



CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE
300 Forest Avenue, Pacific Grove, California 93950

AGENDA REPORT

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council
FROM: Bill Peake, Council Member
MEETING DATE: February 3, 2016
SUBJECT: Point Pinos Lighthouse Interpretive Plan
CEQA STATUS: Does not constitute a "Project" under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines

RECOMMENDATION

Approve attached Point Pinos Lighthouse Interpretive Plan and its implementation.

DISCUSSION

During 2015 the City and Heritage Society collaborated to fund and complete an interpretive plan for the lighthouse. The Heritage Society received a \$15,500 grant from the Community Foundation for Monterey County for this purpose. Museum professionals, The Sibbett Group, were awarded a contract in March to conduct stakeholder meetings and obtain local knowledge about the lighthouse so as to produce a modern interpretive plan. The overall goal of this plan is to improve the visitor experience.

It includes recommended interpretive themes, visitor circulation and interaction, exhibit conceptual designs and exhibit placement within the lighthouse and surrounding grounds. It is hoped to make a lighthouse visit more relevant to today's visitors and to give visitors a better sense of history of the lighthouse, Pacific Grove and Monterey Peninsula.

Development of this plan was encouraged by local professionals in the museum field. The end result, however, has not been embraced by all. Some in the community would like the lighthouse exhibits to stay as they have been since the 1990's, while others have expressed support of this forward looking plan. Jeanette Kihs, Executive Director, Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History states "it's a solid plan". Prof. Lila Staples, CSUMB Visual and Public Art, states "I found this one to be superlative". The Heritage Society and City Staff support this interpretive plan.

The next step is to take the plan and prepare specific designs for exhibits. It is anticipated that implementation will be in modest steps, as funds become available.

OPTIONS

No interpretive plan; improvisation by volunteers.

FISCAL IMPACT

Lighthouse funds held by the City and Heritage Society and supplemented by possible grants will be utilized for implementation. No General Fund monies will be used.

ATTACHMENTS

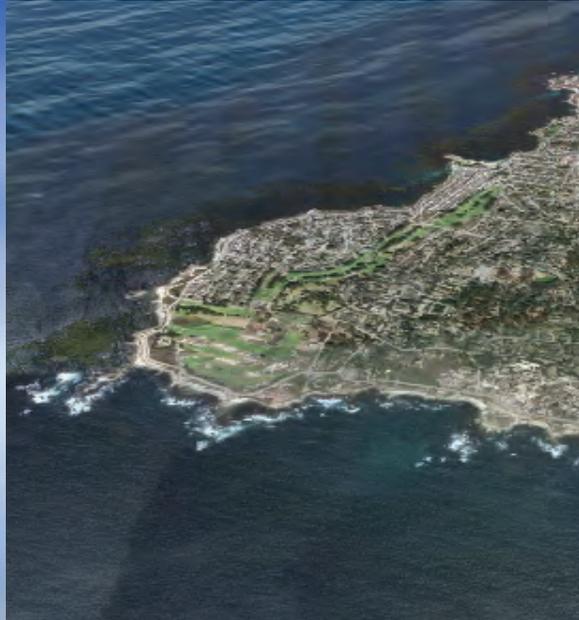
1. Point Pinos Lighthouse Interpretive Plan, November 2015

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Bill Peake

Bill Peake, Council Member

POINT PINOS LIGHTHOUSE INTERPRETIVE PLAN



THE SIBBETT GROUP

NOVEMBER 2015

Table of Contents

Overview	3
Background	4
Interpretive Plan Goals	6
Current Visitation	7
Stakeholder Workshop Summary	8
EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS	
Existing Site Plan: Circulation	10
Existing Site Plan: Circulation & Elements	11
EXISTING BUILDING CIRCULATION	
Existing Circulation Plan: 1st Floor	12
Existing Circulation Plan: 2nd Floor	13
Existing Circulation Plan: Service Room	14
Existing Circulation Plan: Cellar	15
EXISTING TOPIC PLANS	
Existing Topic Plan: 1st Floor	17
Existing Topic Plan: 2nd Floor	18
Existing Topic Plan: Service Room	19
Existing Topic Plan: Cellar	20
RECOMMENDATIONS	
Interpretive Experience Overview	22
Interpretive Experience Recommendations	23
Interpretive Topics	24
RECOMMENDED SITE CIRCULATION & INTERPRETIVE ELEMENTS	25
RECOMMENDED BUILDING CIRCULATION	37
RECOMMENDED TOPIC PLANS	42
RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS PLANS & CONCEPT SKETCHES	47
IMPLEMENTATION	
Historical Objects	71
Exhibit Design & Fabrication Implementation	72
Technology Implementation	73

Appendix

Existing Interpretive Graphics	75
Interpretive Plan: Stakeholder Meeting Feedback	79
Research Notes	85
Point Pinos Lighthouse Resources	88
Notes from Point Pinos, Pacific Grove, California Book Lighthouse	92
Point Pinos Photographic Resources	102
Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History, Lighthouse Artifacts and Photo Collection	105
National Park Service Northeast Region's Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Furnished Interiors (please visit: http://www.midatlanticmuseums.org/docs/docs/Guidelines-for-the-Treatment-of-Historic-Furnished-Interiors.pdf)	

The Point has
always been wild.

— City of Pacific Grove, 1966

Overview



This Interpretive Plan documents and captures work performed during the interpretive planning effort for the Point Pinos Lighthouse project.

Design Team members from The Sibbett Group facilitated stakeholder workshops and toured the site to generate design concepts. They also conducted research to identify available photographs and artifacts for interpretive exhibits.

Feedback from a stakeholder meeting to present the Final Draft Interpretive Plan has been taken into consideration. This Interpretive Plan is accompanied by an opinion of probable costs for exhibit design and fabrication of the future lighthouse exhibits.

Background



BEFORE THE LIGHTHOUSE

The area around Monterey Bay has been inhabited for thousands of years. Some residents from the area can proudly trace their heritage back to the Esselen of the Big Sur coast or the Rumsen Ohlone from the Monterey Bay area. It is believed that the first European to see the area was Portuguese explorer Juan Cabrillo, who sailed up the coast in 1542—just fifty years after Columbus landed on the East Coast. He named several places along the way, including “La Bahía de los Pinos” or “The Bay of the Pines.” Many of his place names were later changed.

Sixty years later, in 1602, Spanish explorer Sebastian Viscaíno sailed north looking for a site to build a new port. He came ashore near the present site of Monterey. It must have been a beautiful sunny day because he described the spot in glowing terms, even describing an old oak tree where a port could be built. He named the bay after his sponsor, the Count de Monte Rey, and named the point at the southern end of the bay, “la Punta de los Pinos” (Point Pinos).

In 1770, almost 170 years later, Spain sent Gaspar de Portola north to find Viscaíno’s bay. With some difficulty, Portola found the bay and the old oak tree and founded the Presidio of Monterey. It became the capital of Spanish, and later Mexican, California. In 1846 the United States and Mexico went to war, and as a result Upper California became American territory in 1848 and a state in 1850. By then, the discovery of gold, in 1849, meant that thousands of travelers were coming to California, mostly by sea.



THE LIGHT & THE LENS

In 1850 there were no lighthouses on the West Coast, nor had there been much of a need for them. In 1852 Congress commissioned the building of eight lighthouses, seven in California. Point Pinos was one of the original seven. All West Coast lighthouses were to be fitted with a Fresnel-type lens. Invented by Frenchman Augustine Fresnel (pronounced fruh-NELL), this special lens focused its light into a narrow beam directed out to sea. The light source in the center of the lens came from an open flame, originally burning whale oil. Later, lard oil and then kerosene were burned. In the early 1900s the flame was upgraded to an incandescent-vapor flame, and in 1919 the light became electric.

The Point Pinos lighthouse was built in 1853–1854. While waiting for the scheduled 2nd-order lens, a third-order lens became available (one of the first two ever shipped to California) and was redirected to Point Pinos. It was installed February 1, 1855 and Point Pinos officially became a lighthouse. From 1855 to 1912 the light was just a bright light at the southern end of Monterey Bay. A rotating shutter (called an eclipser) was installed in 1912 that made the light blink: on for 10 seconds, off for 20 seconds. That was the signature characteristic from 1912 to 1940. Today the light is on 3 out of every 4 seconds and it is done electronically.

Interpretive Plan Goals



The Point Pinos Lighthouse is a gem of an historic building, even when compared to other historic buildings on the Monterey Peninsula. But the potential of the lighthouse as a valued city asset — tourist attraction, educational venue, and social gathering place — has yet to be fully tapped. This Interpretive Plan will help significantly move towards making this a more vaunted city asset.

The following objectives have been identified for the Interpretive Plan:

OBJECTIVE 1 Expand the story of the Monterey Peninsula and provide an enjoyable and high quality visitor experience

OBJECTIVE 2 Re-focus exhibits to tell relevant stories within a historical context

OBJECTIVE 3 Create an attractive and informative interpretive experience that meets today's museum standards

Current Visitation



GOAL

Over 15,000 people visit the lighthouse each year, including individuals, school classes, and youth groups, representing various ages and ethnicities. The constituency is a wide-ranging public, from lighthouse aficionados to casual sightseers, who come from nearby towns as well as across the globe. Given the numerous and diverse visitors, the Heritage Society seeks to enhance visitors' experience through the use of interpretive planning best practices while preserving the historic fabric of the site. And in doing so, make the lighthouse a more highly valued asset to the community.

Stakeholder Workshop Summary



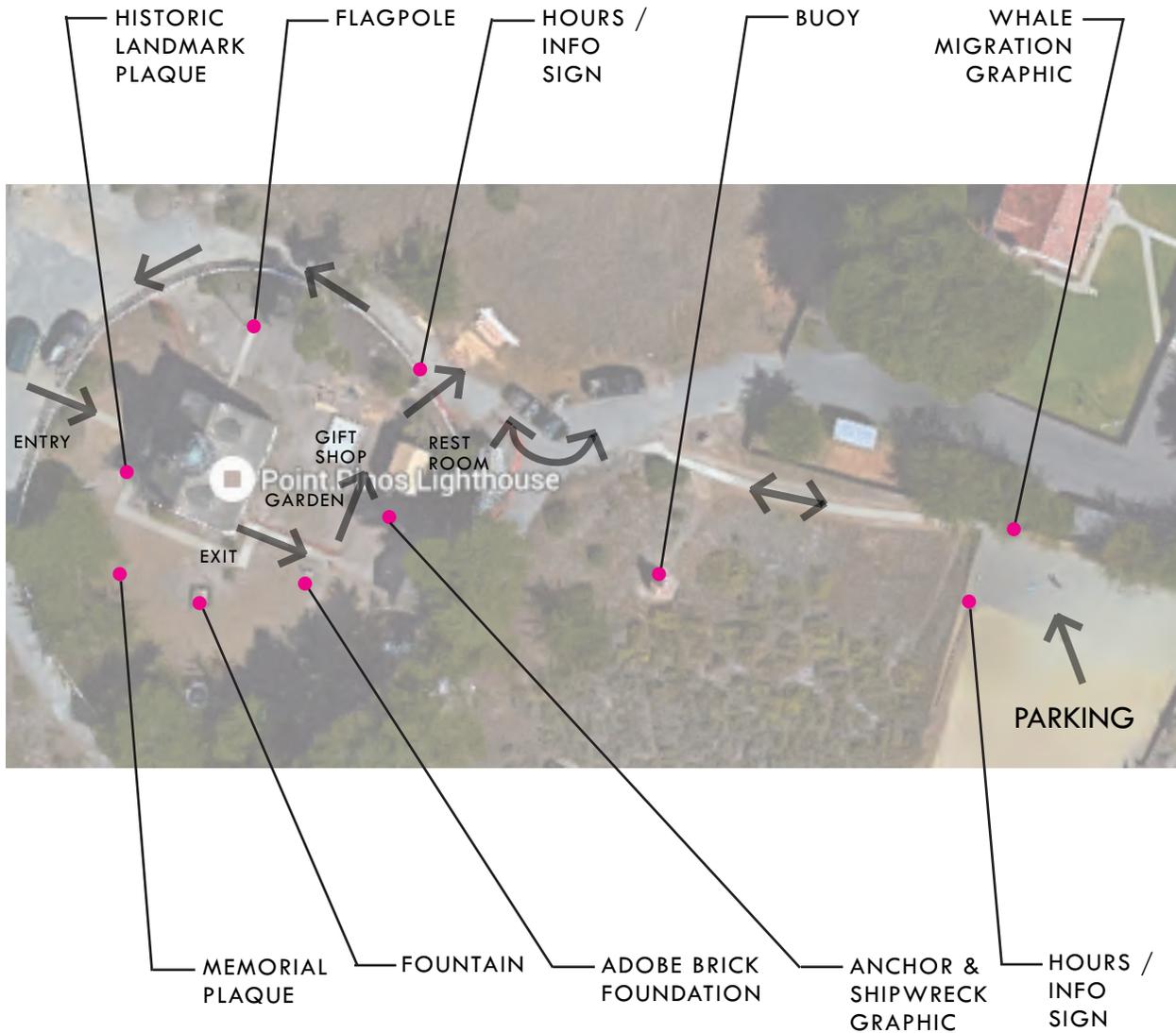
On June 12 and 13, 2015, The Sibbett Group facilitated three Stakeholder Workshops. The Stakeholder Workshops documented brainstorming ideas from three groups: the members of the Questors, members of the Historical Society, and docents for the Point Pinos Lighthouse. Participants were given a project overview and asked to share their feedback based on the following questions:

- Who visits the lighthouse?
- Who do you wish would visit the lighthouse?
- What are the most frequently asked visitor questions?
- What are your favorite stories?
- What stories do visitors find most fascinating?
- What do you want visitors to take away from their visit?
- How do visitors currently learn about the lighthouse? (Exhibit, programs, etc.)
- How should visitors learn at the lighthouse?

