

The

EXPLORER

Vol. VII, No. 3
Winter 2002

*Newsletter of
Cabrillo National Monument
and the Cabrillo Monument Foundation*

Good Friends and Neighbors

*by Terry DiMattio,
Superintendent, Cabrillo National Monument*

*"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it
connected to everything else in the Universe."*

John Muir, My First Summer in the Sierra, 1911

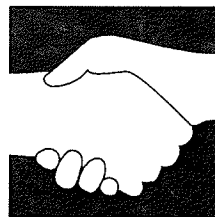
This quote, I think, is particularly appropriate for this issue of *The Explorer*. When I started working for the National Park Service in 1974 I often heard that national parks were like islands—*islands of natural resources* surrounded by a sea of development. The thought was that we had to protect these parks as the last remnants of significant natural resources. Regrettably, for some parks this, this may be true today.

One of the many valuable lessons I have learned during my tenure at Cabrillo NM is that while this park may be an island in terms of its marine and terrestrial resources, it is connected in many obvious and subtle ways to the greater San Diego community surrounding it. For instance, we purchase our electricity and water from the U.S. Navy. At night, the Navy provides security for the park, which allows us to go to our homes in neighborhoods far and near at the end of the day. We are also partners with the Navy, Coast

Guard, Veterans Administration and City of San Diego in the care of the Point Loma Ecological Reserve. If you have been reading *The Explorer* for any length of time, you know that we have been working with the Navy to build

the new entrance station on its land north of the monument. We have also been working with the Navy to obtain its permission to build our new museum storage facility on park land at our lower maintenance area, but within the Explosive Safety

Quantity Distance (ESQD) arc for the torpedo magazines at the submarine base. In September 2001 we received the Navy's permission, and after we collect sufficient revenue from our entrance fees, we will construct this much-needed building. And recently we initiated discussions with the Navy on two projects that have great potential for improving our ability to care of the fragile tidepools and to educate the American people about the resources





About This Issue

Each quarterly issue of this publication explores a particular facet of Cabrillo National Monument. This one is about some of our neighbors and friends and the ways we interact with them. Although a relatively small unit of the National Park System, Cabrillo's management and day-to-day operations are complex, involving constant interaction with a wide variety of governmental and civic entities, as Superintendent DiMattio explains in the lead article. Many cultural and educational organizations also enter into partnerships with us during the course of a year.

As you read through the various articles, be aware that we have chosen to write about only a few of the groups that we interact with. There are many untold stories.

And, as always, we welcome your comments.

Emily Troxell,
Editor

under our stewardship.

Our relationship with the Navy is perhaps the most obvious one we have with the greater San Diego community. Others are not as apparent, but are equally important to the successful accomplishment of the NPS mission here. You will be able to read about a few of them in this issue. The new director of the National Park Service, Fran Mainella, has urged us to enter into new partnerships with organizations with which we share common interests and goals. Director Mainella saw how partnerships could help preserve natural and cultural resources during her tenure as director of the Florida state parks. We at Cabrillo NM have seen the value of partnerships and being connected with other organizations.

Let me give you two examples that are not addressed in individual articles in this edition. The first is a partnership that we have enjoyed, and that has benefited the monument and its visitors, for almost 46 years: the one

we have with the Cabrillo National Monument Foundation. The foundation is a cooperating association, a not-for-profit organization established to support the interpretive, educational, and scientific programs of the National Park Service at Cabrillo NM. Since its establishment in 1956, it has donated over \$1.9 million to the NPS. Needless to say, without this support, we would not have the high-quality program that we do, nor would we be able to care for this park as we should. It is not just the tangible, financial support we have received that is such an important part of our operation. It is also the support we receive from the CNMF employees who daily serve our visitors, as well as that which we receive from the board of trustees. That board is composed of business and community leaders who volunteer their time and

talents to guide and direct the foundation's affairs. These selfless men and women willingly share their expertise and their connections to the greater community to help the NPS ensure that the monument will be preserved and enjoyed for generations to come.

The second example has less of a direct impact on the monument, and is less formal than the relationship we have with the foundation. It is the relationship we have with the Point Loma Association. The PLA is also a not-for-profit organization, but one formed to improve the quality of life on Point Loma, the peninsula on which Cabrillo NM is located. At the invitation of the PLA's board of directors, I attend its monthly meeting and report on activities at the park. One

of the PLA's long-term projects is to improve the appearance of the traffic corridors into Point Loma. I volunteer work on the when I can. During one work party, the chair of the Beautification Committee pointed out to me that all

The new director of the National Park Service, Fran Mainella, has urged us to enter into new partnerships with organizations with which we share common interests and goals.

these corridors also lead to Cabrillo NM. The PLA's efforts to beautify their community have also benefited the monument, and made the journey to the park more enjoyable for the 1.2 million people who visit us each year.

When we met last year to decide the themes for the upcoming issues of *The Explorer*, I was intrigued by this idea, but was not sure if we would have enough material to fill an edition on partnerships and the relationships we have with our neighbors. I was wrong, again. I think you will be pleasantly surprised, as I was, to see just how connected Cabrillo NM is with the San Diego community.

U. S. Coast Guard and National Park Service at Point Loma

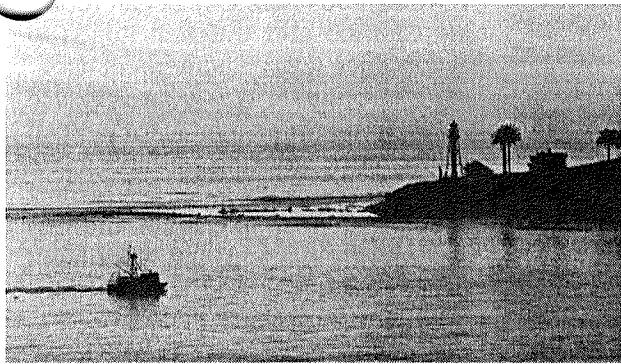
by Charles V. Strangfeld, Commander, USCG

At the southernmost tip of Point Loma below the *Old Point Loma Lighthouse* lies the lesser-known *New Point Loma Lighthouse*, which has been operational since 1891. Within the several acres of Coast Guard property encompassing the lighthouse are three residences, which formerly served the purpose of housing lighthouse keepers. Today, they house myself and two other senior Coast Guard officers who work in the San Diego area, along with our families. Maintenance of the lighthouse itself is performed periodically by San Diego's Aids to Navigation Team. The light, foghorn, and emergency generator are remotely monitored by computer from

watercraft, or boat. This effort not only enhances much-needed tidepool remediation, but it helps maintain a pristine environment and a peaceful, undisturbed experience for both the Coast Guard residents and public tidepool visitors alike.

