosemite National Parks can be polluted from thousands of vehicles every summer day. Yosemite had 3,648,384 visits in 1999, the majority in the summer in Yosemite Valley.

The Yosemite Valley Plan was recently adopted to deal with the crush of visitors. The plan is the culmination of 20 years of debates, proposals, and hard work. The new plan will reduce development in the valley by 71 acres. It will increase shuttle bus service from parking lots, possibly reducing private vehicle traffic into the valley. The ultimate goal is to enhance visitor experience and better protect park resources.

How can we protect our national parks from overuse? Quotas are enforced on high-use trails. The Clinton Administration devised a plan to phase out snowmobiles in national parks by 2004. Personal watercraft use has been banned in national park areas except in those where it is deemed appropriate, such as Lake Mead NRA.

We in the National Park Service must continue to find ways to accommodate an increasing number of visitors while preserving natural and cultural resources.



Tourism in Yellowstone, 1922

O'Brien, Bob R. *Our National Parks and the Search for Sustainability*. University of Texas Press. 1999.

The National Parks: Shaping the System. US Department of the Interior. 1991.

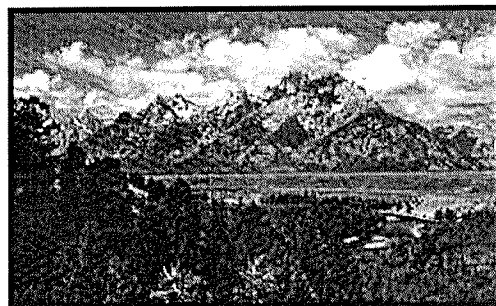
www.nps.gov

www.nps.gov/yose

www.usatoday.com/

The Rockefellers and the National Parks

by Jim Nauman



Private philanthropy has played an important role in the National Park Service. Congressional appropriations have often been lacking or insufficient for the creation, development, and expansion of the parks, and private donors have stepped in to fill the void. The list of these donors is long and the gifts of each of them have been of great value to the park service, but two members of

of natural and historic resources.

His only son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (1874–1937), believed that he should use his inherited fortune for the public good. Because of his deep interest in resource conservation, the national parks were frequent beneficiaries of his largesse.

Early in the 20th century, Rockefeller Jr. joined forces with Charles Eliot, president of Harvard University, and George Bucknam Dorr, a wealthy Boston industrialist, to finance a program for preservation of portions of Mount Desert Island on the coast of Maine that were threatened by development. The group persuaded President Woodrow Wilson to declare the preserve a national monument. Rockefeller then donated 10,000 acres of land to enlarge the monument, and in 1918 Congress was persuaded to declare it a national park: Acadia—the first to be established in the East. He was also responsible for the construction of one-lane roads for carriages and equestrians in Acadia, fearing that automobiles would overrun the park.

The establishment of two more eastern national parks was facilitated by major gifts from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Since there were no large tracts of public land east of the Mississippi that could be transferred to the park service, acreage for new parks had to be purchased by states or private citizens. In 1926, strong support of the public for new parks prompted Congress to authorize the Department of the Interior to accept land for Shenandoah and Great Smoky National Parks, but no government funding was forthcoming. It would cost ten million dollars to acquire sufficient property for Great Smoky, and citizen groups in North Carolina and Tennessee were able to raise only five million. Rockefeller's



John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

"I believe it is every man's religious duty to get all he can honestly and to give all he can."

one family—the Rockefellers—have made extraordinary contributions over the years.

The patriarch of the family, John D. Rockefeller, Sr. (1839–1937) is perhaps best known as the founder of the Standard Oil Company, eventually controlling most of the oil industry in the United States. His monopolistic business practices were often called into question, but he was



John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"I believe that every right implies a responsibility, every opportunity an obligation, every possession a duty."

one of the first major philanthropists in the country. He once said, "I believe it is every man's religious duty to get all he can honestly and to give all he can." Rockefeller gave large sums of money to the Baptist Church, as well as to many other religious, educational, and charitable organizations. He played a major role in the establishment of the University of Chicago, and founded the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Rockefeller Foundation, intended to "promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." While he was not a major contributor to the national parks, his ideals of philanthropy would be passed down to a son and a grandson who were passionately interested in conservation

passion for preservation led him to contribute the remaining five million dollars needed to establish the park in 1934 "in the beautiful spirit of my mother." A smaller, though certainly welcome Rockefeller donation also helped make possible the creation of Shenandoah National Park in 1935.