The Stakeholder Workshop feedback was used to develop exhibit concepts for the Interpretive Plan. Please see Appendix for detailed responses.

Existing Site Conditions

Existing Site Plan: Circulation and Elements

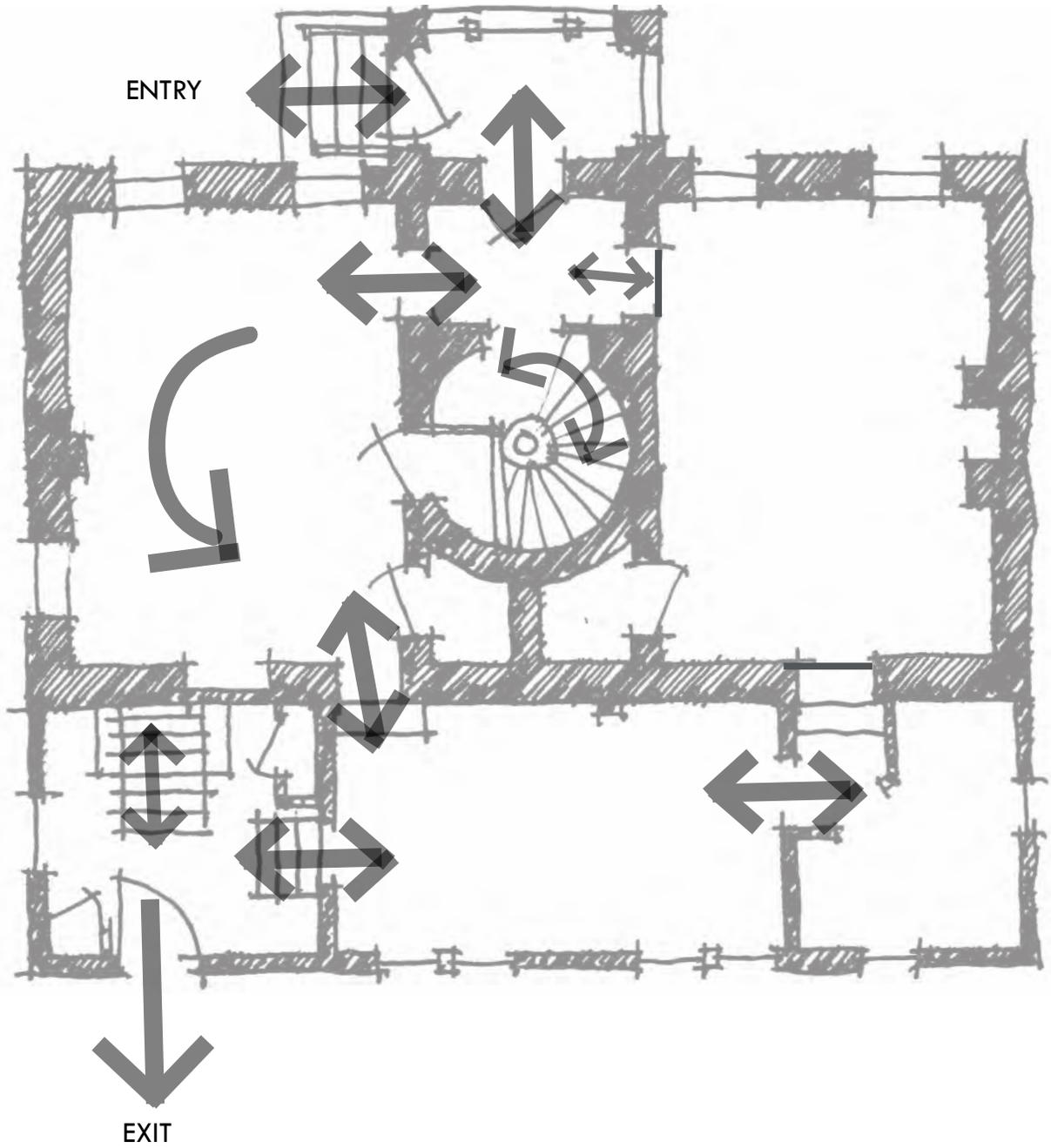


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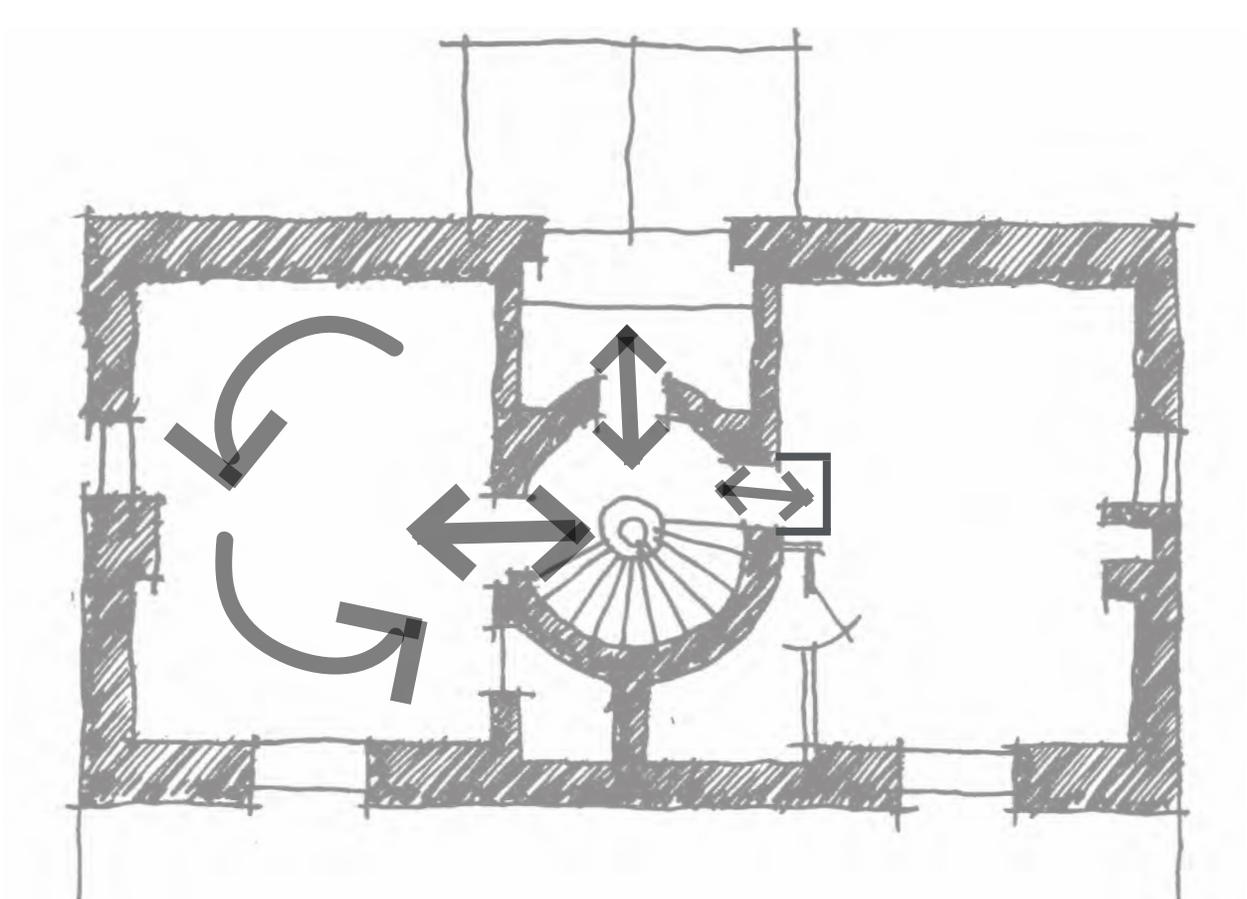
- ← Visitor Circulation
- Information / Interpretation

