

December 17, 2022

Christina Bartlett

Information Quality Coordinator

United States Department of the Interior

Doi information quality@ios.doi.gov

Re:

REQUEST FOR CORRECTION

Dear Ms. Bartlett:

On behalf of myself, Jesus Benayas, the House of Spain/Casa de Espana in San Diego, a 501 C-3 non-profit organization, and all visitors to the Cabrillo National Monument in San Diego, California, I respectfully submit the following Petition for Correction under the Information Quality Guidelines as authorized by United States Department of the Interior.

#### STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Section 515(a) of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001 directed the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidelines to Federal agencies to ensure and maximize the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information disseminated by Federal agencies. All information disseminated by the National Park Service must comply with basic standards of quality to ensure and maximize the objectivity, utility, and integrity of information disseminated to the public.

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According to Director's Order 11 B, the "National Park Service will ensure that information it releases will be developed from reliable data sources and will otherwise ensure information quality at each stage of information development". Further, Director's Order 11 B states "Information will be developed only from reliable data sources based on accepted practices and policies utilizing accepted methods of information collection and verification."

Director's Order 11 B Accuracy and Timeliness states:

"All information will be accurate, timely, and reflect the most correct information available. All information sources will be documented. Where appropriate, it will provide users with additional documentation or with method(s) to access supporting documentation by reference (e.g. Citations ) or by electronic means (e.g. 'links')".3 (emphasis added)

#### II. BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

The first European sailing vessel to reach the California coast was the Spanish vessel San Salvador. The captain of the San Salvador was Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. The San Salvador anchored in what is now known as San Diego Bay on September 28, 1542. Cabrillo was the first European to sail and chart the California coast.

In 1892, San Diego attempted to boost the city's slumping economy by holding a three-day celebration to commemorate Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's discovery of San Diego Bay in 1542. There was a repeat celebration in 1894.<sup>4</sup> There was no further Cabrillo celebration until September 26, 1913, when the first Carnaval Cabrillo was held. In attendance were "San Diego's foremost citizens together with military officers, United

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States senators, a representative of the President of the United States, the Spanish ambassador, and the lieutenant governor of California."5

On October 14, 1913, President Woodrow Wilson issued Presidential Executive Order No. 1255 which established the Cabrillo National Monument. Initially, there had been a plan to erect a 150-foot-tall statue of Cabrillo. The establishment of Cabrillo National Monument resulted from the efforts of a statewide group known as the Order of Panama. The group's leader, Charles Collier, stated the group's chief purpose was "to establish marks of recognition all over the city (San Diego) and the bay that will perpetuate the deeds of the

Spanish."7 Although the Order of Panama disbanded before the statue was built the Cabrillo National

Monument was established.

On May 12, 1926, President Calvin Coolidge, by Executive Order authorized a statewide group known as the Native Sons of the Golden West to "erect at Point Loma (San Diego) upon the site above described a suitable

monument in commemoration of the discovery of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo."8

The first reference to Cabrillo being a Portuguese as it relates to the Cabrillo National Monument occurred in 1934 when a member of the new Cabrillo National Monument committee, Ms. Lois Kimball, stated she was "very much interested in having a Portuguese or at least a combination of Portuguese and Spanish motif to the projected memorial."9 Interestingly, Ms. Kimball's husband was the principal of Cabrillo School located

"While the Spanish connection had been prevalent in the original plans for Cabrillo which were formulated in 1913, twenty years later emphasis shifted to the Portuguese. This approach certainly made sense given the large, active Portuguese community in San Diego."10

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near the Cabrillo National Monument.

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The first mention of the name João Rodrigues Cabrilho is found in 1935 in the context of a planned bronze plaque. Manuel F. Sylva, president of the Cabrillo Civic Club, wanted Cabrillo's name on the plaque to be anglicized as John Rodriguez Cabrillo.

