

Page 2 of 30 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Site of New Albion

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Marin and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____ ; R _____ ; of _____ of Sec _____ ; _____ B.M.

c. Address 1 Drakes Beach Road City Inverness Zip 94937

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Site bounded by 38.036° North latitude, -122.590° West longitude, 38.030° North latitude, and -122.945° West longitude.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Site of Francis Drake's 1579 encampment called "New Albion" by Drake. Includes sites of Drake's fort, the careening of the *Golden Hind*, the abandonment of *Tello's bark*, and the meetings with the Coast Miwok peoples. Includes Drake's Cove as drawn in the Hondius Broadside map (ca. 1595-1596) which retains very high integrity.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



Portus Novae Albionis

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH16-Other Historic Archaeological Site

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

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P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Drake's Cove from Hondius overlook site. September 2017. Photo by Michael Von der Porten

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric
 Both

June 17, 1579 to July 24, 1579 (old style): June 27, 1579 to August 3, 1579 (new style)

*P7. Owner and Address:

National Park Service, Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes, California 94956

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Steve Wright, President, Drake Navigators Guild, 6504 Filbert Avenue, Orangevale, CA 95662-1456

*P9. Date Recorded: 15 May 2019

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

California Historical Landmark nomination

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Francis Drake's 1579 New Albion

D1. Historic Name: New Albion D2. Common Name: Drake's Cove

*D3. Detailed Description (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

Francis Drake's 1579 New Albion is the nearly-intact location of Drake's landing, 5-week encampment, careening of the *Golden Hind*, salvage and abandonment of Tello's bark and meetings with the Coast Miwok people.

The site includes the location from which the Hondius Broadside map (ca. 1595-1596) sketch was made.

The site is little-changed from the 16th century. A low sand dam across the Cove was built by a cattle rancher William ("Bill") Hall in the 1940s that created a fresh-water pond where the salt water of the Pacific Ocean used to ebb and flow. This dam allows visitors to actually stand where the *Golden Hind* was careened.

The contours and features of the Cove, the hillsides and banks of the Cove have experienced only small changes over the 4-1/2 centuries.

The spatulate sand spit experiences a natural cycle of approximately 54 years. The form seen in the Hondius Broadside sketch was seen again in 1952-1956 and 2001.

*D4. Boundary Description (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

Site bounded by 38.036° North latitude, -122.590° West longitude, 38.030° North latitude, and -122.945° West longitude.

*D5. Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the sites of Drake's encampment, Drake's fort, the careening of the *Golden Hind*, the salvage and abandonment of Tello's bark, the meetings with the Coast Miwok people and the full scene shown in the Hondius Broadside sketch including the spatulate sand spit. The boundary is completely within the boundaries of the Point Reyes National Seashore owned by the National Park Service.

D6. Significance: Theme Area Period of Significance 1579 Applicable Criteria Associated
with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of
California (Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

New Albion is eligible as a California Historical Landmark for its association with a pivotal event in California history, the arrival of Sir Francis Drake and his ship, the *Golden Hind*. Because there is no extant resource at the site of Drake's encampment, the property is nominated as the site of New Albion. Francis Drake's landing in 1579 established the first contact between England and the native people of California. While repairing the *Golden Hind* at Drake's Cove, Drake claimed the land for England as New Albion, instituted the first relations with the Coast Miwok people, and held the region's first

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Francis Drake's 1579 New Albion

D1. Historic Name: New Albion D2. Common Name: Drake's Cove
Protestant church services.

New Albion is the location of the first English claim on what would become the United States of America (US). Francis Drake's claim to the territory of the US at Drake's Cove (1579) precedes that of any other US location including Roanoke Colony, VA (1585), Jamestown, VA (1602), Plymouth, MA (1620).

"Before we went from thence, our general caused to be set up a monument of us being there, as also of her Majesties, and successors right and title to that kingdome, namely, a plate of brasse, fast nailed to a great an firm post, whereon is engraven her graces name, and the day and yeare of our arrival there, and of the free giving up, of the province and kingdome, both by the king and people, into her Magesties hands; together with her highnesse picture, and arms in a piece of sixpence currant English moneym shewing itself by a hole made of purpose through the place; underneath was likewise engraven the name of our Generall, &c." (*The World Encompassed*, p. 80)

While the Plate of Brass brought to public attention in 1936 has been shown to be a hoax, the original Plate of Brass as described has not been recovered.

Drake's Cove is recognized by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America (PECUSA) and "The Episcopal Church" (TEC) (both recognized names of the Church) as the site of the first services in the US.

The Church of England adopted the *Book of Common Prayer* in 1662. Drake carried the *Book* and conducted religious services throughout his voyage.

Services of the Church of England are Protestant services, establishing Drake's services, conducted also by Chaplain Francis Fletcher, as the first Protestant services in the US.

Drake and his crew met with the Coast Miwok people on many occasions throughout their five-week stay. The interactions are described in detail in *The World Encompassed*. The interactions were friendly but neither group understood the other: the Indians believed their dead had returned from across the ocean while Drake's crew thought their leader was being crowned "king."