Existing Building Circulation

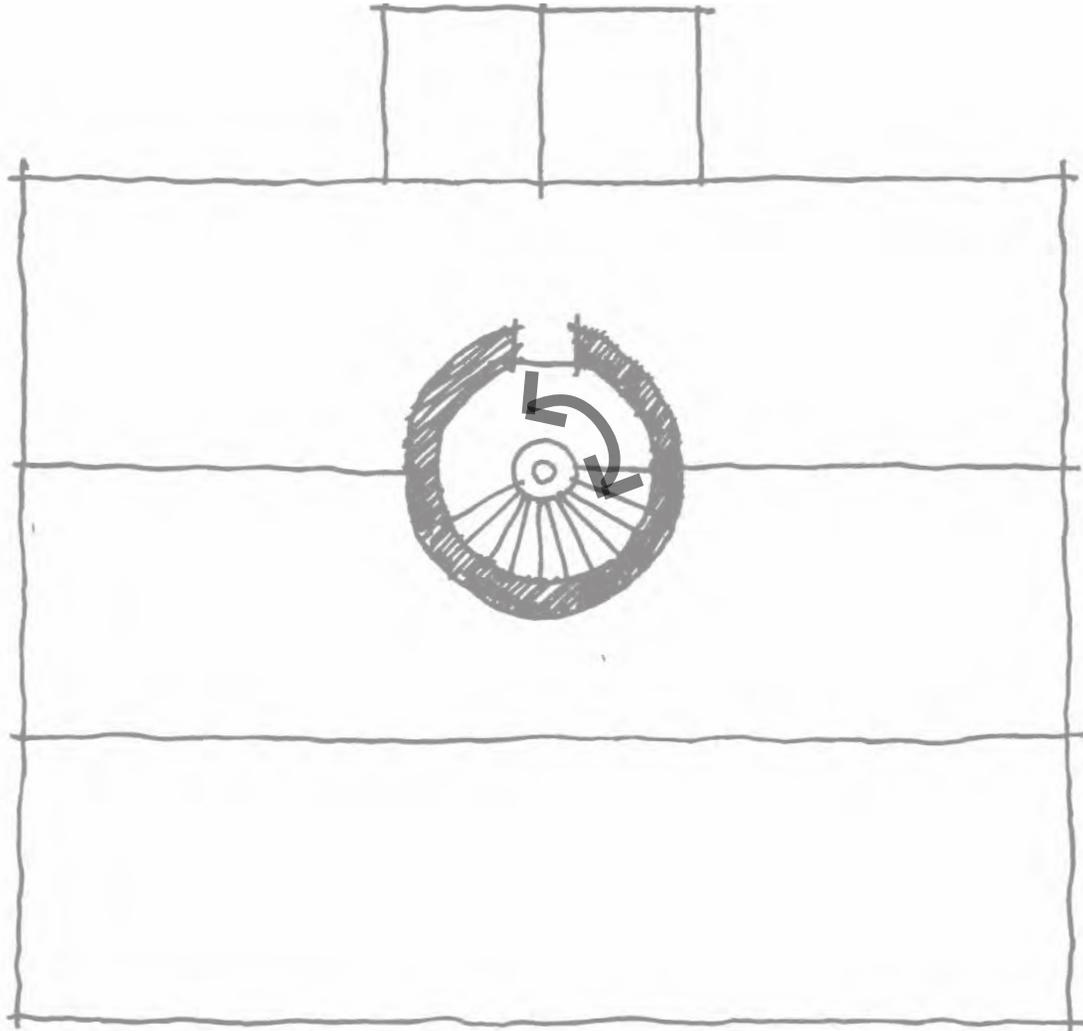
Existing Circulation Plan: 1st Floor



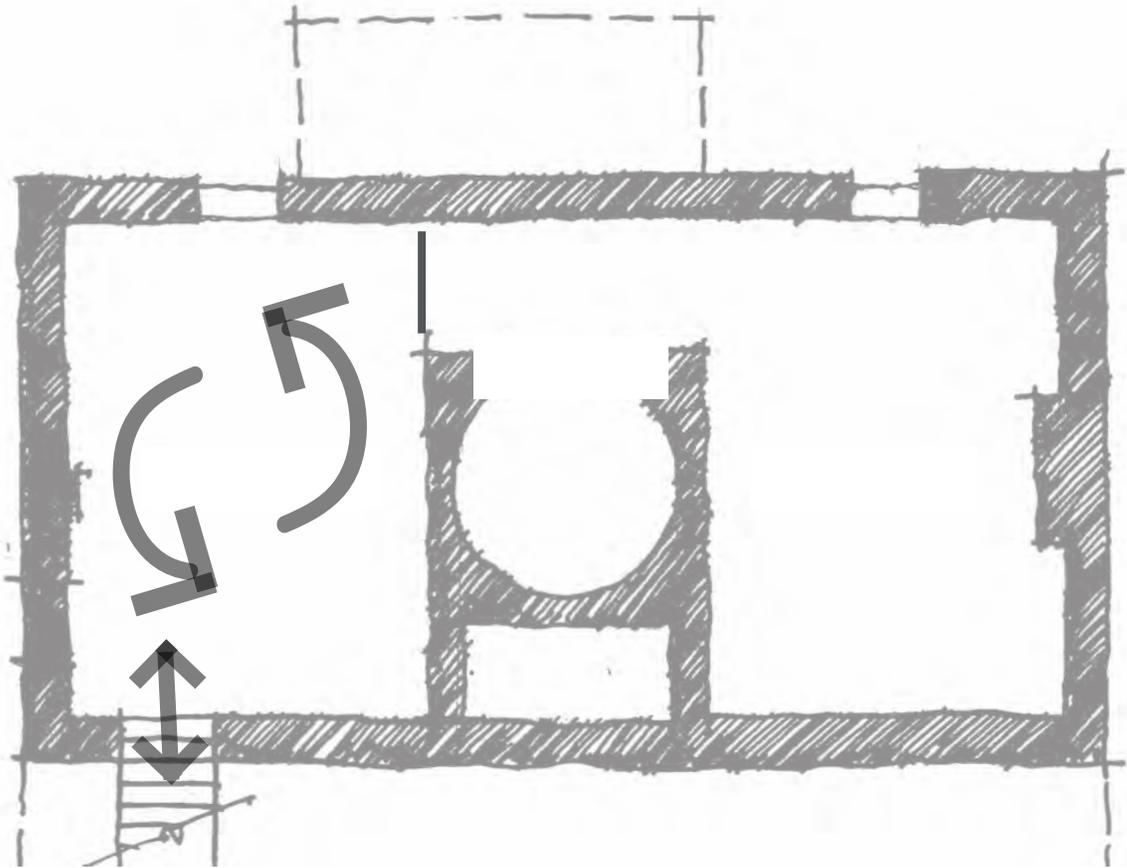
Existing Circulation Plan: 2nd Floor



Existing Circulation Plan: Service Room

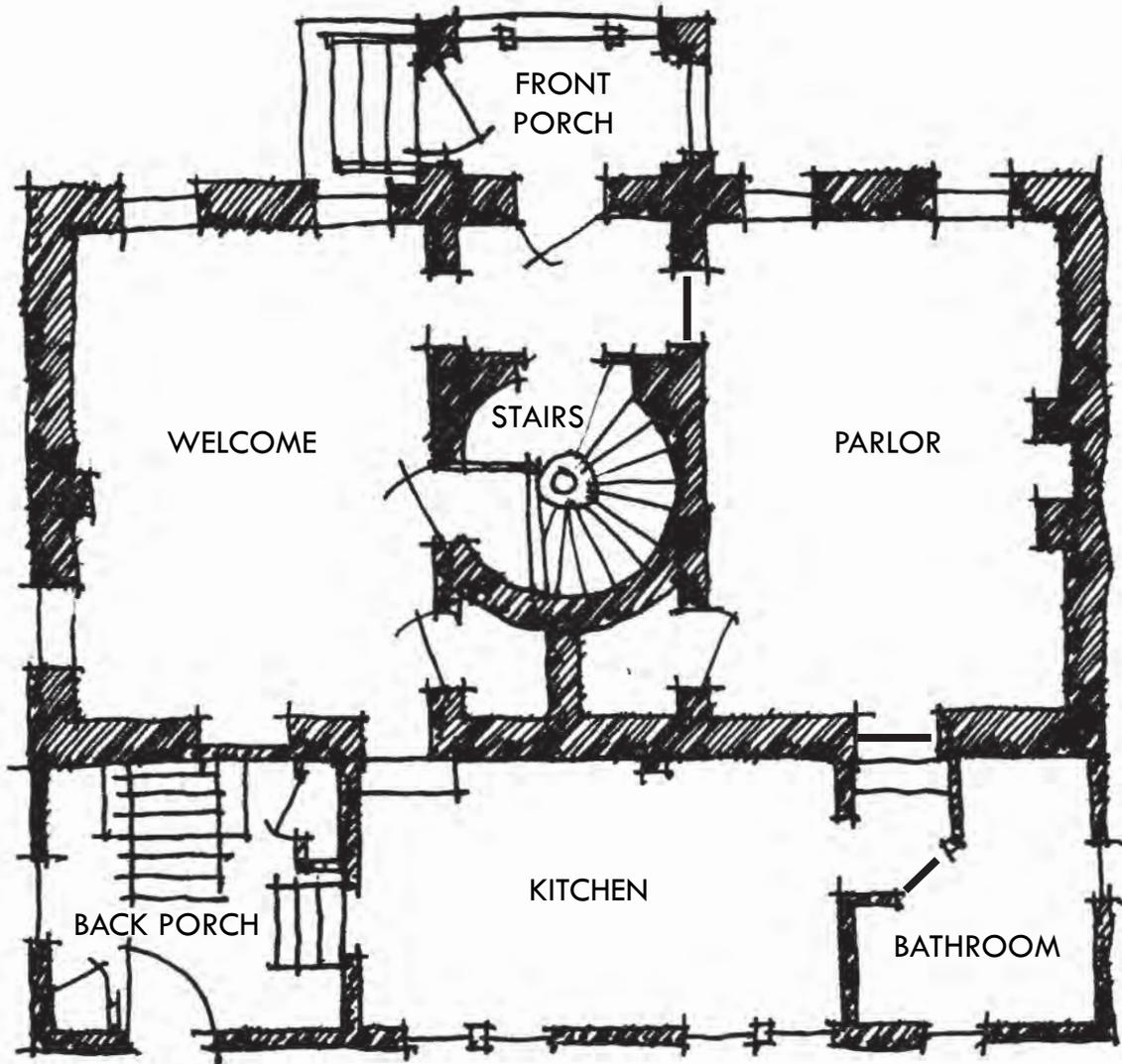


Existing Circulation Plan: Cellar

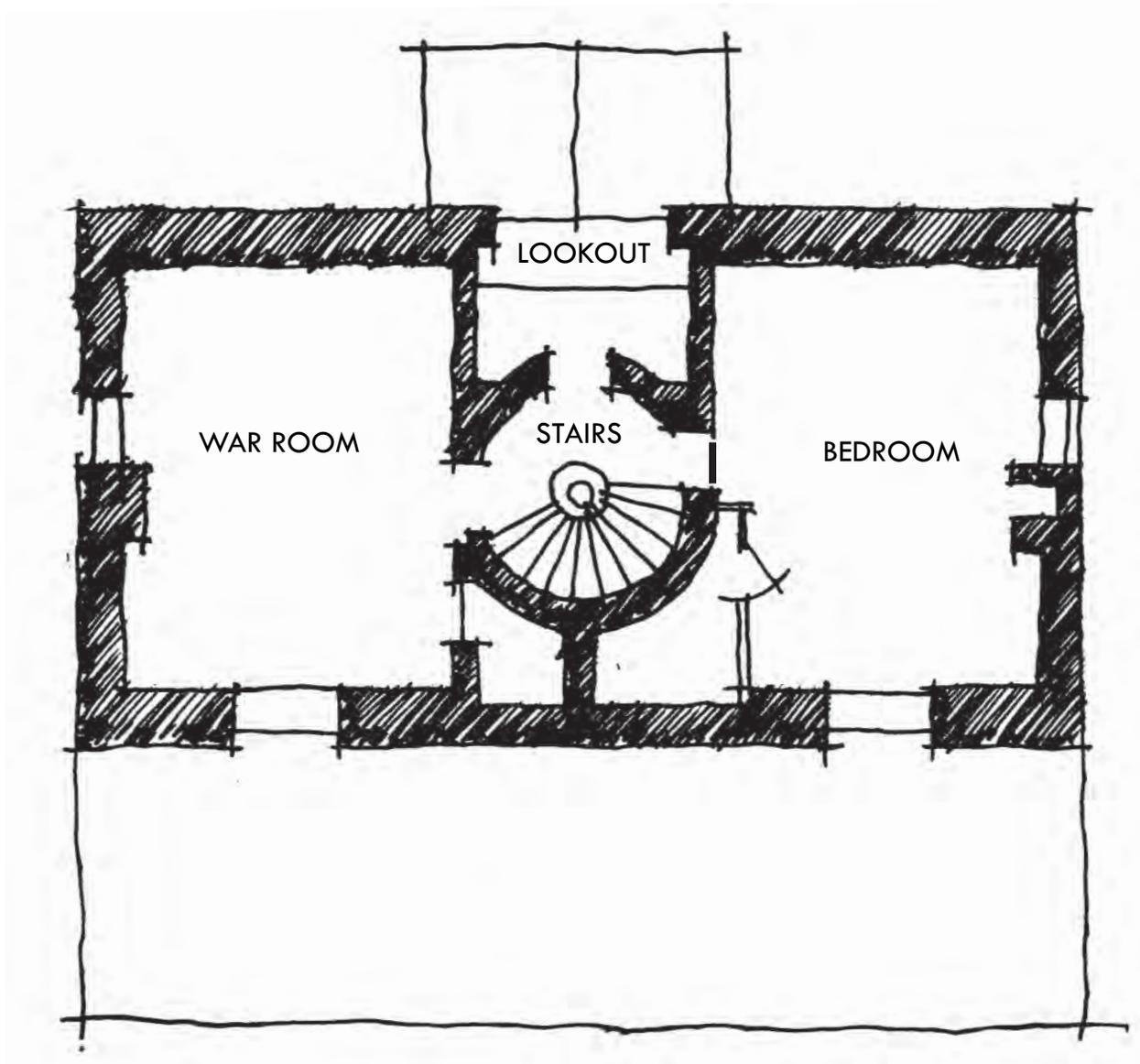


Existing Topic Plans

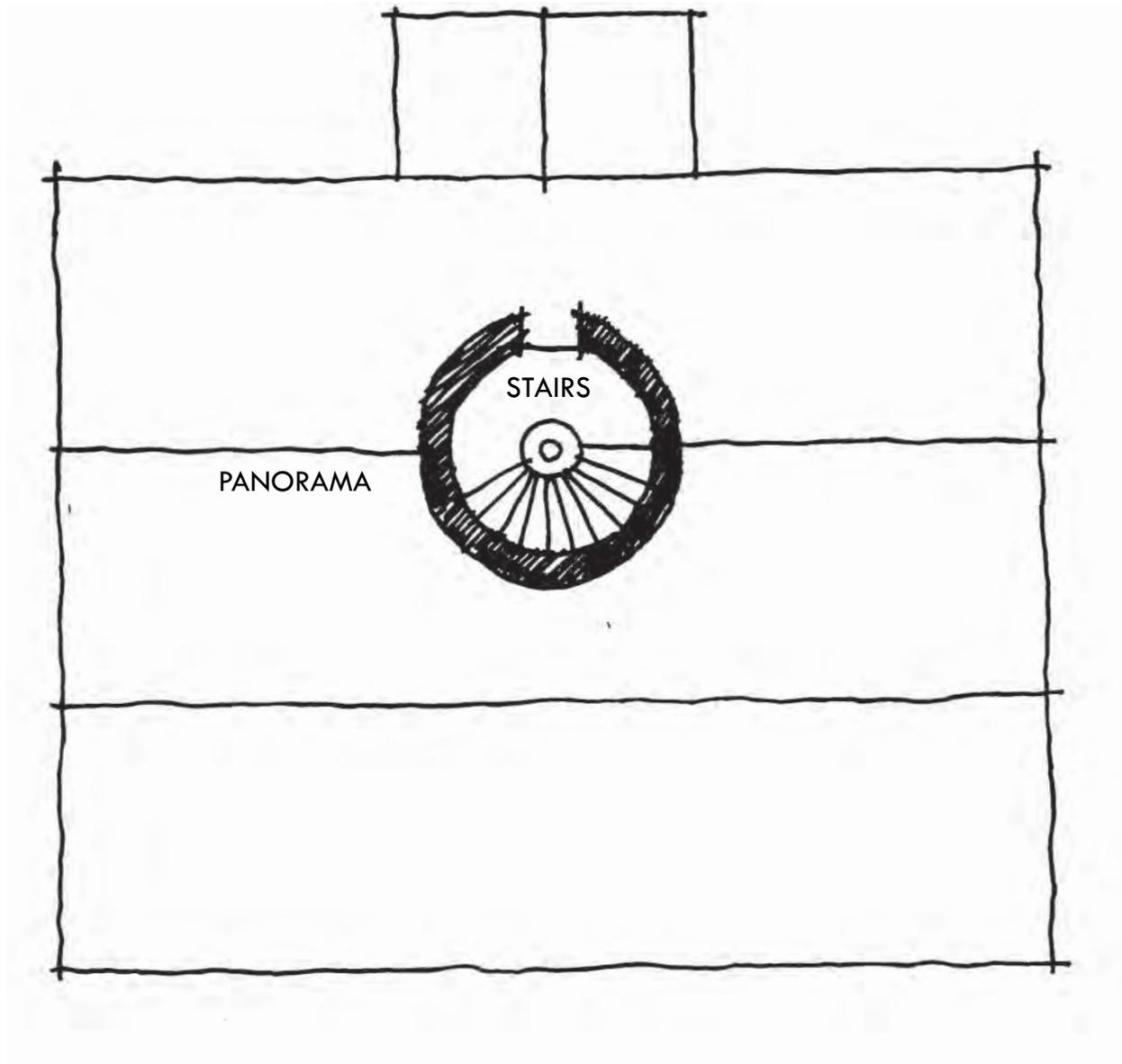
Existing Topic Plan: 1st Floor



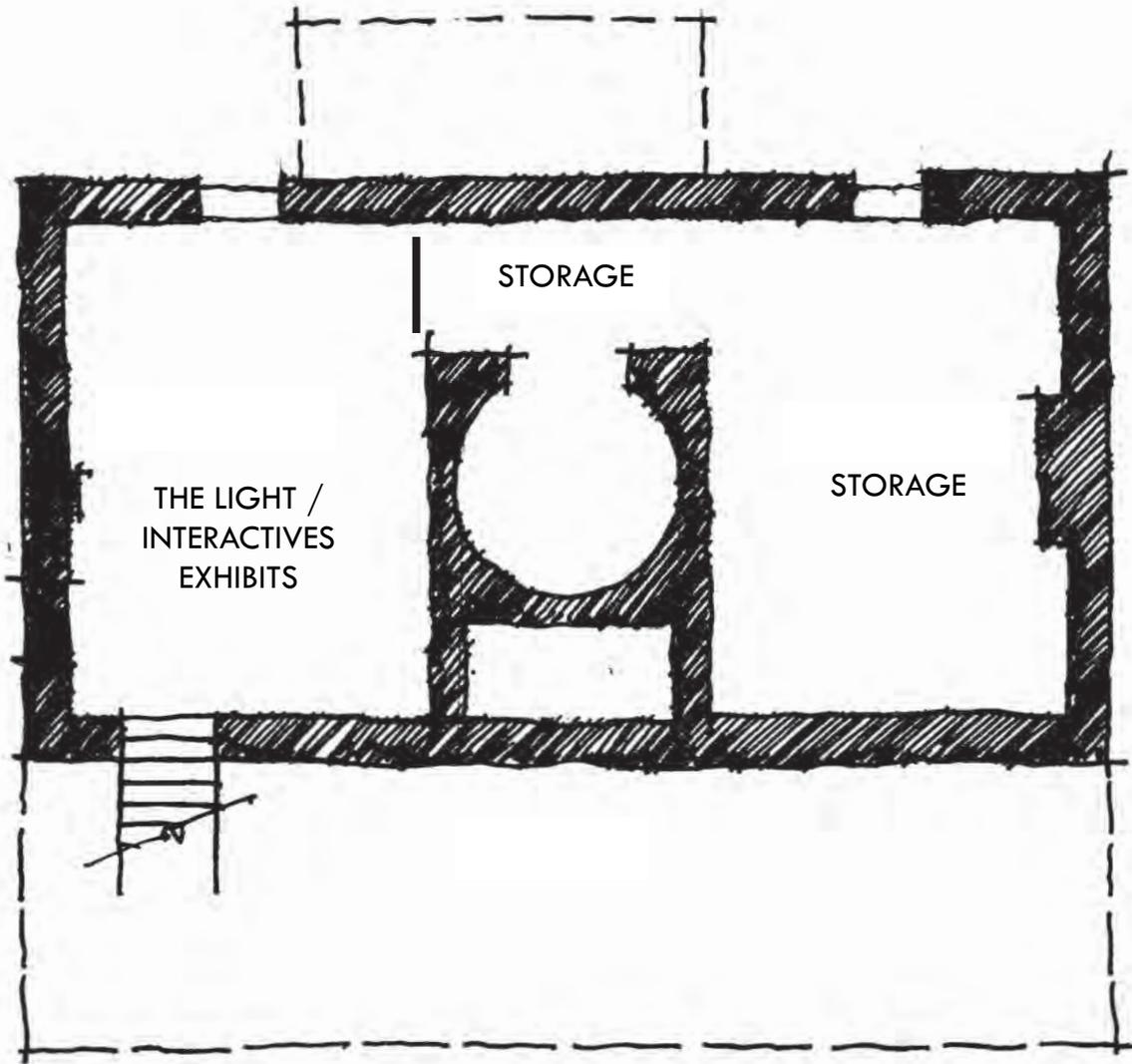
Existing Topic Plan: 2nd Floor



Existing Topic Plan: Service Room



Existing Topic Plan: Cellar



RECOMMENDATIONS

Interpretive Experience Overview



Point Pinos Lighthouse is the oldest existing lighthouse on the West Coast and is listed with the U.S. National Register of Historic Places. A fascinating part of California's history, the lighthouse provides a unique perspective into what life was like on the Monterey Peninsula over 160 years ago. The light continues to be an active aid to navigation operated by the United States Coast Guard, United States Department of Homeland Security.

The primary purpose of the Point Pinos Lighthouse interpretive experience is to preserve an historic resource for future generations to learn about regional history as it relates to the Point Pinos Lighthouse. The story of the Point Pinos Lighthouse is unique both locally and nationally, as it remains an important aid to navigation for the nearby Coast Guard.

The future interpretive experience will focus on both the interior and exterior experiences. A new entry path will more quickly immerse visitors in a lighthouse experience, introducing them to interpretive stories about the Lighthouse and its history.

Access onto the Lighthouse site will be through the first gate leading to the Shop and restrooms. Visitors will be encouraged to visit the Shop to make a suggested donation, learn about docent programs and peruse the retail offerings.

Outdoor interpretive elements will reveal site specific stories, while the primary interpretive experience is within the Lighthouse. An orientation video will provide an alternative format for people with disabilities. Once inside, visitors can tour all three floors, as well as the cellar, where they will encounter engaging exhibits and objects.

