



## ARTEFACT DESIGN

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## CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT, POINT LOMA, CA

### OLD POINT LOMA LIGHTHOUSE EXHIBIT

The historic lighthouse needed fresh bilingual interpretive panels for the interior room exhibits and outdoor garden area. The Artefact team provided planning, editing, translation, graphic design and fabrication coordination. Installed 2023.

Client: National Park Service

## Cabrillo

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Cabrillo National Monument  
San Diego, California



### Old Point Loma Lighthouse

**Operation Years: 1855–1891**

The Old Point Loma Lighthouse is one of the first eight lighthouses built by the United States government on the West Coast. A lighthouse was needed at this southern California location to help guide ships up the coast to San Francisco, a launching point to gold territory during the Gold Rush.

After many delays, the lighthouse was built in 1854 and began operating with a third-order Fresnel lens in 1855. The steady beam could be seen up to 26 miles out to sea. Unfortunately, this guiding light was often visible due to low clouds and fog. By 1891, San Diego's first lighthouse was replaced.

As you tour the lighthouse, step back into the year 1887. Imagine living and working in an isolated outpost like this one. How is this structure different from your residence? What makes a place feel like home?



In the 1930s, visitors could purchase a postcard in the gift shop. The viewpoint was a popular spot for a weekend drive.

En la década de 1930, los visitantes podían comprar recuerdos como esta postal en la tienda de regalos del faro. El mirador era un lugar popular para ir de paseo el fin de semana.

### Viejo Faro de Point Loma

**Años de funcionamiento: 1855–1891**

El viejo faro de Point Loma es uno de los primeros ocho faros construidos por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos en la costa oeste. Se necesitaba un faro en esta ubicación del sur de California para ayudar a los barcos por la costa hasta San Francisco, un punto de partida al territorio del oro durante la Fiebre del Oro.

Después de muchas demoras, el faro se construyó en 1854 y comenzó a funcionar con una lente Fresnel de tercera orden en 1855. El haz fijo se podía ver hasta 26 millas mar adentro. Desafortunadamente, a menudo esta luz guía no era visible debido a las nubes bajas y a la niebla. En 1891, se reemplazó el primer faro de San Diego.

Mientras recorres el faro, retrocede al año 1887. Imaginate viviendo y trabajando en un puesto de avanzada como éste. ¿En qué se diferencia esta estructura de tu residencia? ¿Qué hace que un lugar te haga sentir como en casa?



The National Park Service restored the lighthouse in 1970 and painted it white. The exterior, the exposed sandstone (as seen here) was first whitewashed in 1887 and so the interior was restored to reflect that same year.

El Servicio de Parques Nacionales restauró el faro en 1970 y pintó la parte blanca. La piedra arenisca expuesta (como se ve aquí) se blanqueó por primera vez en 1887 y por eso el interior se restauró para reflejar lo que se hizo ese mismo año.



Keeper Robert Israel in front of the lighthouse, ca. 1887  
El guardián Robert Israel frente al faro, hacia 1887

### The Kitchen: The Center of Family Life

Family life at the lighthouse, like most homes of the mid-1800s, revolved around the kitchen. Food was prepared, served, and canned here. During quiet relaxing hours, one family member might read aloud to another or newsworthy items were listened to. The family would sit on small chores such as darning socks, ironing laundry, or cleaning oil lamp chimneys.



### La Cocina: el centro de la vida familiar

La vida familiar en el faro, como en la mayoría de las casas de mediados del siglo XIX, giraba en torno a la cocina. La comida se preparaba, se servía y se ponía en conserva aquí. Durante las horas de ocio, se escuchaba a otro miembro de la familia leer en voz alta un libro o un periódico mientras los demás escuchaban. Los oyentes trabajaban en pequeñas tareas como coser calcetines, planchar la ropa o limpiar las chimeneas de las lámparas de aceite.



### The Parlor

The Victorian parlor was traditionally a room used only to entertain visitors, but a lighthouse keeper's parlor was a quiet space where the keeper and his wife could receive a few visitors, the parlor doubled as the lighthouse keeper's office. It was a quiet place where the keeper's wife might be undisturbed by the natural light filtering through the back window.



### El salón

Traditionalmente, el salón victoriano era una habitación que sólo se usaba para recibir visitas, pero un faro no era cualquier hogar. Así que el espacio que quedaba poco visto, el salón se convirtió en el oficina del guardián del faro. Era un espacio tranquilo donde el guardián podía leer el periódico o trabajar en su oficina. La señora del guardián podría haber estado cosiendo a mano con la luz natural que se filtraba a través de la ventana trasera.



### The Keeper's Bedroom & Watch Room

After closing the light from dusk to midnight, sleep came easily to the lighthouse keeper because the light from the lantern in the lantern room would gradually fade from bright to dark until midnight to dawn. The keepers split the nighttime into two shifts, so it was always available to make emergency repairs or rescues as a moment's notice.



### El dormitorio del guardián y la sala de vigilancia

Después de cerrar la luz desde el crepúsculo hasta la medianoche, el guardián del faro podía dormir tranquilo, seguro de que su asistente cuidaría de la linterna. La luz de la linterna disminuiría gradualmente de brillante a oscuro hasta la amanecer. Los guardias dividían la noche en dos turnos, de modo que siempre hubiera alguien disponible para las reparaciones de emergencia o rescates en cualquier momento.



### The Children's Room

The keeper's children shared this bedroom. After their chores and school work were completed, the children would play with shells from the shore, and read books. These activities took place outside or downstairs because bedrooms were strictly places for sleeping and dressing.



### El cuarto de los niños

Los hijos del guardián compartían este dormitorio. Una vez que terminaban sus tareas y el trabajo escolar, los niños jugaban, recorriendo la playa en busca de playas y壳. Estas actividades se llevaban a cabo al aire libre o en la planta baja porque los dormitorios eran estrictamente lugares para dormir y vestir.



### Lighthouse Garden

While possible, lighthouse keepers kept gardens to supplement seasonal food supplies. Here at Point Loma, lack of water and poor soil prevented the plants from growing well. The water and soil were so poor that the gardens were today is lovingly maintained by volunteers with good soil and water from a hose. There was no garden at this site in the 1800s.



### Then Antes

Even with limited water, some keepers were able to grow vegetables and flowers. This is what the lighthouse keeper's garden looked like in 1855–1881. The garden was a mix of native and introduced plants, including radishes, carrots, onions, and beans. The keeper probably grew his own vegetables and flowers, as well as some fruit, like apples and oranges.

### Now Ahora

The garden changes because using plants that were used in the past is not always the best way to grow a garden. This is what the garden looks like now. It is a mix of native and introduced plants, including radishes, carrots, onions, and beans. The keeper probably grows his own vegetables and flowers, as well as some fruit, like apples and oranges.