Close cooperation between the Coast Guard and NPS on Point Loma is perhaps most appreciated by the beachgoers and mariners who find themselves in distress. Unfortunately, given the deceptively shallow waters that form the treacherous tidepool areas off the tip of Point Loma, vessel groundings occur with great regularity, especially for keeled sailboats. NPS Rangers are always anxious to respond when lives or property are in danger, and are normally able to respond much faster from the shore than the Coast Guard, Federal Firefighters, or San Diego Lifeguards. When shore-based assistance can be rendered, it is often the NPS Rangers who are first on-scene. This speedy response is also crucial in supporting maritime drug and

expanding our collective understanding, appreciation, and respect for the innumerable species, including many that are endangered, that the unique Point Loma tidepool habitat hosts. The NPS Rangers at Point Loma provide a tremendous service to the general public while at the same time providing crucial support to the many local, state, and federal agencies sharing similar interests—particularly the Coast Guard. It has been a great pleasure to share the Point Loma experience with these outstanding public servants.

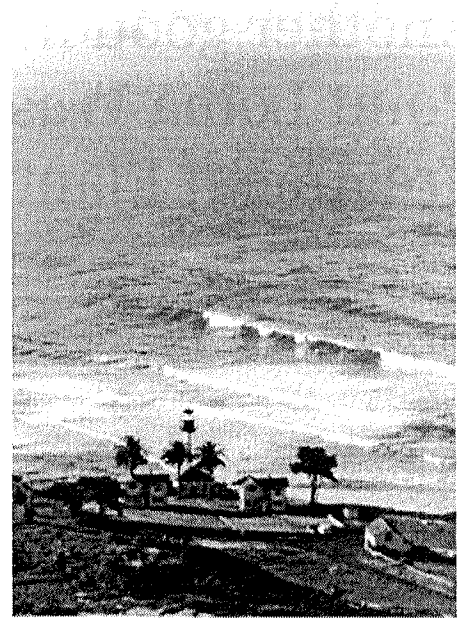


the Coast Guard Operations Center near Lindbergh field where I work. Although the residents do not directly support the lighthouse operation, we do perform most of the upkeep for the grounds. We also maintain a close and amicable relationship with our National Park Service (NPS) neighbors.

The NPS administers the vast tidepools surrounding the Coast Guard property for the Corps of Engineers. Whenever possible, the Coast Guard residents assist in restricting access to the closed section of the tidepools. We do this by advising the NPS of people disregarding the closed area either on foot, surfboard, personal

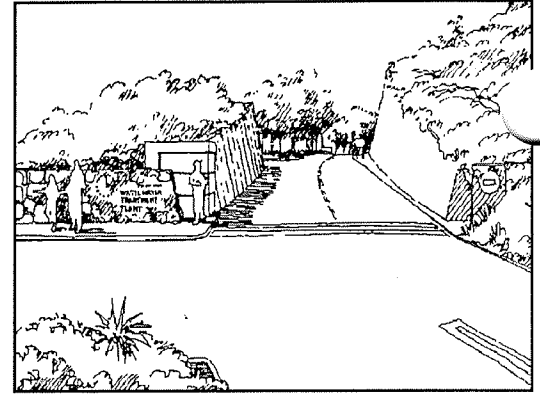
migrant interdiction efforts, responsibilities that the Coast Guard shares with the Drug Enforcement Agency, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U. S. Border Patrol. In this capacity, the fact that the NPS Rangers are armed federal law enforcement officers provides a reliable "force multiplier" for these crucial interdiction efforts.

NPS Rangers and volunteers are always anxious to provide instruction and answer the countless questions of the five Coast Guard children currently living at the residences. Likewise, the children are anxious to pass on their newfound wisdom to those they host for tidepool visits as well (including their parents!), ultimately



Another good neighbor: the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant

by Jim Wageman
Senior Civil Engineer
City of San Diego



The Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant (PLWTP), which lies just to the north of the tidepools on South Gatchell Road, treats a majority of the region's wastewater. While the missions of the National Park Service (NPS) and the City's Metropolitan Wastewater Department vary significantly in focus, both agencies are working together to protect the environment.

(sludge) at Fiesta Island in Mission Bay Park included the mechanically drying of biosolids at the Point Loma plant. The community voiced concerns regarding the number of trucks and large buildings that the alternative would require. The proposal was dropped and the Metropolitan Biosolids Center at Miramar was built to treat the biosolids pumped 17 miles from the Point Loma plant. From this planning process the im-

idea of what portion of the plant would be screened by the earthen berm. The NPS provided a valuable sounding board for alternatives examined in the plan. The berm, which was planted in 1998 with plants salvaged from the area and native container plants and seed, is now thriving.

The Good Neighbors Group has continued to serve a vital function on Point Loma. During the height of construction of the plant upgrades in the 1990s, the Monument provided much needed relief to parking congestion on the PLWTP. Also, in November 2001, the City began repairing Cabrillo and Gatchell Roads in accordance with an agreement allowing Metropolitan Wastewater to use the NPS road in exchange for upkeep of the road. The NPS will revegetate the road shoulders after the project is completed. In exchange, the City will provide funds to the Monument for a greenhouse that is to be used to grow native plants to be used in restoration projects throughout the Point Loma Ecological Reserve.

Through such cooperative ventures, especially as the population of San Diego continues to grow, the City and the National Park Service will continue to work together as good neighbors.

While the missions of the National Park Service and the City's Metropolitan Wastewater Department vary significantly in focus, both agencies are working together to protect the environment.

Located on a 40 acres of property, the PLWTP site is constrained by the bluffs and the ocean to the west, and by steep slopes to the east. Opened in 1963, the plant initially treated up to 88 million gallons of wastewater per day. Prior to the opening of the plant the City's treated wastewater was discharged into the bay. The Point Loma Ocean Outfall was built in 1963 for the discharge of treated wastewater into the ocean.

Since its construction, the PLWTP has undergone a number of changes and upgrades. The expansion of the plant over the years led to further impacts on the viewshed of Cabrillo National Monument. In the early 1990's, one of the proposed alternatives to end processing of biosolids

portance of working with the plant's neighbors became very clear.