Interpretive Experience Recommendations



The Point Pinos Lighthouse offers a unique destination for both locals and visitors. Its beautiful location, coastal setting and old-world charm immerse visitors of all ages in a story about California’s rich maritime heritage.

The recommendations outlined in this Interpretive Plan aim to create a more cohesive visitor experience.

RECOMMENDATION 1 Improve the entry experience by re-routing the entry through the back gate. This will minimize confusion about the entry location, increase visitor comfort with the restrooms and provide a staging area during high visitation. The main entry into the lighthouse will remain the front door. Provide secure donation collection boxes in the lighthouse, the store and the outdoor area.

RECOMMENDATION 2 Open up circulation on the first and second floors, allowing visitors to move through the rooms. This will reduce congestion at room entries and allow visitors to more easily reach the stairs to the second floor.

RECOMMENDATION 3 Convey a more comprehensive story about the lighthouse by re-focusing interpretation within the Victorian era spaces in the Parlor and Bedroom. Concentrate interpretation about Aids to Navigation in the Dining Room space, and Lighthouse History in the Cellar.

Interpretive Experience Topics

The Point Pinos Lighthouse interpretive experience is organized into the following topics:

SITE

- Buoy History
- Lighthouse Introduction, Timeline and Teaser
- Lighthouse Orientation, Lighthouse History
- Anchor and Shipwreck History
- Land of Many Uses, Doghouse
- Bay and Coastline, Compass Rose

FIRST FLOOR

- Welcome & Greet
- The Keepers & A Day in the Life of a Lighthouse Keeper
- The Keepers: Focus on Allen Luce & Emily Fish
- Viewing Area
- Aids to Navigation

SECOND FLOOR

- Shipwrecks / Log Book Excerpts
- Beach Patrol
- Maritime History of Area

SERVICE ROOM

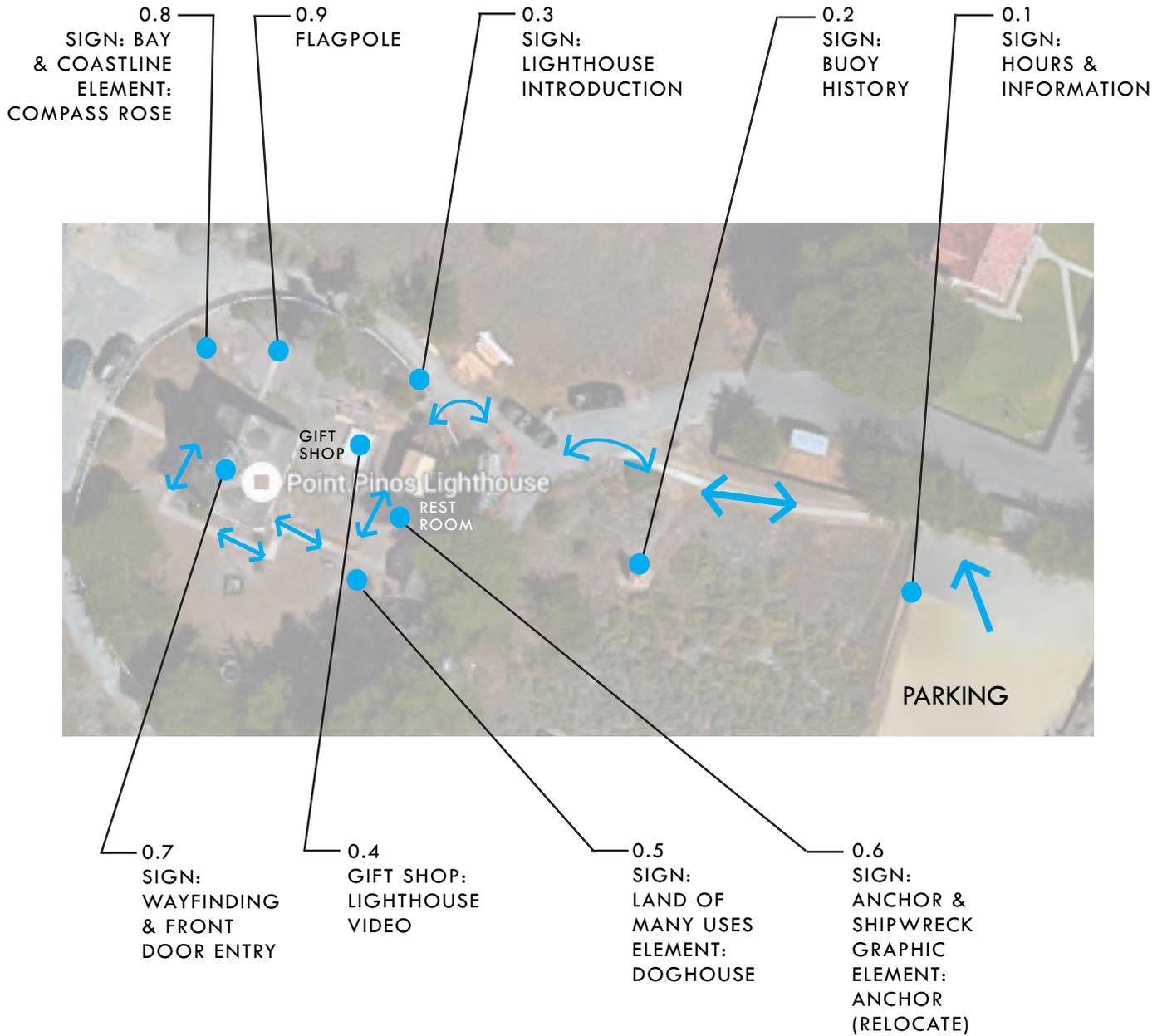
- Panorama

CELLAR FLOOR

- Lighthouse History

Recommended Site Circulation & Interpretive Elements

Recommended Site Plan: Circulation and Elements



KEY

- New Information / Interpretation

Interpretive Experience, Site: Hours & Information



0.1

OVERVIEW

The parking lot entry gate provides orientation information to visitors of the lighthouse and a timeline of lighthouse history.

