

# *The Explorer*

Newsletter of Cabrillo National Monument  
and  
Cabrillo National Monument Foundation



Vol VI, No.5

Summer 2000

## **The Old Point Loma Lighthouse 145 years of history and a bright future**



### ***About this Issue***

**I**n 1913 a colorful group of San Diego citizens, the Order of Panama, spearheaded a movement to have a monument created to Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. They chose a half-acre site containing the abandoned Old Point Loma Lighthouse—420 feet above the water at the tip of Point Loma. Their dream was to create a 150-foot statue that could be seen from both land and sea. As fate would have it, the statue was never built, but the lighthouse still stands as a reminder of another era; the documents that record its operation tell of the characteristics and daily life of the people who operated the facility for 36 years.

This issue of *The Explorer* will delve into the various aspects of the lighthouse that make up its history. Several of the historical articles have been reprinted from early issues of this publication. We will also look to the future to see how plans are evolving to tell the story of this old building more effectively.

*Emily Troxell, Editor*



SAN DIEGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY PHOTO COLLECTION

## The light that failed

Reprinted from the March 1991 issue of *The Explorer*.

On March 22, 1891, the Old Point Loma Lighthouse cast its beam over the ocean and harbor entrance for the last time. The event was reported and commented upon in *The San Diego Union* on that day, sharing the pages with news of a Franco-Russian alliance, the death of Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, and Senatorial bribery charges in Sacramento. An article on page 3, near a large advertisement touting the Hotel del Coronado as a "veritable earthly paradise," announced the closing:

The light on the head of Point Loma Promontory, which has been a beacon to mariners and a land-mark to travelers for thirty-six years will go out of service tonight. Below, on the ocean side, about 400 feet nearer sea level, the new light that is to shine under, instead of over, the fogs, will be touched into flame at tomorrow's sunset by a San Diego lady. There are small sailing parties forming that will combine this event with a moonlight picnic, the hill climb and the exhilarating descent offering attractions to the young people particularly. Some of their elders will recall the old white

light that first went into the tower of the stone lighthouse in 1855, and which shown [sic] toward the big sheep pasture across the bay, where the city of San Diego now stands....

The unusual height of its light, some 485 feet from the water, this being the second highest in the world, has been found too high to do best service, as the fogs settle about it at that latitude.... Capt. Robert D. Israel has discovered that the new light and his 65th birthday anniversary are due at about the same time, as it was sun-down on March 23, 1826, when he decided to try mortality, and incidentally lighthouse keeping.... The old stone house, which is to be boarded up and left until the war department shall decree to tear it away for fortifications or guns, has been visited by many thousand people from the four corners of creation. It has seen one marriage and two births, but no deaths. And from its tower visitors have feasted their eyes on what no less a traveled authority than Charles Dudley Warner declares to be one of the four great views of the world."

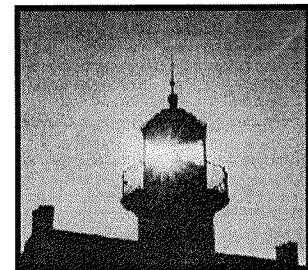
The article did not identify the "San Diego lady" who first lit the lamp in the new lighthouse. Further details of the closing appeared on March 26:

Frank Burton of San Francisco, superintendent of light house repairs, who has superintended the setting up of the new light house machinery, began on Tuesday to take down and pack the old lens and lamp for shipment to the New York headquarters. He says the old house will then be boarded up and whitewashed and left in charge of Capt. Israel. The pilots of the harbor were offered the use of the structure, but have declined it. How they will be able to learn when a vessel is outside has not yet been settled, but probably an electric bell will be put in from Pelican Point to Ballast Point. Formerly they were signaled by the lighthouse force raising a barrel to their flagstaff.

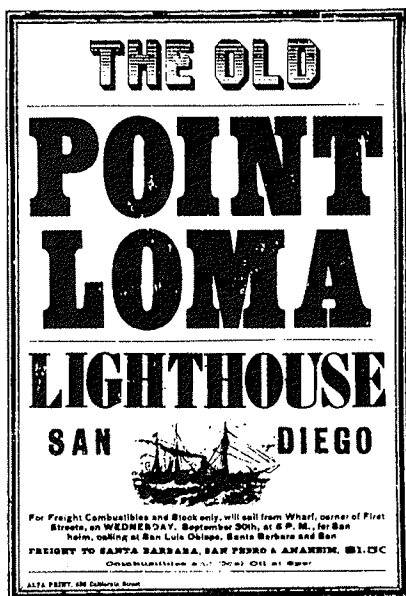
The *Union* printed a touching "obituary" of the Old Point Loma

Lighthouse in an editorial on Tuesday, March 24, entitled "The Light that Failed":

One of the most familiar and romantic landmarks of the entire bay region has disappeared forever. On Sunday night the light in the tower at Point Loma which has been as a "pillar of fire at night and a cloud by day," for many, many years shone for the last time. It will be sadly missed by residents in the bay region who have regarded it with a feeling akin to reverence and have pointed it out to strangers as one of the historic and interesting features of the landscape. Many have for years watched for its first gleam at night and felt a sense of companionship in the light that never failed. It could be seen from the mountains, from the mesas, from any direction. It was a beacon and a hope to mariners and an object of veneration, almost, to the old residents of the bay region. It will shine no more forever, and to thousands its disappearance will be like the death of an old comrade. The new light below the point burned last night for the first time, and to many Point Loma will have lost half its romantic interest because of "the light that failed" at last.



**It will shine no more forever, and to thousands its disappearance will be like the death of an old comrade.**



## The lighthouse revisited

Our historic lighthouse has been a San Diego landmark for over 145 years. This building, far above the water at the tip of Point Loma, has never been buffeted by high winds or exposed to the rigors of the high seas. Its location did insure that its beam could be seen from the sea as well as from the bay. However, during its years of service, the beacon was frequently blocked from view because of the cloudbanks shrouding the coastline. The beacon was so unreliable that after only 36 years of service a

new lighthouse was built a mere hundred feet above the water at the extreme point of the peninsula. This "new" facility, along with its other buildings, is still in use today.

An important document dealing with the Old Point Loma Lighthouse is the NPS 1981 *Historic Structure Report* by F. Ross Holland, Jr., and Henry G. Law. Throughout this issue, there will be short excerpts from this document relating to some function of the lighthouse. They will give you a glimpse of life at the lighthouse around 125 years ago.

## The Old Point Loma Lighthouse? Raze it!

### The Curious Twist of Fate that Saved the Old Point Loma Lighthouse.

By George Herring

**T**ear down the Old Point Loma Lighthouse?—that's what they wanted to do.

On Friday, September 26, 1913, a large group of San Diego businessmen, one U.S. Senator, several military officers, and others, gathered in front of a derelict building near the tip of Point Loma. Known to them as the Old Spanish Lighthouse, and better known today as Old Point Loma Lighthouse, the building had been abandoned since 1891. It seemed to have no purpose, so they proposed razing the useless building and replacing it with something more useful—a 150-foot statue.