"... the name Cabrillo is as follows: Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in Spanish, João Rodrigues Cabrilho in Portuguese, and John Rodriguez Cabrillo anglicized. ... This may seem a trifle, but you can understand the feeling of half million of Californians of Portuguese origin who resent in the application of a Spanish name one of its own."<sup>11</sup>

There is no reference as to the source of the name João Rodrigues Cabrilho except the obvious translation of the name from Spanish to Portuguese.

In spite of the insistence of the California Portuguese community to change the name from Juan Rodriguez

Cabrillo to João Rodrigues Cabrilho, on August 22, 1935, Malcolm Gardner of the National Park Service,

Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, rendered an opinion saying that "I would recommend therefore, that
the present Spanish spelling on the memorial be retained...". At the same time, National Park Service

Associate Director Arthur E. Demaray concurred that the Spanish spelling should stand and added a practical
note, "to adopt the Portuguese spelling Cabrilho would change the name of the National Monument.". 12

In 1939, the Portuguese Secretariat of National Propaganda commissioned sculptor Alvaro de Bree to create a statue of Cabrillo, to be displayed at the New York World's Fair. That same year, in March 1939, Mr. Lawrence Oliver, in San Diego, received a letter from Mr. J. C. Valim, Secretary of the House Committee of Portugal, asking Oliver to raise funds to defray expenses for Portugal. Oliver complied and requested that the statue eventually reside in San Diego. 13 Obviously there was a coordinated effort between the

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Portuguese community in California and the Government of Portugal to make Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo Portuguese.

The statue eventually made it to San Diego and was placed at Cabrillo National Monument near the old lighthouse on September 29, 1949. Interestingly the San Diego Portuguese community wanted it located at the downtown civic center. It would end up at the Cabrillo National Monument at the request of the National Park Service. In 1966 the statue was moved to the front of the new Visitor Center. By the 1980s the statue was in poor condition and was replaced with a duplicate in 1987. The replacement statue is the

III. THE CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT CONTAINS INCORRECT FACTUAL INFORMATION

statue that currently rests near the Visitor Center at the Cabrillo National Monument.

CONCERNING THE PLACE OF BIRTH OF JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO

A. The Cabrillo National Monument Wayside Exhibit Incorrectly Implies Juan Rodriguez

Cabrillo May Have Been of Portuguese Descent

A wayside exhibit was installed by the National Park Service on in early 2022. (See Exhibit 1) A wayside exhibit is defined by the National Park Service as:

"... a combination of words and pictures on a two-dimensional outdoor panel providing interpretation, information, or orientation to a specific landscape."<sup>14</sup>

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Portugal. As will be further described below, San Diego has historically had a sizable and influential Portuguese community. This community, in the first half of the 20th century, adopted Cabrillo as

Historically, there has been significant disagreement over whether Cabrillo was born in Spain or in

one of their own. The name João Rodrigues Cabrilho found on the wayside exhibit is a fabrication.

No such person has ever existed. There is no written record from any source that a man named

João Rodrigues Cabrilho existed much less was the captain of the Spanish sailing vessel San

Salvador.

The name Cabrillo or Cabrilho does not exist in Portugal. Portuguese historian, Celestino Soares, in 1939

admitted "the name Cabrillo or Cabrilho is not known in Portugal." 15

Historian Maurice Holmes in 1955 tried to locate information on Cabrillo in the Portuguese National

In 1966, Joan M. Jensen, a member of the Cabrillo Historical Association of San Diego, in a determined effort

to find evidence that Cabrillo was born in Portugal, traveled throughout Portugal visiting every village named

Cabril. She failed to discover any valid evidence about the origin of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. 17

Archives. He found nothing and concluded there was no proof Cabrillo was Portuguese. 16

In 1973, historian W. Michael Mathes, after searching historical and genealogical sources concluded "there

exists considerable doubt as to the nationality of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and, in fact, there is much to

indicate he was not Portuguese but Castilian."18

The inclusion of the name João Rodrigues Cabrilho on the wayside exhibit does not comply with Director's

Order 11 B. The inclusion of this Portuguese name is not based on reliable data, and it is not accurate.