These interactions pre-date any east coast meetings between Native Americans and Englishmen.

Drake's and his crew's use of the English language is the first recorded in the US.

Drake's crew included Diego, a slave of African birth who had escaped from Spanish slavery on the Spanish Main. Attaching himself to Drake, Diego served as Drake's manservant on board the *Golden Hind* at Drake's Cove and likely completing Drake's circumnavigation to become the first black person to circle the globe.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Francis Drake's 1579 New Albion

D1. Historic Name: New Albion D2. Common Name: Drake's Cove

Maria, a black woman, was released by Drake from the ship of Don Francisco de Zarate off Mexico. She sailed on the *Golden Hind* to Drakes Bay.

Three black men from Guatalco, Mexico were aboard the *Golden Hind* at Drakes Bay. These men had been imprisoned by the Spanish to be tried for an attempt to burn the town. Drake freed them and brought them aboard.

On board the *Golden Hind* was a pilot (sailor expert in coastal ship handling) who came from a Spanish prize. DeMorena (or DeMorera) is a common Spanish and Portuguese surname. DeMorena chose not to cross the Pacific Ocean, instead walking four years back to Mexico. DeMorena thus became the first Hispanic person (person with a historical link to the Spanish language or the country of Spain) in northern California. (Hernando de Alarcón's 1540 exploration of the lower Colorado River established the first Hispanic contact in southern California.)

*D7. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

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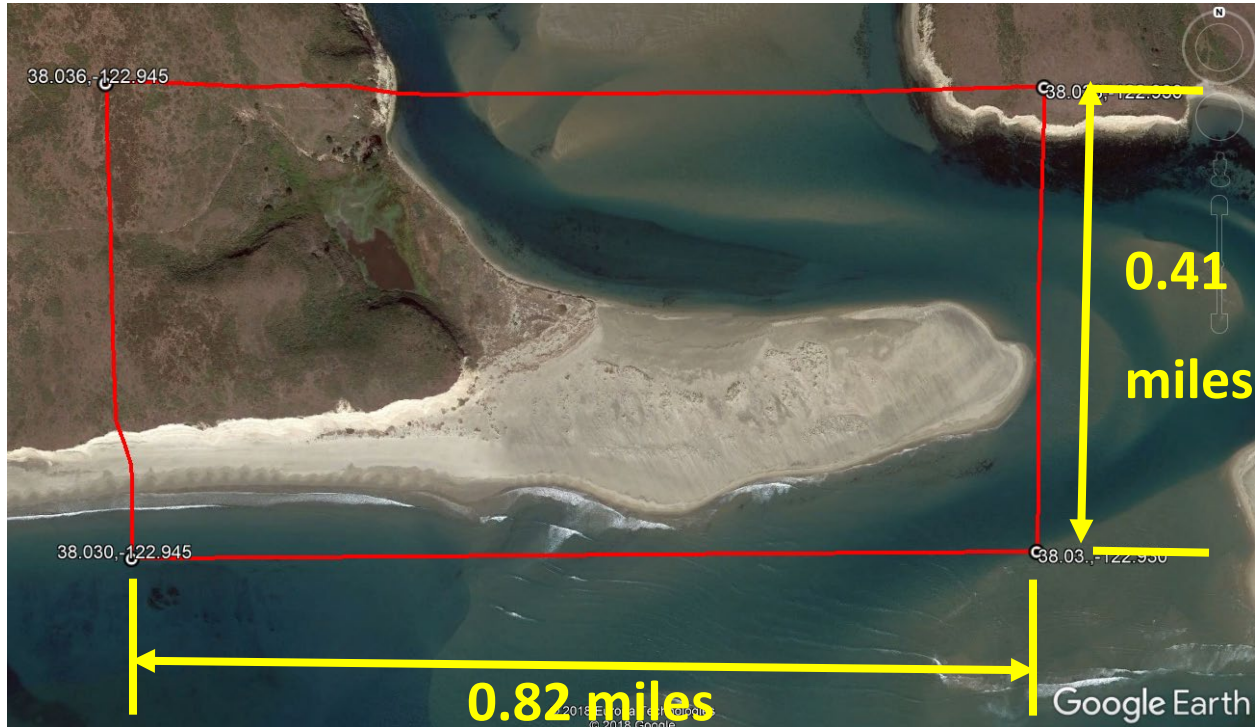
*D8. Evaluator: _____ Date: _____

Affiliation and Address: _____



Overview location map.

*Drawn by: Image from NPS Unigrid GPO 393-466/30691, last updated 2105 *Date of
map: April 30, 2019



Note that curvature to lines comes from topographic features. The lines are straight north-south and east-west.

*Drawn by: Image from Google Earth Pro *Date of map: April 30, 2019



Note that curvature to lines comes from topographic features. The lines are straight north-south and east-west.

*Drawn by: Image from Google Earth Pro *Date of map: April 30, 2019



40-foot contours show 200 ft. heights of headlands at coast and at Hondius drawing site.

*Drawn by: Image from USGS, National Map *Date of map: April 30, 2019

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Age of Discovery began in 1418 with the west-African explorations under the sponsorship of Portugal's Prince Henry.