At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, after the frontier frenzy of the past half century, California was self-consciously creating a culture for itself. The roots of California, in the minds

of the majority of this time, could be found in the initial "civilizing" influences of the Spanish. This idea is best exemplified by Helen Hunt Jackson's book *Ramona*. Published in 1884, it was conceived and written as a kind of mission-era *Uncle Tom's Cabin* of Indian life. The book contributed greatly to the idyllic (and inaccurate) image of California's mission period that is still prevalent today. Subsequent to this book and the Romantic era to which it belongs, stories of swallows returning to San Juan Capistrano, "El Camino Real" tourist signs along Highway 101, and images of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, have all become indelible aspects of the California landscape.<sup>1</sup>

One year after the Old Point Loma Lighthouse closed in 1891, Walter G. Smith, newspaper editor

of the *Sun*, became the first to promote the idea of a celebration commemorating Cabrillo's "discovery" of San Diego Bay. Such an occasion, he believed, would help to establish San Diego as the birth place of Alta California.<sup>2</sup> The event that ensued on September 28, 1892, the first Cabrillo Festival, set a precedent for identifying San Diego Bay with the Cabrillo expedition.

Still seeking to draw attention to itself and its idealized Spanish past, the San Diego Chamber of Commerce met in 1909 to begin planning for an exposition to coincide with the opening of the Panama Canal. The best-known result of the Panama Exposition of 1915 that followed is the

continued on next page

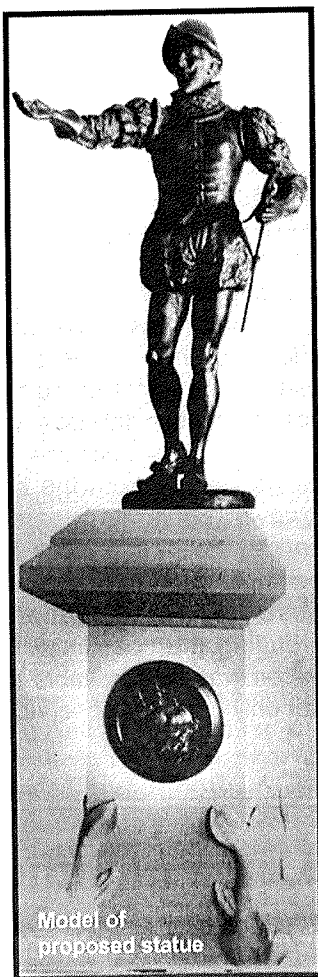
romantic, almost surreal, Spanish-Colonial architecture that houses many of the museums in Balboa Park today. But, another well known site owes its existence to the planning that went into the Panama Exposition, although few realize it: Cabrillo National Monument.

Charles Collier, the champion who most vociferously promoted the Panama Exposition, organized a group known as the Order of Panama in 1911 with the chief purpose of establishing "...marks of recognition all over the city and the bay that will perpetuate the deeds of the Spanish." The Order of Panama grew into a sort of civic booster group and a fraternal order which claimed 500 members. A committee within the Order began to undertake "...the work of building a Heroic [150-foot] Statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the discoverer of California."<sup>3</sup> But where to build it?

In a letter dated April 13, 1913, to the Secretary of the War Department, committee chairman Judge Ernest Riall wrote:

When Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28<sup>th</sup> of September, 1542, Point Loma was the first land sighted, and as the building of this Statue is a work of both National and Inter-National importance, we believe the most suitable place for it is on Point Loma; and as Point Loma, or that portion where it is proposed to erect the Statue is Government property and a Military Reservation, the first step necessary is to secure the consent of the War Department.<sup>4</sup>

The Army was concerned about the proposed site, which lay 300 feet south of old lighthouse, since it felt that this area might be needed for future fortifications. Thus, an alternative site was chosen by the Order of Panama: "...the site of the Old Lighthouse and...the loop made by the Boulevard around the lighthouse." But, the Army also desired that the pedestal of any statue constructed on



**A heroic statue,  
by a great sculptor,  
will be erected on  
that noble and  
commanding  
cape, Point Loma,  
which is the first  
land that Cabrillo  
sighted in the State  
of California**

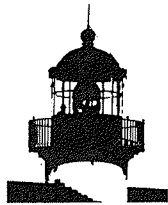
**Charles Lummis**

Army land be built of reinforced concrete, in which there would be room for a radio-signal station, water storage, and a latrine for the radio operators and the visiting public. After some wrangling, it was decided to keep the latrines, but the radio station would be built elsewhere.<sup>5</sup>

As for the Old Lighthouse itself—tear it down! Between 1891 and 1913 the Old Lighthouse had become a run-down, derelict, old building deemed of little historical value since, according to major William C. Davis, Commanding Officer of Fort Rosecrans, it had been built "since the American Occupation."<sup>6</sup> If it wasn't of Spanish origin then it wasn't romantic enough to save. Adventurous tourists to the site had the habit of climbing the hazardous old stairs to the tower to enjoy the view and tended to use the basement as a makeshift latrine—uses the Chamber of Commerce could not point to with civic pride. As far as the Order of Panama was concerned, tearing down the lighthouse to build a spectacular 150-foot statue of Cabrillo made obvious sense.

Seeking to draw attention to the project, in anticipation of the authorization of the lighthouse site for the construction of the statue, The Order of Panama commissioned Historian Charles Lummis to write in a publicity article:

If there is any man to whom California should erect a statue...it is to Cabrillo, its Discoverer. The Order of Panama—a patriotic organization to save and honor the Romance of the Pacific—will build that Monument. A heroic statue, by a great sculptor, will be erected on that noble and commanding cape, Point Loma, which is the first land that Cabrillo sighted in the State California—the first land ever seen by a "civilized" [quotes added] man on the Pacific verge of the United States. A hundred and fifty feet tall from the ground, and full hundred and fifty feet above the Pacific tide, on the



**If it was not of  
Spanish origin  
then it was not  
romantic enough  
to save.**

sightliest point of the lion-like head-land he steered from nearly three hundred sixty years ago and overlooking the best harbor he found in all his sailings, the statue of Cabrillo will stand, guardian of his greatest discovery.<sup>7</sup>

On October 14, 1913, invoking the authority given to him by the Antiquities Act of 1906, President Woodrow Wilson signed into existence Cabrillo National Monument with the stated purpose of building a "heroic statue of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo."<sup>8</sup> In the years that ensued, efforts to build that statue gained and lost momentum, but it was never built.

By 1930 the Old Point Loma Lighthouse, despite not being of Spanish origin, had stood long enough to be considered a historic building in its own right. When the Army announced it didn't have enough appropriations to maintain the building, a call went out to the community for support. Businessman Philip Gildred answered by stating at a public event, "The old lighthouse is something we San Diegans must preserve, not only for its historic value but also because it affords the finest view of our city."<sup>9</sup> The old

building now was perceived as having both nostalgic and economic value—it was a prime tourist attraction.

