

The

EXPLORER

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

Welcome to Cabrillo's World



What was happening around the world when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo embarked upon his voyage toward Asia in 1542? From science to marriage traditions, religion, and politics, we hope you'll enjoy taking a look at the world through Cabrillo's eyes.

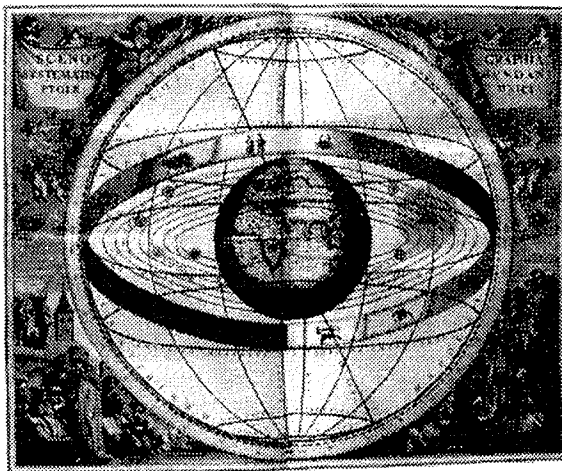
You will have an opportunity to experience more of Cabrillo's world at the Cabrillo Festival on Sunday, September 28. We invite you to celebrate with music, dancing, weaponry, clothing, and food related to Cabrillo's world. Congratulations to Alyssa Antonio, Miss Cabrillo Festival 2003. We are glad you will be representing the Monument this year!

If you are especially interested in seeing things from Cabrillo's perspective, you might enjoy participating in living history reenactments or

volunteering at the Cabrillo Festival. See the "Marcy's Morsels" article for more information.

One more way to get to know Cabrillo's World better is by visiting the Monument often, using a Cabrillo National Monument Annual Pass. From October 15 through December 31, the pass will be sold for 10 dollars, which is five dollars

less than the regular price. This discount is in honor of the restoration project around the Old Point Loma Lighthouse, and to ease the transition in establishing the new Entrance Sta-



tion.

Thank you for your support of Cabrillo National Monument. We hope to continually excite your interest in Cabrillo's World!

Patricia Heusner, Editor

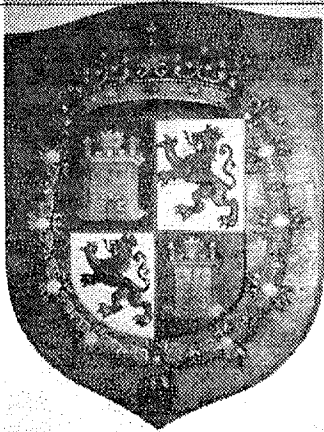
"The world as I see it," by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo

*World leaders and news headlines as Cabrillo
might have commented on them in 1542*

by Bob Munson, CNM Historian



Henry VIII, after Holbein



Carlos V of Habsburg

- He has been King Carlos I of Spain since I was 16
- He has been Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire since I was one year old.
- He married the beautiful Infanta of Portugal, Isabella, when I was 26. She was born about the same year as me, and was a strong supporter of education.
- Our beloved Empress Isabella died young three years ago (1539)
- Prince Felipe, heir apparent, was born two years before me.

Francis I, King of France

- He has been king of France since I was 15.
- We have been at war with France for 21 of those 27 years.
- These wars have continued despite the fact his Queen is Eleanor, widow of King Manuel I of Portugal, and Sister of our Emperor Carlos V.
- He is reputed to be a tasteful and chivalrous prince with a glittering

court, yet he has been known to make alliances with the heathen Turk!

- His pirates from the Biscay ports are the scourge of the Atlantic, even in peace time.
- We are currently allied with King Henry VIII of England against France and Scotland.

Henry VIII, King of England

- He has been King of England since I was nine.
- He married our Infanta Catherine the same year he was crowned.
- He is allied with Spain against France despite his repudiation of our Infanta Catherine—his true and only Queen; his excommunication by Rome, and his bigamous marriage to the *puta* Anne Boleyn in 1533.
- Boleyn produced the illegitimate princess Elizabeth before her just execution in 1536.
- Unfortunately our beloved Catherine died that same year before she could be recognized as the true Queen. Still, Catherine left Princess Mary who is betrothed to Prince Felipe.
- Henry married Lady Jane Seymour who died giving birth to Prince Edward who has been proclaimed heir apparent to the throne of England. I hear he is a sickly child who may not live to take the throne, which would make Princess Mary the Queen. This is God's condemnation of Henry's unholy wedlock.
- Henry married Anne of Cleves three years ago, but this union has not produced an heir. This confirms that God views Princess Mary as the only righteous fruit of Henry's loins!

King João III "the Pious" of Portugal.

- He married Catherine of Austria in 1525. They have had nine children,

all of whom have died .

- He has been king of Portugal for 21 years.
- The Portuguese have reached India, but we are trying to reach China.

Suleiman I "the Magnificent," Sultan of the Turks

- He has been sultan all my adult life, having inherited the Divan from his father Selim I in 1520.
- He is said to be a wise and learned man, and a just ruler (for a heathen).
- He is also a Devil incarnate bent on destroying Christianity.
- He destroyed the holy Knights of St. John and occupied Rhodes in 1520 which made the eastern Mediterranean a heathen lake, and ruined Venice and Genoa as cities of trade.
- His pirates continue to raid throughout the central sea as did those of his father, Selim.
- At the Battle of Mohacs in 1526 he defeated the Hungarians, killed their king, Louis II, and sacked their capital city of Buda.
- His armies seem invincible. Only the soldiers of Spain can stop him yet we must instead spend our time fighting the French!

His Holiness Pope Paul III, the former Alessandro Farnese

• He was ordained in 1519

• He was raised to the papacy in 1534
• He has tried long and hard to negotiate a peace between France and Spain in order to hurl the sword of Christendom against its true enemy, the Turk. But the King of France will not see the peril, preferring politics and the pleasures of his court.

• God has blessed His Holiness with a long life, but he is now 74 and cannot last forever.

• The heretics say he keeps a mistress and has fathered children by her, but this is to be expected of heretics.

• The Holy Father has instituted (1540) a new Order of priests—the Society of Jesus, founded by Father Ignatius Loyola. They are tasked with stamping out heresies in the north.

• I have just heard that the great heretic Copernicus died this year. Good riddance!

Other recent events

• Fourteen years ago the Crown signed a contract to the Welser family of Augsburg in the Hapsburg dominions to colonize northeastern South America. I wonder how they did.

• Don Antonio de Mendoza has been viceroy in Mexico now these seven years.

• The Pizarro brothers conquered the Kingdom of the Incas in Peru, 1529–33 and the colony is flourishing.

• His Excellency, Hernán Cortés sent an expedition of three ships under Don Francisco de Ulloa to California in 1539, but it found nothing of use and he has returned to Spain.

1514 Santiago, founded by Diego Velásquez de Cuellar, became capital of Cuba.

1515 Portuguese in control of Indian Ocean.

• Havana, Cuba founded.

1517 Bartolomé de las Casas ordained and began his crusade for the sake of the Indians.

• Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses

to the church door in Wittenberg.

• The Great Cathedral of Seville (begun in 1402) completed.

1519 Hernán Cortés landed in Mexico in March and arrived in Tenochtitlán on 8 November.

1520 Martin Luther excommunicated by Pope Leo X.

1521 Tenochtitlán fell 13 August. Massive slave rebellion in Hispaniola crushed.

1522 Pedro de Alvarado invaded Guatemala (his forces included a young crossbowman named Juan Rodríguez).

1523 Franciscan Order arrived in Mexico with specific orders to insure humane treatment of the Indians.

• Sebastián de Elcano and 18 men, all that remained of Magellan's voyage around the world, arrived back in Spain.

• Turkeys introduced to Europe; sugar cane is now a big cash crop in Cuba

1526 Dominican Order arrived in Mexico.

1527 Nicolo Machiavelli died.

• Final mopping-up operations in Central Mexico and Guatemala.

• Francisco de Montejo invaded Yucatan with 380 men and 57 horses.

1529 Women actresses first appeared on stage. In Italy, where else?

1530 Spinning wheel and the workman's bench came into use in Europe.

1531 Pánfilo de Narváez expedition to Florida disappeared.

• Pizarro invaded Inca Empire with 180 men.

• The "Great Comet" (Halley's) panicked Europe.

1532 England's clergy submitted to Henry VIII; England joined the Protestant Reformation sweeping northern Europe from Switzerland to Scandinavia.

1533 Augustinian Order arrived in Mexico.

• Pizarro captured Inca capitol of Cuzco.

1535 Army of 505 German soldiers under the Spanish flag, commanded by Georg Hohermuth, invaded Venezuela.

• Diego de Almagro explored Chile.

• First mint in the New World established at Mexico City.