In the 1920s this ardent conservationist provided more than one million dollars to save 15,000 acres of pine forest adjacent to Yosemite National Park that were threatened by commercial logging interests. Over the years he also contributed funds for construction of museums in Mesa Verde, Yellowstone, and Grand Canyon National Parks, and made smaller contributions to at least a dozen other park sites.

In 1924, Rockefeller and his three older sons visited Yellowstone National Park on a camping trip and were much impressed by the scenery. Returning in 1926 with his wife and two younger sons, he was escorted through the Jackson Hole country east of the Grand Teton Mountains by Stephen Mather, who was then superintendent of Yellowstone. Mather, who wanted to bring Jackson Hole into the national park system, was careful to point out the assemblage of shabby billboards, dance halls, gas stations, and dude ranches dominating the landscape to the Rockefellers. Later, as they were seated on a log overlooking Jackson Hole at sunset, Mather explained the importance of preserving the valley as a wildlife corridor for the migration of elk, moose, and antelope from Yellowstone to their wintering area in the Green River basin.

Rockefeller decided to purchase private properties and donate them to the park service. He created a real estate company—the Snake River Land Company out of Salt Lake City—which allowed him to buy the land anonymously in small increments, avoiding the price inflation that would have occurred if it were known that a Rockefeller was the purchaser. He acquired 35,000 acres of land, but it would be many years before the government would accept it as parkland; only after Rockefeller threatened to "sell it in the market to any satisfactory buyers" did President Franklin



Laurance S. Rockefeller

"The message and vision of conservation stewardship and its importance for the future will, once again, go out across the nation from the hills of Vermont,"

Roosevelt set aside Grand Teton National Monument, including the Rockefeller gift, in 1943. In 1972 Congress honored his contributions by creating a memorial parkway between Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks, which bears his name.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., passed the torch of philanthropy to the third of his five sons, Laurance (born in 1910). Although Laurance was an astute venture capitalist in his early life—making a fortune by joining Eddie Rickenbacker in the establishment of Eastern AirLines and J.S. McDonnell in his aircraft company—his major interest eventually became the conservation of natural resources. In the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations he was chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. In 1962, this commission called for increasing the number of national parks and wilderness areas, protecting national seashores and lakeshores, and taking quick action to reduce water pollution. Perhaps no other American environmental commission produced such a persuasive case for action. Congress passed laws to protect Cape Cod and other scenic coastal areas.

The 1964 Wilderness Act enlarged the system of federally protected wild areas. The 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act safeguarded the nation's most beautiful rivers. The Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund was established to purchase recreational lands.

Rockefeller has also chaired the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, presided over the American Conservation Association, and served as president of the New York Zoological Society. In 1991 he was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, the first person to receive it in honor of contributions to conservation and historic preservation.

This Rockefeller is largely responsible for the establishment of two National Park Service areas. In 1956 he deeded approximately two-thirds of the island of St. John to NPS for the formation of Virgin Islands National Park, preserving open spaces that would otherwise been overrun with hotels and homes. Six years later he added over 5,000 offshore acres to protect coral reefs and other marine habitats.

The first national park in Vermont was created in 1992 when Laurance and his wife, the late Mary French Rockefeller, gave their historic mansion and the surrounding 550-acre forest to the public for the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historic Park in Woodstock. This is the only national park to focus on conservation history and the evolving nature of land stewardship in America.

The Rockefellers' contributions to national parks represent a relatively small portion of the hundreds of millions they have donated to a wide variety of causes, but certainly the family deserves to be recognized as the most generous philanthropists in the history of conservation.

Making It Work

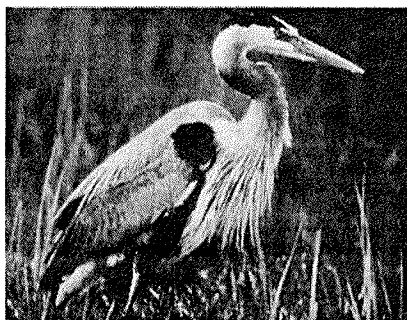
by Samantha Weber

The Interpretive Media Committee of Cabrillo National Monument Foundation is in the process of publishing a comprehensive book about the natural resources of Point Loma. It draws on the expertise of scientists from Scripps Institution of Oceanography, San Diego State University, and the National Park Service. Samantha Weber is Cabrillo NM's Chief of Natural Resource Science; her contributions to the book will be in the fields of monitoring and management of the resources and the impact humans have had on them.