The Indian Ocean was first entered from the west (around Africa) by Bartolomeu Diaz in 1588.

In 1492, Christopher Columbus opened western exploration from Europe across the Atlantic Ocean. Finding the unknown American continents, Columbus' discovery heightened conflicts between Spain and Portugal.

The Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494 divided the New World between Spain and Portugal.

In November of 1519, Spaniard Ferdinand Magellan entered the Pacific Ocean through what is now known as the Strait of Magellan. While Magellan and most of his crew did not survive, Juan Sebastián Elcano completed the voyage - the first circumnavigation of the earth.

In 1565, the Spanish established the Manila galleon trade: silver (mostly from Potosi in modern Bolivia) was shipped westward. Spices, silk, beeswax and porcelain were shipped east. One to three of these extraordinarily valuable ships attempted the voyage each year.

The motivations of revenge, economic gain, English national pride and Protestant authority led Francis Drake to lead an expedition into the Pacific.

Passing through the Strait of Magellan in September 1578, Drake searched north, with the element of surprise, raiding Spanish towns and ships.

OVERVIEW OF THE VOYAGE

Queen Elizabeth quietly invested in Drake's voyage which set out late in 1577, ostensibly as a trading venture to the eastern Mediterranean. Off northwest Africa, Drake's real course became evident: he was going to the Pacific Ocean via Brazil and the Straits of Magellan. Before entering the Straits, Drake quashed what he saw as an incipient mutiny by his second in command, Thomas Doughty, by ordering him to be tried and then beheaded. The Straits voyage was relatively easy, but a two-month storm in the misnamed Pacific Ocean cost him two of his three ships: one overwhelmed by the sea with all hands and a second separated by the storms, never to rejoin. Drake's *Golden Hind* was blown so far south and east that he discovered Cape Horn and the open Southern Ocean -- a tempestuous waterway now called the Drake Passage which links the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Finally, the storms abated, and Drake sailed north, raiding shoreside

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settlements and capturing ships along the coast of Chile, usually staying ahead of warnings of his coming. As always in his career, he treated captives well, learned much from them, and sent them on their way in ships which had been stripped of most of their sails. He sailed into Callao, the port of Lima, Peru, and cut the cables of the ships in the harbor so they would float out to sea with wind and tide to prevent pursuit. Captives' stories of a treasure ship sailing toward Panama sent the *Golden Hind* in pursuit. Off Ecuador, Drake captured the *Nuestra Señora de la Concepción* with twenty-six tons of silver bars, thirteen or fourteen chests of pieces of eight, and eighty pounds of gold -- valued at half the annual revenues of his queen.

It was time to turn for home. The way south to the Straits of Magellan was barred by thousands of armed and angered Spaniards. The route west across the Pacific promised typhoons in the East Indies if he sailed at that time of year. Sailing north to find the western entrance to the Strait of Anian -- the route to the fabled Northwest Passage through northern North America -- seemed worth trying. So the *Golden Hind* sailed north to Guatulco on the southern coast of Mexico, then fifteen hundred miles out to sea, where she tacked northeast around the North-Pacific High to regain the coast and search for the hoped-for passage. It was not to be. Drake made landfall at the Oregon Dunes, finding that the land trended much farther to the west than he had hoped. There was no strait at that latitude. Relentless northwest winds forced him to turn south after a short anchorage in the insecure South Cove at Cape Arago. Three hundred miles of sailing along a dangerous rock-bound shoreline with no good harbors and steady onshore winds brought the *Golden Hind* to within sight of Bodega Bay, with the long Point Reyes Peninsula jutting eight miles into the ocean ahead of the ship. A turn to seaward cleared the beaches and the granite monolith of Point Reyes Head. Then, a sharp turn toward the east carried the ship past the three-mile-long headland and into the shelter of Drakes Bay, where a small cove inside the inner waterway of Drakes Estero provided the secure harbor Drake and his men sought. They needed to repair and resupply the *Golden Hind* for the trans-Pacific voyage that was the only remaining open route to the Atlantic and England.

Francis Drake landed at Drakes Bay, thirty miles north of San Francisco, on June 17, 1579, Drake's men built a fortified camp, unloaded the *Golden Hind* and rolled her on one side and then the other to clean and repair her hull, filled the water barrels, and replenished her meat supply by taking and salting deer and seals. Drake's chaplain held services from the Anglican *Book of Common Prayer* -- the first in this land. All the while, Drake and his crewmen met with the Coast Miwok Peoples in a friendly but uncomprehending series of interactions, including a ceremony led by a regional chieftain that concluded with Drake's sitting down to be crowned with a feather headdress and adorned with shell-bead necklaces. Looking to

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the future, Drake marched inland for a day to see the nature of the land, and he made a formal claim to western North America in the name of his Queen Elizabeth -- the first English claim to the land that would, in time, become the United States of America. He named the land *Nova Albion*, or New White Land, after the great white cliffs which ring Drakes Bay and reminded the homesick Englishmen of their cliff-girt homeland whose ancient name was Albion.