TOPIC

Lighthouse History

THEME

- Long History: Only continuously operating lighthouse on the West Coast

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Discover when the lighthouse is open to visitors.
- Understand that a lighthouse visit includes a suggested donation.
- View a timeline of the lighthouse's history.
- Appreciate the long history of the lighthouse.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — An updated sign with operating hours and suggested donation.

REMOVE: Graphic of whale migration.

Interpretive Experience, Site: Buoy History

0.2



TOPIC

Buoy History

THEMES

- Navigation Aid: How buoys work
- Buoy Changes: Beginning in 1881
- Keeper Challenges

OVERVIEW

Along the pathway, visitors will discover a large buoy. The view will allow them to appreciate the scale and design of this navigational aid.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Appreciate that buoys are an aid to navigation.
- Be amazed at the size of the buoy.
- Appreciate that there is a red, lighted bell buoy off Point Pinos now.
- Look for the lighted bell buoy just offshore.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — An interpretive sign with an introduction to the buoy.

Interpretive Experience, Site: Lighthouse Introduction



0.3

OVERVIEW

The site entry gate provides orientation information to visitors of the lighthouse. A nearby interpretive graphic provides an introduction to the lighthouse and a “teaser” to encourage visitation.

TOPIC

Lighthouse Hours

Lighthouse History

THEMES

- Lighthouse Features:

Distinct design

- Maritime Navigation

- Lighthouse Timeline

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Discover when the lighthouse is open to visitors.
- Understand that a lighthouse visit includes a suggested donation.
- Appreciate the distinct features of the lighthouse.
- Learn about the lighthouse’s history.
- View a timeline of the lighthouse’s history.
- Appreciate the role lighthouses play in maritime navigation.
- Feel encouraged to visit the lighthouse.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — A sign with operating hours and suggested donation. An interpretive sign with an introduction to the lighthouse.

Interpretive Experience, Store: Lighthouse Video



0.4

OVERVIEW

The store provides an orientation experience for visitors and includes an orientation video about the lighthouse. The video, which is available for purchase, offers an alternative format for people who are physically unable to tour the site. In this area visitors will also learn about opportunities to visit the lighthouse and make a suggested donation.

TOPIC

Lighthouse Orientation

Lighthouse History

THEMES

- Lighthouse Restoration: Donations support on-going restoration
- Visiting the Lighthouse:
Self-guided or docent-led tours
- Lighthouse: An aid to navigation
- Long History: Only continuously operating lighthouse on the West Coast
- Lighthouse keepers

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Discover how they can visit the lighthouse.
- Make a suggested donation.
- Make purchases that support lighthouse restoration efforts.
- See and hear a virtual tour of the lighthouse.
- Learn about the lighthouse's history.
- Appreciate the role lighthouses play in maritime navigation.
- Discover stories about some of the Point Pinos Lighthouse keepers.



0.4 CONTINUED

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — A sign with operating hours and suggested donation.

An interpretive sign with an introduction to the lighthouse and how to visit (self-guided or docent-led tour).

An interpretive sign that conveys that all store purchases support restoration efforts of the lighthouse.

A video monitor that features an orientation video about the lighthouse.

TOPIC

Lighthouse Orientation

Lighthouse History

THEMES

- Lighthouse Restoration: Donations support on-going restoration
- Visiting the Lighthouse:
Self-guided or docent-led tours
- Lighthouse: An aid to navigation
- Long History: Only continuously operating lighthouse on the West Coast
- Lighthouse keepers

Interpretive Experience, Site: Land of Many Uses



TOPIC

Land of Many Uses

Living off the Land

THEMES

- Gardens
- Farm animals
- Early Transportation: Horses
and mules
- Pets
- Emily Fish: Dogs and other pets

TOPIC

Historic Use of the Site

THEME

- WWII Beach Patrol Animals:
Horse barns and dog kennels

0.5

OVERVIEW

An interpretive graphic provides an introduction to the lighthouse keepers and the historic use of the site. The interpretive graphic conveys historic information about how the keepers and their families lived off the land, the animals they kept, and the animals that were here during World War II (WWII). Adjacent to the interpretive graphic is a doghouse, which provides a light-hearted and familiarizing context for visitors.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Learn about the history of lighthouse keepers.
- Appreciate that the site has served many uses.
- Feel intrigued to look inside a doghouse.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — An interpretive sign with an introduction to the lighthouse keepers and the history of animals on the site. A replica doghouse adjacent to the interpretive graphic relates to the history of pets on the site.

Interpretive Experience, Site: Anchor & Shipwreck



0.6

OVERVIEW

An interpretive graphic provides an introduction to the anchor and its history. The interpretive graphic conveys historic information about the anchor, shipwrecks and the coastal conditions of the region.

TOPIC

Anchor History

THEME

- Where it was found
- What ship it was from

TOPIC

Shipwreck History

THEME

- The Ship: Where it went aground
- Keeper Log: Emily Fish entry

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Learn about the history of the anchor.
- Discover stories about local shipwrecks.
- See a map of where the anchor was found and where shipwreck occurred.
- Appreciate that the region's coastal conditions make maritime navigation challenging.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — An interpretive sign with an introduction to the anchor, shipwrecks and coastal conditions of the region.

NOTE: The anchor and sign will be relocated to a new area with views of the coast.

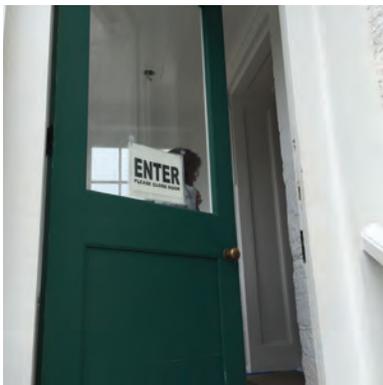
Interpretive Experience, Site: Wayfinding & Front Door Entry



0.7

OVERVIEW

The front door provides the main entry into the lighthouse. Portable wayfinding signage along the walkway from the store will guide visitors to the front door.



VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Discover the entry into the lighthouse.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Wayfinding Signage— Relocate the existing portable sign to direct visitors to the front door. An updated entry sign with a “Please Keep Door Closed” message will be added to the front door.

TOPIC

Lighthouse Entry

THEMES

- Welcome
- Please Keep Door Closed

Interpretive Experience, Site: Bay & Coastline, Compass Rose



0.8

OVERVIEW

An interpretive graphic provides an introduction to the Point Pinos coastline. The interpretive graphic conveys information about the unique features of Point Pinos and why aids to navigation are essential for maritime safety. A nearby compass rose helps support the interpretive graphic.

TOPIC

Point Pinos

Rocky Shore

Unique Coastline

THEME

- Point Pinos: Entry to Monterey Bay

TOPIC

Coastal Conditions

THEME

- Thick fog

- Big waves from storms

TOPIC

Aids to Navigation

THEME

- The need for aids to navigation

- Ship compasses

- Compass rose (at site)

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Learn about the unique features of Point Pinos.
- Appreciate that the unique coastline and the coastal conditions make maritime navigation challenging.
- Discover more about aids to navigation, including a compass rose.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — An interpretive sign with an overview of the unique coastline of Point Pinos, and how aids to navigation are essential to ensure maritime safety. A compass rose is placed in the ground adjacent to the interpretive graphic.

PHASE 2

Interpretive Experience, Site: Flagpole



0.9

OVERVIEW

A flagpole provides an orientation landmark and important symbolic element on the site. A gaff-rigged pole with a yardarm replaces the existing flagpole, and displays the American flag and pennants with correct flag flying etiquette that aligns with the site's interpretive story



VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

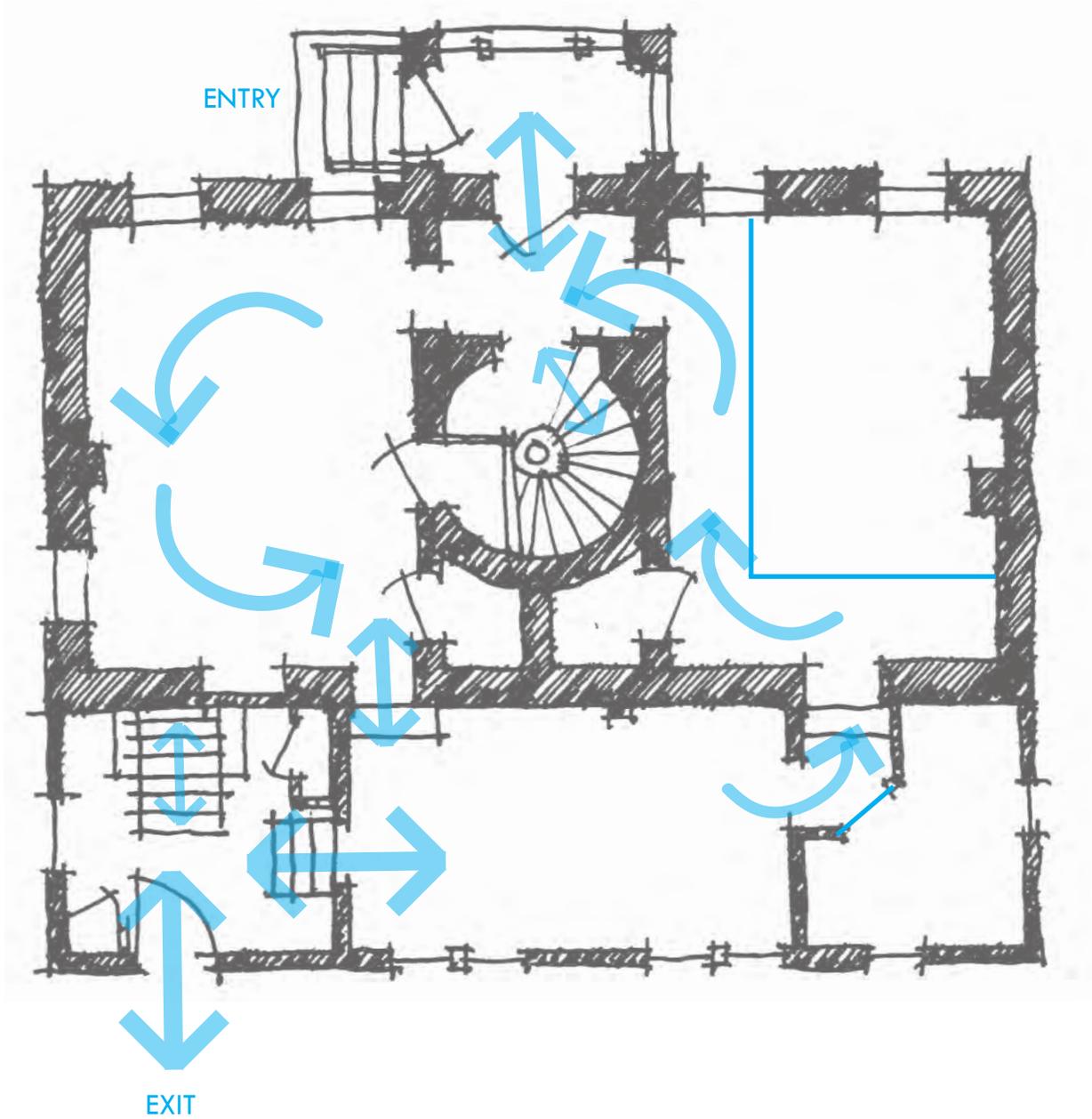
- See a gaff-rigged pole with a yardarm and feel a connection with the maritime setting of Point Pinos