The 1994 PLWTP Master Plan and Environmental Impact Report was developed to examine plans for the PLWTP as a whole and to assess the environmental impacts from the proposed projects. The Good Neighbors Group, which includes the NPS, Veteran Affairs, the Coast Guard, the Navy, and Metropolitan Wastewater took hold. This group was instrumental in developing the proposal to form an earth berm to make room for the biosolids pump station and processing facilities, and to screen the majority of the plant from view of the Monument. Storey poles, which were placed in the location of the proposed berm, gave reviewers of the plan an

Remembering our heritage: the Founders' Trail

Eleanor Neely

Growing up in San Diego during the 1940s and 1950s was a great benefit to me and to all those who treasured beaches, mountains, and exploration. There were close-knit neighborhoods where people knew their neighbors and where children would meet to play late-afternoon games of baseball or hide-and-seek. The city was small in size and population and resembled "Anytown, U.S.A."

Mental images of an environment composed of hills, canyons, valleys, and seashore evoke a community filled with natural beauty and a proclivity for a successful future. Although we are often reminded of our current successes, we should also remind ourselves how much we have benefited from the courage, strength, and resolve of our early predecessors. The Kumeyaay, Spanish, and Mexican people of San Diego's past produced the very foundation on which today's successes occur. Do we serve our children and ourselves well by not learning the importance of their legacy?

Why do we know so little about our past? After all, we are a community of many firsts. Other cities in our country have had great success in preserving and acknowledging the remnants of their past. They have fought hard to have their history taught, celebrated, and preserved. Examples of this include Plymouth, Massachusetts; St. Augustine, Florida; Williamsburg, Virginia; and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Fortunately, during the early part of the twentieth century there was a small number of generous, farsighted individuals who recognized San Diego's multicultural heritage and contributed greatly to its preservation. As a result of their efforts we have the Cabrillo National Monument, Presidio Hill, two mission churches, and a few remaining adobe buildings in Old Town. I have often wondered why more San Diegans did not place equal emphasis on our Native Ameri-



can and Hispanic roots.

During the 1980s and 1990s, as a volunteer and later as site manager at the Serra Museum for the San Diego Historical Society, I was made aware that students, teachers, parents, and tourists were confused about the culture and the contributions made by the Kumeyaay people, Spanish explorers and settlers, and the Mexican citizens of Old Town and our county's ranchos. Very little was known regarding San Diego's involvement in the Mexican-American War and what followed.

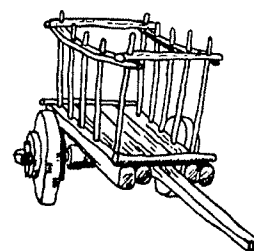
Fortunately, by the early 1990s major historical sites representing those historical periods were managed by various governmental, private, and religious agencies. They all had excellent museums and interpretive programs and were staffed with knowledgeable professionals and volunteers. They provided the community with well-researched information. I met with the representatives of those sites and learned that they too were frustrated that many visitors were misinformed or lacked historical information about their sites.

In the early 1990s we formed a committee known as Founders' Trail Associates. Its members represent Mission Trails Regional Park, Cabrillo National Monument, Junipero Serra Museum/Presidio Park, Mission San Diego de Alcalá, Mission San Luis Rey, Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, Rancho de Los Peñasquitos,

Rancho Guajome Adobe and San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park. Each represents the Native American, Spanish or Mexican periods of our history.

Since its founding, the Associates have made a concerted effort to acquaint visitors with all our sites' histories and activities. Information about their education programs is shared with teachers and parents. Site representatives meet once a month, discuss and solve problems, and continue to seek better ways of informing the public about our historical resources. Our mission statement reads: *"The Founders' Trail provides an opportunity for visitors to discover the rich Native American and Hispanic heritage of early San Diego. Follow the Founders' Trail to relive this unique period of History. Travel in the footsteps of San Diego's earliest inhabitants by visiting the nine intriguing landmarks on the trail."*

If you are interested in following the Founders' Trail and educating your children and grandchildren about their community's colorful past, log on to our Web site at www.earlySanDiego.org. After you've learned about our sites' locations, choose one to start your adventure. Once there, pick up a Founders' Trail brochure. Follow the map to all of the sites and I guarantee you that you'll discover a part of San Diego and its history you never knew existed. It will sweep you into another time of people, places, and events that helped make America's finest city the remarkable community it is today.



The Cabrillo—San Diego State University Partnership

By Raymond G. Starr

Cabrillo National Monument is a rare example of a National Park Service site located in a large urban area. That makes it possible for the monument to interact with many institutions and people in the community in a way which would not be possible for a national monument in, say, rural Utah or Alaska. Often that interaction benefits both Cabrillo National Monument and the institution involved. An excellent example is the partnership of Cabrillo with San Diego State University, the oldest and largest of the region's universities.

The two institutions work together in many ways. For one thing, San Diego State classes often utilize the monument in their instructional program. For example, the Recreation Department often draws upon Cabrillo for its park administration classes. Recently students in one of those classes administered a visitor questionnaire regarding periodic closing of parts of the tidepools. That experience enabled those students to apply their academic principles in the "real world." The project provided them insight into how a park maintains contact with its visitors and how it utilizes data to make decisions. Cabrillo National Monument got a valuable poll of its visitors—something it would not otherwise have had the funding to do. It could then make decisions on conservation policies with full knowledge of how its visitor public would respond.

Another form of partnership

comes in the form of internships. These provide the monument sources of labor and skills; the University benefits as its students gain practical experiences in the real world. Thus, recently the SDSU History Department placed some interns at Cabrillo, where they learned about running an historical site and also obtained an experience in research for a public history agency. This gave them insight into the practical use of



their academic discipline, and provided them an experience they could draw upon for job searches. The monument benefited by having bright, motivated young people on board—people who could bring special skills or knowledge to bear on some of

Cabrillo's research needs.

There are other forms of partnership. Individual faculty members—for both professional and personal reasons—frequently become involved in the park or the Cabrillo National Monument Foundation. Professors of Recreation Larry Beck and Dick Namba, geographer Elmer Keen, and historians Thomas Cox and Raymond Starr have served as trustees of the CNM Foundation, as well as becoming involved in a variety of other ways. Internationally known biologist Joy Zedler did early tidepool research at Cabrillo, which is still used as a benchmark for research and management of the intertidal portions of the monument. More recently, geologist Pat Abbott and geographer Philip Pryde have given public lectures at Cabrillo, and Abbott has

contributed a chapter to a CNM Foundation book in progress on the natural history of the Point Loma peninsula. American Indian Studies lecturer Richard Carrico has participated in a seminar on the impact of European settlement on Native Americans, and Professor Emeritus of Spanish, Thomas Case, helped with a new translation of the early account of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo's voyage, which was published in 1999 by the CNM Foundation.