Thirty-six days after arrival, Drake's *Golden Hind* was ready to sail out of the little cove, into the bay, to the Farallon Islands twenty miles to the south, and into the deep Pacific. The voyage continued to more adventures: near shipwreck, a trade treaty in the Spice Islands, a long run across the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, a triumphant return to Plymouth, and a knighthood from Queen Elizabeth on the deck of his *Golden Hind* for Sir Francis Drake, the first English circumnavigator.

VOYAGE TIMELINE

15 November 1577 (Old Style) [25 November 1577 (New Style)] Drake leaves Plymouth, England with the *Pelican*, *Elizabeth*, *Marigold*, *Swan* and *Benedict*.

13 December 1577 (OS), after being forced back by weather and damaged ships, Drake leaves Plymouth with his repaired fleet. Sails to Africa, then Brazil and Argentina.

Swan and *Benedict* are abandoned before entering the Straits of Magellan.

20 August 1578 (OS) Entering the Straits of Magellan, the *Pelican* is renamed the *Golden Hind*.

7 September 1578 (OS), passes through the Straits of Magellan.

Sight lost of the *Elizabeth*, which returns to England.

8 September 1578 (OS), blown southeast (toward the Atlantic Ocean). *Marigold* sinks with all 29 hands. Drake discovers open water to south of Straits of Magellan, now known as the Drake Passage.

November 1578 - April 1579 (OS) Drake raids South and Central America.

1 March 1579 (OS) Drake captures *Cacafuego* off Ecuador including 26 tons of silver.

April - June 1579 (OS) Heads northwest with the *Golden Hind* and *Tello's bark*, a small ship captured off South America, seeking Strait of Anian (Northwest Passage).

5-10 June 1579 (OS) at precarious anchorage at Cape Arago, Oregon.

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17 June - 24 July 1579 (OS) at Drakes Bay.

24-25 July 1579 (OS) at Farallon Islands.

July - September 1579 Crosses the Pacific Ocean.

9-10 January 1580 (OS) runs aground at Vesuvius Reef, Sualawesi.

15 June 1580 (OS) passes Cape of Good Hope.

22-26 July 1580 (OS) after setting record 9,700 miles sailing non-stop, repairs ship and resupplies at White Man's Bay, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

26 or 28 September 1580 (OS) arrives Plymouth, England.

4 April 1581 (OS) Drake is knighted aboard the *Golden Hind*.

DRAKE TIMELINE

1547 - Edward IV becomes king of England, rules under a regency council, continues Henry VIII's Church of England.

About 1540 - Francis Drake born near Tavistock, Devonshire, England. First of 12 children, all boys.

About 1549 - Family flees religious unrest for Kent, lives in a hulk in the River Medway.

1550s - Drake learns seafaring as a youth.

1553 - Edward IV, dies. Mary I becomes queen of England and Ireland, restores Catholicism.

1556 - Philip II becomes king of Spain

1558 - Henry VIII's daughter Elizabeth becomes queen of England, restores the Church of England.

About 1564 - Drake is purser on a trading voyage to Spain.

1566-1567 - Drake is an officer on the Lovell expedition to Africa and the Caribbean.

1567 - Drake is an officer in the Hawkins expedition to Africa and the Caribbean and becomes captain of the *Judith*.

1568 - Hawkins expedition is attacked in San Juan d'Ulua, Mexico; Drake escapes in the *Judith*, Hawkins in the *Minion*, both returning to Plymouth In 1569.

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1569 -- Drake marries Mary Newman.

1570 -- Drake raids the West Indies with two ships.

1571 -- Drake raids Panama with one ship.

1572-1573 -- Drake raids Panama with two ships and takes a mule train with treasure.

1575 -- Drake serves under the Earl of Essex off the coast of Ireland.

1577 -- Drake sails for the Pacific by way of the Straits of Magellan.

1578-1579 -- Drake raids the Pacific coast of South and Central America, captures a treasure ship, then sails far north, sees southern Oregon, and refits at Point Reyes, California before crossing the Pacific and Indian oceans.

1580 -- Drake returns to Plymouth, completing the second circumnavigation, the first to return with most of its crew members and great treasure.

1581 -- Queen Elizabeth knights Drake on the deck of his ship, the *Golden Hind*.

1581-1582 -- Drake is mayor of Plymouth.

1581-1586, 1593 -- Drake is a member of Parliament.

1583 -- Mary Drake dies.

1585 -- Drake marries Elizabeth Sydenham.

1585-1586 -- Drake takes Santiago, Cape Verde Islands; Santo Domingo, Hispaniola; Cartagena, Columbia, and St. Augustine, Florida, with twenty-five ships and two thousand men. He rescues the Roanoke colonists.

1587 -- Drake burns Spanish ships in Cadiz, Spain, and along the Portuguese coast with twenty-four ships and three thousand men, then takes a treasure ship off the Azores Islands.

1588 -- Drake is Vice-Admiral of England in the campaign of the Spanish Armada.

1589 -- Drake takes Corunna, Spain, and attacks Lisbon unsuccessfully with 180 ships and seventeen thousand men.