Therefore, the reference to João Rodrigues Cabrilho must be removed. Alternatively, the wayside exhibit

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should be updated to properly reflect that it is now recognized among historians that Cabrillo was a Spaniard. Failure to acknowledge the current consensus among historians renders the wayside exhibit not in compliance with Director's Order 11 B mandating all information to be accurate and the most correct information available.

The reference in the wayside exhibit to Spanish chronicler/royal historian of Spain Antonio de Herrera listing Cabrillo's name as Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo Portuguese in 1615 is mostly correct, except that Herrera listed the name as Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo Portugues not Portuguese. This factual error is not accurate and should be corrected.

The Portuguese community, and others, relied upon this entry by Herrera (60 years after Cabrillo's death) in claiming Cabrillo was of Portuguese descent. There is no historical record that indicates on what information Herrera based this entry. It is unknown why the word "Portugues" was used. There is no other written record making any reference to Cabrillo being Portuguese. Since 1615 no one has verified the claim that Cabrillo was Portuguese. It is important to note that most historians maintained the Herrera entry was an error. As stated by Dr. Harry Kelsey, perhaps the foremost authority on Cabrillo:

"Writing more than a half century after the explorer's death (Cabrillo's death), Herrera referred to him as Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo Portugues. Most historians now accept that this is an error."<sup>20</sup>

Dr. Kelsey is the former chief curator of history at the National History Museum of Los Angeles County and research scholar at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. His book <u>Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo</u> is generally regarded as the seminal work on the life of Cabrillo.

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B. The Cabrillo National Monument Wayside Exhibit Incorrectly Implies Only a Single

Document Has Been Discovered Supporting the Claim Cabrillo Was From Spain

In 2015, Dr. Wendy Kramer, a renowned research expert on 16th century Central America, while conducting

archival research discovered nine statements in legal documents written by Spanish court scribes and signed

by Cabrillo in his own handwriting stating that he was a native of the Spanish village of Palma de Micer Gilio

now known as Palma del Rio.<sup>21</sup> Dr. Kramer was researching information about Guatemala in the 1520s and

1530s.

The wayside exhibit states "In 2015 a researcher discovered evidence that Cabrillo said he was a native of

Spain." In a separate section of the wayside exhibit, it states "In 2015, a historian stumbled across Cabrillo's

name in this legal document dated February 12, 1532." (See Exhibits 2 and 3)

As currently written, the wayside exhibit implies there is only a single document supporting the fact that

Cabrillo was born in Spain. Putting aside the insulting comment that Dr. Kramer "stumbled" across the

document, the exhibit ignores the fact that Dr. Kramer, who has over 40 years of experience reading primary

sources in archives on the first generation of conquistadores in Guatemala, has found several legal

documents from different sources that support Cabrillo being a native of Spain, including his signature and

provided under oath in front of Spanish authorities as part of a legal proceeding. Dr. Kramer found these

documents in three separate primary source archives. The first was the Archivo General de Indias in Seville,

Spain. The second archive was the Archivo Historico Provincial de Sevilla in Seville, Spain. The third archive

was the Archivo General de Centroamerica in Guatemala which was corroborated by entries in the Libro

Tercero del Cabildo housed in the Hispanic Society of America in New York City.

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Additionally, according to the National Park Service guidelines "Wayside Exhibit Writing", a wayside exhibit should be written "in plain English ... (a)void value judgments or subjective statements."<sup>22</sup>

Referring to Dr. Kramer as having "stumbled" (See Exhibit 3) upon Cabrillo's name in a legal document is a value judgment and subjective statement not in compliance with National Park Service guidelines. Why not simply state Dr. Kramer discovered, found, or located Cabrillo's name in the historical documents?