1536 Henry VIII dissolved 376 monasteries & convents in England!

• Inca Manco Capac revolted against the Spaniards.

• Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada invaded Colombia.

1537 Shrines and relics, including St. Thomas à Becket's at Canterbury, destroyed.

1538 Notary Cabeza de Vaca of the lost Narváez expedition arrived in Mexico City, with stories about cities to the north.

1539 Francisco de Ulloa with three ships explored Gulf of California.

• Hernando de Soto expedition landed in Florida.

1540 Francisco Vásquez de Coronado's expedition left for the Seven Cities of Cíbola.

• Pedro de Alarcón's fleet of three ships sailed on a supply mission to the Firebrand River in support the Coronado expedition

1542 I, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, will embark on an expedition to China on 27 June.

From the superintendent

by Terry DiMattio

I have some great news to share with you. After many years of planning, work on the relocation of the entrance station and rehabilitation of the grounds around the historic Old Point Loma Lighthouse has begun. The entrance station project will improve our ability to protect and preserve the tidepools for the enjoyment of the public. The lighthouse project will help millions of visitors in the decades to come understand what life was like for the keepers and their families in the 1880s.

Halbert Construction, Inc. of El Cajon was awarded the contract for both projects. Owner Mike Halbert grew up on Point Loma and he and his crew have been

busy at both project sites. Work began on the new entrance station on June 9. The retaining wall on the west side of Cabrillo Memorial Drive has been built; the streetlights on the east side of the road have been moved, and the grading for the new exit lane on the east side is finished. During the excavation for the exit lane we had two surprises: The contractor uncovered a long-forgotten concrete fuel tank for Battery Ashburn. Fortunately for us, it is not in the way. The Navy photographed it and prepared a site plan for its records, and when the time comes, the contractor will rebury it. The second surprise was a live 12KV power line that serves Battery Ashburn. According to the construction drawings, this line had been abandoned. By slightly realigning the road we can avoid it and the high cost of relocating it.

Over the next month or so, the contractor will finish widening the road for the pay, bypass, exit, and bicycle lanes and begin building the

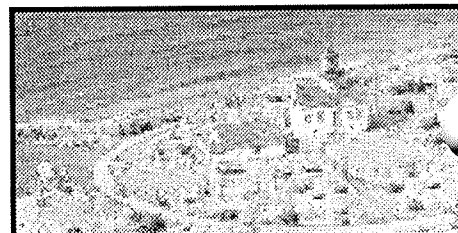
island on which the entrance station will be located. If we do not encounter any more surprises, the entrance station could be finished by the middle of October.

So far, we have not unearthed any surprises at the Old Point Loma Lighthouse. The contractor has removed the inner rock wall, benches, picket fence, and vegetation except for the Torrey pines. Over the next few weeks his crew will be removing the asphalt walks, most of the old asphalt road and parking area, reestablish-

ing the historic ground contours, and excavating for the concrete rain-catchment basin and assistant keeper's quarters. The construction of these features, along with the acces-

sible walks, colored concrete promenade walks, and accessible parking spaces, together with outlining the site of the barn and oil shed and the installation of the picket fence, signal pole, and tactile models of the lighthouse and Point Loma will follow.

It is exciting to watch the transformation and try to envision what the lighthouse grounds will look like when this project is complete. We invite you to visit the monument often during the summer to witness the changes that are taking place. We are on schedule, and if all goes well, this project should also be finished by mid-October—perhaps in time for the 90th anniversary of the establishment of Cabrillo National Monument on Tuesday, October 14. Ninety years ago President Woodrow Wilson issued a presidential proclamation that created Cabrillo NM on one-half acre around the dilapidated old lighthouse. In the mid-1980s the National Park Service restored the exterior of the lighthouse to its 1880s appear-



It is exciting to watch the transformation and try to envision what the lighthouse grounds will look like when this project is complete.

ance and installed the historically correct size and type Fresnel lens in the lantern. In 1995 we refurbished the rooms to accurately reflect the lifestyle of Keeper Robert Israel, his wife Maria and their family. It seems fitting to mark this anniversary by completing the rehabilitation of the area around the Old Point Loma Lighthouse where Cabrillo National Monument was established.



Challenge in times of change

by Rob Hilkert

The Spanish fleet sailed easterly around our high arid point and anchored in a quiet blue harbor. The year was 1542, and daring, discovery, and duty were on that day realized by Captain Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but watchful eyes of the native people were observing the new arrivals.

Collisions of different worlds are rarely a peaceful melding—usually full of strife, war, death, and finally change.

The discovery of this harbor in upper California by Spain started the era that was to overwhelm the native people by change, but this era of turmoil was also changing Europe's great nations. By the continuing discoveries of vast lands, very different societies, strange, unknown animals, and exotic plants, the royal courts and merchants of Europe began to deal with change and opportunity. Great change is unsettling for us all.

Europe in 1542 was in great societal ferment and also religious schism. Half a century earlier, Columbus, with four crossings of the ocean, had opened forever the Americas. Subsequent European voyages and discoveries, and new wars with various American nations shook up old and set concepts, views, and ideas. Ideas examined can be rejected, and old notions replaced. Old Europe in 1542 was in renewal and religious reformation when Spain's Captain Rodríguez Cabrillo dropped anchor in this quiet harbor.

The Spanish entrada of 1542 was a daring venture by bold individuals seeking new discoveries and personal riches, but who were also duty-sworn to fulfill Spain's imperial interests. These included the propagation of the faith, which was to convert new nations, but also to offset losses of lands and people by the Reformation. Desire and ideals often are in collision.



Our year of 2003 is also a year of momentous change here at Cabrillo National Monument; the park's future appearance is taking shape. Opportunities arise from difficult times. Frequently, park staff will be asked about what is happening, when the lighthouse will be opened, or why the renovation? The public asks similar questions about the construction at Battery Ashburn.

These are indeed good questions to consider by all at CNM. We are challenged to explain what is happening and when all this construction will be done, and why these changes will make this a better place. Think as you observe the changes and reflect. The goals are clear, yet their interpretation for the public is a challenge. I am encouraged by chats with staff that this challenge will be met and Cabrillo National Monument will soon be a greater place at this, the start of the 21st century.

A revolutionary idea: the heliocentric theory of Nicolaus Copernicus *by Tiffany Luas*

In the year that Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay, a now universally accepted theory was just a year short of being published. The heliocentric theory, developed by Nicolaus Copernicus, initiated a new perspective on man's place in the world.

Nicolaus Copernicus was born in Poland in 1473. He was appointed canon of the cathedral of Frauenburg in 1497, and his time as canon allowed him to study many subjects. As canon, Copernicus's education included studying canon law, mathematics, and medicine. Astronomy at the time was a hobby, though the more time he spent looking at the night sky the greater his interest grew. He continued to study the stars (via "bare eyeball" since no other means was available at the time) without consultation of other astronomers of the time. After studying the stars for a number of years, he developed his heliocentric theory. This theory proposed that the earth rotated on its axis once per day and around the sun once per year. This theory was controversial to the Ptolemaic theory which proposed all of the cosmos rotated around the earth. Both theories relied on spheres rotating around a single sphere; however, which sphere was the center of the rotation was the major disagreement between the two theories.

While Copernicus had proposed this theory in his personal writings and observations, he felt it continually needed work. He was a bit of a perfectionist, writing and rewriting the piece, never feeling it was complete. It was his friends who urged him to publish it—including those in the church—but Copernicus never felt it was ready.

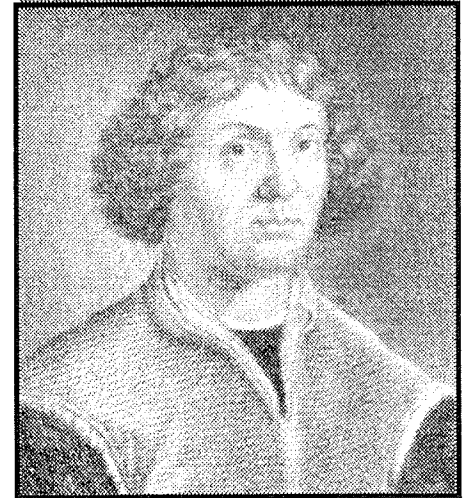
In 1530 Copernicus finished his book *De Revolutionibus Orbium Caelestium*, "Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres," which

contained his now famous heliocentric theory, but he did not publish it. There were a few written copies that circulated among his friends, and it was these written copies that attracted Georg Rheticus to Copernicus. Rheticus would be the one to convince Copernicus to finally publish this revolutionary book.

Rheticus was intrigued by Copernicus's theory and sought him out in 1539. During this time, Rheticus persuaded Copernicus to publish his new ideas by writing a letter, including Copernicus's ideas, to an old teacher. This letter was written in 1540, and in 1541 there was demand for a second edition of that same letter, entitled *Narratio Prima*, "First Report." After seeing the positive reaction to his ideas, Copernicus began reworking his book, nearly 10 years after its completion. He left the task of seeing the book through the press to Rheticus, who, for personal reasons, was unable to do so. Rheticus handed the job off to an acquaintance, Andreas Osiander.