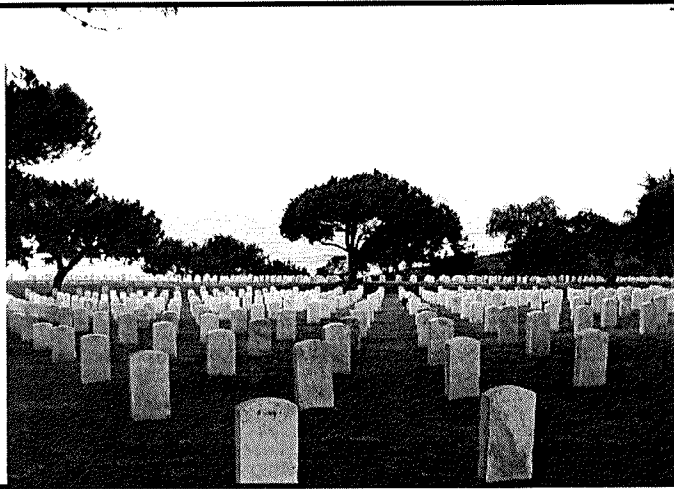
At the same time, faculty members at the University know they can call on monument staff, from the superintendent down, to share their experiences or expertise through guest appearances in classes. CNM staff also often helps students with their individual projects

The result of all the above is that both Cabrillo National Monument and San Diego State University are enriched through their urban partnership.



Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery

by Emily Troxell and
Cynthia Nuñez, Director,
Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery



they are living at home and are a dependent. All costs of burial and maintenance are covered.

As a neighbor of Cabrillo National Monument, the cemetery is often involved in an exchange of equipment and talent to facilitate the jobs of both agencies. As an example, excess dirt from the

Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery is situated on either side of Catalina Boulevard—the road that eventually winds into Cabrillo National Monument. As one drives past the multitude of white grave makers, it is impossible not to wonder about the stories behind the many people that have found their final resting place in this beautiful landscape.

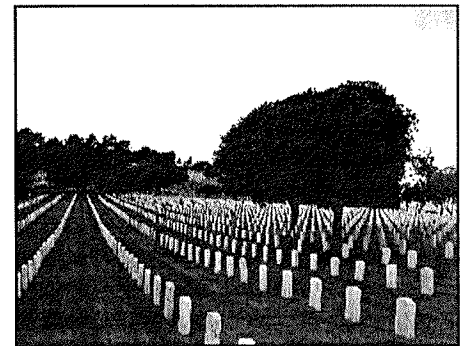
Throughout the cemetery special markers dot the landscape. One represents the men that died in the battle at San Pasqual on December 6, 1846. The eighteen who lost their lives in this battle were originally buried where they died. Their remains were reinterred in the post cemetery when it was established in 1882. As the individuals could not be identified, the group gravesite is marked today with a plaque containing the names of all individuals. Another dominating memorial is the Bennington Monument. It takes the form of a 75-foot giant obelisk. The USS *Bennington* was docked in San Diego Harbor on July 21, 1905, when the boiler exploded, killing forty-seven military personnel. The individuals were interred near this marker; today this area is known as the Bennington Plot. Memorial markers are erected in all national cemeteries in solemn remembrance of members of the armed forces dying in service whose remains were not recovered or identified or were buried at sea. There are 158 such markers within three memorial areas attesting to the dedication and sacrifice of these men.

The cemetery grounds are part of the 1,000 acres set aside in February 1852 for the development of a military reservation. The reservation was named Fort Rosecrans in 1899 in honor of Major General William Starke Rosecrans, United States Volunteers, brigadier general United States Army. Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, the second cemetery area in California to achieve national cemetery status, was designated by the War Department on October 5, 1934. The initial area of the cemetery comprised eight acres and included the long-established post cemetery of the military reservation. Subsequent accretions of land from within the military reservation have extended the boundaries to 71.3 acres. Today the cemetery follows the ridge of the reservation, looking towards San Diego as well as the Pacific Ocean.

As of December 31, 2001, Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery has 50,736 in-ground burials. There are 28,087 sites for cremated remains currently in use. At the present time, the facility is at capacity, but construction of a new columbarium wall will provide 14,000 more spaces. By the end of next month 2,000 of these new sites will be available.

In order to qualify for burial at Rosecrans National Cemetery, the individual must hold an honorable discharge from the military. The application process must be at the time of need. The veteran's spouse and minor children can be interred here as well, minor children including those up to the age of 23 as long as

cemetery was donated to Cabrillo to use in various resource management projects. It is not uncommon for park and cemetery personnel to share tools and skills that are beneficial to both organizations. This arrangement might be called a "borrowing-a-cup-of-sugar" sharing situation. The staffs of both organizations are available to assist one another when the need arises. This improves the efficiency of both agencies.





The Cabrillo Festival

Cabrillo Festival Incorporated, a community-based organization dedicated to telling the story of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, and Cabrillo National Monument work hand-in-hand to produce the annual Cabrillo Festival. The festival culminates in an open house at CNM, traditionally held each year on the Sunday nearest September 28. It is this supporting relationship that makes many of the activities that are part of the festival possible. The letter below is from Angela Giglitto, President of Cabrillo Festival Inc.

Since the inception of Cabrillo Festival, as we know it today, the people of CNM have always been the strength and

backbone of the festival. Their willingness to work with all the complexities of the various cultural communities is phenomenal. They have made all of us feel at home and welcomed us with open arms, always smiling even if things were not always going the way "they would like to do things."

I believe that both of us have learned a lot of important things from and about each other—such as who we are and what we

can build and accomplish.

Together we have brought together five nations paying homage to Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. People of the Kumeyaay Nation, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, and the United States are all proud of our heritage and come together to share customs, foods, and traditions. Together we have learned to take the steps necessary to build cohesive relationships with these heads of state that visit us each year.

I believe that we now, more than ever, realize that we are not hyphenated Americans; we are Americans and proud of our heritage.

A great lesson was learned, especially at this year's festival, when the dignitaries from five nations traveled by airlines to San Diego despite and immediately after the September 11 tragedy to show us and the world that they do believe in what the festival and Cabrillo National Monument represent and stand for to them. We hope that we will continue to grow together as a team.

Thank you.
Angela Giglitto,
President, Cabrillo Festival, Inc.

For many years, groups of Kumeyaay people have represented San Diego's Native Americans in the Cabrillo Festival with traditional singing, dancing, and craft demonstrations. Tribal Elder Jane Dumas gives us her perspective on the relationship of Cabrillo NM and the Kumeyaay.

Cabrillo Days were only words for so many years until one we were invited to share in the celebration by providing Indian fry bread and we instantly became part of the program for about fifteen years by helping bringing in other tribes from the county to participate in arts, crafts, singing and dancing.