Cabrillo National Monument can be viewed as a microcosm of changes within the National Park Service that have come about through improved understanding of the natural environment, its complexity, and the increasing impact people make upon the remaining natural areas in the United States. Cabrillo National Monument was established in 1913 to commemorate Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo's discovery of what is now the west coast of the United States of America. This park was founded for its place in the history of people, not to preserve natural resources. The original half-acre of Cabrillo NM was pretty much filled up by the Old Point Loma Lighthouse, and cultural issues pretty much filled up the "to do" lists of the first park managers.

In the past, managers in this and many other parks had to use intuition and experience to make decisions, not knowing what the impacts might be upon natural resources. The information they needed to make informed, science-based decisions seldom existed, and thousands of visitors kept arriving day after day—a much more readily understood and vocal source of management "to dos." The plants and animals waited.



Environmental Revolution

Environmental awareness blossomed in the 1960s and 1970s across the United States, and Congress passed a number of pivotal pieces of environmental legislation, such as the Endangered Species Act, clean air and water legislation, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson

described NEPA, which took effect in 1970, as "...the most important and far-reaching environmental and conservation measure ever enacted by Congress." The plants and animals now had advocates. NEPA requires an environmental planning process for federal agencies that must be scientifically valid and involve the public. Best guesses based on experience and intuition were no longer acceptable. The NPS and other federal agencies had to change their way of doing things. Evaluating potential impacts upon resources begins with one question: what resources?

Wildlife, Shmildlife

Excerpt from the 1973 Cabrillo NM Master Plan Draft: "Except possibly for the shore birds, occasional sea lions,

harbor seals and tidepool life, the wildlife of the area cannot be considered as a major resource of the monument..."¹(emphasis added) This same document identifies the problem: "Adequate information on many aspects of the Point Loma resources is lacking....Basic research on the tidepools and the hillside plant and wildlife communities will be a continuing requirement....Sporadic research efforts would not provide adequate information for management to act in time to prevent permanent resource damage due to excessive or inappropriate visitor use."²



In 1973, Cabrillo NM had no intertidal species inventory, the list of known plants peaked at about 30 species, and it would be 17 years before the first monitoring program began. However, the tide was beginning to turn. In 1976, the park hired Dr. Joy Zedler, of San Diego State University, who conducted an inventory of the rocky intertidal area, providing the first scientific list of the plants and animals living in Cabrillo's rocky intertidal area. She also recommended that a long-term monitoring program be designed and implemented for the intertidal zone. What a difference twenty years makes!

Today, the US Navy, the NPS, and the City of San Diego are working with



Botanists have called the vegetation community here "old growth coastal sage scrub" and describe it as unique and impressively pristine.

many partners to understand this complex place. Recent Point Loma natural resource studies include breeding birds, heron colonies, the rocky intertidal ecosystem, Point Loma kelp beds, rare plants, air and water quality, terrestrial invertebrates (loosely, land "bugs"), reptiles and amphibians, small mammals, and large carnivores.

Rather than "...relatively few forms of wildlife," we have learned that over 1000 species call Point Loma home, and that is not counting what swims or grows in the Point Loma kelp beds. By a conservative estimate, the current species lists include over 300 terrestrial vascular plants (versus the old list of 30), 52 lichens, 170 marine plants and animals, 18 mammals, 360 birds, 13 reptiles and amphibians, and 298 terrestrial invertebrates. And the list keeps growing. We have used results of our monitoring to bring about management changes, such as the closure of Zone 3 in the intertidal area to allow it to recover from the impacts of visitation, and help us learn to distinguish between human and other environmental impacts.

In stark contrast to the park plan of 20 years earlier, the 1996 park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement says that "the US Fish and Wildlife Service considers Point Loma to be a major wildlife resource of regional significance, due to the quality, abundance, and diversity of habitats and its position adjacent to the Pacific Ocean" (p.7). The plants and animals have been heard.