Osiander was a strict theologian, not in agreement with Copernicus's ideas. In the final print of the book, Osiander wrote an introduction denouncing the truthfulness of Copernicus's hypotheses. The book, with the introduction, reached Copernicus while he lay on his deathbed in 1543, disallowing retribution. Believers and followers of the Copernican thinking defended Copernicus, stating he had believed in his hypotheses.

Through more investigation of Copernicus's writings, it seems he was certain of his hypotheses. Copernicus wrote his theory based on two things: one, that the conclusions he made were in agreement with what could be seen with the naked eye, and two, that the conclusions must be in accordance with the accepted laws of physics. Copernicus's theory, at that point in



time, did stand by these standards. Before the invention of the telescope, all observations of the sky followed Copernicus's ideas, and the heliocentric theory did still abide by the principal physical laws from the Ptolemaic theory. The primary idea in the Ptolemaic theory was that the stars and planets were indeed spheres and moved in spherical rotations. Copernicus did not change the shape of the Ptolemaic system; he simply changed the location of the central sphere.

It is this new thinking in the 16th century that spurred more controversial scientific discoveries in the 17th century. The reversal of man and earth being the center of the world changed many scientists' views to man being simply a part of nature and earth. This new perspective initiated the discovery of planetary positions and sizes, as well as the laws of gravity and forces that we unquestionably rely on today.

The Manila Galleon trade

The beginnings of a "global economy"

Excerpts from a Master's Thesis by George Douglas Fout, J.D.

Edited by Al Wolfing

"The historian here displays his inquiry, so that human achievements may not become forgotten in time, and great and marvelous deeds ... may not be without their glory"

Herodotus, *The Histories*,

In November 21, 1564, four ships with 380 men, under the command of Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, sailed from Acapulco, Mexico, bound for the Philippines. Legazpi was charged with opening trade with the Spice Islands, founding

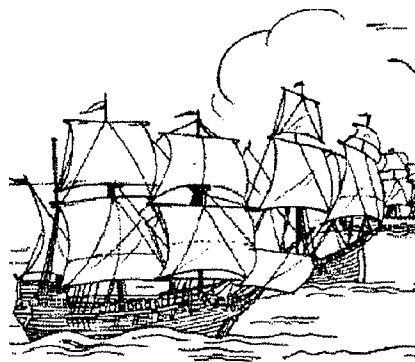
settlements, promoting the (Catholic) faith, investigating Japan, and, above all, discovering a reliable west-to-east route across the Pacific. When Legazpi died in the Philippines, in 1572, he had accomplished most of the King's aims. He had opened trade (albeit with China instead of the Spice Islands), he had founded settlements in the Philippines, promotion of the faith had begun, and, perhaps most important of all, a reliable route across the Pacific, from west to east, had been charted by his lieutenants.

Columbus himself, as is fairly well known, was seeking the (East) Indies and specifically the Spice Islands, when he discovered the New World for Europeans. One of the many unplanned results of his voyages was the Declaration of Alexander I, dividing the newly discovered portions of the globe between Portugal and Spain in 1493 along a line "...one hundred leagues west of the Azores...." This Papal Declaration, modified by Spain and Portugal in the Treaty of Tordesillas of 1495 (which redefined the line as 370 leagues west of Cape Verde) left one important question unanswered: Who owned the Spice Islands, Spain or Portugal? The precise location of the Spice Islands was not yet known in 1493, or 1495 for that matter. When the revised line

was drawn through the poles and across Asia (and the Pacific—yet to be discovered by Europeans), on whose side would the Spice Islands fall? Both nations suspected the Spice Islands were near the line, and both knew that possession was still nine tenths of the law. The race for the Spice Islands was on.

Since Spanish ships could not trespass on Portuguese territorial waters, as defined by the Treaty of Tordesillas, Spain's only legal option was to search for a way around the New World for a route to the Indies.

The Legazpi Expedition sailed from Navidad, New Spain (Mexico),



on November 21, 1564, arriving at the island of Tubabao, in the Philippines, on February 13, 1565. Andrés de Urdaneta, one of Legazpi's lieutenants, would be dispatched out of the Philippines on June 1, 1565, charged with finding a safe west-to-east route across the Pacific.

Urdaneta arrived at the coast of North America near San Miguel Island, off Southern California, on September 18, 1565, and arrived at Acapulco, cargo intact and route charted, on October 8, 1565. The route plotted by Urdaneta would be the basic route for Spanish eastbound shipping across the Pacific for the next 250 years. Urdaneta would report the details of the voyage and route in person to Philip II. Incredibly, save for voyages interdicted by war, piracy, storm, strike, or negligence, Spanish cargo ships would

cross the Pacific every year from the Philippines to Mexico from 1565 to 1815. Collectively, these ships would come to be known as the "Manila Galleons."

The general circuit of the Manila Galleons is fairly well known. Eastbound cargo ships were dispatched, originally from the Island of Cebu or Luzon. The preferred route was along the 42° North parallel. There the prevailing winds and current would take the Galleons to the coast of California, where, due to drift, they might sight the coast anywhere between Cape Mendocino and Point Loma near San Diego. The Galleons would then beat down southeast along the coasts of Alta and Baja California, and the central Pacific coast of Mexico, to the port of Acapulco.

Not counting additional miles racked up to tacking along the way, the basic eastbound route was about 9,000 statute miles long and required a normal five- to six-month transit. When contrary winds or storms delayed the Pacific crossing, ships could run low on food; scurvy could break out onboard, with severe consequences for crews.

The westward route from Acapulco to the Philippines was as direct and easy as that in the opposite direction was circuitous and difficult. Returning Galleons dropped down from Acapulco to catch the easterly winds and the westbound North Pacific Equatorial Current between 14° and 10° North. From Acapulco back across the Pacific to the entrance to the San Bernardino straight was, with one southward dip, almost a straight shot, and thus shorter by about 1,500 miles than the eastbound route. Passage time was consistently, and not surprisingly, shorter on the westbound voyages. The ordinary time for the westward voyages was approximately three months.

continued on next page

The principal cargo of the Manila galleon, east bound, was good quality Chinese silk, calico, and cotton textiles. Other items shipped included precious stones (diamonds, sapphires and rubies), a range of spices (cloves, mace, nutmeg and pepper), ivory, gold, camphor, china-ware, and Chinese and Japanese furniture.

Voyages of the Galleons in both directions were timed to take advantage of the Monsoons. Their departure from Manila was generally preferred to occur in June when the Monsoon winds could be depended upon to blow from the south or south-west, which were the best winds to use to clear the San Bernardino Strait. Returning Galleons tried to leave Acapulco before the end of March, also in order to catch the best winds. Galleons that left too late in the season, or too early, risked storms and undependable winds.

The early galleons carried some spices to New Spain, as noted above. And indeed, spices, or rather the lure of the spice trade, were a main object of the early explorations of the Philippines. Nonetheless, over a period of 250

years, the galleon trade extended to a broad range of goods

The principal cargo of the Manila galleon, east bound, was good quality Chinese silk, calico, and cotton textiles. Other items shipped included precious stones (diamonds, sapphires and rubies), a range of spices (cloves, mace, nutmeg and pepper), ivory, gold, camphor, chinaware, and Chinese and Japanese furniture.

Products shipped from New Spain to the Philippines included tools, arms and ammunition, cacao, cochineal, olive oil, and wine. The principal cargo of the westbound galleons, however, was silver. Estimates

on the amounts of silver that passed out of the Americas to the Far East via the Manila Galleon trade are contested by scholars at the moment. The average was probably around 128 metric tons of silver per year from the early seventeenth century on. The Manila Galleon trading line provided the last link needed to establish the first true world commodity market: the silver market.

(Editor's note: The need for silver in China and the East was based on the practical considerations of a rapidly expanding economy and the

need for a medium of trade that was universally valued. Gold did not meet this need because it was so much more valuable than silver. Imagine trying to keep an economy going if the currency available

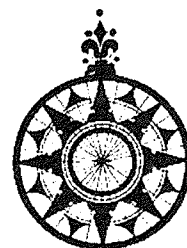
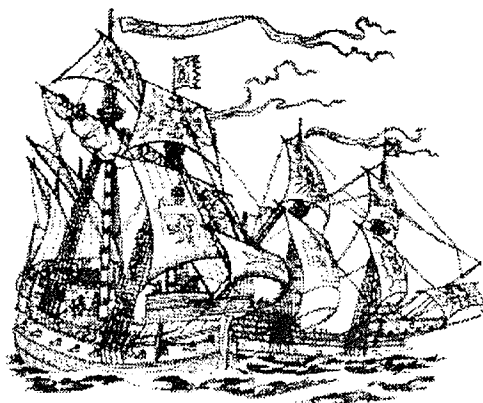
consisted

mostly of \$1,000 dollar bills. Asia was willing to trade many valuable commodities to get the silver it needed, and the profits to be made in this trade were so great that it exceeded even the prodigious amounts being mined in the New World. To obtain what Asia had to offer, the Manila Galleon trade drew off silver from as far away as Europe with a corresponding dampening effect on other economies.)