Dr. Kramer earned her PhD at the University of Warwick (UK). She is a visiting scholar at the University of Toronto. Her research has focused on the Spanish conquest, colonial government, tribute assessments and census documents of the Indigenous population, and early social history of the first generation of European explorers in Central America.

Following Dr. Kramer's discovery of Cabrillo's testimony attesting to being born in Spain, she published a paper entitled <u>Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo</u>, <u>Citizen of Guatemala and Native of Palma del Rio: New Sources From the Sixteenth Century</u>. This paper has been favorably peer reviewed by the previously mentioned Dr. Harry Kelsey as by well as Dr. Carla Rahn Phillips (Union Pacific Professor in Comparative Early Modern History, Department of History at the University of Minnesota), Dr. Iris Engstrand (Retired Professor of History at the University of San Diego who specialized in the history of California and Spanish exploration), and Dr. Molly McLain (former Chair of the Department of History at the University of California at San Diego) which peer review has been acknowledged and validated by the National Park Service (See Exhibit 4).

Additionally, Dr. Kramer's paper and findings have been peer reviewed and favorably cited by Dr. Laura E. Matthew, Director of Latin American/Latinx Studies, Department of History, Marquette University. Dr. Matthew's review stated in part:

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"Kramer painstakingly weaves a web of documentary cross-references and relationships among the first generation of Spanish conquistadores to convincingly demonstrate that the witness (Cabrillo) in the court case is in fact the same Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo of California fame."

"These two books by Wendy Kramer represent historical detective work at its finest, carefully uncovering facts and preserving crucial documents for future generations."<sup>23</sup>

Dr. Joseph P. Sanchez, founder and director of the Spanish Colonial Research Center at the University of New Mexico stated:

"Assumptions that Cabrillo was Portuguese had been repeated time again by historians of California history without offering documentary verification."<sup>24</sup>

"As such, Cabrillo was during his lifetime a Spanish subject and citizen of Guatemala governed by Spain." 25

In contrast to all of the above, there is nothing to support the Portuguese claim other than the now widely discredited 1615 Herrera document.

C. The Wayside Exhibit Section Dedicated to "Community Tradition" Does Not Provide Interpretation, Information, Or Orientation to a Specific Landscape.

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With so much historical information that could be included in the wayside exhibit, the National Park Service dedicates a quarter of the exhibit to an annual festival which is unrelated to Cabrillo being the first European to sail into San Diego Bay and along the California coast. (Exhibit 5) According to National Park Service guidelines, a wayside exhibit is supposed to provide "interpretation, information, or orientation to a specific landscape." This quadrant of the exhibit provides none of this and is not in compliance with National Park Service guidelines.

The purpose of a wayside exhibit is to "enhance a direct and meaningful connection between visitors and the landscape." The Cabrillo National Monument had over 684,000 visitors in 2021 (during a pandemic). The general public should be provided the most up to date and accurate information available. The Cabrillo National Monument wayside exhibit is misleading. It does not provide adequate emphasis on the documents discovered by Dr. Kramer and the now overwhelming evidence that Cabrillo was born in Spain. The identity, including the nationality of the captain of the first European sailing vessel to reach California, is a matter of upmost historical importance.

#### Requested Correction:

- The wayside exhibit should correct the subjective statement to Dr. Kramer that she "stumbled" upon Cabrillo's name. The use of this verb diminishes her work and her career.
- The exhibit should explain further the numerous documents uncovered by Dr. Kramer and the peer review approval that Cabrillo was from Spain.
- The exhibit should specifically note that there is no historical record of a man named João Rodrigues
   Cabrilho.

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- 4. Although noting the past belief that Cabrillo was Portuguese would be appropriate, the current exhibit with "Spanish" on the left and "Portuguese" on the right must be changed as it still implies Cabrillo may have been Portuguese.
- 5. The Community Tradition portion of the exhibit does not comply with National Park Service guidelines and goals. It should be removed, and the lower right quadrant should be changed to further inform the public about Cabrillo and the Spanish exploration of the California coast.
  - D. The Statue of Cabrillo at Cabrillo National Monument Contains Factually Incorrect
    Information
    - 1. The Engraved Name Incorrectly "States João Rodrigues Cabrilho" on the Pedestal.