In 1933 Cabrillo National Monument was transferred to the management of the National Park Service. With such time and money as was available, the Service investigated the history of the building and refurbished its tired walls. Later, in 1949, Cabrillo National Monument came into possession of a 14-foot "heroic statue" of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo with which to fulfill its 1913 mandate. But that is a story for another day.

When they worked to establish Cabrillo National Monument, the Order of Panama intended to raze the Old Point Loma Lighthouse—a somewhat sad and ironic twist of history. Still, if the Monument had not been established in order to build a monstrous 150-foot statue, the lighthouse may well have been torn down anyway. Fortunately, then, in their effort to tear down the lighthouse,

those early San Diego boosters may have actually saved it.

<sup>1</sup> Starr, Kevin. *Americans and the California Dream*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973, 395.

<sup>2</sup> Lehmann, Susan Collins. *An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of Cabrillo National Monument*. Cabrillo Historical Association, 1987, 19.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, 20-21

<sup>4</sup> Ernest Riall to Lindley m. Garrison, 29 April 1913, AGO 2037465, Record Group 94, national Archives, Washington, D.C. (copy on file, Cabrillo National Monument).

<sup>5</sup> Lehmann, Susan Collins. *An Embarrassment of Riches, The Administrative History of Cabrillo National Monument*. Cabrillo Historical Association, 1987, 22.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>7</sup> Charles Fletcher Lummis, In memory of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo Who Gave the World California (Chula Vista, California: Danrich Press, 1913.

<sup>8</sup> Presidential Proclamation, No 1255, October 14, 1913 (Copy on file, Cabrillo National Monument)

<sup>9</sup> San Diego Union, 13 August 1930.



## **Cost of the lighthouse**

Initially the Point Loma lighthouse, like all the other [Pacific Coast] lighthouses, was to cost \$15,000.00. It wound up costing nearly \$30,000.00 and was the second most expensive lighthouse of the eight. Cape Disappointment cost the most. The reasons for the difference between the contract and the actual price were several. The contractors contended that it was the duty of each lighthouse [to pay] pilotage fees and lighterage fees for hauling the construction materials from the ship to the site.

The cost of the Point Loma lighthouse was further burdened by the contractors' claim for the cost of building a road to the site. The general breakdown of the charges for the Point Loma Lighthouse is as follows:

|                                                     |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount to be paid on completion of contract         | \$15,000.00        |
| Deducted for illuminating apparatus                 | 1,002.74           |
|                                                     | \$13,997.26        |
| Allowed for extra thickness of walls                | 1,153.40           |
| Transportation, construction expenses at site, etc. | 13,964.60          |
| <b>Total</b>                                        | <b>\$29,115.26</b> |

(Holland and Law, p.36)



## From the Superintendent

by Terry DiMattio

The Old Point Loma Lighthouse and its history being the focus of this issue, I am pleased to be able to tell you that the future looks bright for the lighthouse. In fact, the future looks a lot like the past, like the 1880s. In 1984, the National Park Service restored the exterior of the lighthouse. We rebuilt the tower, installed a third order, fixed Fresnel lens in the lantern, and put historically accurate wood shingles on the roof. In 1995, we refurnished the interior. We papered the walls with Victorian era wallpaper, and added many more pieces of furniture from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The next step—the last step—is to change the grounds around the lighthouse to look more as they did when Robert Israel was the keeper and he and his wife Maria were raising their family.

To accomplish this, the Denver Service Center, the National Park Service's design center, is preparing the construction drawings and specifications for this project. To restore the area around the lighthouse, we are proposing to:

- Remove most of the asphalt loop road and former parking area around the lighthouse. The outer rock wall that defines the historic zone will remain in place.

- Remove the asphalt walks, rock stairs and picket fence, and all the vegetation except for the Torrey pines. The interior rock wall that surrounds the lighthouse will remain in place, except for that portion at the south end, which cannot be covered with enough soil to allow native plants to grow.

- Relocate the bronze plaques—National Register of Historic Places and California Registered Historic Landmark No. 51—to the existing lighthouse wayside exhibits at the end of the walk leading from the visitor center.

- Build a 10-foot-wide, tan-colored concrete promenade walk with red brick edge inside the outer rock wall, and a 12-foot-wide asphalt road on the west side of the lighthouse. The road will provide access to the two handicap parking spaces that will be built southeast of the lighthouse, and to the Whale Overlook and the Navy antennas.

- Re-establish the historic ground contours to approximate those in the 1880s.

- Outline the location of the barn and oil shed with sandstone blocks, or rocks from the interior rock wall, and fill the areas within the outline with decomposed granite or another suitable material.

- Build a concrete rain-catchment basin in front of the lighthouse similar to the one that existed in the 1880s.

- Build walks of decomposed granite, or other suitable material, from the tan-colored promenade walk to the lighthouse.

- Build a 900-square-foot interpretive shelter southeast of the lighthouse on the footprint of the assistant keeper's quarters. The shelter would be similar in scale and appearance, and incorporate materials similar to

those found in the assistant keeper's quarters. Its shape, roofline, windows, doors and siding would replicate those of the original building. Inside will be exhibits on the lighthouse lens and the history of the lighthouse itself.

- Build a universally accessible, single-commode, unisex restroom on the back of the interpretive shelter.

- Re-install the wooden flagpole and picket fence in their historic locations. Plant native vegetation outside the picket fence.

This is one of the projects in our Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. That program allows us to retain 80% of the funds we collect at the entrance station, minus the cost of collection, for projects such as this one that protect resources or improve the visitor's enjoyment of the monument.

We recently finished reviewing the draft 80% construction drawings, and sent our comments to Gary Hurelle, the team captain for this project at the Denver Service Center. Gary and his team of architects and civil and mechanical engineers should be able to complete the drawings and specifications by mid-summer. If we are given permission to use funds in the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, we hope to begin construction this fall or winter.

When this project is complete, the Old Point Loma Lighthouse and the area around it will look a lot as it did almost 120 years ago. As you walk up the path from the visitor center, you will be transported back to the past—to the days before indoor plumbing, television, and the Internet. Welcome to the 1880s.

# A Glimpse of Life at the Old Point Loma Lighthouse

by William Michels

Reprinted from the June 1991 issue of *The Explorer*. Bill Michels was a history intern at Cabrillo from SDSU.

During my internship at Cabrillo, I researched information on the old lighthouse and the buildings which made up the station. In connection with this work, I gathered some information of a "local color" nature, which may add to the record for interpretation.

Although the station was in operation from 1855 to 1891, no one recorded where the assistant keeper was lodged until 1875 when the Light House Board Report described a woodshed which was partially converted to living quarters. This structure appears sound enough in photographs, but initially it was built of crude materials, the reports of the Light House Board commenting on the poor quality of the shelter in spite of attempts to upgrade it.