By 1590 the textile industry of New Spain had disintegrated under the pressure of cheap, high quality, Chinese silk brought in from Manila. The textile producers of Old Spain had no intention of sharing the fate

of their former Mexican competitors. The decrees of 1591 and 1593 limiting the number and size of ships authorized to ply the Pacific were thus issued largely due to their complaints. With the limit set at two ships per year, cargo space in those ships became, in and of itself, a valuable commodity.

The last Manila Galleon, appropriately named the *Magallanes*, left Acapulco in 1815. There were multiple causes for the demise of the trade. Competition from the *Real Compañía de Filipinas*, authorized by Royal Charter in 1785 and permitted to trade between the Philippines, Spain, and South America, severely cut into Manila Galleon line profits. Competition from growing British, and later U.S., shippers for Chinese goods also put pressure on the line. Attacks on Acapulco by Mexican revolutionaries in 1810, 1811, and 1813 (Acapulco was burned in 1813) disrupted or denied on loading and offloading of cargos. Ultimately, the *coup de grace* was administered by the King, Fernando VIII, who abolished the line in October 1813 at the insistence of his Cortes.



When consent changed hands

Sandy Cumming



Whom giveth this woman in holy matrimony?"

And so the story goes, the way it has always been—or has it? As with most culturally sensitive, "life-moment-

type" rituals, this famous phrase had an origin and original meaning to all parties present at the celebration.

Celebrations of betrothal and marriage rituals have a long history and are full of rich cultural ceremonies. It has been noted that rituals of

marriage, passed down from each culture and generation, have been practiced in every world society, and are mainly driven by the prevailing dominant religious belief of each region. Between the end of the "Dark Ages" and the beginning of the "Age of Enlightenment," Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo would have witnessed The Roman Catholic Church of Western Europe struggling to maintain control over the ideas of "consent" and "commitment," due to many inconsistencies in the lifestyles of the clergy. Parishioners witnessed inconsistencies concerning the ideas of marriage, sex, and commitment, which were in many instances in direct conflict with the biblical laws set forth by the Church called "The Canon Law." These laws governed every aspect of a man's life, from money to everyday living, and even marriage. The common man did nothing without the "consent" of the Church. However, the

1600s would observe that the common man now wanted more control over "consent" and "commitment" in the area of marriage. Yet, "consent" (or individual control over

whom a man could marry) and the idea of commitment in marriage were important strongholds that the Church refused to relinquish.

The Common Thread

One common trait of all ancient marriages was the idea of one party giving consent to another party for the union between couples. In every

world society, there has always been the notion that two parties can commonly agree to cohabitation, sex, and life survival. Even though there was, historically,

the medieval concept of "chivalry" and the romanticized Renaissance view of women in Western Europe, marriages in Cabrillo's world were still pre-arranged by the parents or guardian. Children were considered part of

a family membership and thus property of the parents. Barring "marriage by capture" and incest, the prevailing thought on marriage was of a pre-arranged contract between the couple's parents to

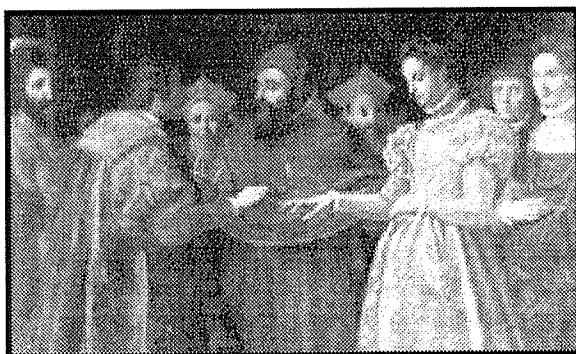
exchange property for a dowry. Because children were not seen as individuals, they did not have the authority to give their own consent to a marriage before God. However, this

notion would be challenged during Cabrillo's lifetime, and many issues in the Church would bring about the beginnings of this notion's decline. Interestingly enough, the Church itself produced two of these.

While struggling with the common man and its own licentious clergy, the 16th-Century Roman Catholic Church encountered new opposition in one of its own priests—Martin Luther. Because of Luther's strong pull to put man back into a direct link with God (minus the Pope), a common notion arose that God could deal with each man as an "individual," therefore so could the Church. Unknowingly, this was further supported by the Church's own "Baptismal and Burial Registry" (1406), which encouraged the establishment of a "Marriage and Death Registry." These registries offered further evidence that even the Church itself was in the habit of recognizing people as individuals and not merely as part of a family membership. This was most significantly felt in the area of marriage. If Luther was right and a man could go before

God independently, with even the Church recognizing a man's individuality, then the authority of "consent" could rest within the "individual." With the forward motion of Luther's ideologies, the registries, and many other issues facing the Church, it still would not be until two years after

Cabrillo's death that the Church would finally concede this concept (individual consent in marriage) formally in its famous deliberations at the Council of Trent in 1545.





Requiring the wedding to take place *inside* the church instead of at the front door allowed for a time of reverence and reflection.

Till Death Do Us Part...

Most of what we see in the "westernized" marriage ceremonies of today can be traced back to the "Solemnization of Matrimony" insisted on by the Catholic Church and the Church of England. In most countryside regions, as well as urbanized areas, a couple (granted permission or "consent" by parents or a guardian) could meet a priest at the door of the church and perform a transfer of the dowry and the "joining of the hands" before consummating the marriage. However, for the poor, who could not offer a dowry when struggling just to live, the concept of a "clandestine marriage" was more appealing. This stemmed from the same appeal that a "Las Vegas Wedding" of today offers: less expensive and providing a sense of control over "individual consent." This represented a huge problem for the Church. With no witnesses, a man desiring to escape a marriage for a lover could state that his current marriage was invalid because he had been secretly married before this. Canon Law would not validate a second marriage; therefore the Church would have no choice but to annul the marriage. Consequently, this allowed for real consummated marriages to be annulled.

To combat this, the church began to institute a series of ceremonial ritu-

als in the 16th Century in order to give marriage a more permanent status in the minds of the two being joined. Some of those rituals included:

- "The Proclamation of the Bann": This was a decree that no one could be married unless notice was given. This consisted of posting a public notice declaring the date and time of the event.
- Requiring the wedding to take place *inside* the church instead of at the front door allowed for a time of reverence and reflection. This also directly challenged the legality of "clandestine marriages."
- Vows—statements solemnly made to each other as part of the marriage contract.
- A charge to the congregation was to be given by the priest at all weddings. This became a secondary type of commitment enforcement, used by the Church.
- Rings and a dowry were given as the purchase price for a woman. Historically speaking, the concept of a wife being a man's property made this an important event in order to secure her future. Fortunately, the notions of women being identified as property have been reduced to a symbolic meaning with only the exchanging of the rings.
- Lastly, the priest would hold mass after the wedding to further imprint the solemnity of the occasion.

Did It Work?

In its justification, The Roman Catholic Church felt strongly that if a couple had to announce their intentions openly to all, set a date and a time, make solemn vows in front of God, a priest, and people known to them; hear these same people confirm back to them that they will help to hold them accountable for the vows; exchange property in front of them, and then take communion with them before the Church and God, then somehow this new commitment would be imprinted into the minds

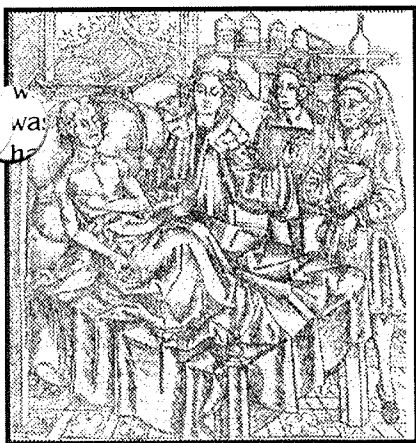
of the couple, thus making it harder to walk away from the marriage. This turned out to be a well-thought-through plan; it did indeed make harder to walk away from or annul marriage. Furthermore, this might have remained the Church's most effective deterrent to annulments or divorce if it weren't for England's King Henry VIII's unwillingness to take "no" for an answer from the Catholic Church concerning Anne Boleyn in 1533.

But that is a whole other story.



The 16th-Century Roman Catholic Church encountered new opposition in one of its own priests—Martin Luther.

Health and healing in the 16th century *by Jim Nauman*



On January 3, 1543, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo died from complications of injuries incurred ten days or so earlier, the exact nature of the injuries remaining unknown.