1593-1595 -- Drake is deputy lord lieutenant for Devon.

1595 -- Drake and John Hawkins sail for the West Indies with twenty-seven

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ships and twenty-five hundred men. Hawkins dies, and Drake's attacks are repulsed at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and in Panama.

1596 -- On January 28, Drake dies off Panama and is buried at sea.

1598 -- King Philip II of Spain dies.

1603 -- Queen Elizabeth dies.

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The *Golden Hind* and Tello's bark entering Drakes Bay
Painting by Raymond Aker, courtesy National Park Service, Point Reyes
National Seashore (PORE)

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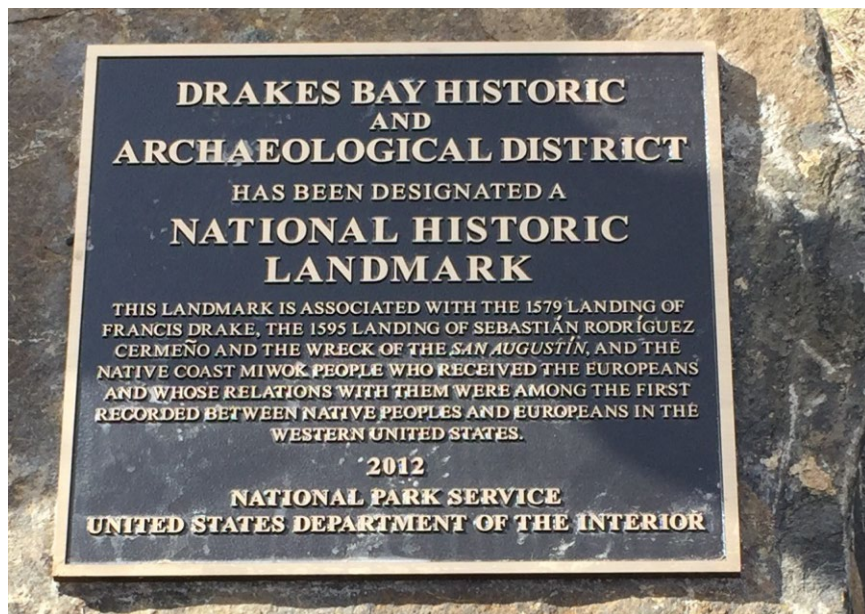
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Drake's Cove, 1579

Painting by Raymond Aker, courtesy of the Aker Family



Drakes Bay National Historic Landmark plaque 2012
Photo courtesy of Michael Von der Porten

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Sir Francis Drake by Thomas de Leu a few years after visiting Drakes Bay
Edward Von der Porten collection



1954 plaque & anchor and 1979 plaque
Photo courtesy Michael Von der Porten

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1954 plaque from Robert Hadow, H.B.M., Consul General, Great Britain
Photo courtesy of Michael Von der Porten

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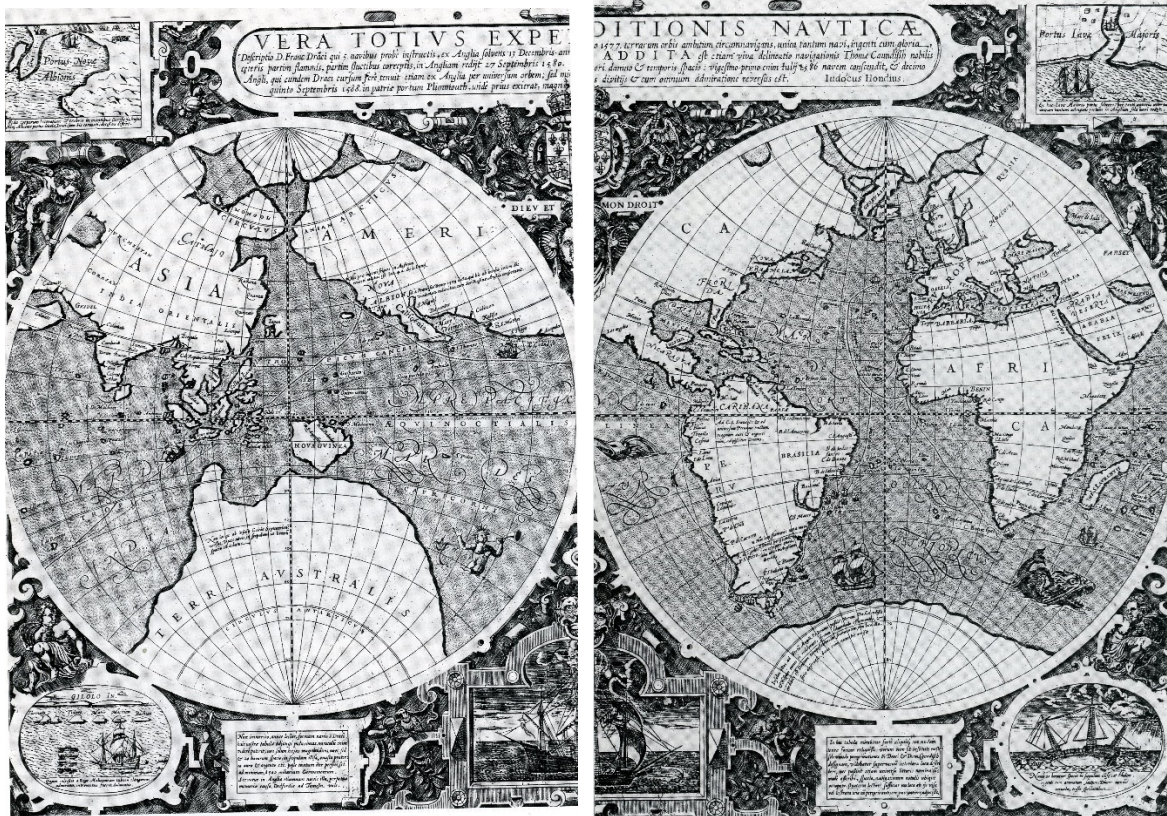
Drake's Cove