A detailed and convoluted history of the statue can be found in <u>A Tale of the Cabrillo Statues</u> by John Martin<sup>29</sup>, as well as on the National Park Service website in <u>Cabrillo, An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of the Cabrillo National Monument.</u> As mentioned above, a 14 foot tall statue of Cabrillo stands at the Visitor Center at the Cabrillo National Monument. (Exhibit 6) The statue has the name João Rodrigues Cabrilho engraved on its pedestal. As explained above, no man named João Rodrigues Cabrilho existed. The captain of the San Salvador was the Spaniard Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. The statue constitutes disseminated information as defined by Director's Order 11 B:

"Information disseminated product means any book, paper, map, machine-readable material, audiovisual production, CD-ROM, electronic document, web page, or other documentary material,

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regardless of physical form or characteristic, the Department disseminates to the public." (Emphasis added)

The statue does not meet the "objectivity" requirement in Director's Order 11 B.

"(a) Objectivity includes whether disseminated information is being presented in an <u>accurate</u>, clear,

complete, and unbiased manner." (Emphasis added)

Use of the Portuguese name in not accurate and certainly is biased in favor of the Portuguese community to

the detriment of Spain. The Portuguese name also violates the National Park Service goal to disseminate

correct factual information. Visitors to Cabrillo National Monument, observing the engraved name on the

pedestal of the statue, are incorrectly led to believe that is the correct name and that Cabrillo (Cabrilho) was

Portuguese.

With Dr. Kramer's 2015 discovery the continued use of the Portuguese name is no longer accurate and must

be removed or corrected.

2. Above the Head of Cabrillo is a Portuguese Padrão Which Further Conveys Incorrect

Information That Does Not Comply With Director's Order 11 B.

The padrão is the large stone cross inscribed with the Portuguese Coat of Arms (See Exhibit 7). Portugal

used the padrão as part of a land claim during the Portuguese Age of Discovery, typically along the coast of

Africa. According to CNM VIP Voice:

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"The top of the statue represents a padrão, a 15th century monument. Portuguese explorers along

the African coast erected a dozen of these narrow stone columns. They were usually carved with

the royal coat of arms announcing that the sovereign had ordered this land to be discovered."31

There is no claim or contention that Cabrillo sailed under the Portuguese flag. He made no claim of land at

San Diego Bay for the Portuguese crown. The sculptor included the padrão without explanation He likely

found it to be artistically pleasing but it has no place at the Cabrillo National Monument. Again, the padrão,

like the previously discussed references to Cabrillo being Portuguese, is objectively incorrect. It is biased in

that it implies Cabrillo sailed for Portugal and explored the California coast for the Portuguese royal crown.

It is respectfully submitted that the statue in its current form should be removed from the Cabrillo National

Monument. As it was a gift from Portugal, the Portuguese community should be consulted for a new

location to move the statue. Alternatively, the padrão can be removed and the engraved name either

changed to the correct Spanish spelling or artfully covered.

3. A Brass Plaque Correctly Describing Cabrillo Was Removed by National Park Service

Personnel.

On September 28, 2018, a factually correct brass plaque was placed in the area of the current wayside

exhibit. (Exhibit 8 and 9) The plaque commemorated the 476th anniversary of Cabrillo entering San Diego

Bay. The mayor of Cabrillo's birthplace of Palma del Río was present. The plaque reads:

IN HONOR OF

JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO

SPANISH NAVIGATOR AND EXPLORER BORN IN

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PALMA DEL RIO, PROVINCE OF CORDOBA, SPAIN
CAPTAIN OF THE FIRST RECODED EUROPEAN
VOYAGE TO LAND IN SAN DIEGO BAY – NAMED
SAN MIGUEL ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1542
DEDICATED SEPTEMBER 28, 2018

The plaque was removed by the National Park Service without advance notice or discussion in June 2022 and returned to the House of Spain in San Diego. Left in place are two other Portuguese government provided brass plaques that contain factually incorrect information (See Exhibits 10, and 11). The first was placed in 1957 and the second in 1988. Both plaques refer to Cabrillo as João Rodrigues Cabrilho.