Prior to this, the small room on the east side of the second floor of the lighthouse may have served as a bunkroom. It is hard to imagine this room—convenient for storage of lamp supplies—being put to dual use, as some have speculated. The *Instructions to Light-Keepers* (1881) specified watches of twenty-four hours with shift changes at midnight. Can you imagine the assistant spending his night off duty there? Or catching a nap during the daylight hours of his shift?

The scenes around the cooking area of the lighthouse can only be imagined. Eating in shifts was one possibility. To make matters worse, during the first year of operation a second assistant position was actually filled. This must have bordered on the ludicrous.

In thirty-six years of operation, twenty-one assistants are known to have come and gone; over half of them resigned or were removed. Perhaps the most satisfactory arrangement was a domestic one with the woman serving as the assistant. This occurred twice: when Eliza Jenkins (1867–1871) and María Israel (1873–1876) served. These women also tried to provide for the kitchen from gardens of tomatoes, potatoes, lettuce, and possibly carrots, beets, peas and string beans.

Included in the outbuildings was a barn or stable to house the team and wagon acquired in early 1876. By the following year, a buggy was

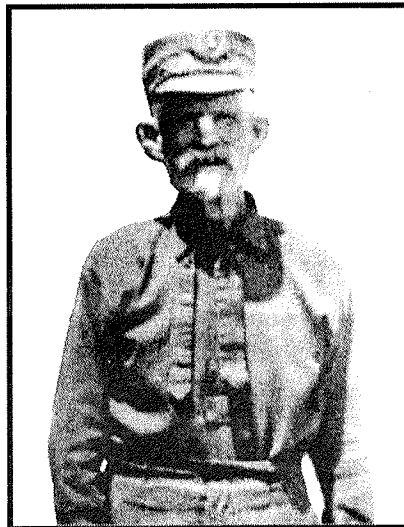
involved in assaults on two recorded occasions within a year.

The Israels evidently had their hands full raising three sons and, by 1880, a niece. The boys each played an instrument, so perhaps another violin, a banjo or guitar added to the festivities. The eldest son, Henry, or "Harry," once took the lighthouse team to New Town (San Diego) on a lark with friends, ending in an upset with a damaged wagon and a lost team. Robert Israel as lighthouse keeper could have agreed with the expression "good help is hard to find," as he had an ongoing dispute with the assistant Philip Savage over chores. Savage refused to whitewash the chicken coop, thus inadvertently pointing out one source of food at the lighthouse.

Wild game such as quail, duck, and rabbit were available and hunters preferred the shotgun for them. We know Robert Israel had a shotgun used to warn away boats during fogs. He may well have also used it to supply the family.

The outbuildings disappeared piece by piece. David Flynn, writing in 1911, recalled as a youth coming upon something on the slopes of Point Loma, lost in a dense tangle of "manzanita mangle wood ... blue sage, and California holly." What he saw was "astonishing yet familiar" and appeared as "the most incongruent edifice one would ever see or visualize." Inside this shapeless structure he saw a "shift card table" covered with an army blanket and a couple of decks of cards, wooden beer kegs for seats and "many empty liquor bottles." Flynn concluded it was a secluded place made of "portions of the old Point Loma Lighthouse [which] had been purloined from time to time ... [until] it had disappeared" and evidently used for sports that certain enlisted men enjoyed.

Thus it appears that soldiers of neighboring Fort Rosecrans had disposed of the last of the lighthouse outbuildings.



**Robert Israel, the last keeper of the Old Point Loma Lighthouse**

also on the premises and may be the same one appearing in an early photograph. Before this, the only official transport was a light boat used to ply the waters of the bay to and from San Diego.

Then, as now, the Point lured visitors. The younger set used the outbuildings as a setting for social activities. One group actually formed a social club which held dances at various locations. Dick Kerren provided the violin music, sometimes accompanied by a "Mrs. Juch" whose fiddle was judged by one participant to have "the touch of a sledge hammer but a wonderful sense of rhythm." Kerren must have possessed a reckless character, for he was in-

# The lighthouse's invisible landscapes

by Roger Kelly

*Cultural Resources Team, San Francisco Support Office, NPS*

To regular visitors and those of us who have visited Cabrillo on NPS business over many years, the lighthouse's modern landscape shows a continuing evolution from year to year, much like subtle tidepool changes, eddying around coastal cliffs and rocks.

Once supporting stands of scattered oaks, cottonwoods and sycamores in favored locations, the toe of Point Loma by mid-19<sup>th</sup> century had changed to a rocky and sandy terrain, sparsely covered with sage, lemonadeberry, chaparral, and bunch grasses. Throughout the years of operation and residence, only wagon roads, paths, and delineating picket fences altered the immediate lighthouse "grounds" and outbuildings—all tightly clustered into a family homestead, which happened to contain the focal point of a lighthouse. Historic photos, observations of visitors, keepers' logs, diaries, and correspondence, and later historical studies document the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century landscape as barren, unaltered and unadorned. After a long period of abandonment, subsequent military use changed both function and landscape character, adding two access roads, including what is now the Bay-side Trail, and minor features such as a brick windscreen wall, full-length wooden porch, and tall antenna with

concrete post supports. Public access continued after 1919; by then, some military features had been removed. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, landscape continuity with surrounding terrain had been broken by the cul-de-sac roadway, encircling and isolating the Lighthouse in its now-familiar ellipse.

Beginning in 1933, documentation of the surviving Lighthouse by WPA historic architects and an ambitious plan to transform it into a federal public park were completed. Very significant landscape changes—



Sketch of historic lighthouse grounds by Gladys Neuber, long-time associate of Cabrillo Historical Association

restroom construction, structural preservation, and formal plantings with urban-style "street furniture"—transformed the lighthouse landscape.

In support of the 1996 General Management Plan proposal to establish a more historically accurate visual landscape character for the lighthouse, Superintendent DiMattio requested archaeological research to locate any surviving physical evidence of 19<sup>th</sup>-century outbuildings, fence lines, or other historic landscape values. Small hand-dug test pit excavations and larger machine-dug areas were placed in hopes of locating outlines of the assistant keeper's residence

and "water closet," barn, and fence alignment. Historic photos, maps, and analysis of cultural landscape values by NPS professional staff in 1993 were invaluable in planning archaeological testing.

Given the landscape history sketched above and documented in 1993 by the Service, what were the results of the archaeological work?

Unfortunately, no physical evidence of the several 19<sup>th</sup>-century outbuildings was found. But revealed in the excavation units was the historic

"use surface"—a grade level just above bedrock which formed the "barnyard" or ground surfaces around the outbuildings during the 1860–1890 period. This "use surface"—now about 28 to 30 inches below today's visible ground surface—is probably the same as shown in historic photographs as an uneven and rocky surface. But

within the cluster of outbuildings, this natural level became compacted, dense in texture, gray in color, and contained small rock pieces—typical of soils from stock pens. Bedrock was found at about 30 inches below today's visible grade.