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

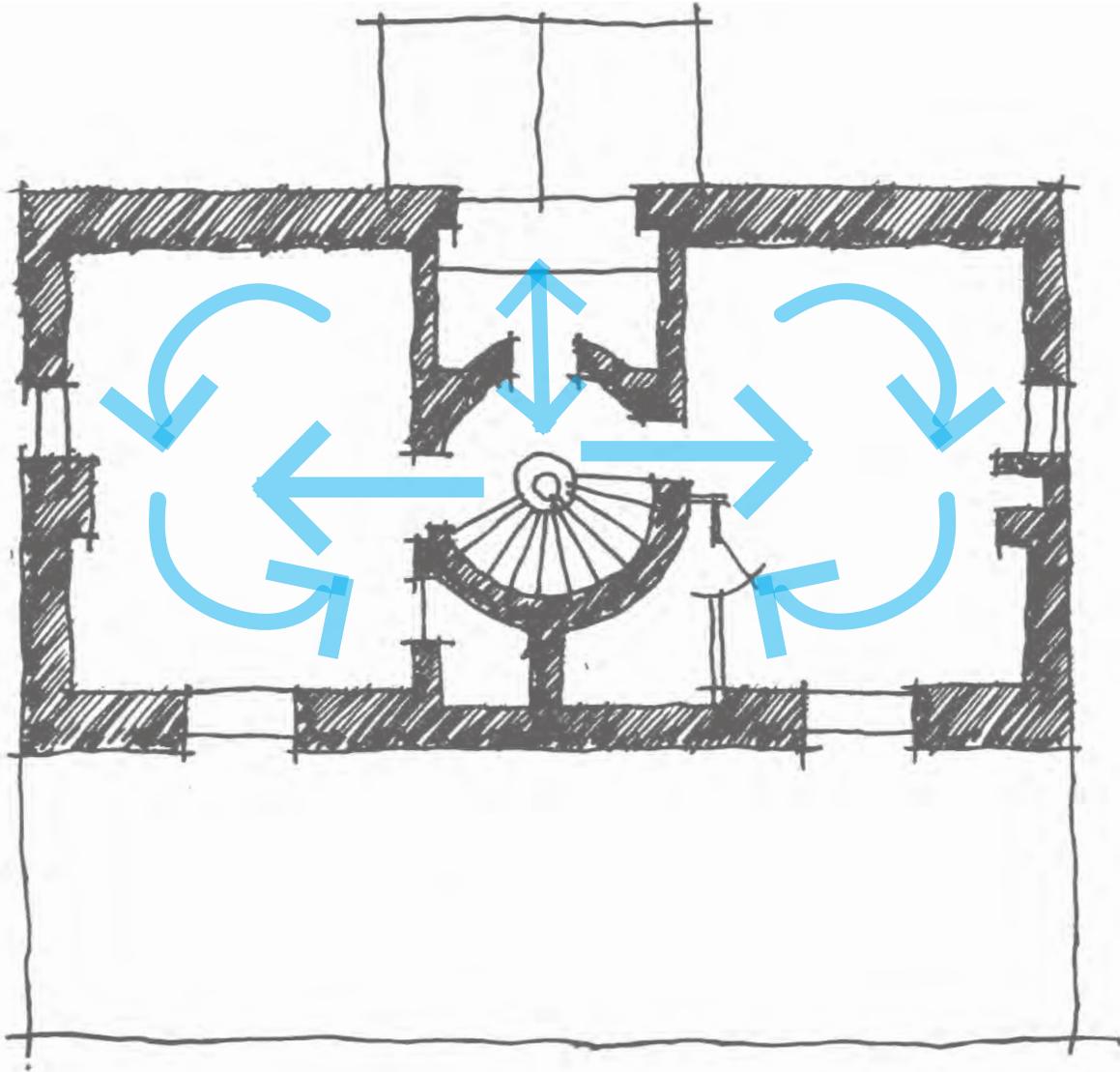
Site Elements — A gaff-rigged pole with a yardarm.