At this time I was working for the San Diego American Indian Health Center for over 20 years and my co-workers and friends from the county were delighted to be part of our history for the past fifteen years or so.

Many thanks to all of the Cabrillo staff and all who are involved in keeping our history alive.

Jane Dumas,
Kumeyaay Elder

You can read more about the
Kumeyaay People on
pages 12 and 13.

Cabrillo People

by *Chris Anderson
and Emily Troxell*

Since our last installment of "Cabrillo People," we have said hello to new arrivals and bid goodbye to others.

Two new interpreters have been



Patricia Heusner

added to the ranks. **Patricia Anne Heusner** will be working at the visitor center desk and giving programs, but perhaps her most important duty will be presenting education programs to the children that come to the park.

Patricia is a Native Californian. She is also an experienced interpreter, having completed two seasons at Mount Rainier National Park where she presented a wide variety of interpretative programs as well as working in the visitor center. She has had valuable experience teaching children in the park setting, both as an education assistant and education technician.

She is a graduate of California State University Long Beach, and has undertaken work for her California teaching credential in Elementary



Al Wolfing

Education (K-8).

Among Patricia's hobbies are hiking, rollerblade skating, and travel.

The second person to join the ranks of interpreter is **Al Wolfing**. He arrived in California in 1976. He makes his home in San Diego with his wife of 30 years and a son who is now completing his education at UC Davis. Al was in the Army from 1966-69, serving in Vietnam as advisor to the Vietnam Rural Militia. Upon leaving the service he worked as a bank trust officer from 1972 to 1997.

Al holds a bachelors degree in psychology (1972) and returned to school again in 1997 to pursue a masters degree in education. He holds a multi-subject California teaching credential for grades K-8. He has been substituting in the San Diego area for two years, and decided to take a break and do school programs here at Cabrillo NM. These programs will be one of his basic duties in addition to working in the visitor center and doing interpretative programs.

Al enjoys camping, kayaking, and his terriers.

And please join us in welcoming Cabrillo National Monument Foundation's newest employees, Kirk Fernandez and Jamie Lyon.

Kirk Fernandez was born in San Jose, California. After a three-week stint there, his family moved to San

Diego. Kirk started working for the CNMF bookstore in October. What attracted him to the job was the unique opportunity to work in a national monument. When not at work, Kirk enjoys playing the guitar. He also likes to travel. One of his favorite spots is Humboldt County in Northern California. He says it is the best of both worlds; it is where the towering redwoods collide with the rocky rugged coastline.

Michael Lyon, a.k.a. Jamie, was born in Ventura, California. His father was in the Navy, and the family was soon transferred to Guam. After leaving Guam, the family moved to San Diego. Like Kirk, Jamie thought working in a national monument would be a unique experience. When not at work, he enjoys in-line skating, skiing at Snow Summit and watching the history channel and documentaries. Besides Guam, he has traveled to upstate New York, Florida, and Mississippi. Jamie is still undecided about his future career path, but is currently leaning towards the accounting field.

We extend to both Kirk and Jamie a warm welcome, while at the same time we must say a fond farewell to **Samantha Weber** and **Cquvator Gatson**.

Samantha has had a long history here at Cabrillo NM. She started out as a seasonal fee collector and worked her way up to Chief of the Natural Resource Science Division. In late October, Samantha accepted a job at Yosemite National Park, where her husband works. Her position there will be unique in that she will serve as liaison between the resource management/science division(s) and construction crews. From what we gather, she will ensure environmental policy compliance when construction projects take place in the park and help educate construction crews about the significance of compliance and the influences that their project will have on the park. We wish her the best in her new position.

Many of the employees and VIPs

continued on next page



Cquvator Gatson
1950–2001

of Cabrillo National Monument and the National Park Service as a whole, where touched by CQ Gatson in some way, shape or form. She will be dearly missed, but her legacy will live on in our hearts and her passion for life and the National Park Service will continue to burn inside us all. The following is an excerpt from the December 21st edition of the National Park Service's Morning Report:

"... On the morning of December 17, 2001, CQ Gatson passed away. Her career with the park service started in 1981 at Big Thicket NP, where she served as a seasonal park technician. From there, she went on to a ranger position at Joshua Tree NP and Lake Mead NRA. In 1990, she joined the staff at Cabrillo NM as a supervisory park ranger, then moved on to Santa Monica Mountains NRA as an interpretive ranger, where she retired in 2000. CQ was an interpretive curriculum instructor and coordinator and an interpretive skills certifier. In 1999, she received the Department of Interior's superior service award for her work in interpretation and was named 'Woman of the Year' by the Tres Condados Council of the Girl Scouts of America for her longstanding work with girl scouts in southern California. CQ had a radiant personality and unlimited enthusiasm and optimism for life and the work of the service. She is survived by two brothers, Mel and Milton. Condolences may be sent to Mel Gatson: 375 Burton Mesa Blvd. #J, Lompoc,

California, 93436. Donations may be made in CQ's name and sent to: Sickie Cell Organization, 2060 University Ave. Suite 206, Riverside, CA 92507."

This past year has brought many changes to our lives; some were minor, others life-altering. We enter the New Year with the hope of peace and prosperity—welcoming new friends while celebrating the lives and remembering the legacy of those who have left us.

Volunteers at Cabrillo National Monument

by Lynn Moss

The volunteers at CNM somehow manage to do it all! These cheerful, busy, capable and energetic people, young and old, can be found working at the Visitor Center desk, giving interpretive talks to our visitors, planting vegetables, flowers and native growth, and making sure that our wonderful tidepools are as protected as they can be with all the visitors that come to walk amidst the critters. Volunteers help educate interested visitors on the environmental concerns we face. Further, they keep our visitors safe in the tidepools and help our marine biologist with her many scientific studies, performing tasks ranging from plotting and measuring special tidepool sites to identifying found organisms under the microscope.

There are volunteers who are herpetologists, geologists, and scientists of every stripe. Our elegant and beautiful Old Point Loma Lighthouse

requires curators who make sure the lighthouse is maintained with a controlled temperature and humidity and that the Third Order Fresnel lens kept spotlessly clean and polished. Volunteers, dressed in appropriate turn-of-the-century dress, may be found in the lighthouse telling visitors about its history and the interesting and busy life of a lighthouse keeper and his wife and children.

There are people who catalog books and act as curators for all the materials a national monument requires and produces in the administration area. There are also thousands and thousands of pictures from Cabrillo's and San Diego's past and present that need to be catalogued so they will be useful and available.