The written narrative of the Cabrillo voyage claims that he broke an arm near the shoulder, but his son and a member of the expedition later said that he had suffered a shattered shinbone. Historians suppose that gangrene led to Cabrillo's death, but certainly he may have had cranial or spinal injuries, and possibly other complications such as pneumonia or pulmonary embolism may have developed. Although written accounts of the Cabrillo voyage make no mention of a physician or surgeon, certainly an expedition of this size, planned to last two years, would have someone acting in that capacity—perhaps a barber-surgeon. But very little, short of amputating the involved extremity, could have been done for Cabrillo, given the general lack of medical and surgical expertise in 1543.

Medical knowledge and practice in 16th-century Europe had advanced but little since the Dark Ages. Knowledge of human anatomy and physiology was sorely lacking, as was the concept of public health and hygiene. The knowledge of microorganisms as a cause of disease would not be known until well into the next century, following Anton van Leeuwenhoek's perfection of the microscope. Scant attention was paid to cleanliness, soap expensive and rarely used. People—including Royalty—bathed no more than several times a year, and washed their cloth-

ing with about the same frequency. Royal personages often just replaced their clothes instead of washing them or themselves and gave the reeking garments to their servants, most of whom sold them to actors or others. Those who could afford it used strong perfumes to mask body odor. Sanitation was deplorable, open sewers running through the streets of the cities; disease-carrying rats, fleas, and lice were in great abundance. Pure drinking water was in scarce supply.

A lack of protein and vitamins in the diet of ordinary Europeans resulted in chronic undernourishment. Bread was the main food, supplemented with occasional dairy products and fish. Vegetables were considered food for animals, not for human consumption. But even the wealthy classes had their health hazards: A diet of generous portions of meat, fish, seafood, and poultry, washed down with copious amounts of wine, led to painful gout, gastric problems, and vitamin deficiency—including scurvy.

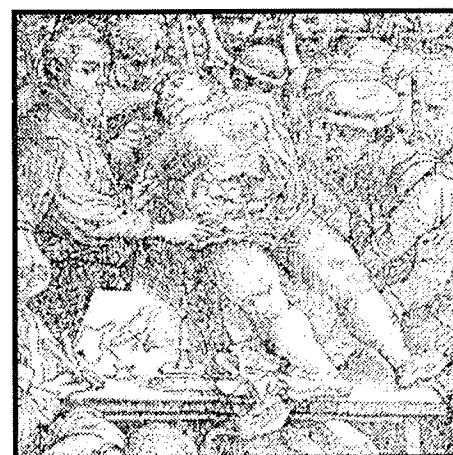
For centuries, it had been felt that imbalance of the four bodily humors—blood, phlegm, yellow bile (choler), and black bile (melancholy)—was the cause of many afflictions. (These terms persist into present-day English as descriptions of temperament: sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholic.) The proper balance of the four elements—earth, air, fire, and water—was also considered essential to normal functioning. To restore humoral and elemental balance, practitioners might prescribe an array of herbal concoctions or recommend bleeding and purging.

Bleeding was sometimes accomplished by application of live leeches to the patient, but more often by opening a vein with a lancet and collecting the blood in a bowl. This treatment was used for a wide spectrum of illnesses, including fevers, mental illness, and even anemia. Needless

to say, bleeding was usually more harmful than helpful. Bloodletting was usually the province of the barber-dentist-surgeon, a person with no formal training other than apprenticeship to an older practitioner.

But during the 16th century, surgical practice began to attract men of greater abilities and intellect. Many of these were military surgeons who had ample opportunity to develop their skills by treating wounds during the many wars of the time. The most celebrated of these was the Frenchman Ambroise Paré (1517–1590). Starting as a common barber, he eventually became surgeon to three successive French monarchs. It had been the custom to dress battlefield wounds with boiling oil—a painful and not very effective treatment. Paré discovered that simpler dressings were more effective, and certainly more humane. He also discovered ways of tying off arteries during amputation of limbs, and stressed the importance of keeping wounds clean. He developed other surgical skills, including an operation for harelip. Apparently a humble man, he is famous for the quote, "I dressed him; God healed him."

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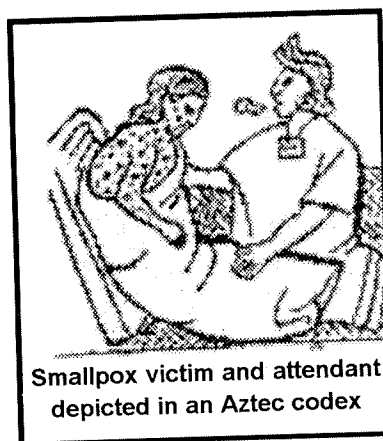


Vesalius conducting a public demonstration of human anatomy

The physicians who were privileged to study at the great universities in England, France, or Italy received a general education with extensive courses in philosophy. They considered themselves the elite among medical practitioners, their services available only to the upper classes. They assumed an air of mystique, often speaking and writing in Latin so that the common people wouldn't understand them. These "orthodox physicians" were disdainful of the medical herbalists, who were the predominant healers of the time; they considered their methods unscientific. Some herbalists were women who were also midwives, often traveling from town to town to deliver babies. Women who provided herbal medications for female complaints were likely to be considered witches—particularly by the physicians and clergy. Many women died in childbirth, and infant mortality was shockingly high. But in the reign of Henry VIII, the English parliament passed the Herbalist Act, allowing them to practice without interference from the medical establishment.

Chemical pharmacology and therapeutics were popularized in the early sixteenth century by a young, peripatetic Swiss-German physician and alchemist who was known as Paracelsus (1493–1541). He was constantly at odds with both the medical establishment because of the chemical and mineral cures he advocated and his rejection of the humoral theory of disease. For this "heresy," he was sometimes referred to as "the Martin Luther of Physicians." In his travels, he learned of the ancient medical system of India, Ayurveda, which utilizes all that nature provides—foods, spices, herbs, colors, metals, gems—in treating and preventing disease. He introduced opium to the pharmacopeia, as well as mercury—used for many years in the treatment of syphilis.

Another important figure in sixteenth-century medicine was Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564). He came from a long line of physicians who were in royal service. A Belgian educated in France and Italy, he advanced the study of anatomy and physiology by active dissection and study of the



Smallpox victim and attendant depicted in an Aztec codex

human body, producing the first textbook of human anatomy, *De Humanis Corporis Fabrica*, in 1543. For centuries, the knowledge of bodily structure was based on animal dissection, and there were many misconceptions to be dispelled. He taught medicine and surgery, and strived to convince the medical establishment to appreciate anatomy as the basis of all medical research. In 1543 he left academic research to become physician to the household of Charles V. It is curious that his extensive study of the body did not lead to an understanding of the function of the heart and circulation of the blood. That would have to wait for the discoveries of the Englishman William Harvey in the next century.

The contact between the Old and New Worlds from the late 15th century into Cabrillo's time had a disastrous effect on world health.

Smallpox was unknown in the New World until Spanish and Portuguese conquistadors brought it from Europe. The Spanish brought it into Hispaniola (modern Haiti and Dominican Republic) where they were trying to convert the population into plantation slaves. Eventually all of the natives succumbed to the disease and were replaced by African slaves. The disease became an effective ally in the conquest of the Aztecs and Incas, decimating the populations. When Cortés arrived, Mexico had a native population of around 25 million; within 100 years it would decline to less than two million. Smallpox was the major culprit, but malaria, yellow fever, and other tropical diseases also played a role.

Malaria is often thought of as a

tropical disease, but in the 16th century, bitter cold prevailed in a period known as the "Little Ice Age." During that period, malaria (then known as "ague") was common in England and most of Europe. It had been a scourge since ancient times, the famous Greek physician Hippocrates having described it in detail. It devastated the invaders of the Roman Empire. In ancient Rome, as in other temperate climates, malaria lurked in marshes and swamps. The Italians called the unhealthy air emanating from those swamps *mal aria*—"bad air"—hence the name. The real cause of the disease—blood-borne parasites transmitted by the female *Anopheles* mosquito—was, of course, unknown. Infected sailors and colonizers carried the parasites to the New World where the mosquitoes were abundant. There is no record of the disease in Aztec or Maya writings, so it appears that it was an Old World import. There was no cure during Cabrillo's time, the discovery of quinine from the cinchona bark nearly a century away.

Syphilis is often offered as an ample of the exportation of a disease epidemic from the New to the Old World, though this remains uncertain. The first unquestionable epidemic of syphilis occurred in Europe at the end of the 15th century, and Columbus's sailors were frequently blamed. But the diseased appeared in so many locations in Europe that the blame was variously attributed to other soldiers, travelers, or prostitutes. International finger-pointing resulted in syphilis being called the French Disease, the Spanish Disease, the German Disease, or even the Polish sickness. Regardless of the origin, syphilis spread rapidly through Europe. Most historical accounts suggest that France was the likely starting point of the European epidemic; after that country's Italian campaign in 1495, French mercenaries returned home with this illness.