Recommended Building Circulation

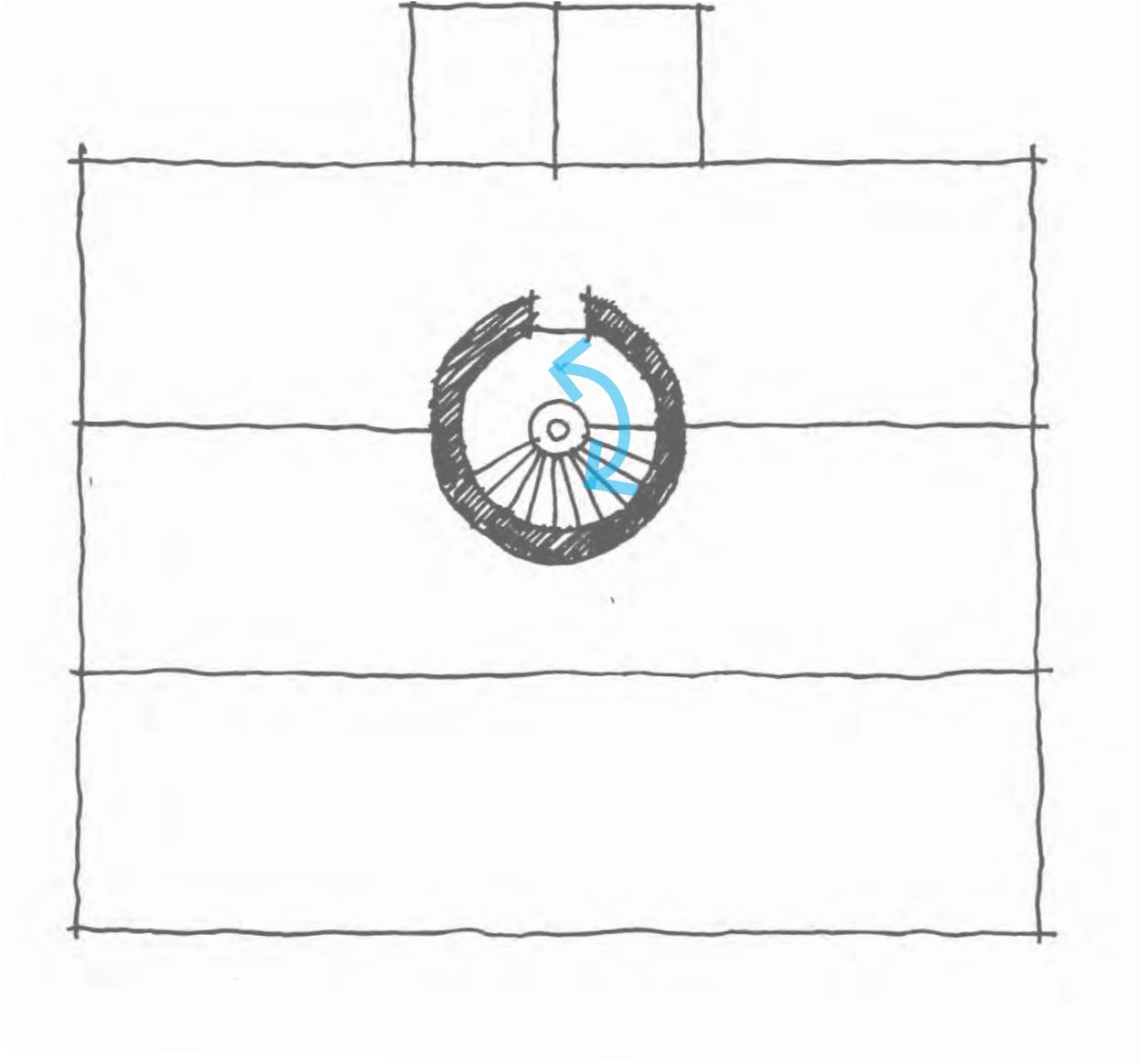
Recommended Circulation Plan: 1st Floor



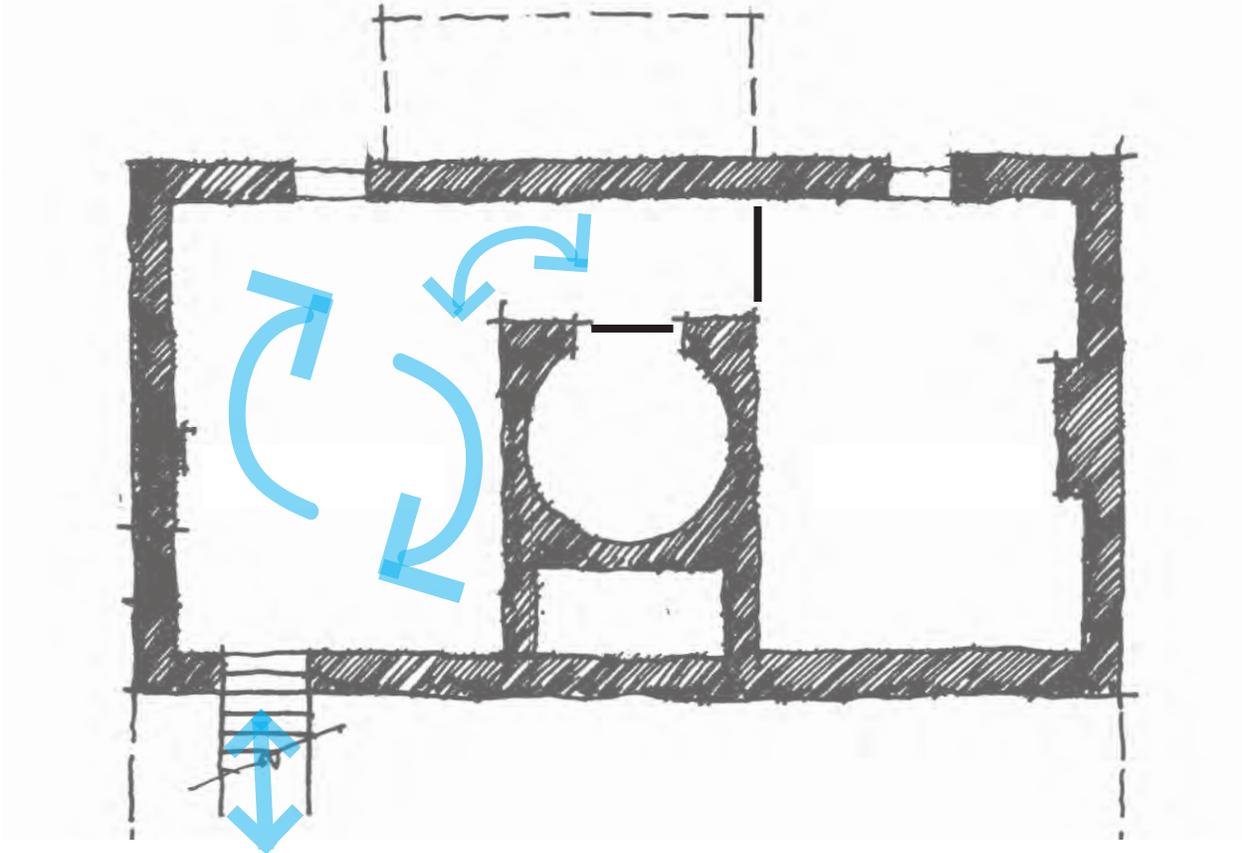
Recommended Circulation Plan: 2nd Floor



Recommended Circulation Plan: Service Room

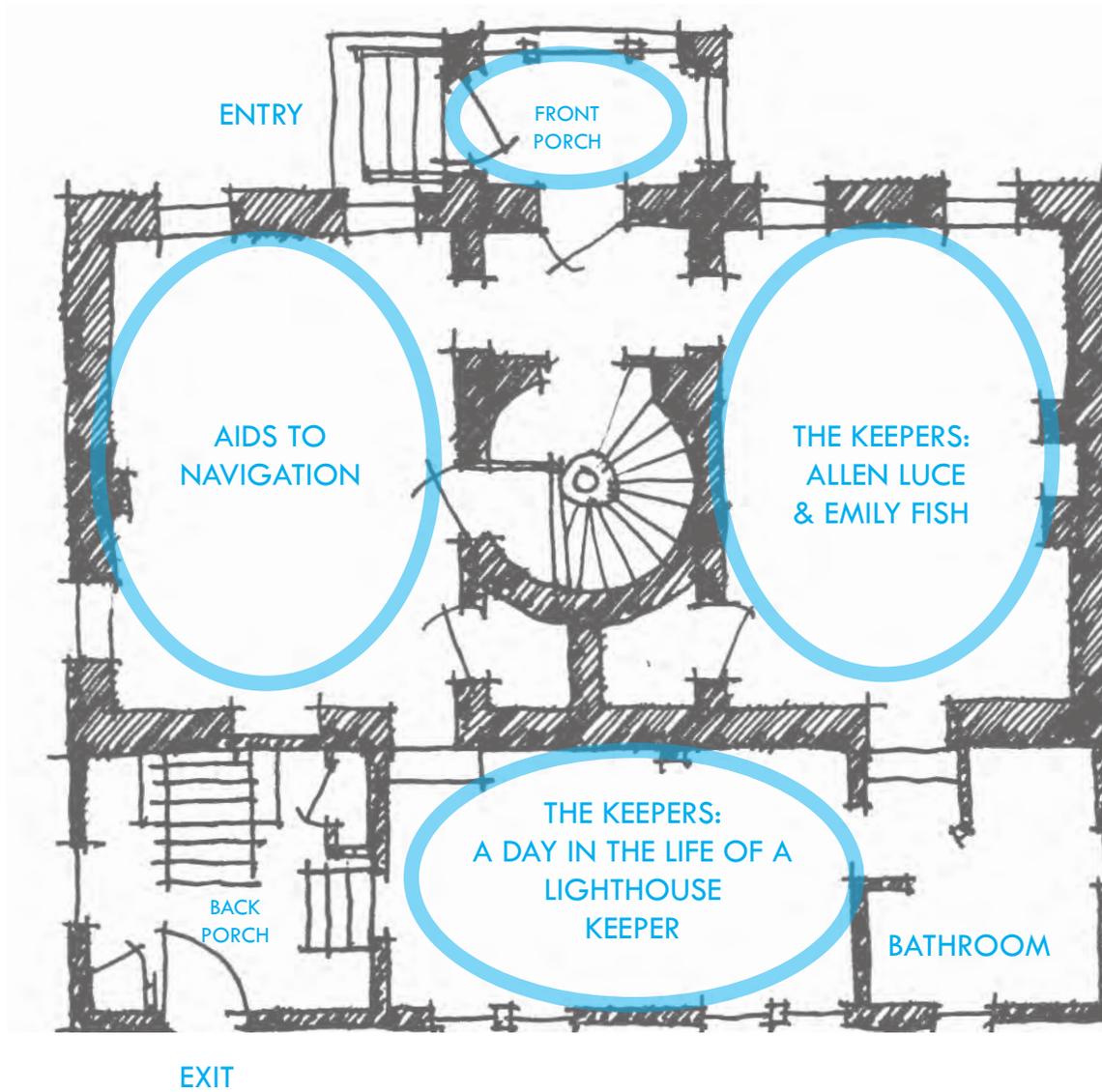


Recommended Circulation Plan: Cellar

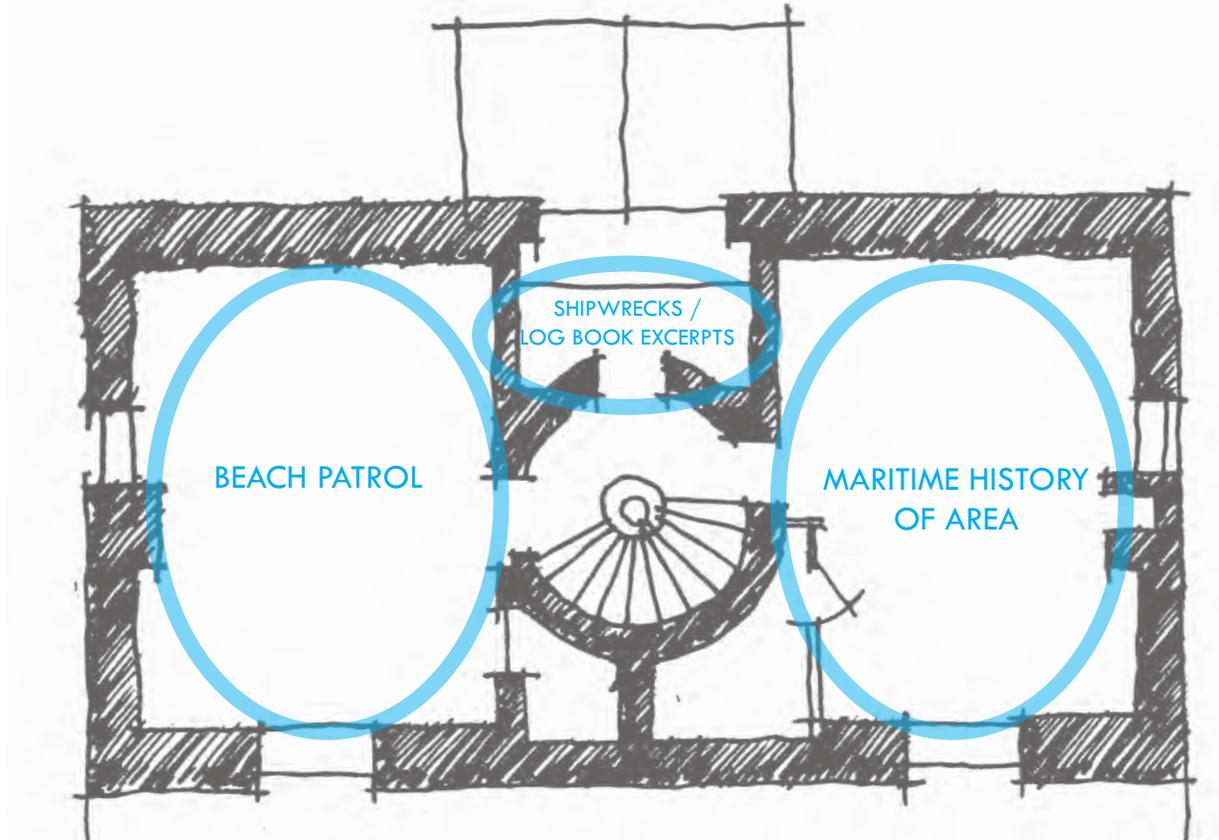


Recommended Topic Plans

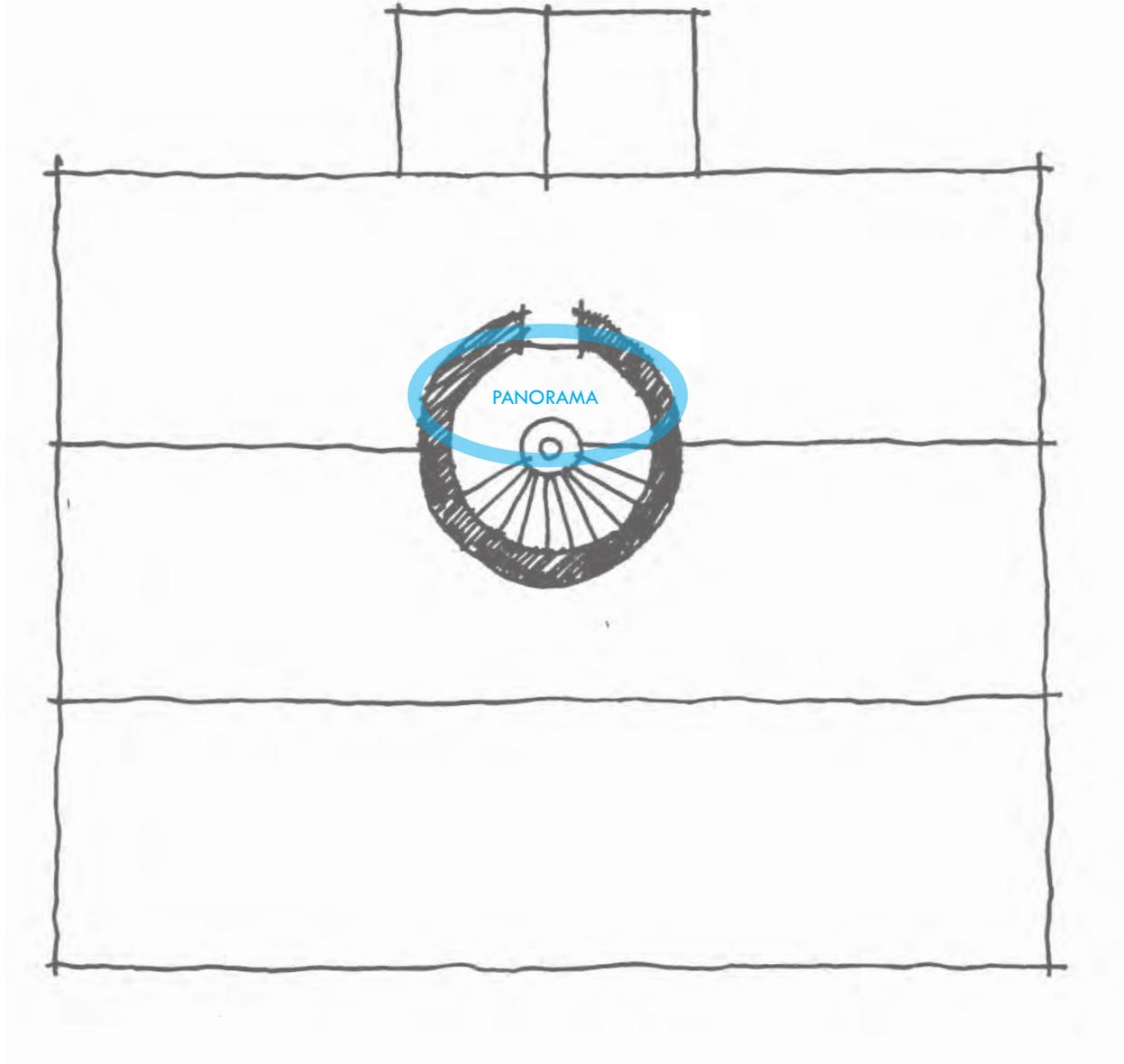
Recommended Topic Plan: 1st Floor



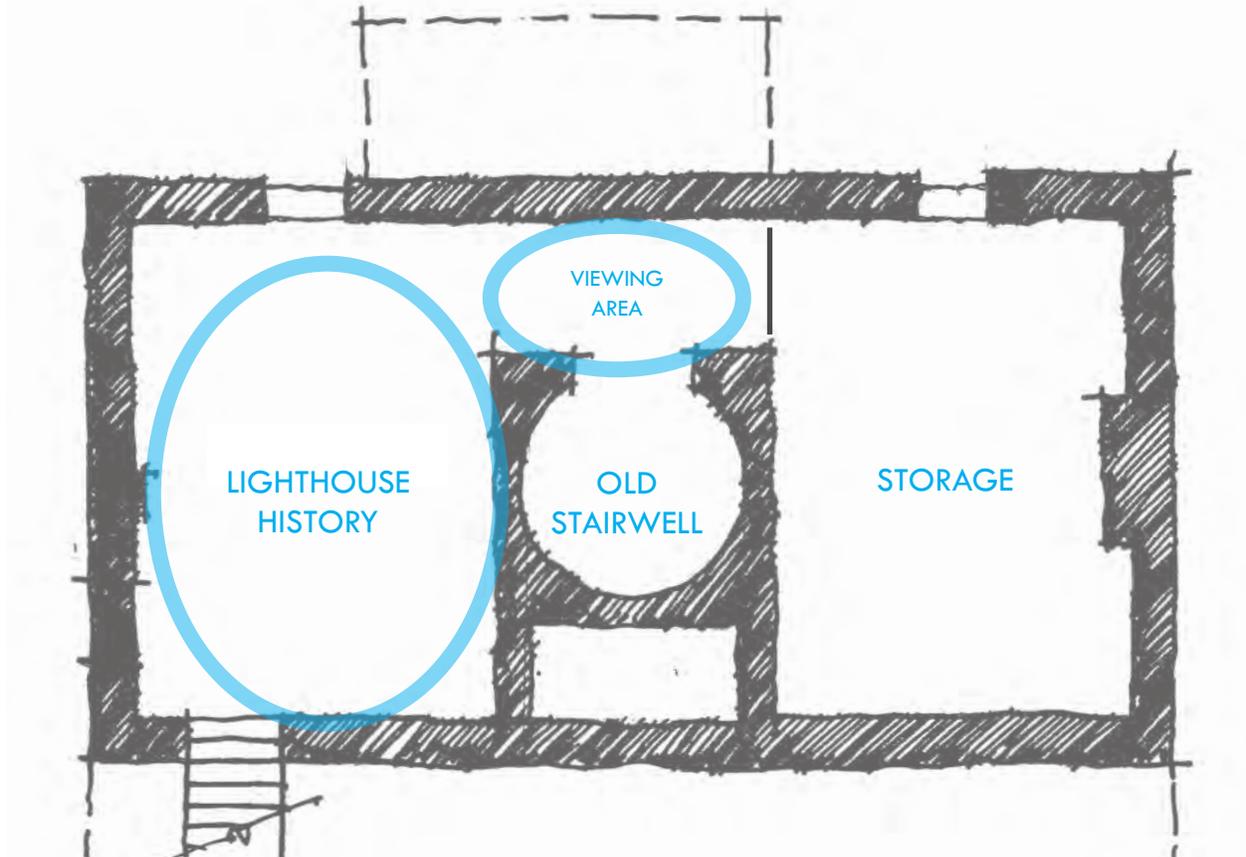
Recommended Topic Plan: 2nd Floor



Recommended Circulation Plan: Service Room



Recommended Topic Plan: Cellar Floor



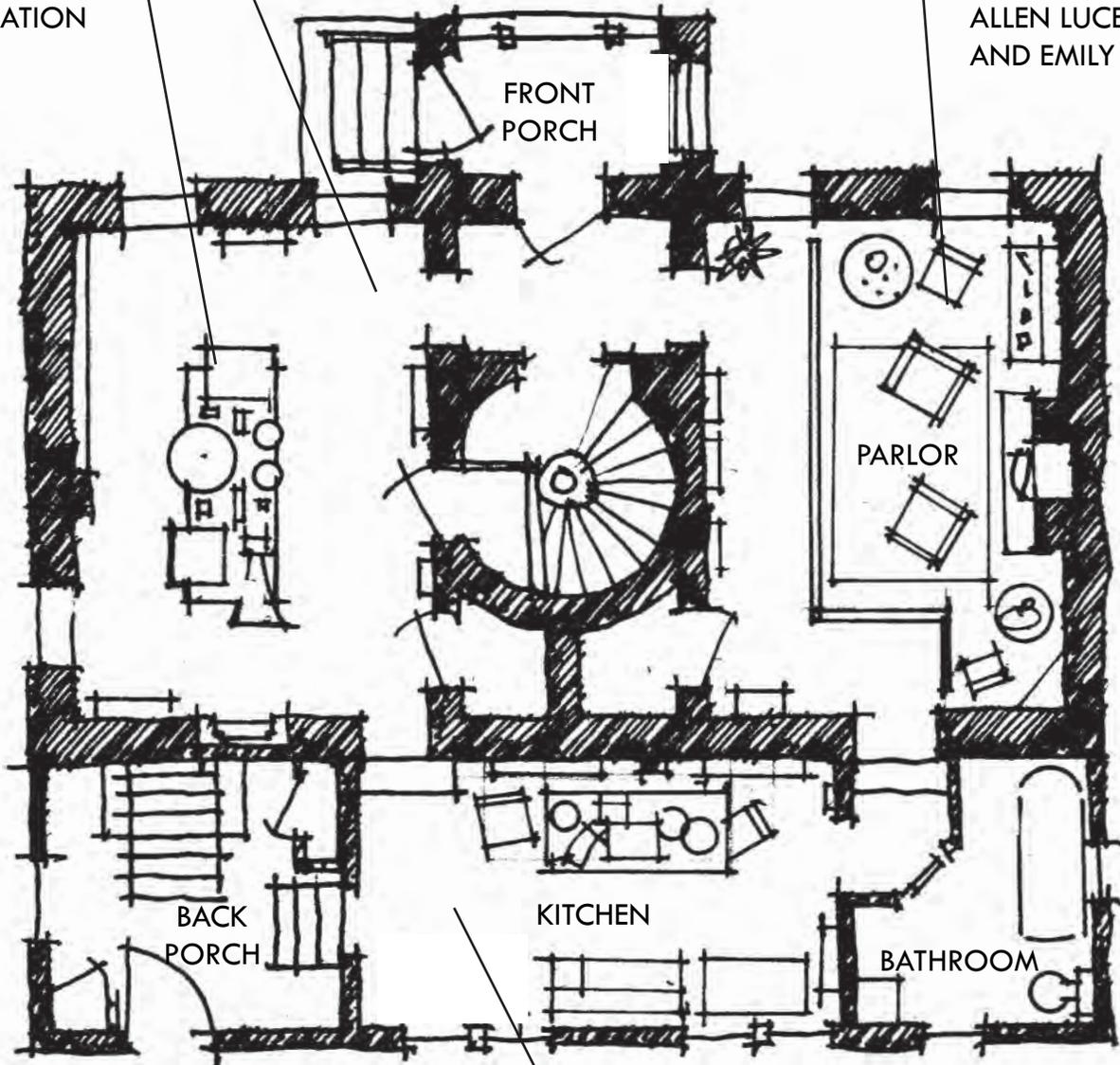
Recommended Furnishings Plans

Interpretive Experience: 1st Floor

2.0
AIDS TO
NAVIGATION

1.0
WELCOME & GREET

4.0
THE KEEPERS:
ALLEN LUCE
AND EMILY FISH



3.0
THE KEEPERS:
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF
A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER

Interpretive Experience: 1st Floor: Welcome & Greet, Front Porch

1.0

TOPIC: Welcome & Greet, Front Porch

OVERVIEW

The front door provides the main entry into the lighthouse. The front porch provides a view to Monterey Bay and Point Pinos where visitors will can identify landmarks and read an inspirational quote about the area.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Feel welcomed and greeted by a docent.
- Be oriented to landmarks viewable from the front porch.
- Appreciate that large ships can't be seen, as they are far offshore in the shipping channel.
- Be inspired by a quote about Point Pinos.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — Small interpretive graphic.



Existing entry



Existing front porch

TOPIC

Lighthouse Entry

THEMES

- Welcome
- Please Keep Door Closed

TOPIC

View of Point Pinos

THEMES

- What do you see from here?
- What you can't see from here:
Large ships

Concept Sketch: 1st Floor: Welcome & Greet, Front Porch

1.0

TOPIC: Welcome & Greet, Front Porch