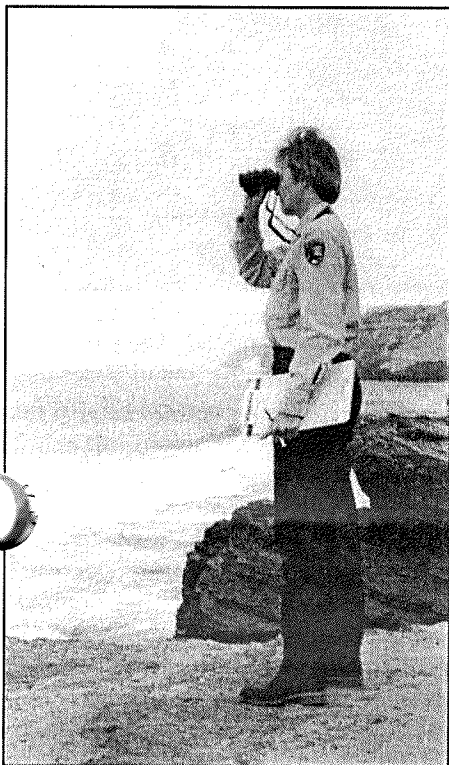
Additionally, CNM has many special events to celebrate during the year that require special talents and additional time. Recently there was the annual Whale Watch Weekend where thousands of visitors come to spot whales as they go south to calve in the warm lagoons of Baja, visit the Lighthouse and enjoy a superb puppet show put on by special volunteers. Young and old can laugh, learn, and be grateful for a happy day well spent. Cabrillo National Monument celebrates the birthday of the National Park Service by opening the Lighthouse tower and allowing folks to go to the top to inspect the light and see the breathtaking view. In November there is the anniversary of the lighting of the light, which is the only other time that visitors are allowed to go to the top of the Old Point Loma Lighthouse. The Cabrillo Festival is held every year to celebrate San Diego's heritage, and many people



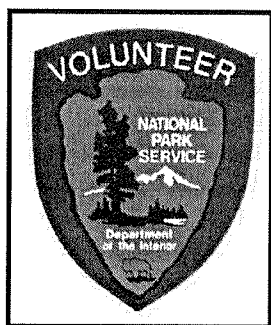
Volunteers interact with visitors throughout the park.

come to enjoy and learn.

Volunteers will tell anyone they do because they love Cabrillo, its people and the job they are doing. They truly believe in what they are doing and feel they can make a difference. If asked, visitors will tell you that volunteers do, indeed, make a genuine difference for their visits to Cabrillo National Monument and their caring sacrifice is worth every minute of time generously given.



Identifying and counting shorebirds in the intertidal region is just one of the many important activities of Cabrillo's volunteers



It's a good neighborhood

by Joe Wilson

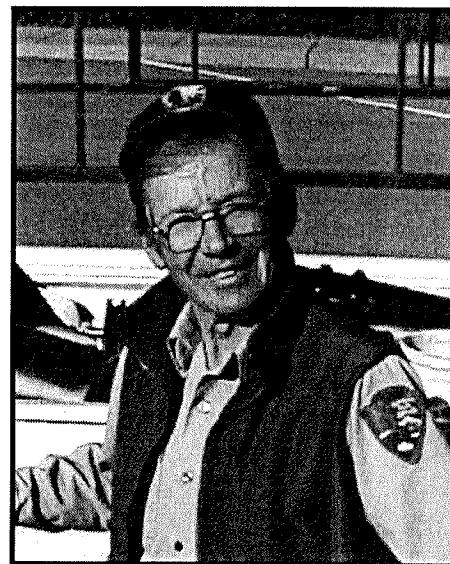
Zen Glenn likes the tidepools. He balances rocks when the tide is low—karma, charm, mystery. Who is Zen Glenn? A neighbor who enjoys Cabrillo and leaves his gift, the How and Wow of balance.

Number 26: it means a lot. San Diego Metropolitan Transit uses it to identify its buses to Cabrillo. No. 26 driving down the road to Cabrillo and at the entrance station, window to window, making small talk with fee collectors: neighbors. Listen, Number 26: 26.2 miles is a marathon. 26: that's a reminder to runners that the road to Cabrillo is a place to train for the marathon. Neighbors share the road running, walking, and biking — from SPAWARS, NAVY, USCG, CITY WATER, NPS, and the National Cemetery work sites—in their quest for good health and fitness. Cabrillo is a good neighbor.

Fort Rosecrans: The National Cemetery, an active memorial to History. Neighbors share the spirit of the past and the work of today. Life Goes On. Together we honor the dead, remember the history, and preserve the stories. The Navy's Submarine Base at Point Loma once was Fort Rosecrans: more memories, more stories. Each year, Cabrillo's landing is reenacted at Ballast Point. A neighbor helping a neighbor, yes! Tired, out of shape, want to feel better? Work out at the Sub Base Gym. Thanks neighbor. I feel good!

Nine one one first responders: the Federal Fire Fighters Engine Company 12. Saturday, no traffic before 9 a.m. check the pumper truck. No fire: water the plants at Cabrillo. Life Goes On. It is a good neighborhood. Way to Go! Way to Practice that fog and spray attachment! Thanks for the help and being there in an emergency.

Right down below, the United States Coast Guard overlooks the tidepools. An aid to navigation, yes. *Coast Guard*: two words that work when boats are grounded and break up in the tidepools. Civilian sailors are rescued, marine life is protected



Joe Wilson

and salvage is done. The coast has been guarded.

Water, water everywhere and not a drop to stink. Well, not quite, but many thousands, perhaps millions of gallons did not stink. The City Treatment plant is another neighbor "down below." Big Cities, Big Sewers: the Wastewater Treatment Plant processes what San Diego flushes down its drains. Cooperation in management, "What you see is what you get." An enormous embankment protects Cabrillo's viewshed to the north. To the west, out of sight, underwater, running silent, running deep through 4½ miles of concrete pipe, San Diego's treated water flows into the sea. Thanks for nothing! Nothing to see but sage, sea, and sky. Neighbors do care.

Churning surf, the big neighbor—the Pacific Ocean—changes Cabrillo and all the coast. The marine critters enjoy the "soup of the sea," visitors the view.

"Be Careful! The neighbors will talk!" That's what mom said. She was right. We are careful and the neighbors do talk. We all care and we care about each other.

Point Loma is a good neighborhood.