Studies of New World skeletons have suggested that syphilis or a related—perhaps less virulent—disease was present prior to European contact. But recently the bones of a medieval woman unearthed in England showed typical syphilitic changes felt

to show that the disease was present in the Old World before contact. So the jury is still out on the exact origin of *syphilis*.

In the mid- and late sixteenth century, the ancient medical practices of China began to arrive in Europe, chiefly through the activities of Jesuit missionaries.



Li shih-chen

Chinese medicine had reached its peak during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644.) Shortly after the time of Cabrillo's death, the Chinese physician Li shih-chen (1518–1593) began to compile *The Great Herbal* that summarized everything known up to that time about herbal medicine. It described in detail more than 1800 plants, animal substances, minerals, and metals, along with their medicinal properties and applications.

It is doubtful that any of these remedies could have saved Cabrillo. Indeed, the more one reads about the deplorable state of health and healing in 1543, the more it seems that the mere challenge of surviving to middle age was nearly as daunting as the challenges faced by members of the Cabrillo Expedition.

Encounters between peoples and cultures *by Carol A. Martin*

As we travel from the waters in the west to the mountains in the east and into the desert, my family encounters other peoples who have different ways. These are not easy journeys—my brother and I have much to carry. We look forward to the change in scenery and the variety in foods we find along the way.

We start our journey from *Mat Kun'yil'y*, which means "black earth in the distance," (Point Loma). Our small village *Tutakamalan* (near Ballast Point) is a satellite of *Cosoy*, the larger settlement or base camp which later would be known as "Royal Presidio de San Diego de Cosoy." We are all part of the *Tipai* (Kumeyaay word meaning "the steep ones," those from the cliffs). The other village on *Mat Kun'yil'y* was '*Pauipa*' more to the northeast. Our people have been here for many years (based on bifacial projectile points maybe 7,000 years). The soil beneath here is dark, showing extended and concentrated occupation. Most of the villages we visit follow the same pattern. There is a base village usually containing bedrock mortar ('*ehmuu*') and basins to process seeds (*semi*) or milling stations. Then there are satellite villages in surrounding areas like ours, or in the mountains and deserts, depending on what the surrounding land has to provide for us.

The satellites have small outcrops, flaked stone work areas, rock art, quarrying stations, trails, acorn

granaries, hunting blinds, rock walls, and/or shell middens. Burial sites are located not too far (one burial from this village would later be dug up under Fort Rosencrans). These middens sometimes contain marine shells, splintered food bones, charred seeds, and plant remains. There are usually three to five family groups in a village, and 20–50 individuals. Our huts are dome style with *Baccharis* thatch covering. Sometimes we go into the *Temescal*—sweat house—for special ceremonies.

Women of the village cook, sew and raise the children, keep the hut, make pottery, weave baskets, and gather vegetable products. Men help gather pinon nuts and heavy agave; they help with building and repairing. The older boys are taught by the male relatives.

Our village harvests marine resources including fish (*hiiwaa*), sea mammals and sea birds, clams, and shellfish. Abalones are steamed, a fire is built in a pit, shells are placed down, then covered with wet kelp.

Some meat (*kukwaayp*) is dried and shells used for trade. We hunt for birds, ground squirrels (tastes better than '*ephar*', rabbit); rabbits—eaten in the spring and summer—skunk (stinks *weshah*), snakes (*ewil*), lizard (*haakwal*), quail ('*aahmaa*'), and antelope rats. Coyotes



The illustration of the Kumeyaay family is from the report of the 1854 United States and Mexican Boundary Survey carried out by William H. Emory.

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(*hattepaa*), foxes (*parhaaw*), wildcats, and wolves are not good to eat. We do not eat buzzards, ravens, or hawks (*meswiir*). Eagles (*'lhpaa*) are never killed: "They are people." Giant whales (*'enpank*) that come up on the beach are eaten on the spot. A huge camp fire invites all for as much roasted meat as we can eat. We catch little fish at night on the sand and dry them to eat later in the winter. The water is refreshing on our skin; we are in and out of it often. We do not need to wear much clothing, sometimes a skin cape.

When we journey to trade, we wear a basket hat on our head to help balance the heavy load and sometimes our bodies are painted black, white, and blue. The other villages offer us antelope, deer, bear (*'oos*), raccoon (*nemas*) and mountain sheep (*'emuu*).

Some of our people are very good runners and can run down a deer (*'ekwak*). They start slow in the early morning, cutting back and forth across the deer's escape route. When the day heats up and the deer wants to rest, then the bow and arrow is used. For long shots the hunter sits down with the bow horizontal across his feet so the arrow goes far. Sometimes we just wait for a *dead fall*. A heavy slab is balanced with an upright stick at one end. If the stick is disturbed the rock falls on a rabbit, squirrel (*'ehmaall*) or wood rat. We bait it with quail eggs, honeycomb, or acorn meal. Rabbits can be hunted by drives. Two long brush fences are formed into a V shape. At the small end a 5' net, similar to our fishing net made from yucca fiber, is held by two men. My brother and others would start at the wide V end and knock sticks together. They run and yell, chasing the cottontail and jack-rabbits into the net, which is pulled down over the animals; sometimes we catch quail (*'aahmaa*).

With other villages we trade for milky quartz to make into projectile points. Brown chert can be used for smaller points. The Obsidian Buttes area provides us with volcanic glass—

obsidian flake—for pressure flake points. Other goods we try to trade for are jasper, petrified wood, fused shale, turquoise, steatite (used for heating stones and arrow straighteners), oxides and colored clays. Different colored clays, like tan from the desert, I have seen made into big *ollas*, which can hold four gallons. Most are smaller, six to eight inches wide and six inches tall. These are red-brown, plain with a smooth top edge, or gently flared for a bowl to eat from.

The Diegueños to the north are also hunters and gatherers like

us. They make woven rush mats called "tule mats." The most common plants used are the broad-leafed cattail and common tule. The twine holding it together is wild grass, yucca fiber, surf grass, or eel grass. These mats are very useful as seats, beds, roofing, and doors.

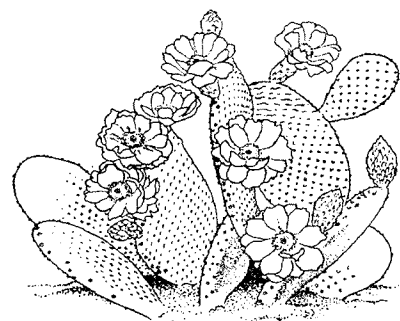
We know what is good to eat right off the bush or what has to be collected and processed to make it edible. This knowledge has been passed down from our ancestors. The prickly pears (*'ehpaa*) are almost ripe now; we will pick them and then dry the pads to store. We use the fruits and nuts of oak (*'ehwap*), toyon (*kuuhik*), manzanita (*kiihull*) and lemonadeberry (*'ehwaall*).

Atole is a thick soup made from ground, leached acorns or other nut-like seeds. *Pinole* is fine flour made by grinding seeds of tansy mustard, chia, grass seeds, or flower seeds. Pine nuts are gathered and roasted; I eat as many as possible. I have sap in my hair and on my hands the cones are very sticky.

Our lifestyles and cultures are being affected by Spaniards. They dress differently, have different weapons, and have hair on their face. There are stories about people (1540) coming north out of Mexico into Arizona, and other strangers with different beliefs. They are looking for many of us to submit to something called "Christianity" and Spanish rule. We resist. There were demands to give

up our supplies of corn, beans, salt, and turkey. "Missionary explorers seek new souls; their dream is to build native communities based on moral purity and honest labor." The Conquistadors do not know how to live off the land like we do. Some of these explorers like Alvarado and Coronado went back to Mexico and were tried for their crimes against us and faced personal criticism. Others were punished, found guilty of robberies, burnings, cruelties, and offenses against natives of the land. What they left behind was a legacy of fear and suspicion.

As a reminder of our culture, we have left behind a legacy—a shadow of our past on *Mat Kun'yil'y*: a burial site, three grinding rocks, five hand stones. (Of twenty five ancient sites, eight lie within today's Cabrillo National Monument boundaries.)



We know what is good to eat right off the bush or what has to be collected and processed to make it edible. This knowledge has been passed down from our ancestors. The prickly pears (*'ehpaa*) are almost ripe now; we will pick them and then dry the pads to store.



Cabrillo People

by Patricia Heusner



his summer we celebrate a retirement and a promotion and welcome two new faces to our staff.