Where Have All the Lizards Gone?

Not all of the news revealed by these inventories and monitoring projects



the intertidal zone. Now they are gone. Further research can help us learn about the function of the Point Loma reserve, try to prevent further losses, and even reintroduce lost species. Although Point Loma has been dramatically changed by human action, there is still good news. Botanists have called the vegetation community here "old growth coastal sage scrub" and describe it as unique and impressively pristine. The rocky intertidal area of Cabrillo NM is touted as one of the best remaining public intertidal areas in mainland southern California.

Learning to Love Lightly

Cabrillo National Monument receives more than one million visitors each year to its 160 acres; that's about 6900 people/acre/year. Given the intensity of visitation and the rarity and vulnerability of the resources, public cooperation in preserving these resources is indispensable, and strict preservation laws are in effect.

Education and enforcement are absolutely critical tools for managing National Parks. Resource studies without education and enforcement would probably end up recording the steady demise of species, with little hope of recovery. Education helps teach the public, young and old, something about their natural heri-

is good. Nineteen reptile and amphibian species lived here 70 years ago; now there are just a dozen. Black abalone used to be stacked on top of each other in

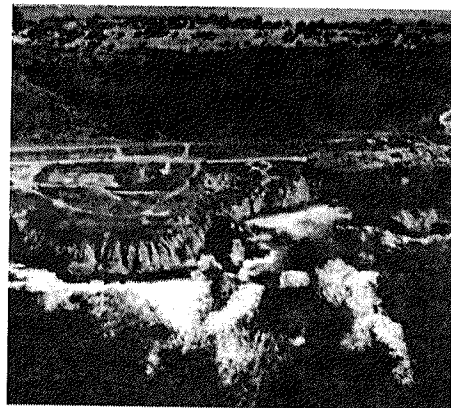
tage. The more visitors understand a natural area's unique qualities, the more likely they are to care about and be careful with them.

United We Stand

Park staff, leaders, scientists, educators and visitors must all work together to preserve this and all other NPS sites. Everyone is an important piece of the puzzle, and we will all benefit from success. The National Park Service is a rich place to learn what America is all about. Both present and future generations deserve the opportunity to visit National Park sites in their unimpaired state, and it is up to us to preserve them. And the plants and animals are counting on it!

¹ Cabrillo NM Master Plan Draft, 1973, p.16

² Ibid., p. 27



Loma Lore: a journey through our neighborhood

by Alexander D. Bevil

In addition to its abundant natural resources, Point Loma has preserved a number of sites of historic and cultural significance. San Diego historian Alex Bevil wrote this piece for The Explorer in 1990 when he was a volunteer at Cabrillo National Monument.



The Point Loma peninsula has a rich and diverse past—a past that is reflected in a number of archaeological, historical, and cultural sites. Archaeological sites containing artifacts from the peninsula's prehistoric Native American population dot the landscape. Unfortunately, most of these sites have been disturbed or destroyed over the years. The area's historic sites, dating back to Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo's landing in 1542, have been identified and recorded by the City of San Diego's Historical Site Board. These historical and cultural sites include the locations of Spanish, Mexican, and American ports and military installations as well as architecturally significant homes of well-known residents. A few of these sites that are included in the city's list of historic sites are also designated California landmarks or are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the sites are within or can be viewed from Cabrillo National Monument, the others only a short distance away.

The following is a listing of the designated historic landmarks on the Point Loma peninsula:

1. The tip of Ballast Point: Believed to be the site where Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo first set foot on California in 1542. The first beacon on the Pacific Coast (a lantern on a pole) was situated here. Stones from the beach were used as ballast on the trip back to Boston by Yankee ships (hence the name), and are said to have been used as cobblestones for Boston streets. **California Historic Site #56**