Photo courtesy Michael Von der Porten

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Hondius Broadside ca. 1595-1596

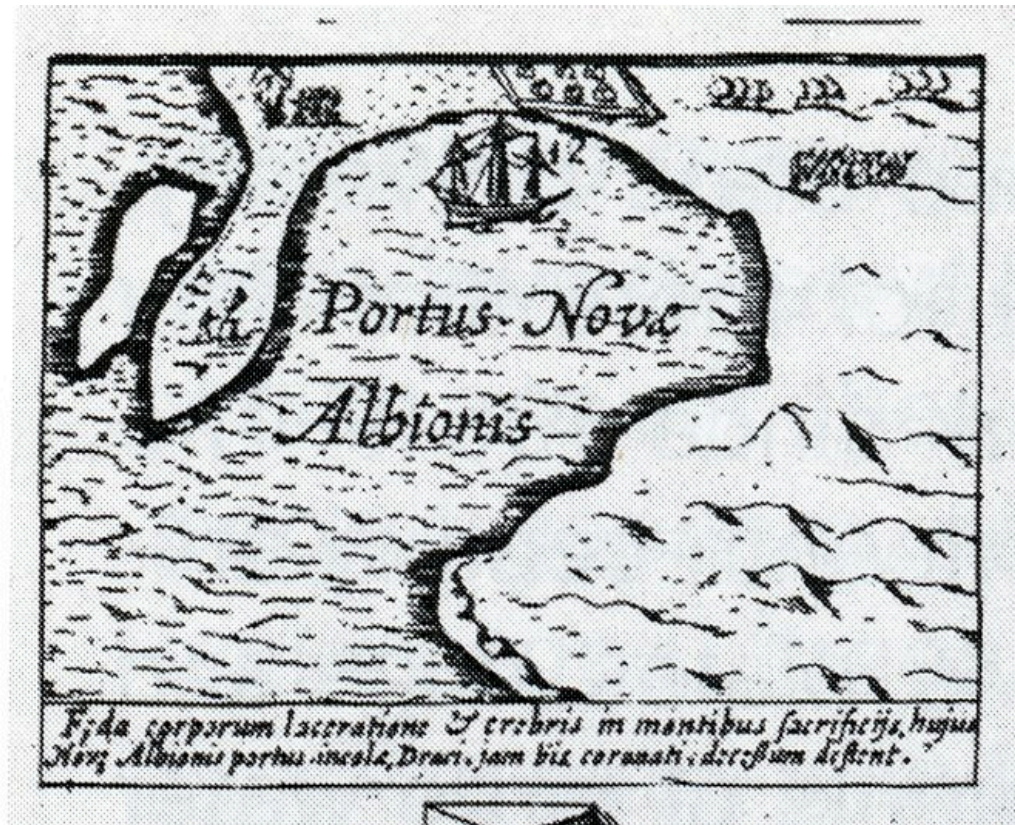
Note that insert at upper left shows New Albion and corresponds to Drake's Cove

Image from The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

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Hondius Broadside ca. 1595-1596