As of the printing of this edition of *The Explorer*, Joe

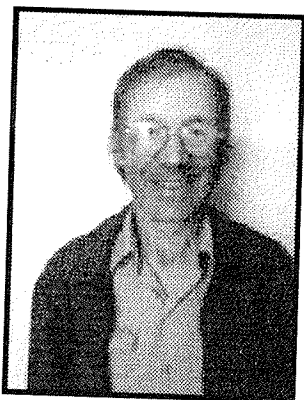
Wilson will be touring Alaska, enjoying the first expedition of his retirement. Joe has been associated with the National Park Service for over 30 years! He began volunteering at Cabrillo National Monument in 1971, and he taught Special Education in the San Diego Unified School District for 23 years. During his summer breaks, he worked as a seasonal law enforcement and campground ranger for 10 summers at Curecanti National Recreation Area in Gunnison, Colorado, and three summers at Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Park. Joe served Cabrillo National Monument from June 13, 1991 (the day after he retired from teaching) through July 1, 2003—first in the Resource Management and Visitor Protection Division as a Fee Collector and Law Enforcement Ranger, and then in the Maintenance Division as Gardener/Laborer.

When you next visit the Monument, look up at the bank on your left as you pull into the south bay parking lot. You will see the evidence of Joe's dedication to preserving the

ecosystem. He collected native vegetation from the sites of the light-house and entrance station construction projects and relocated these plants to the bank, creating a healthy and beautiful hillside.

Joe spent three summers working with the Youth Conservation Corps, removing exotic vegetation from the Monument. He also established the effective recycling program which benefits the Monument aesthetically, ecologically, and financially.

I asked Joe about his plans for retirement, and he replied that he intends to, "...enjoy the National Parks in all their wonder and beauty...starting Saturday!" Along with traveling, Joe will write postcards, take pictures, write stories (including contributions to *The Explorer!*), and spend time with his 12 grandchildren. Best wishes to you, Joe!



Protection Division, serving as a Park Ranger, Lead Ranger, and Acting Chief. Prior to his work at Cabrillo, Ely served 20 years, 12 days, and four hours (but he's not counting) in the U.S. Navy and retired as a Senior Chief Petty Officer. As a Master at Arms, he enforced Navy laws and regulations. He also worked as a firefighting instructor at the Naval Station, San Diego, was a member of the crash and salvage crew on the USS *Hancock*, and worked on the flight and hangar deck as a plane handler on the USS *Ranger*. Ely has an AA in Corrections and Administration of Justice, a BA in Business Administration, and attended the Police Academy at Southwestern College. Ely is well-equipped to administer the Re-

source Management and Visitor Protection program!

Ely enjoys the opportunities at Cabrillo to learn new skills. He would like to serve as a coach to his division, to encourage each person to become their best. He believes that, "Every day is a learning process to improve ourselves." This is clear to all of us who know Ely and his continual striving for excellence. Congratulations to Ely on this new position!



Also in the Division of Resource Management and Visitor Protection, we welcome Ed

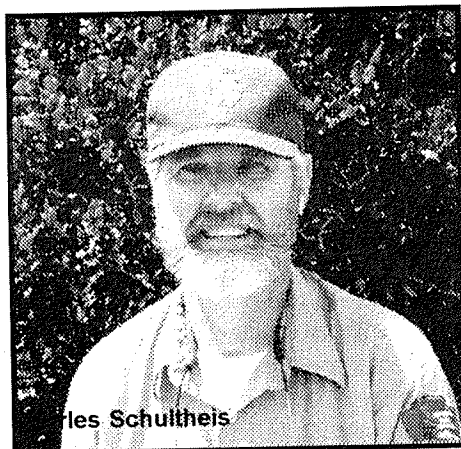
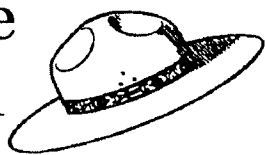
Christensen. Ed serves as a Park Ranger and oversees the Tidepool Education and Resource Protection program as well as the many Eagle Scout projects at the Monument. Ed was encouraged by a professor at the University of Massachusetts to pursue a career in the National Park Service, and Cabrillo is his third National Park Service site. He worked at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area for one season as a Boat Patrol Ranger and also worked with the water quality initiative, informing visitors about ways to reduce pollution in the reservoir. Ed then worked at Rocky Mountain National Park as a Law Enforcement Ranger for five summer and two winter seasons, where he enjoyed being involved with technical search and rescue. He fondly remembers his time on horse patrol informing visitors about the elk rut, with autumn colors in the trees and a herd of elk in the distance.

Ed enjoys skiing and mountain biking, and he is studying for his private pilot's license. Now that he's living close to the ocean, he's also learning to surf. (Of course!)

We gladly welcome Charles Schultheis as our Chief of Maintenance. Charles began his career with the National Park Service in 1980. He worked for four years as an Interpretive Ranger at Fort Point National Historic Site in San Francisco, where he

A photograph of Ed Christensen was not available at the time of printing.

Cabrillo people cont'd



met his wife Jo Ann. (They discovered they had grown up four blocks away from one another!) Charles then worked for 14 years in the Maintenance Division at Fort Point. He notes that many of the characteristics of Cabrillo National Monument are similar to Fort Point; both sites boast access to tidepools as well as harbor views and are similarly situated on hillsides. He moved to Yosemite National Park in 1998, where he worked as a Maintenance Mechanic in the Wawona District. He helped to create the National Park Service Orientation Training, a curriculum for new employees throughout the country, and he also served as an instructor in the program.

Charles likes to camp and visit National Parks with his wife Jo Ann, son Daniel (16), and daughter Elise (13). He also enjoys photography. He is enthused to be working with a staff that believes in their work, the goals of the National Park Service, and Cabrillo NM's contribution to the success of those goals.

We hope you have an opportunity to meet all four of these gentlemen. They are positive, friendly people who help to make Cabrillo National Monument a great place to visit and work!

In Memoriam

We note with sadness the recent death of **Sonia (Bednarski) Kilroy**. Sonia served Cabrillo NM first as a seasonal ranger and then as a volunteer. Sonia had a special interest in the marine environment and the natural resources of the park.

Cabrillo NM lost a faithful and generous friend on July 5, 2003. **Marion Baker Reupsch** provided funding for the replacement of the badly de-

teriorating original Cabrillo statue. She was honored at the dedication of the new statue in 1988. A member of the Cabrillo National Monument Foundation, Marion was a long-time supporter of the park, as was her late husband Carl. He was a guiding force behind the Cabrillo Historical Association in its early years. Their contributions to CNM will be long remembered.

Where are they now?

From time to time we will be bringing you information about the many people who have worked with us at Cabrillo NM and the CNM Foundation over the years. In this issue we feature three individuals who served here in the late 1980s and early '90s.

Lorenza Fong has resigned her position as superintendent of Sagamore Hill NHS and returned to her family and home in California. She will remain with the National Park Service as a program analyst for the Northeast Region and will continue to work on various projects with Harpers Ferry Center and NPS intake program.

Lorenza was with Cabrillo's interpretive division in the 1980s, later transferring to Biscayne NP. Prior to assuming the superintendency at Sagamore Hill, she served at Santa Monica Mountains NRA.

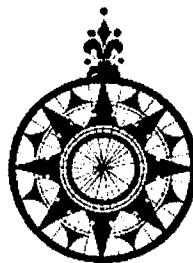
Costa Dillon, whose service at Cabrillo in the 1980s included a seasonal ranger position and membership on the board of

directors of the Cabrillo Historical Association, has recently been appointed Director of the Albright Training Center at Grand Canyon. Prior to this appointment, Costa was Superintendent of Fire Island National Seashore in New York, and before that served as Superintendent at Homestead NM of America in Nebraska.

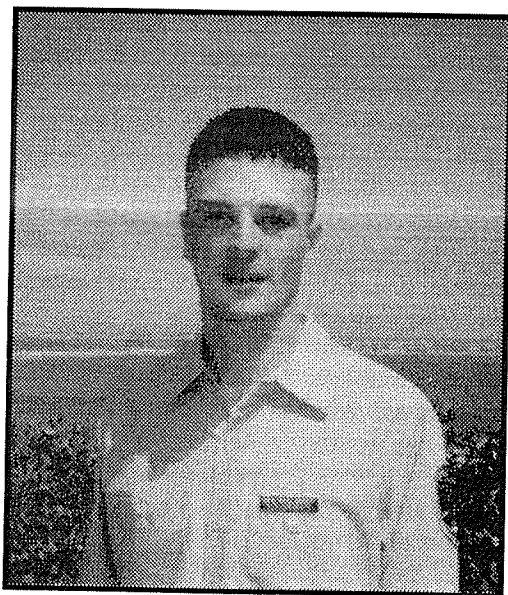
Throughout his career with the National Park Service, Costa has been the recipient of several prestigious awards.