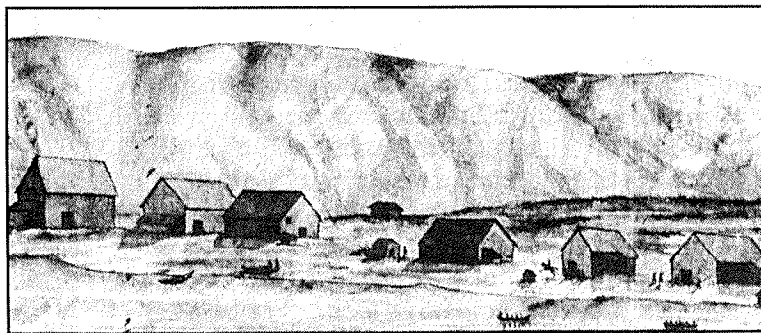
2. Site of Fort Guijarros on Ballast Point: Built by the Spanish military in 1796, it was one of the first military forts in California. It was officially known as *El Real Fuerte de San Joaquín de la Punta de los Guijarros*, (the Royal Fort of San Joaquín of Cobblestone Point). **California Historic Site #69**

3. Old La Playa Site: Opposite the west end of today's Shelter Island, this was the scene of much maritime activity during the days of the hide and tallow trade, 1829–1852, when Yankee ships and those of other nations used its deep anchorage. **California Historic Landmark #61.**

4. Quarantine Station and "Hide Park:" (La Playa area) The site of an inspection and holding area where the crews of foreign ships were checked for contagious diseases. The hide-and-tallow warehouses were also located here. The first (unofficial) raising of the United States flag on the West Coast occurred here c. 1829.

5. Rosecrans Street: The first major street in San Diego, at one time known as La Playa Trail. It connected Old Town San Diego to the deep-water anchorage at La Playa.

6. Ballast Point Whaling Station Site: The site of coastal whaling operations from 1850 until the early 1870s. Whalers would row or sail their whaleboats out of the harbor past the tip of Point Loma to hunt the



Contemporary watercolor of hide-and-tallow houses at "Hide Park"

migrating gray whales. The captured whales were brought to this site for rendering. **California Historic Landmark #62.**

7. 1854 Lighthouse: Now referred to as the Old Point Loma Lighthouse, it was one of the first eight lighthouses built by the United States on the West Coast. It was abandoned in 1891 because of its elevation: placed high above the water, it was often obscured by fog. The lighthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Sites. **California Historic Landmark #51**

8. Fort Rosecrans Site: The site of an army coastal defense fort (1899–1959). Established by the U.S. Congress in 1852, it was named for Civil War General William Starke Rosecrans in 1899. Gen. Rosecrans, along with Louis Rose (see #10), promoted San Diego as the terminus of a proposed transcontinental railroad. **California Historic Landmark #62**

9. Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery: Established shortly after the boundaries of Fort Rosecrans were set in 1852, becoming a national cemetery after World War II. Located here among the more than 70,000 interments is the Bennington Memorial, a 75-foot obelisk marking the grave of sailors who died aboard the USS *Bennington*, a gunboat whose boiler blew up while she was lying in San Diego harbor on Sunday, July 21, 1905. Also buried in the cemetery are twenty men who were posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor. **California Historic Landmark #55**

10. Roseville: An early real estate development of Louis Rose, who had hoped that the first transcontinental railroad would terminate at the historic ship anchorage near La Playa. South of the area, at the base of Point Loma's cliffs, Chinese fishing camps were present during the 1890s. Roseville had witnessed a short-lived real estate boom with the coming of the railroad to San Diego in 1885.

11. The Jennings House, 1018 Rosecrans Street: Built in 1886, it is a remnant of the Roseville boom of the

1880s.

12. The Theosophical Institute, 3900 Lomaland Drive: The site of the International Headquarters of the Universal Brotherhood from 1900 to 1942, the core of which is now within the campus of Point Loma Nazarene College. The Theosophical Institute originally occupied 132 acres and would eventually cover 400. Lomaland, as it was called, was a forerunner of the modern commune, where everyone worked, studied, and played together under the auspices of Madame Katherine Tingley and her doctrine of Universal Brotherhood. All of the buildings were painted brilliant white; one of the structures was the first Greek Theater in the country. The property included a tent resort where Albertson's Supermarket at Catalina Blvd. and Talbot St. is today.

13. The Neresheimer-Tingley House, 430 Silvergate Avenue: Built by Emil August Neresheimer, a founding member of the Theosophical Institute who occupied it from 1902 until given to Madame Tingley in 1906. She lived here until her death in 1929, the house also used as a girls' dormitory. The house's Folk Victorian architecture detailing reflects a style commonly used in small homes at that time.