Who are the Kumeyaay?

by Mike Connolly

Long before Cabrillo National Monument or any of the other friends and neighbors discussed in this issue were here, the area was occupied by Native Americans—the Kumeyaay people. They were here to greet Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo in 1542, Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602, and Father Junípero Serra in 1769. Although the name “Kumeyaay” is in common use today, historical accounts over the years have variously referred to them as “Diegueño,” “Tipai,” “Tipaai,” and “Mission Indians.” We recently received the following articles by Mike Connolly from Richard Bugbee, Associate Director/Curator at the American Indian Culture Center and Museum, which should help dispel some of the confusion about the name.

From the earliest contacts, records have indicated that some Sh'mulqs (clans) did not want to be considered subservient to any societal structure higher than their own Sh'mulq. This independence was also evident in negotiations with other tribes, Spanish, Mexican, or US officials, where negotiators would not want to imply that anyone other than their Sh'mulq leadership could speak on their behalf.

When questioned by early Spanish explorers about national identity, individual Kumeyaay gave a variety of answers depending on their interpretation of the question. Variations of the name “Kumeyaay” were recorded as “Quemaya” and “Quamaya.” For some Sh'mulqs, the inquiries were interpreted as a seeking of their word for people, and they would respond in their dialect's word for people, such as Iipai, Tipaay, Awikipai, or Kawikipai. Some noted political affiliation with a Sh'mulq alliance, such as the Kwit-hal people of the east slope of Cuyamaca Mountain (or, the Ikwainil Tipai (Blackwood People)).

The Spanish named the Indians “Diegueño,” in reference to the Mission at San Diego (in the Treaty of Santa Ysabel the United States continued this label by referring to the Kumeyaay as the “Diegueño” Indian Nation). In later years, some groups operating out of self-preservation, or have voluntarily dropped the recog-

nition of the name Kumeyaay. The end result of this variation in response has been a historical record with several different names for the same people.

In the 1950s Dr. Florence Shippek interviewed many elders, conforming to research conducted earlier in the 20th century. After clarifying the terminology sought, the elders (all over 70 years old) all confirmed that Kumeyaay was the general name. These elders were from communities of San Pasqual, Mesa Grande, Santa Ysabel, San Diego villages (Cosoy, Nipaguay), desert Bands, mountain Bands, and Baja California Bands. One of the most telling pieces of evidence of the origin of the Kumeyaay name is the oral history told in “lightning songs.” These tell of the spread of the Yuman people from the Needles area of the Mohave, up and down the Colorado River. Within the songs are references to “Kumeyaay” west of the Quechan and up the coast.

What is clear is that “Kumeyaay” is one, if not the only, widespread name that was used in reference to all of the Yuman people from the desert to the Pacific. It is also true that Sh'mulqs would at times recognize an overarching governmental structure when necessary for defense, war, or dispute resolution, hence a sense of National identity.



Schott, Saxony Co. NY 1857

This engraving, entitled “Diegenos,” is from the Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey, 1857, by Major William H. Emory.

Why did the name Kumeyaay fall into disuse?

by Mike Connolly

Indian people perceived two legal avenues to pursue legal protections for their lands in the period from 1852–1875. First, the Treaty of Santa Ysabel (January 7, 1852) which, unknown to the Kumeyaay people, had been voted down by the US Senate and kept hidden in Washington. The treaty guaranteed reservation land to the “Diegueño” Indian Nation. The second was a condition in the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo following the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) stating that Mexican citizens’ property would be respected by the United States.

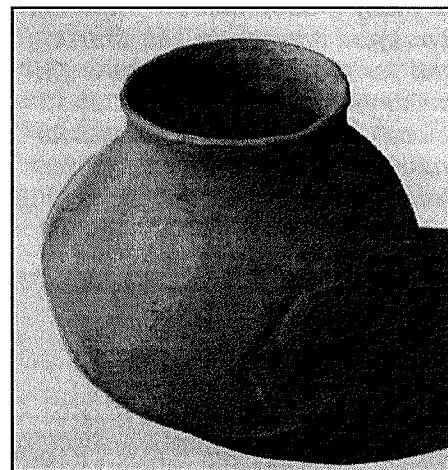
For the Indian people, this meant they should identify themselves as closely as possible with the Mexicans, the Missions, and the converted Kumeyaay. Unfortunately, most of the Mexican land records were ignored, destroyed, or deemed invalid by the Land Commission created to rule on treaty claims. The Indians, along with many Mexicans, lost legal recourse.

In the 1870s, the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the United States was also separating Indians between the “Mission” Indians, and the “renegades” or “wild” Indians which the BIA did not feel should have land rights. When some reservations were created in 1876 for the “Mission” Indians, it probably further increased incentive for the Indian people to deny affiliation with “Kumeyaay” and express membership with the “Diegueño” or “Mission” names. In 1893, additional reservations were created for the Diegueño Mission Indians, and there was little incentive for Indians north of the border to rein use of a name which might link them with the Kumeyaay in Mexico (Kumiai, Mexican spelling of the same name). In fact, after having land seized or being driven off home-sites for 40 years, it must have been a ter-

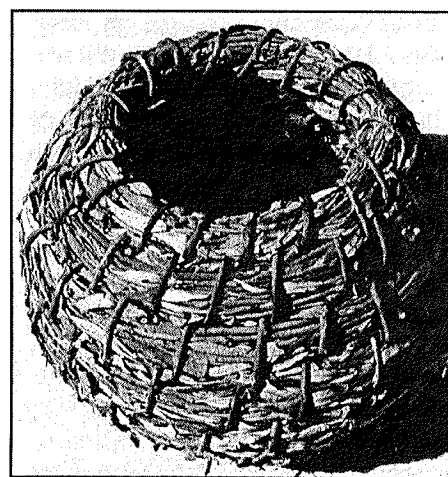
rifying prospect that some government official may find a justification for taking yet another piece of Indian property. It is little wonder that many Kumeyaay became vehement in their denial of affiliation with the name Kumeyaay and just as stalwart in claiming the name “Diegueño.”

By 1900, almost all of the Kumeyaay in the US referred to themselves as “Mission” or “Diegueño”. Still, the elders born before 1890 remember their true name of Kumeyaay. The legacy is that some Sh’mulqs or individuals still feel that Kumeyaay was never a name used in reference to their ancestors or their society, in historical context. To circumvent generations of indoctrination into the use of “Diegueño”, some Kumeyaay are willing to accept it as a post-modern name. For others, the name “Diegueño” is preferred, and most Kumeyaay are willing to respect the wishes of those individuals who wish to continue being identified as such.

For most of the Kumeyaay people, the name itself is an acknowledgment and reaffirmation of the common culture, language, and history of a tenacious people who occupied the most diverse environment of any Indian Nation in the present United States.