During the NPS "restoration" work in 1934–35, the original grade was "rough graded" to achieve a uniform level, according to project supervisors Sam D. Hendricks and Walter G. Attwell, thus removing much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century "use surface." To support the landscape plantings, a sandy loam top soil was obtained from nearby Point Loma sources and mixed with peat moss and local barn-



yard mature fertilizer, adding about 18 to 20 inches more to raise the elevation of the "new" grade. Irrigation systems of one-inch water pipe were installed into this new fill to provide water to plantings.

Archaeological investigations show the stratigraphic sequence of bedrock, historic 19<sup>th</sup>-century "use surface," a thin intermediate layer representing the "rough grading" activities of 1934, and a final layer, including 1935 irrigation pipe, which is the introduced landscaping fill. These layers usually totaled a 36-inch depth, although actual thickness of the layers did differ between excavation test unit locations.

Almost no artifacts were recovered from ten test pits. But at the interface between the 19<sup>th</sup>-century use surface and the thinner "rough grading" level, a few small, thin pieces of window and container glass were observed. Many minute pieces showed weathering and exfoliation which suggests 19<sup>th</sup>-century materials. A larger artifact was a piece from a small fluted glass tumbler. A few very rusted nails were also found. None of these fragmentary artifacts are diagnostic as to period of Lighthouse occupation and use.

Even though archaeological work did not identify the exact location of outbuildings, information was generated about the hidden landscapes that once provided a context for the structure. From an active family homestead centered around a very important maritime functional building, to an orphaned and derelict structure, to a "museum house" within an exhibit-style setting, the lighthouse's landscape environment will change again toward a more appropriate and authentic scene.

## Transportation at the lighthouse



In the years after the Civil War the district inspector recommended a sail boat be assigned to the Point Loma keepers, and in 1868 he ordered one. By 1872, it had not arrived and the keeper requisitioned either a sailboat or a horse and wagon. Still nothing was done and by 1875 the district inspector recommended that the keeper be supplied with horses and wagon. The Board quickly authorized the Inspector to obtain "a pair of California horses, and a wagon" with the stipulation that the keeper would be required "to haul all supplies and necessities to the station." Five years later, the Board authorized selling the



SAN DIEGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY PHOTO

horses and wagon at public auction and purchasing a sailboat "for transportation of supplies" to the Point Loma station. (Holland and Law, p. 56)

## Wanted:

The Education Department is in the process of rewriting the 2nd grade Lighthouse Program. We would like to have a variety of props to make the program come to life. Here is a list of items that will be needed:

- wash stand
  - kitchen work table
  - rocking chair
  - kitchen implements
  - what-not stand
  - toys such as jump ropes and tops
  - wooden spools (those things that hold thread)
- These will be used to make supports for a set of shelves for kitchen equipment.

All furniture must either have been manufactured from 1860–90 or be an accurate reproduction of the time.

Please contact Emily Troxell concerning any of these items at (619) 557-5450, ext. 2242 or [Emily\\_Troxell@nps.gov](mailto:Emily_Troxell@nps.gov)



## Traveling Libraries

Probably in the 1880s, certainly prior to 1890, the Lighthouse Board began supplying portable libraries to the keepers. The books were arranged in cases which "make rather a neat appearance when set up on a table, and they only need be closed and locked to be ready for transportation." Each contained about 50 volumes "of a proper admixture of historical, scientific, poetical, and good novels, together with a Bible and a prayer-book." The libraries were usually exchanged at the quarterly inspection. (Holland and Law, p. 56)

# Trying times on Point Loma

By Alexander D. Bevil

Reprinted from the March 1990 issue of *The Explorer*. San Diego Historian Alex Bevil was a volunteer at Cabrillo when he wrote this article.

During the annual migrations of the gray whales past Cabrillo National Monument, hundreds of visitors come to take advantage of the view from the Old Point Loma Lighthouse area. As they search the waters below to try to spot the whales, few visitors realize that over a century ago others were interested in whale watching, but not for the same reasons.

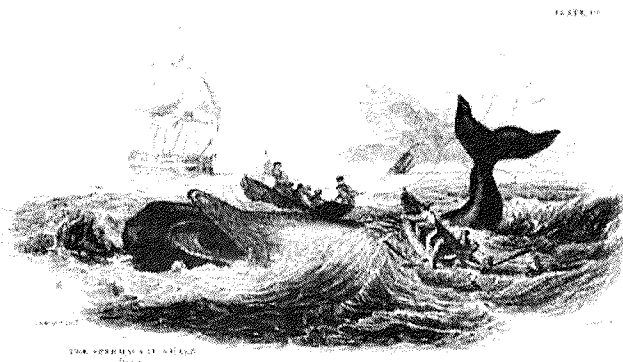
In order to augment their meager salaries, some of the keepers of the Old Point Loma Lighthouse “moon-lighted” as whale watchers for the various shore whaling companies that operated from Ballast Point in those days. Because the gray whales swam so close to shore, these shore stations could operate with only the smaller whaleboats instead of the larger ships.

The keeper scanned the water from the balcony of the lighthouse tower, and when he spotted the spout of a surfacing whale he would fire his pistol into the air. This would send crews from the rival whaling stations on Ballast Point into their whaleboats and they would begin rowing for all they were worth out to the ocean beyond the kelp beds. Townspeople would also come riding up from the communities of Roseville and La Playa and even from San Diego across the bay to enjoy a picnic and view the drama from the cliffs overlooking the water.

Sometimes the crews would already be out in the water around the kelp beds drinking ale and looking

up at the lighthouse. When the keeper saw whales he would raise a red kitchen tablecloth on a nearby flagpole.

Until the 1850s the harpooners of the whaleboats would have to throw a lance-like harpoon at the whale. The harpoon was affixed to a line which was slowly played out as the whale swam away from the boat, giving the crew what was known in those days as a “Nantucket sleighride.” At times the enraged whale would charge the



frail whaleboat, staving it in or crushing it and drowning the crew.

When the whale began to tire, the mate in charge of the whaleboat would admonish the men by saying, “A dead whale, lads, or a stove boat!” As they neared the wounded beast, the harpooner would throw additional harpoons until the whale was dead. The carcass then had to be towed back to the shore station for processing.

By 1850 the harpooners had a newer, more lethal weapon—a shotgun-like shoulder-fired gun which propelled an explosive charge into the whale, usually killing it on the first try. In 1865 the darting gun or bomb

lance was introduced. This weapon consisted of a stockless gun barrel affixed to a harpoon pole with a heavy iron wire protruding from mid-shaft. When the harpoon was thrust into the whale, the wire triggered an explosive-charged bomb lance into the hapless mammal.

After the whalers had managed to tow the carcass back to the beach at Ballast Point (provided it didn't sink along the way), it was attached to crabs—hooked line affixed to winches—which brought the carcass close enough to the beach to be flensed. The flensing process removed strips of blubber, which were transferred to a mincing table and sliced into thin sheets called “bible leaves.” These were dropped into “try pots,” iron pots set in brickwork furnaces used to render oil from the blubber. The rendered oil was coopered and shipped to New England where it would be used for fuel, lubricants, medicines, and even cosmetics. The baleen was used for corset stays, umbrella ribs, and artificial limbs. The remaining carcass was allowed to float out with the tide and was scavenged by sharks and seabirds. A black, sooty pall of greasy smoke hung over the tryworks, and the stench was overpowering.