Tricia Takacs, former executive director of the Cabrillo Historical Association (now CNM Foundation), is the Assistant Director for Academic Affairs at the University of California San Diego. Tricia began her service with the park as a volunteer and seasonal ranger at Cabrillo in 1986. During her tenure with CHA, she was elected to

the Board of Directors of the Conference of National Park Cooperating Associations (currently known as Association of Partners for Public Lands), later serving as Interim Executive Director of that organization. She assumed the position of Executive Director of the Northwest Interpretive Association in Seattle before returning to the San Diego area. Tricia and her husband, Ron George, live in Encinitas.



Joe Klimes, a U.S. Marine from Camp Pendleton, who devoted many hours to Cabrillo's tidepool monitoring and education programs on his off-duty time, sent us this letter from Iraq. We certainly send him our best wishes for a safe return.



Dear Friends at Cabrillo National Monument,

Thank you all very much for the awesome care package, but mostly for your support. I can't tell you how much getting a letter or a package from back in the states helps. There is one problem, though; I can't find a VCR anywhere, and I had to hide those tapes so it wouldn't drive me crazy that I couldn't watch them.

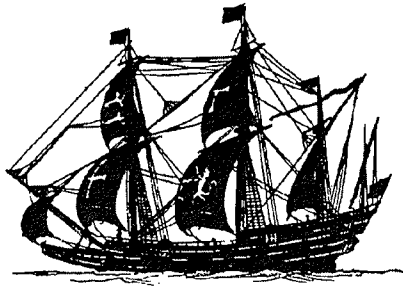
Things have been going really well for us out here except for the sand storms and the days it gets to 120 degrees and the camel spider attacks and these rowdy Iraqis. The place I'm at now, the security perimeters are far enough apart that I can go out for a run every once in a while and try to stay in shape.

You'll never guess what I got to see. One of the H-46s had room for a couple of our guys to take a ride to Al Hilla (the birthplace of civilization) or Babylon as it used to be called. I got to see Nebuchadnezzar's palace and where they say his throne room was, which is supposed to be the same place where Alexander the Great either died of natural causes or was poisoned. I got to see the place where the hanging gardens were said to be, and also the den where Daniel was thrown to the lions and all kinds of cool stuff. I'll tell you all about it when I get back.

Well, keep that great park beautiful and I'll help out all I can when I get back. God bless, and you are all in my prayers.

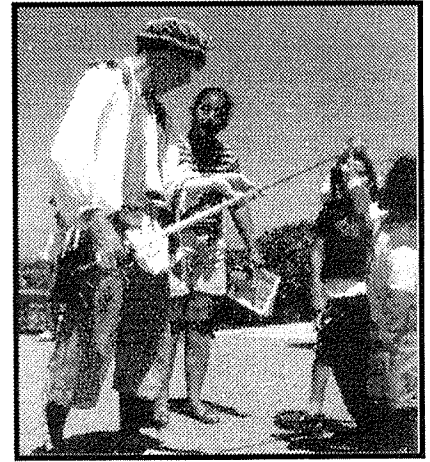
Joe

Voyager 1542



This vessel carries us forth
So much is unknown
We search for the crown
We search for the cross
Lands to claim
People to claim
Profits to claim
Civilization for the unordered
Christianity for the heathen
Knowledge for the savage

Ted Washington



KC Publications

Mike Love demonstrating
16th-century weaponry

On the *San Salvador*

by Joe Wilson

Don't we have enough gold? These captains are crazy. Weren't the Aztec cities and villages enough? Why are we going north? For what?

The ship continues to roll on the gentle swells. The night is full of stars. What is a sailor to do? He will not be remembered.

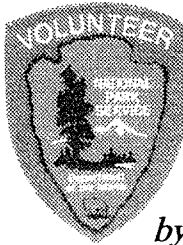
Check the rigging: frayed? decayed? Replace it! Remove the kinks and knots; your life depends on it.

The breeze is gentle, cool, as it carries mist scented by the sea. Land smells mingle and mix with the mist. Tomorrow we go ashore. I wonder: Will we fight; will we explore; will we be alive to go home? I like what I smell. Perhaps it is something fresh to eat.

We need fresh water. Check the barrels and kegs: full! empty! What about the staves? Cracked, warped, separated, caulked? Something to do and keep the captain happy.

The Aztecs had food. We took it. What food will we find—fish, game, fruit, nuts, berries, spices? I am hungry. Seafood—it grows old and stale, and smells. I am hungry. I wonder.

I wonder: Will there be women? I see my sister, so beautiful, listening as I speak. My mother. Will she still be there? I want to go home. The captain is crazy. Life goes on.



Marcy's Morsels

by Marcy Marquez

As I sit here by the Cabrillo Statue I can hear the waves of the ocean gently crashing upon the shore. It is a beautiful day—half sunny and half foggy. I let my mind wander to a period before my time. I try to imagine what Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo would have thought about our little point. I then wonder what he would have seen as he was rowing into our harbor. Was it a warm day? Did the fog gently creep into his shirt collar?

Suddenly, I hear a Navy jet fly by!! The ranger announces that an Arms and Armor program will take place in front of the Visitor Center. Slowly, I saunter over, making sure I answer any avid visitor questions along the way. For a moment in time, I am taken back to the 1500s!

Mike Love, one of our long-time dedicated volunteers helps Cabrillo NM and visitors weekly. Throughout the summer, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, Mike's garments are those of a soldier. He uses reproduction arms and armor of this time period to connect visitors with history. Does anyone know what an *arcabuz* is? How does one pronounce this word? Did they really eat those dried fish and rock hard biscuits?

Come out to the park and meet

Mike Love! His programs are tentatively scheduled for 1:30 in the afternoon and can range from 30 minutes to two hours! If you are lucky, he may even dress YOU up as a soldier.

Have YOU ever imagined stepping back in time as a living-history interpreter? There are opportunities at Cabrillo to become a personality from the 16th century, the 1880s, or World War II. Come on out to the park and see our fantastic living-history volunteers to taste a bit of the past and see if living history is for you!

Cabrillo Festival is just around the corner—September 28. If you are interested in volunteering, we would love to have your help! Any amount of time you can volunteer between 9 AM and 5:00 PM will be greatly appreciated. Let's chat!

(619)523-4573 ☺

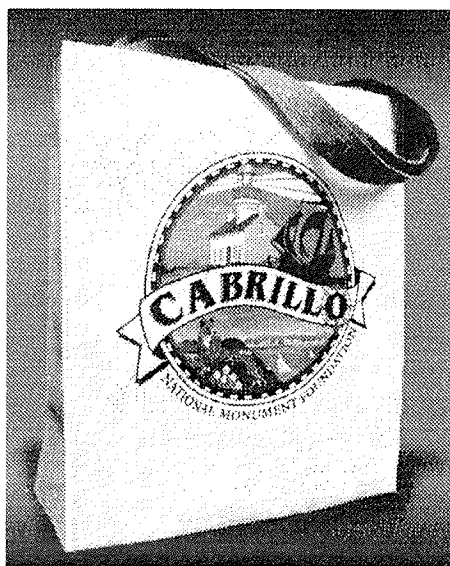


Cabrillo National Monument Foundation

ESCRIP

Escrip is a program that works with merchant partners to contribute a percentage of your purchases to Cabrillo National Monument Foundation. When you scan your Vons Club card, Vons will automatically donate a percentage of your purchase to CNMF. It will not cost you anything, and you will still get your club rewards and discounts. If you register your credit/debit or Chevron card(s), every time you use your card at participating merchants they will also give back a percentage to the Foundation.

You can sign up for this valuable program and support Cabrillo National Monument by logging on to www.escrip.com and using the group ID# 152074396 or contact Cabrillo National Monument Foundation and we will send you a form and mail it out. We will even enter your information for you if you mail the form back to us. This is a wonderful way to generate funds; it is easy, free, and would make a big difference in the programs we would be able to fund for the park. Rest assured that your confidential information remains private.



This high-quality canvas bag is free with memberships at the \$100, \$500, and \$1000 levels; additional bags can be purchased for \$15.95 plus tax. Show your support to the world by displaying CNMF's beautiful logo!

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.CNMFKaren@aol.com.

CALENDAR

August 17, 2003

America's Finest City Half Marathon

August 25, 2003

National Park Service 87th birthday
& Cabrillo National Monument
Foundation annual meeting.

September 28, 2003

Cabrillo Festival

August 17, 2003

America's Finest City Half Marathon

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September 28, 2003

Cabrillo Festival

New Members

We welcome the following new members joining from April 22 through June 30, 2003

Henry Blodgett
Carolyn and Marshall Brooks
Howard Burdett
Barbara Colbrese
Fink Family
Mike and Jennifer Fourman
Mary Hardwick
Vance Lessard
Robert and Joany Mosher
Deanna Neely

We greatly appreciate your support

Calendars

The 2004 calendars have arrived. There are many different themes including National Parks, lighthouses, and San Diego.

Calendars make great gifts and remember to take advantage of your 15% members' discount on purchases in the bookstore.



Patricia Heusner, Editor
Jim Nauman, Production

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