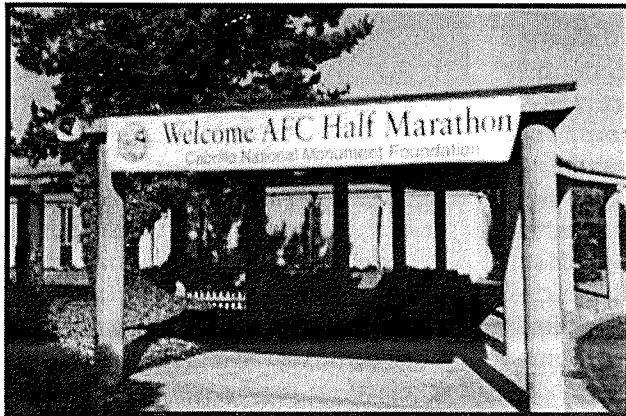
Today’s Kumeyaay people are carrying on the traditions of their ancestors by producing handcrafted pots and willow baskets.



America's Finest City Half Marathon

by Neil Finn

For many years, Cabrillo National Monument has been the starting point for the annual America's Finest City Half Marathon. The Cabrillo National Monument Foundation is fortunate to be a principal beneficiary of the race.



In 1978, as the original running boom was about to take off, then San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson thought it would be a good idea to have a running event as a part of the "America's Finest City Week" celebration, which took place each August. The annual AFC Week began in 1972 after the Republican Party pulled its national convention from San Diego and moved it to Miami.

A prominent San Diego attorney, who was a member of the Old Mission Beach Athletic Club (OMBAC), was asked by the Mayor's office to have representatives of the club meet with the American Lung Association to come up with a running race. OMBAC was chosen because it put on several large events with big crowds each year. Mayor Wilson wanted a charity involved, and as fate would have it, the husband of his appointment secretary was the Executive Director of the local American Lung Association (ALA) office.

Four OMBAC members who were

runners met with representatives of ALA in January, 1978. One of the four, Neil Finn, was chosen as Race Director because he had run in more races than anyone else at the meeting. Bill Irwin volunteered to be the Race Committee Chairman. Both of these individuals serve in these capacities to this day, while OMBAC continues to provide the manpower that is the true infrastructure of the event.

From 1978 until January, 2000, the America's Finest City Half Marathon has been a three-part partnership between City of San Diego, the American Lung Association, and the Old Mission Beach Athletic Club. In late 1999, ALA decided that the AFC Half Marathon was no longer an area that they wished to focus on as the financial obligation needed to continue to produce a first-class event had grown beyond what any non-profit organization could reasonably commit to. In January, 2000, Neil Finn purchased the AFC Half Mara-

thon from the American Lung Association. The event is now owned and managed by Neil Finn Sports Management, Inc. of San Diego, and benefits the Cabrillo National Monument Foundation and other local charities.

The America's Finest City Half Marathon draws runners from nearly every state in the Union and 15 to 20 foreign countries each year. Close to 50% of the almost 7,000 event entrants are from outside San Diego County. It is the largest and most competitive half marathon west of the Mississippi.

Right from the start the AFC Half Marathon enjoyed great success and acquired a national reputation for superb organization and management. The first year an entry limit of 3,000 was set. There were 3,050 entrants. This was in part due to the unique and scenic race route that showcased the City of San Diego. Starting at the Cabrillo National Monument on the tip of Point Loma, with San Diego Bay on one side and the Pacific Ocean on the other, the course runs through a country like area for three miles before heading through a residential area and running along the bay. At the tall ship *Star of India*, the race heads through downtown before rising up to the finish area amongst the historic buildings of the 1915 Pan Pacific Exposition in beautiful Balboa Park.





Cabrillo National Monument Foundation

Cabrillo National Monument Foundation, a National Park Service cooperating association, was founded in 1956 as Cabrillo Historical Association. Cooperating associations—all of which are not-for-profit organizations—sign agreements with the National Park Service to assist the parks in fulfilling their responsibilities in education, interpretation, and research activities to benefit the visiting public and the resources of the National Park System. Cooperating associations serve the public by producing and selling media that expand the parks' educational programs and by increasing an awareness of the valuable resources observed and protected by the NPS. They also fund interpretive programs and materials, sponsor seminars, fundraising, and membership programs.

In fiscal year 2000, cooperating associations donated \$35,958,721 to the parks for services, programs, publications, construction, research, interpretation, and education. Cabrillo National Monument Foundation has donated \$1,912,072 to Cabrillo National Monument during our partnership.

The first such organization was the Yosemite Museum Association, founded in 1920 by Ansel F. Hall, a park ranger, to develop a museum and visitor contact station in Yosemite Valley. Nine thousand dollars contributed by the public and a later philanthropic gift of \$75,000 permitted establishment of the first Yosemite museum and set into mo-

tion the work of cooperating associations as we know them today. As the museum and its visitation grew, the need for suitable interpretive literature increased. The logical vehicle to provide this service was the existing association, which in 1925, was reorganized and expanded into the Yosemite Natural History Association.

Cooperating associations were established in Zion and Rocky Mountain National Parks in 1931 and in 1933 in Yellowstone. By 1938, when the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association was organized, there were more than a dozen such groups publishing and selling interpretive literature in park visitor centers. In 1948, Eastern National Park and Monument Association was established, providing a supportive umbrella for a number of small parks and historic sites along the eastern seaboard. Today, there are 66 associations providing services at 384 areas in the National Park System.

In 1977, the Conference of National Park Cooperating Associations was established to unite and enhance the potential of individual associations. In recent years, cooperating associations have been developed to assist other public agencies such as the USDA Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management sites, state parks, and wildlife refuges. Accordingly, in 1997 the name of the national organization was changed to the Association of Partners for Public Lands (APPL).

Karen Eccles, Executive Director

CALENDAR

January 26, 2002
Tidepool Talk for CNMF members

Members who attended the Moonwalk on November 26 enjoyed the full moon and interpretive walks with CNM Rangers under a perfectly clear sky. We appreciate everyone who was able to share this event with us. Your membership is an important way to help us support Cabrillo National Monument.

New Members

We welcome the following members who have joined us through January 22, 2002.

Valerie Cardeiro
Gail Geddis
Lynn Lindebekke
Boyd & Barbara Moore
Larry Peery
Mr. John Sullivan
Karen Van Buskirk
Neil & Rachel Wilson

Many thanks for your support



*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) 222-4747 or log onto www.sdfoundation.org for more information.



Published quarterly by Cabrillo
National Monument, funded by the
Cabrillo National Monument Foundation.

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