14. The Cliff Mansion, 1203 Sunset Cliffs Boulevard: A Mediterranean-style mansion built by Sunset Cliffs real estate developer John Mills between 1926 and 1928.

There are at least 24 other potential historic sites within the Point Loma peninsula which have not yet been officially declared as such by the city's Historic Sites Board. More research is needed to substantiate their historic and cultural value.

Cabrillo People

by Chris Anderson

Since the dawn of time, change has been a constant force. Change not only applies to the natural world that surrounds us, but affects those of us who exist within it. Cabrillo's staff has undergone several changes over the last few months and here is a quick run down of events.

Mark Mattivi has made two major changes in recent months. First, on October 13, 2000, Mark became husband and father in one fell swoop. His wife Irma and daughter Melina are currently living in San Diego, finishing up loose ends and awaiting the end of the school year. They will join Mark in Utah this spring. This brings us to his second change.

In December, Mark accepted a job at Dinosaur National Monument. For those of you who are wondering where that is, Dinosaur straddles the Utah-Colorado border and offers a wealth of outdoor activities. There is plenty of hiking, camping, fishing, rafting and kayaking in the region to keep any outdoor enthusiast busy! His official job title is "Administrative Support Assistant." The position comprises a variety of duties, including spending time working in the visitor center, assisting volunteers, and answering visitors' questions. His administrative duties include handling personnel issues and actions and making travel arrangements for the staff.

Mark states that if anyone is in the neighborhood, feel free to stop by. His mailing address is P.O. Box 56, Jensen, UT 84035.

In attempting to quench his insatiable thirst for historically accurate knowledge, **George Herring** has decided to pursue his graduate studies full time. Unfortunately, this means that he needs more time to study, so, George has been put on intermittent status. But do not fret—you will still see George on Sundays and filling in at other times whenever possible.

We wish George the best of luck in accomplishing his educational goals.

On January 2, 2001, **Terry Ann Petrovich a.k.a. TAPS** married her long time sweetheart, Michael Scherkenbach. As some of you might remember, this is not Taps and Michael's first brush with marital bliss. They were married in the past, but somehow their divorce never settled well with either of them. So they donned matching Hawaiian shirts and headed to the county courthouse. We wish them the best of luck with their marriage.

Theodore Washington joined the Cabrillo National Monument Foundation (CNMF) team on December 11, 2000. Theodore's past employment has included working for the IRS and as a baker. Theodore splits his time among working at Cabrillo, bouncing at Winstons, and pursuing his art career. An accomplished artist, poet, and animator, he is currently preparing for a gallery show at the Agora Gallery in the SoHo neighborhood of New York City. His artistic focus is black-and-white pen-and-ink drawing. According to CNMF Bookstore Supervisor, Bobbi Hill, "Since his arrival, Theodore has been an invaluable asset to our staff."

Juliana Elizabeth Lane, daughter of **Ranger Marty Lane** and wife Gina, was christened on Saturday, February 3, 2001 at the Blessed Sacrament Church. The Lanes would like to thank all park staff and CNMF employees who attended.

As you can see, Cabrillo's staff is in a state of constant flux, but with change comes the welcoming of new staff members and friends. We wish to welcome those who will be filling the vacant positions.

Points to Ponder: Impressions

Joe Wilson reflects on the role of Cabrillo NM as wedding chapel, military training ground, site for naturalization of new citizens, start-off place for marathons, and Easter sunrise services.

"I do."

"I do."

"I pronounce you husband and wife."

The words go on. Life goes on and one hundred more people have visited Cabrillo National Monument. Did they see the lighthouse? Yes. Did they see the statue? Maybe. They came to see, hear and feel love. Did they find love? I hope so. I hope they return to remember love and the beauty of a place it could be shared in.

"By the numbers, count cadence, count!" "One, two three, four: cadence count— one, two, three, four: Platoon halt!" "Parade rest!" "At ease!" "Fall out!" "Take five." Words to live by if you are a

U.S. Marine D.I. trainee on a 6 AM run in Cabrillo National Monument. You saw the lighthouse and the statue but you remember the up and up hill. The Bayside Trail, "The Few, The Proud, The Marines." The marines came to train but may return to share the beauty and the love of peace that 6 AM brings to Cabrillo.

"I pledge allegiance to the flag...."