By 1873 it was becoming more and more difficult to find the gray whales. The shore whalers had to row as much as ten miles offshore to find them. The combined effects of ship and shore whaling and the slaughter of pregnant and immature whales at their breeding grounds nearly drove them to extinction. The introduction of petroleum-based oil and the production of steel greatly reduced the demand for whale oil and baleen.

Finally, in that year, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers evicted the shore stations from Ballast Point in order

to build a 15-gun fortress. The stations moved across the channel to a bend in the North Island coast that would become known as "Whaler's Bight." This site was short-lived, abandoned in 1906 when the Army built Fort Pio Pico to defend the approach to San Diego Harbor. (This fort was dismantled in 1919, and modern maritime charts show no reference to Whaler's Bight.)

According to local journalist Herbert Lockwood, a whale once had its revenge of sorts. During World War I the country urgently needed fats and oils for munitions manufacture, so there was a temporary resurgence of local whaling. An auxiliary schooner, the *San Diego*, hunted what was left of the gray whales with a prow-mounted deck gun that fired grenade-tipped harpoons which exploded inside the whale. The animal was then winched onto the ship. On one occasion, a whale was harpooned, but the grenade failed to explode and

the whale escaped, only to die of its wounds later and float on the surface for days. It became riper and riper, and one day a large sportfishing boat collided with it. The resulting explosion showered the passengers with putrefying whale parts and rancid oil. The vile aroma of the boat preceded it into port, where it took hours to wash it down. The wives of the fishermen made them sleep in the woodsheds behind their houses for days.

The whales, now protected, have made a remarkable comeback from the brink of extinction. The breeding grounds have been turned into protected sanctuaries where the grays no longer fear the exploding lance of the harpooner. They even allow humans to touch and pet them in these sheltered lagoons where not so long ago hundreds were slaughtered. Either the whales have very short memories or they are among the most forgiving of God's creatures.



### **Mistress Keeper, how does your garden grow?**

In 1869 the editor of the *San Diego Union* wrote, "A short drive up a ridge brought us to the lighthouse upon the towering topmost height. A fence enclosing about an acre and a half surrounds it. Mr. Jenkins, the keeper met us at the gate and escorted the ladies to the entrance where they were received by his wife. Neatness and order prevailed in the little enclosure. The flower beds surrounded by abalone shells, the tidy walks and neatly arranged beds of cultivated earth told at a single glance the story of the taste and industry of these industrious

inhabitants of this lonely tower. Beside the walls of the house some tomatoes were just opening, while well grown potato vines and other garden vegetables luxuriated in the genial sun and wooing breeze."

Five years later, in 1874, the *Union* reported that, "The vegetation around the lighthouse was very meagre, consisting of a very low, scrubby sage brush. Mrs. Israel told us that she had endeavored in vain to make a few of the most hardy flowers and vegetables grow, but the position was too much exposed to admit of cultivation."

Undaunted by the hostile climate which made growing vegetables so difficult, Mrs. Israel set out a tomato plant near the kitchen door, and by careful nursing and pampering she kept it alive and yielding for several years." (Holland and Law, p. 68)

## **Water Woes at the lighthouse**

Water at Point Loma was a problem, as was to be expected in an area of little rainfall. In 1883 a cistern was authorized and constructed, and at some subsequent time, an additional cistern was excavated. The cisterns were adequate during years of normal to heavy rainfall, but for those years where rainfall was light, the water problem again arose. When water was short the lightkeepers loaded two 50-gallon barrels into their wagon and journeyed nearly ten miles to "a well in a canyon back of Roseville." The filled barrels were then carted back to the lighthouse over a dirt road generously littered with chuckholes. (Holland and Law, p. 60)



## **The Explorer**

**Published quarterly by Cabrillo  
National Monument.  
Funded by Cabrillo National  
Monument Foundation**

**Emily Troxell, editor  
Jim Nauman, production**

**1800 Cabrillo Memorial Drive  
San Diego, CA 92106  
[www.nps.gov/cabr](http://www.nps.gov/cabr)**

**printed on recycled paper**



## Ghosts of the lighthouses

by Tracey Kennedy

Reprinted from the March 1991 edition of *The Explorer*. Tracey wrote many articles for this publication.

**A**s I entered the lighthouse to close it for the day, my mind shifted back to something that happened last night. The rangers at Cabrillo are responsible for closing the Old Point Loma Lighthouse prior to closing the park each evening. Having worked as a ranger for quite a while, this was routine duty for me. That is, until last night. I almost feel silly talking about it—after all, who really believes in ghosts?

Apparently, quite a few people believe in ghosts or ghost stories, es-

pecially when they are associated with an old building. Lighthouses offer the perfect setting for ghosts to hang out. They are usually old buildings, often in a remote and windy location that can produce eerie, frightening noises. Some lighthouses attract visitors whose sole interest is a ghostly legend surrounding the structure.

The Heceta Head Lighthouse in the center of the Oregon coast is one such lighthouse. The adjacent residence was occupied by lighthouse keeper Oswald Allik and his wife, Alice. During the many years they lived there, they conducted tours for thousands of visitors. Heceta had a reputation of being haunted. It was rumored that unidentified noises could be heard in the attic area, open doors were often slammed shut, windows left closed were found opened, and items that had disappeared were sometimes found in another location. Visitors' interest inevitably centered on questions about the haunted house, but the Alliks never publicized the alleged ghosts, neither agreeing with nor denying their existence.

One evening, years later, Harry Tammen, the caretaker of Heceta House, his wife and some friends were playing cards when they heard a deathly scream. No traces of the screamer's whereabouts were found. Another incident involved a worker who, while remodeling the Heceta House attic, saw the reflection in a window of an elderly woman dressed in an 1890s gown.

During the construction of the Yaquina Head Lighthouse in 1872, as the story goes, one worker fell to his death between the double walls of the masonry. Due to the difficulty in removing his body, it was supposedly left entombed inside the walls. It was common knowledge among the lightkeepers that it was the ghost of this victim who haunted the tower. They would often hear someone enter the tower and come up the spiral

staircase when, of course, no one was there. John Zenor, keeper for 22 years, said the ghost stayed until after World War II. No one knows why the ghost left—or if there is any real basis for the story of its existence.

The nearby Yaquina Bay Lighthouse also has a ghost in its past. Muriel Tevenard apparently lost her life due to strange happenings at this lighthouse a century ago. While staying in town, she had met some campers who decided to explore the interior of the then abandoned lighthouse. Upon leaving, Muriel decided to reenter to retrieve a pair of gloves she had left behind. Shrill screams were soon heard, and Muriel was never seen again—at least not in a physical body. Many Coast Guard men on duty have since reported seeing strange lights in the empty lantern house where Muriel was last seen. Another time, a man on duty saw a light coming closer, apparently held in the hand of a young woman. Upon swinging his floodlight on the apparition, nothing further was seen. Baranof's Castle in the Russian Alaskan capital of Sitka also has its ghost stories.