New Albion insert detail

Image from The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

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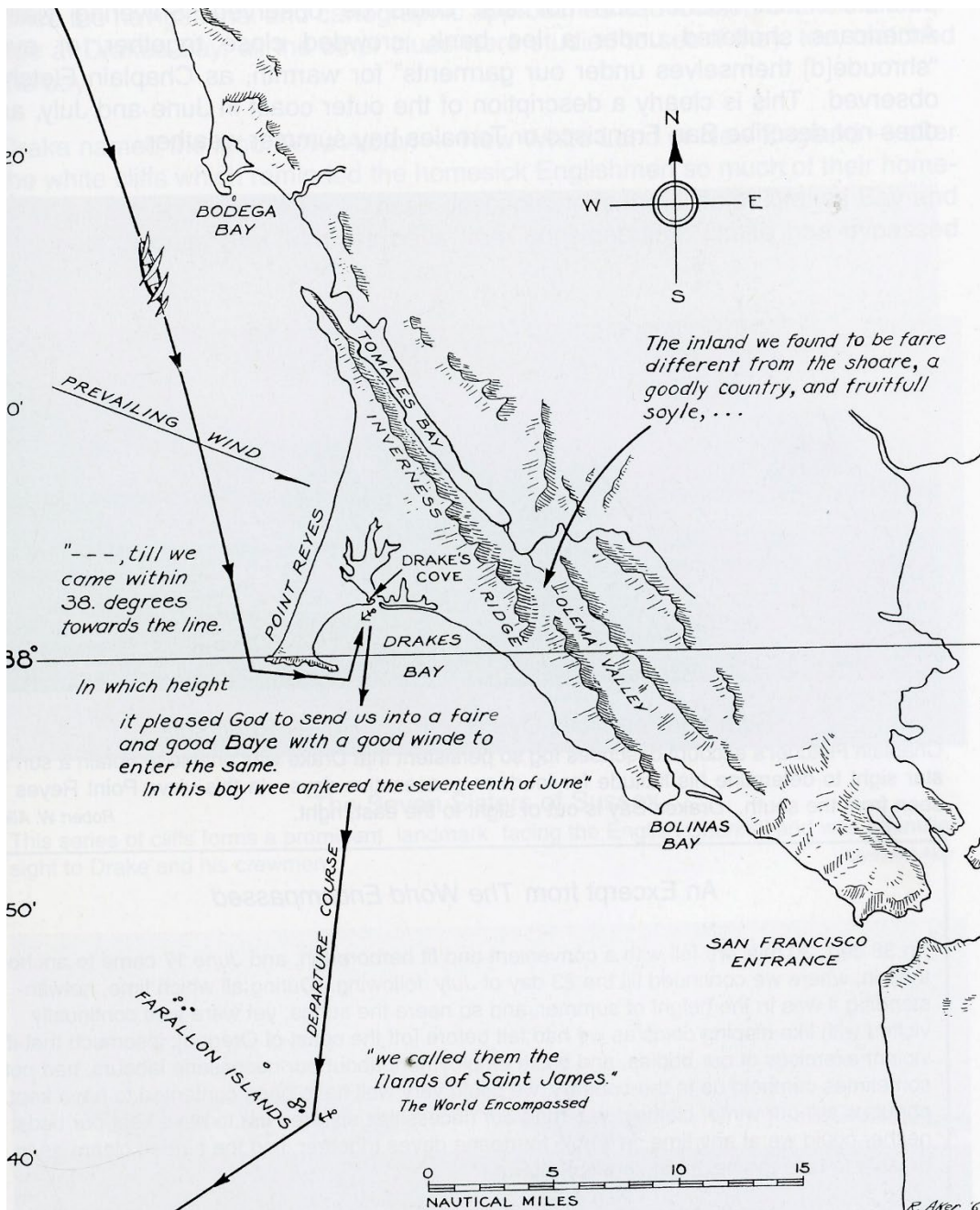
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Drake Crowned by the Native Americans by Arnoldus Montanus, 1673
Edward Von der Porten collection

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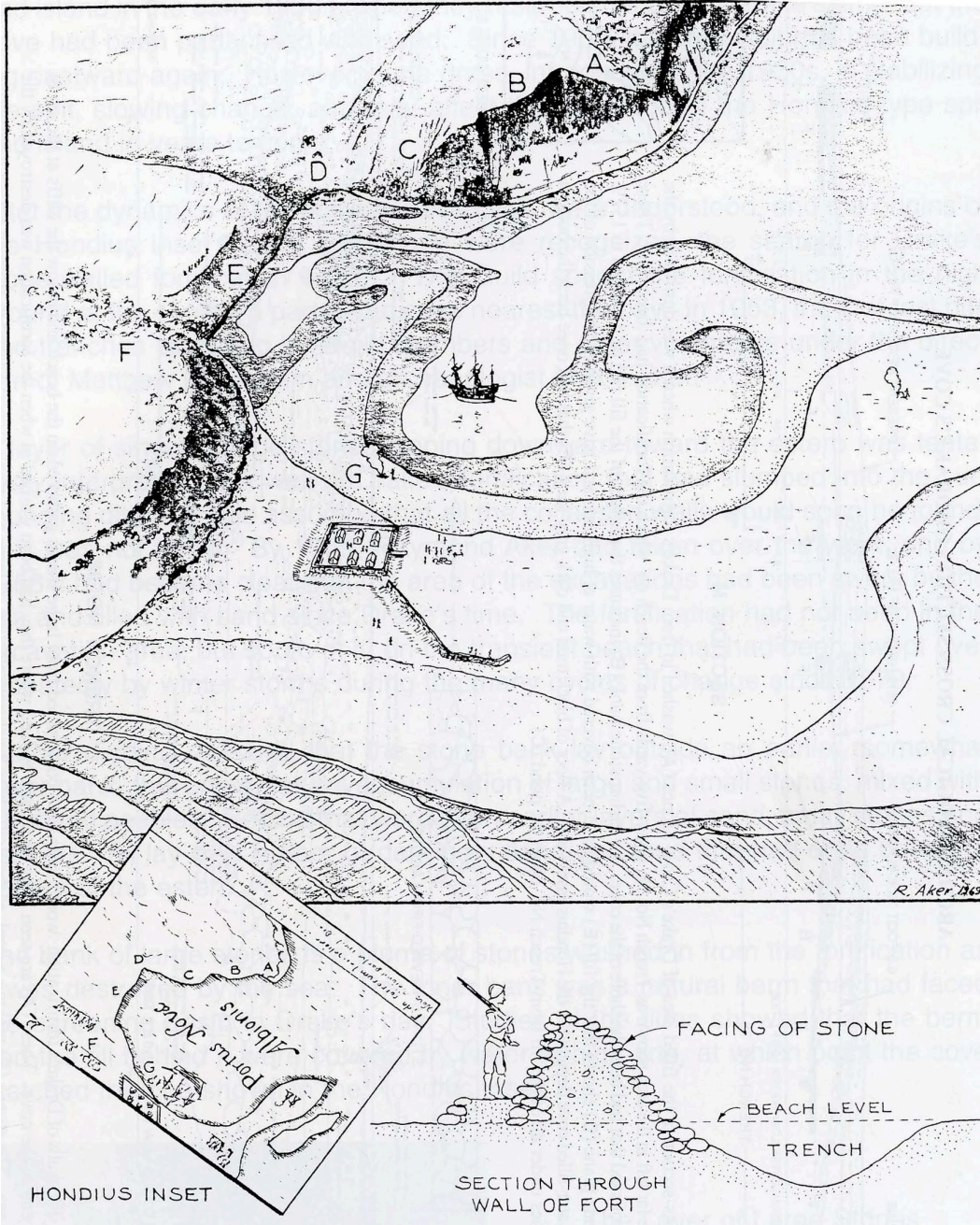