"You have fulfilled the requirements ..."

"Congratulations!" You are now a citizen of the United States." Little flags wave, hugs and kisses are shared—and love. Words of welcome and the pot is mixed with Spanish, African, German and En-

glish. Words, words, words exclaiming "I am an American!"

"Runners Ready, On Your Mark! Get Set!" Bang! A gun sounds. A flood of men, women, children pour onto Cabrillo Memorial Drive. Another

AFC Half Marathon has started. Runners have returned. "Those Harbor Lights," a song that is life when you are at Cabrillo National Monument at 5 AM on a warm August morning waiting, waiting, waiting—walk—run—stretch—walk. Do it again. Did they see the statue? Yes. Runners also feel the beauty, the peace and perhaps the love. Will they return? Yes, to remember and see the lighthouse again. They

will remember the sunrise and "Harbor Lights" and Cabrillo.

"Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, early in the Morning our Song Shall Rise to Thee." 6 AM, 7 AM. The sunrise; the sun has risen. The sun rises and the Son has risen. "Rejoice. He has risen!" The speaker is leading a sunrise service. It is Easter Sunday. A different kind of love finds people at Cabrillo. The sunrise, the beauty, the peace directing the faithful and not-so-faithful together. Together they enjoy creation and the spirit of life. Do they see the statue? Yes. Do they see the lighthouse? Yes. Do they see the light and the life? Yes. Cabrillo is an impressive place.





Cabrillo National Monument Foundation

Passport To Your National Parks

The "Passport to Your National Parks" set is a special commemorative item designed to serve as a companion for park visitors. This informative and unique publication records each visit through special regional and national stamps and cancellations. Each year a sheet of 10 full-color stamps with informative text introduces potential visitors to unfamiliar park sites, or brings fond memories to those who have visited those sites. When you visit a national park area, you can have an your passport book "canceled" with a rubber stamp marking the name of the park and the date you were there. The association bookstore at the park will have passport stamps available for sale, which can then be affixed in your

Passport To Your National Parks



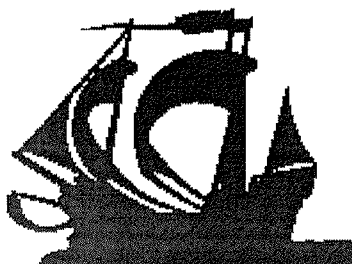
passport book. There is one stamp from each of nine travel regions, and one stamp chosen to represent the nation. The national parks represented in the stamp set vary from year to year. The 1992 stamp series featured Cabrillo National Monument as the representative for the Western Region. A map showing all of the parks is included.

The National Park Passport gives you the opportunity to share and relive your journey through America's national parks and will become a travel record of some of the greatest places in our country to cherish for many years.

Karen Eccles,
Executive Director

Make a Lasting Legacy

The CNMF Endowment Fund, established in 1997 with the San Diego Foundation, is another way you can support the endeavors of Cabrillo National Monument. Interested donors can call (619)235-2300 or log onto www.sdfoundation.org for more information.



Emily Troxell, Editor
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CALENDAR

July 1, 2001

Time to be announced
Members' Preview
of Cabrillo National Monument's
Dramatic Presentation,
"The Voyage of Cabrillo"



New Members

Cabrillo National Monument Foundation and Cabrillo National Monument welcome the following members who have joined us since September 15, 2000. We greatly appreciate your support.

Gretchen Allen
Richard Brown (Road Runner
Card Company)
Martin & Barbara Carlsen
West Clark
Dorothy Dring
Karen Dwinell
Dr. & Mrs. Robert Epstein
Mr. & Mrs. Dan Freeman
Mrs. Estelle Gallagher
Leo Golembiewski
James Hall
Donald Healy
John Henderson
Dennis & Peggy Hill
John Hilton
Estella Holmquist
Robert & Isabelle Kroger
Kenneth Pickle
Anne & Andrew Plant
Eileen Pue
David Streicher
Frances Styles
Christine Verchere
Joshua Weinman
Norman & Barbara White
Pamela Whiting

Your membership in Cabrillo National Monument Foundation puts you in partnership with people of diverse cultures, interests, and backgrounds. All members share a commitment to protect and preserve the natural environment at Cabrillo National Monument and the distinguished history of the National Park Service.



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