Several structures were built in the same location, beginning in 1804. The building of 1837 had a lighthouse tower with an unexplained flickering flame that many times blew out. Its keepers often blamed a ghost for this phenomenon. Another legend surrounding this lighthouse "castle" has to do with a beautiful Russian princess. Allegedly, she was the daughter of one of the governors and had fallen in love with a common seaman. Instead of spending a life with her beloved, she was forced to marry someone of noble rank. Unable to stand the agony of the situation, she disappeared from her wedding festivities, only to be found later dead in her chambers. It appeared she had taken her life. Every six months after her death the jewelry on her

hands and the swirl of her wedding gown could be heard, along with the intense fragrance of wild briar roses.

Last night as I walked to the lighthouse I watched a thick fog bank completely enclose the top of Point Loma. Visibility was down to a few feet within moments. No visitors were to be found anywhere. Just as I was locking the door to the lighthouse for the evening, a faint smell overtook me. Wasn't that the smell of natal plum pudding coming from the kitchen area? Nah, I thought. I must be imagining things. Walking back to the administration building I glanced to where I knew the ocean should be. There was the faint silhouette of a young girl holding a lit lantern...

Have you read *The Ghost of Cabrillo Lighthouse* yet? That's where my ghost story came from. As for the other ghosts, they still exist in legends and stories, and for some people are a very real thing. Are there really any ghosts in the Old Point Loma Lighthouse? That is a commonly asked question by park visitors. I don't know for sure, but let us know if you experience anything strange or out of the ordinary on your next visit.



### Help us celebrate

Join us at Cabrillo NM to celebrate the 84th birthday of the National Park Service on Friday, August 25, 2000. Admission to the park will be free that day. The lighthouse tower will be open to the public from 10 AM until 4 PM, and birthday cake will be served in the visitor center view building.



## Cabrillo People

**F**or many months, the staff of Cabrillo National Monument was very stable, but all of a sudden people have begun to come and go. We are in a period of change, and we would like to tell our readers about some of these staff changes.

**Leto Rulloda** comes to us from Point Reyes National Seashore where he worked in the Interpretative division. Here he will be working in the entrance station, along with **Carol Ann Vallee**, and helping with resource management projects. Leto, his wife and two children have lived here in Chula Vista for many years. He is a veteran of our armed forces. We welcome him to our park family and hope that he will be happy working in this location.

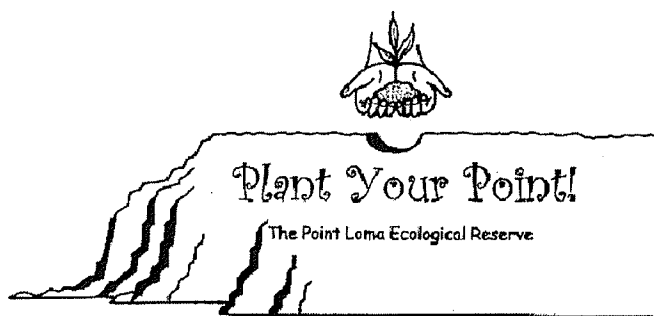
**Fred Andrews** is a new addition to the Interpretative Staff, but not a newcomer to our park. Fred started here as a San Diego State intern a number of years ago. At the completion of his internship he continued to volunteer when time allowed. He has spent many hours helping visitors explore the intertidal area. Last year, Fred undertook the responsibility of Crew Leader for the Youth Conservation Corps team here at Cabrillo. Under his guidance, his young people learned about the coastal sage scrub, and completed projects geared to preserving this habitat. Fred has worked for some time as a living-history interpreter at Old Town State Historic Park. He was a long term employee at Tijuana Estuary where he spent time helping visitors enjoy the marshland habitat. Fred has recently branched out, working as a substitute teacher.

**Traci Myles** is a familiar face at Cabrillo National Monument. She was an intern out of Prairie View A & M in Texas for the CNM Interpretation Division during the summer of 1996, then returned last summer as a Supervisor for the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC). She is back as a Park Guide, operating the Visitor Center, introducing auditorium programs, and conducting guided walks. When not brightening Cabrillo with her infectious smile and positive personality, she is kept busy with five children still at home. Showing the true conservation spirit befitting a National Park Service employee, Traci has a keen interest in sustainability and building with renewable resources, and has even constructed a straw bale shed with a bamboo frame supporting a roof of palm leaves. Welcome back, Traci! (What about a new straw bale entrance station?!)

In May we bade a fond farewell to Park Ranger **Mark Long** as he left to enter the Secret Squirrel world of Department of Defense/Defense Security Service as a Special Agent. Mark's ties to Cabrillo go back to the early 1990s; when not working at Cabrillo, he could be found rangering at Yosemite. Married to bride Tanya in San Diego in 1994, he left Cabrillo in 1996 to join the Department of Defense in Herlong, California to gain permanent status. He returned to Cabrillo in 1997 following another stint at Yosemite. Mark will be duty-stationed in San Diego and will be conducting investigations for DOD. He is currently in a pre-academy mentoring program, and will be attending the agency's five-week training academy in Maryland beginning July 10. The park ranger lineage was assured on March 21 when Mark and Tanya (and the baby-crazy women of Cabrillo) welcomed the arrival of baby Brett. Best wishes to the Long family!

Debbie Stetz Seracini ended her six-year career at Cabrillo National Monument in early May. We will miss her and the many services that she performed here. Under her care, the library flourished. Debbie was part of the team that developed and wrote the new CNMF publication, *An Account of the Voyage of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo*. She also was part of *The Explorer* staff, eventually becoming its editor. Debbie has a variety of plans for her future, but the first order of business was to travel to Italy for her wedding to Massimo in his home town. We wish both of them all the best in their future careers!

And another spring wedding united our chief of natural resource science, **Samantha Weber** to Joseph B. Meyer, a geographic information systems specialist at Yosemite NP. They are not certain when and where they will be living in the same house, but Samantha says it has to be soon or they will both go broke and run out of vacation time. We wish them a lot of happiness and good luck.



## PLANT YOUR POINT!

by Carol Knipper

**D**uring the past several years we've been working hard to remove exotic plants and trees from Cabrillo National Monument and the Point Loma Ecological Reserve. Removing these weeds will allow native plants to grow back and create a healthy habitat for the diverse species of native birds, mammals, insects, and reptiles that make Point Loma their home. To speed up this natural process we need your help! We need you to nurture native plant seedlings to maturity. "Adopting" even a few pots with native plant seeds will make a huge difference in our efforts to restore the natural wonders of Point Loma. It's easy and fun! We will provide you, your family, co-workers and anyone else with pots, soil, and native plant seeds. You simply water and

watch them grow. Next winter, when these young plants are ready we will invite everyone out to Cabrillo NM and the Point Loma Ecological Reserve to plant them. You will be an important part of your Point!