Drake's Arrival and Departure from Drakes Bay
Drawing by Raymond Aker, courtesy of the Aker Family

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Reconstruction of Drake's Cove
Drawing by Raymond Aker, courtesy of the Aker Family

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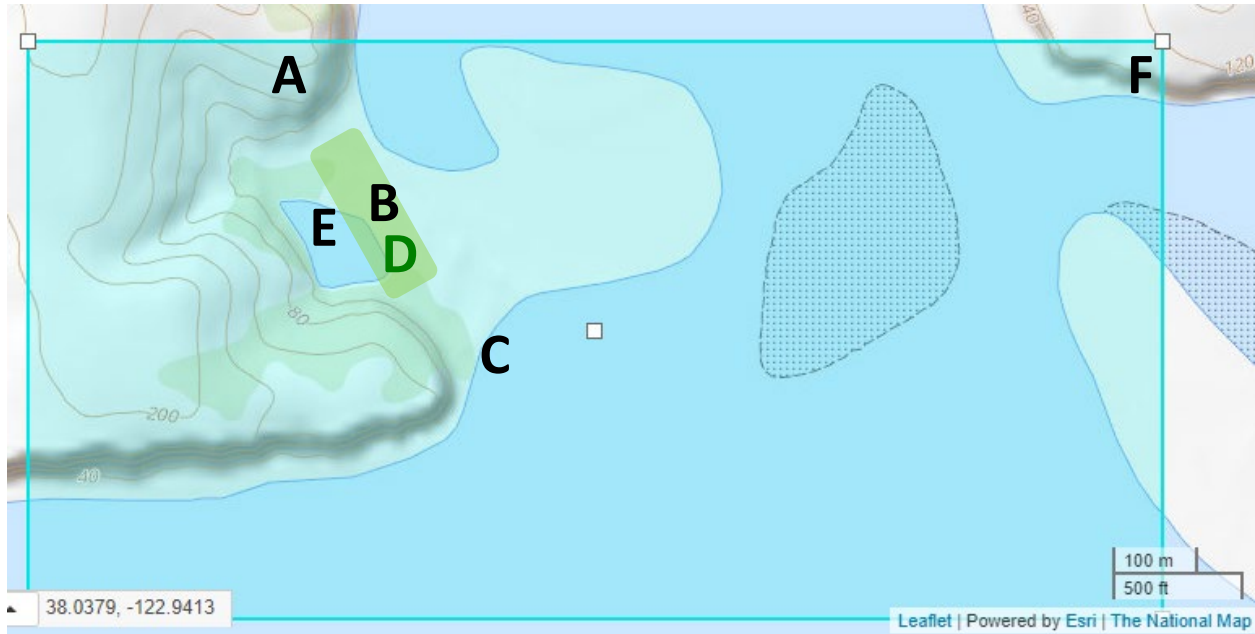


Image from USGS, National Map

- A - headland from which Hondius Broadside sketch was made
- B - location of careening of *Golden Hind*
and location of 1954 plaque & anchor and 1979 plaque.
- C - location of Drake's Fort. Note that the sand spit changes
on about a 54-year cycle. This topographic map lacks
the spatulate sand spit of 1579, 1952-1956 and 2001.
- D - location of 1950s low dam created by rancher to establish
Drake's Cove as a freshwater pond for cattle.
- E - Drake's Cove
- F. - Likely location plate of brass