The 2018 plaque complied with Director's Order 11 B because it provided the National Park Service's required "utility". Specifically, it provided factually correct information concerning the birthplace of Cabrillo. The plaque also complied with Director's Order 11 B in that it objectively disseminated factually accurate and reliable information in an unbiased manner.

The 2018 plaque should be returned and reinstalled at the original installation location adjacent to the current wayside exhibit. The two older plaques should be removed.

IV. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WEBSITE CONTAINS MISLEADING FACTUAL INFORMATION

CONCERNING THE PLACE OF BIRTH OF JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO

Prior to October 4, 2022 the National Park Service's website biography of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo stated in part "Born in Spain, Cabrillo was a conquistador in his youth." In a step backwards, on October 4, 2022 the website changed this factual reference to "Born in the Iberian Peninsula, Cabrillo was a conquistador in his youth." Although factually correct, the reference to the Iberian Peninsula is a blatant effort to neutralize the

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Cabrillo birthplace dispute. As set forth above, it is now generally accepted among historians that Cabrillo was born in Spain. The National Park Service should return the website biographical information about Cabrillo's birthplace to Spain.

V. CONCLUSION

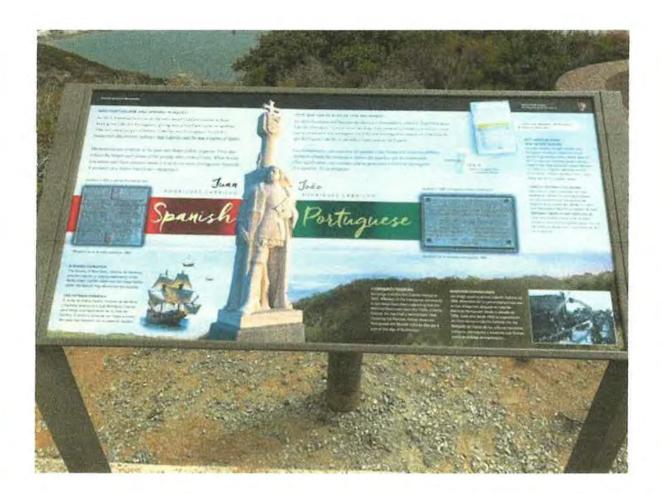
To conclude, the Cabrillo National Monument contains several factually incorrect references to Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo being of Portuguese descent. The wayside exhibit, statute, and two brass plaques do not comply with National Park Service guidelines. They provide incorrect historical information which causes confusion to the public and declines to acknowledge that recent historical discoveries have proven that Cabrillo was a Spaniard and not a Portuguese. All information disseminated by the National Park Service must comply with basic standards of quality to ensure and maximize the objectivity, utility, and integrity of information disseminated to the public. The National Park Service must stop perpetuating this historical error and give credit to Spain as the birthplace of Cabrillo.