Please call Carol Knipper at (619) 523-4563 or e-mail her at [carol\\_knipper@nps.gov](mailto:carol_knipper@nps.gov) and say, "I want to adopt native plants!" We will be happy to give you everything you need to get you started. If you would love to help out but don't have a green thumb you can donate \$5 for each plant and we will have it grown for you. To do this, make your check out to National Park Service and write, "plant adoption" on the check.

Thanks for your help and for taking the time and effort to make Point Loma an even more beautiful place.

## Volunteer News

by Mary Beth Vygrala

The annual volunteer recognition dinner was held in April. Nearly 75 people attended the "Night in the Orient" event. Big hits at the party were volunteer Shelley Duncanson attired as a sumo wrestler and volunteer Jim Stewart dressed as a Benihana chef-school dropout. Special recognition

was given to Mike Love who has donated over 1000 hours in less than a year. Tidepool volunteer Lynn Moss has now taken on the extra duty as editor of the VIP Newsletter. This publication is written by and for the volunteers. Any volunteer wishing to contribute may leave a note in Lynn's mailbox.

Resource science volunteer Anita Burkett will tie the knot with ranger George Herring this summer. On a sad note, long-time volunteer Bill Armstrong passed away this winter; we certainly miss our smiling "mailman." Last but not least, a biig thank you to all



## CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT FOUNDATION

The Foundation greatly appreciates the support of the following individuals and organizations who have become members during the period March 25–May 31, 2000

Audrey Anderson  
Michael Ardelt  
William and Sally Ashburn  
Ed and Luann Beberman  
Ellen Black  
Body Engineering  
Dr. and Mrs. John Bruhn  
Michael Brumley  
Richard Chavez  
Victoria and Vincent Ciccone  
Mark and Laura Clapper  
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Collins  
Jeffrey Cook  
Rosalina Covarrubias  
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Craver  
Mr. and Mrs. G.W. Curtis  
Col. Merrill M. Day  
Miriam Doornink  
Mr. and Mrs. Kim Duclo  
Shelley Duncanson  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dunning  
Mr. and Mrs. James Earwicker  
Clo Edgington  
David and Anne Fege  
Mr. and Mrs. August Felando  
Delia Fernandez  
Paula Finley  
Neil Flynn  
Marsha Franklin  
James and Teresa Gase  
George Gildred  
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gildred  
Rev. John Gill  
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Gillman  
John and Constance Golda  
Gary and Gayle Gould  
Capt. and Mrs. P. B. Grozen  
Frederick L. Harris  
Dr. and Mrs. David Haynes  
Mr. Gerald L. Hedlund  
Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Hinshaw

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest E. Huggin  
Frank and Sybil Hughes  
Joe Jacobs family  
Susan Jones  
Mr. and Mrs. Armon E. Kamesar  
Joyce Kamp  
Dee and Bill Kettenburg  
Mike Kirkeby  
Bill and Marti Klees  
Frederick K. Kunzel  
Bill Lambert  
James Lightner  
C. David MacVean  
Margaret Mann  
Gretchen Matheson  
Capt. and Mrs. M.A. McBride  
Dr. David N. Miller  
Mrs. Herbert Minshall  
Tracy Moore  
Amber Morris  
Gene Muehleisen  
Bill Munster  
Mike Nelson  
Carl and Stella Neuman  
Gary and Lynn Newell  
Melanie Nickel  
Dr. Charles Nicklin  
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Nikodym  
Mrs. Juanita Patterson  
Tom and Maryanne Pearson  
Sharon Perry  
David and Yvonne Posner  
Mary Powell  
Dr. and Mrs. John L. Power  
Robert and Allison Price  
George Rahe, Jr.  
John and Ruth Reid  
David Saad  
Marcia Schofield  
Carl and Patricia Scragg  
Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Shragge

### **Member Events & Announcements**

**August 25, 2000,**

The Annual Meeting of the membership will take place in conjunction with the National Park Service's 84<sup>th</sup> birthday. The Old Point Loma Lighthouse tower will be open to the public on this date.

**October 1, 2000**

Cabrillo Festival

**Friday, October 13, 2000**

Members will be invited to a special "Moonwalk" tour at Cabrillo National Monument during the full moon.

**More information about these events will be mailed to all members at a later date.**

Barbara Smith  
Bob and Mary Smith  
John Snow  
Howard Stern  
John and Marcia Suter  
Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Telford  
The Black  
Susan Trump  
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Tye  
Gretta M. Upp  
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Volle  
Joan Vollmer  
Kathryn Whistler  
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Whitlock  
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wills  
Marci Yaremko  
Sue Zesky

**For information about  
membership in the Cabrillo  
National Monument Foundation  
write CNMF at  
1800 Cabrillo Memorial Drive,  
San Diego, CA 92106 or phone  
(619) 222-4747**



## Learn more about the Old Point Loma Lighthouse by Karen Eccles



The Old Point Loma Lighthouse is a historic local icon and an important part of Cabrillo National Monument. The bookstore, located in the Visitor Center the Monument, has many interpretive items to tell you more about the lighthouse and what went on there. Here is a partial list of items to give you an idea of the many ways you can learn more about the venerable old structure.

·*America's Lighthouses* by F. Ross Holland. A comprehensive history of the United States Lighthouse Service. Paperback, \$12.95.

·*Four Sentinels* by June Moeser. A chronicle of San Diego lighthouses. Paperback, \$7.95.

·*Ghosts of Cabrillo Lighthouse* by John Sinor. A ghost story for young readers set at the Old Point Loma Lighthouse. Paperback, \$5.95.

·*Guardians of the Lights* by Eleanor DeWire. Stories of United States lighthouse keepers. Paperback, \$18.95.

·*Lighthouses* by F. Ross Holland. A historic look at the development of lighthouses. Hardcover, \$16.98.

·*The Lighthouses of the United States in 1874* by Charles Nordhoff. A group of four articles from magazines in the late 1800's describing life at the lighthouses of the time. Paperback, \$6.95.

·*The Old Point Loma Lighthouse* by F. Ross Holland. A complete history and overview of the OPLLH, one of the first eight lighthouses built on the West Coast. Paperback, \$4.95.

·*Sentinels of Solitude* by Jim Gibbs. A look at Pacific Coast lighthouses.

·An accurate model of the OPLLH produced by Harbor Lights. \$49.95.

·Several stitchwork charts or kits ranging from \$5.50 to \$46.00.

·Also, many posters, matted and framed prints, notecards, bookmarks, puzzles, postcards, and a screen saver featuring the lighthouse.

We hope this list and the articles in *The Explorer* will inspire you to come to Cabrillo National Monument to visit and learn more about the Old Point Loma Lighthouse.



*The Explorer*  
Cabrillo National Monument  
Foundation  
1800 Cabrillo Memorial Drive  
San Diego, CA 92106

NON-PROFIT  
ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT 2381  
SAN DIEGO, CA