Respectfully submitted,

Jesus Benayas

President House of Spain in San Diego

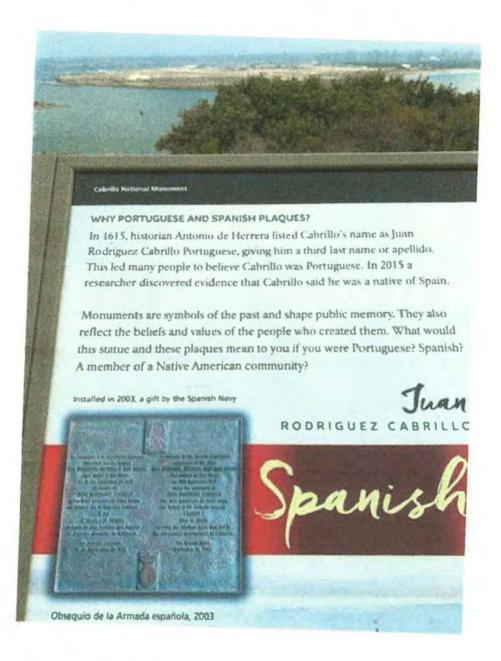




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### Exhibit #3



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United States Department of the Interior NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Cabrillo National Monument 1800 Cabrillo Memorial Drive San Diego, California 92106-3601 http://www.nps.gov/cabr/

April 25, 2018

House of Spain, Casa De España P.O. 8ox 33064 San Diego CA 92163

Dear Mr. Benayas,

In the Journal of San Diego History, an article was published by Wendy Kramer entitled "Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, Citizen of Guatemala and Native of Palma del Río: New Sources from the Sixteenth Century" (Volume 62, Numbers 3&4, Summer-Fall 2016). In a letter dated March 21, 2018, you expressed concern as to any documentation of the Peer Review from the National Park Service.

This letter is to confirm that the peer review process of the article is completed. I received confirmation of the historians who conducted peer review of this specific article and those include Dr. Carla Rahn Phillips, Professor Emeritus, University of Minnesota, and Dr. Harry Kelsey. In addition, Dr. Iris Engstrand and Dr. Molly McLain, co-editors of the Journal, also reviewed the article. I received confirmation from regional National Park Service staff that these assessments will suffice for the peer-review process.

As we do with any research results, whether for cultural or natural resources, the park staff will use the most current results for information, and at this time, given that this article represents the most current results, the park staff will use the information from this article when there is reference to Cabrillo's heritage as we move forward in the development of future interpretive material and as we undertake revisions of the material that the National Park Services maintains and manages in our messages to the public to whom we serve.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Superintendent Andrea Compton

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

The National Park Service cares for special places Saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

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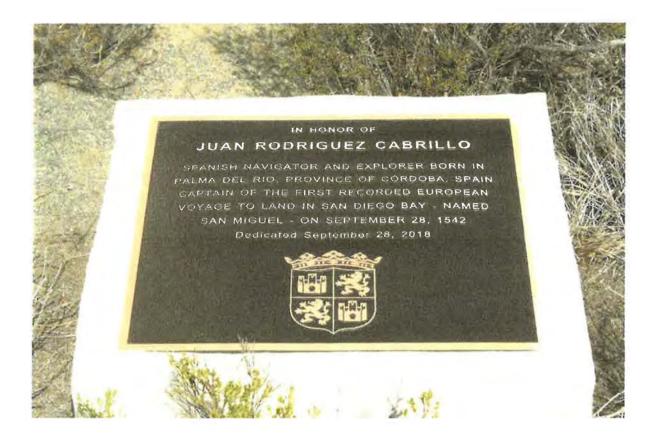
## Exhibit #7



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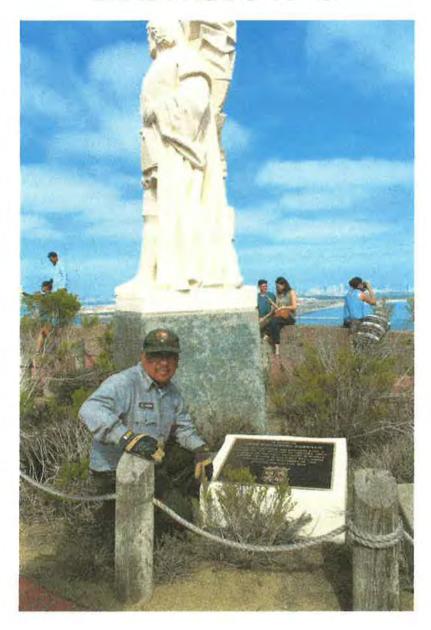




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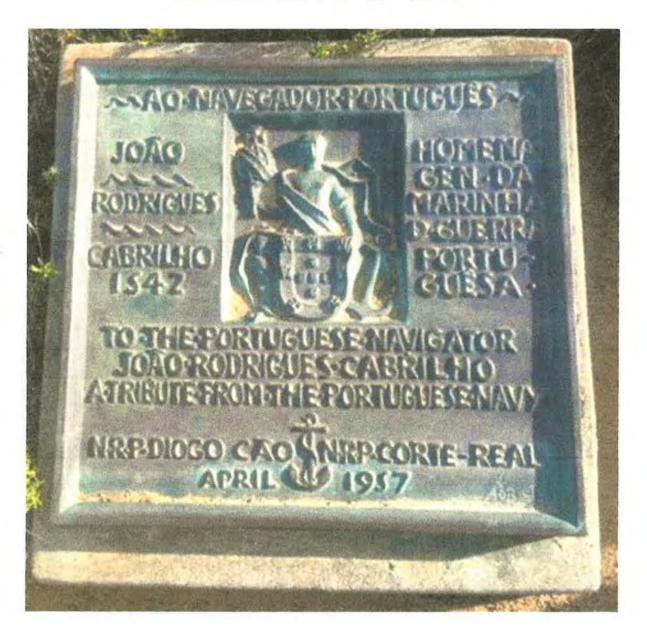




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#### NOTES

- 1. National Park Service Director's Order 11 B, III, A
- 2. National Park Service Director's Order 11 B, III, A
- 3. National Park Service Director's Order 11 B, III, B
- A Tale of the Cabrillo Statues, The Journal of San Diego History, Vol. 60, Fall 2014, Number 4, John Martin, 272
- National Park Service website, An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of Cabrillo National Monument, Chapter II, Susan Collins Lehmann, National Park Service, San Diego – 1897-1915, Selling the Past
- National Park Service website, An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of Cabrillo
  National Monument, Chapter II, Susan Collins Lehmann, National Park Service, The Order of Panama

   Promoting the Image
- National Park Service website, An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of Cabrillo
  National Monument, Chapter II, Susan Collins Lehmann, National Park Service, The Order of Panama

   Promoting the Image
- 8. National Park Service website, An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of Cabrillo National Monument, Chapter III, Susan Collins Lehmann, National Park Service, Cabrillo National Monument and the Native Sons of the Golden West
- National Park Service website, An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of Cabrillo National Monument, Chapter IV, Susan Collins Lehmann, National Park Service, Cabrillo – Planning Under the Park Service
- National Park Service website, An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of Cabrillo National Monument, Chapter IV, Susan Collins Lehmann, National Park Service, Cabrillo – Planning Under the Park Service
- 11. National Park Service website, An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of Cabrillo National Monument, Chapter IV, Susan Collins Lehmann, National Park Service, In Commemoration of Cabrillo The Monument Gets a Plaque

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- 12. National Park Service website, An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of Cabrillo National Monument, Chapter IV, Susan Collins Lehmann, National Park Service, In Commemoration of Cabrillo The Monument Gets a Plaque
- A Tale of the Cabrillo Statues, The Journal of San Diego History, Vol. 60, Fall 2014, Number 4, John Martin, 274
- 14. National Park Service website, Harpers Ferry Center, Wayside Exhibit Planning
- 15. Celestino Soares, California and the Portuguese (1939), 39
- Maurice Holmes, From New Spain by Sea to the Californias, Vol. 9 of the Spain in the West series (1963), 269-271
- Joan M. Jensen, Notes from a Western Explorer, The Western Explorer, Journal of the Cabrillo Historical Association, 4 (March 1967), 3-5
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Physical Address: 2168 Pan American Road East

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 33064



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Physical Address: 2168 Pan American Road East

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 33064