Interpretive Experience: 1st Floor: Aids to Navigation



Existing room

2.0

TOPIC: Aids to Navigation

OVERVIEW

This area provides an immersive interpretive experience to better understand navigational aids. The centerpiece of the room is an array of refreshed interactive navigational exhibits from the Cellar. Docents operate some of the exhibits; others are visitor-activated. A slide show highlights navigation. A photomural of the lighthouse serves as a dramatic backdrop for the interpretive experience.

TOPIC

Why Aids to Navigation?

THEMES

- Coastline: Rugged with fog
- Ships: Need help getting to port in Monterey

TOPIC

The Light

THEMES

- From whale oil to electricity
- How far it can be seen at sea

TOPIC

Eclipser

THEMES

- How it works
- Automated pattern now

TOPIC

Fresnel Lens

THEME

- 3rd Order Lens: uses both refraction and reflection

TOPIC

Fog Signals

THEME

- Fog Signal History

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Learn about the various navigational aids that play an important role in maritime safety.
- Discover the different aids to navigation.
- See a docent demonstration of the eclipser.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — Interactive exhibits, interpretive graphics and tactile elements.

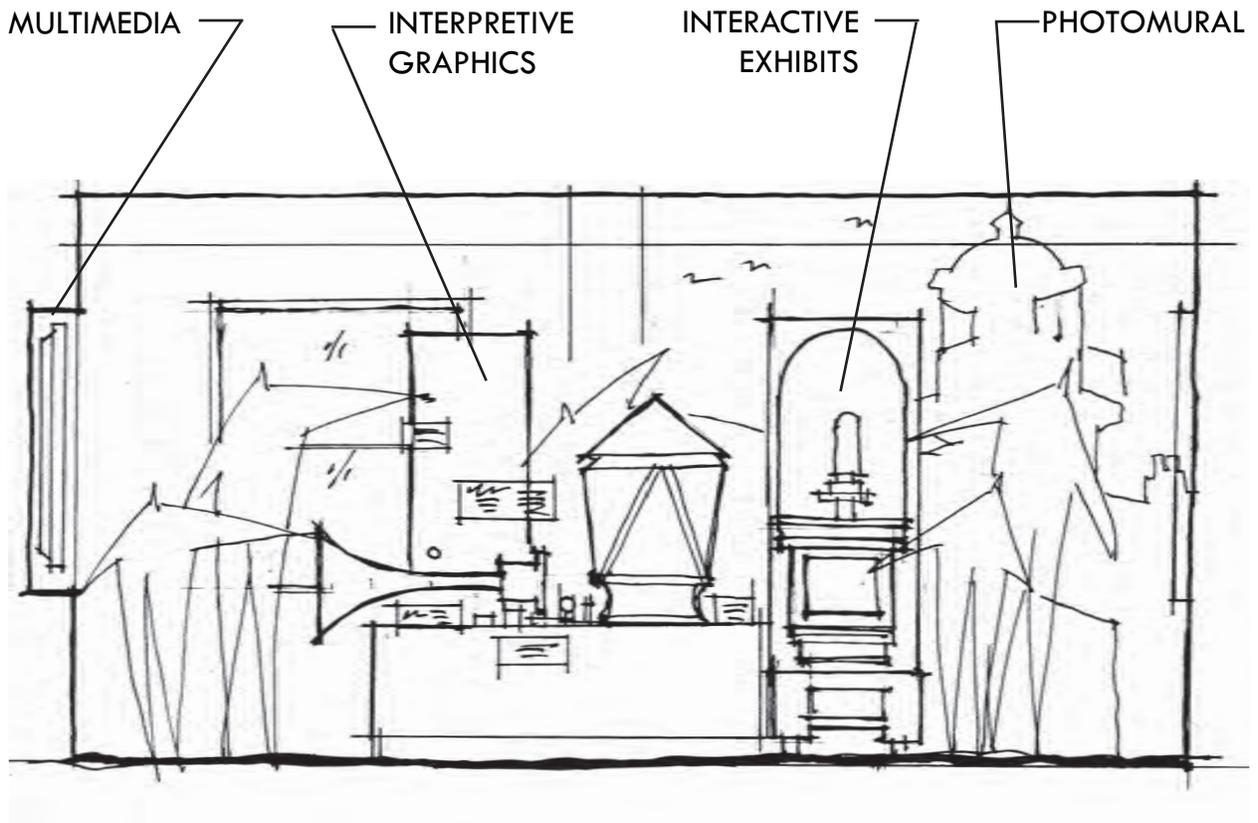
Furnishings — Contemporary stools.

Multimedia Programs — A continuously looping slide show.

Concept Sketch: 1st Floor: Aids to Navigation

2.0

TOPIC: Aids to Navigation



Interpretive Experience: 1st Floor: The Keepers (Kitchen)



Existing room

TOPIC

Welcome & Greet

THEMES

- Docent Welcome
- Sign-in Book

TOPIC

The Keepers

THEMES

- Keepers through time
- Keepers lived and worked here

TOPIC

A Day in the Life

THEMES

- Tending the light
- Winding the eclipser
- Keeping watch and the logbook
- Upkeep and maintenance of equipment, building and grounds
- Daily Life: Chores then and now
- The Unexpected: Logbook suggestions

3.0

TOPIC: The Keepers: A Day in the Life of a Lighthouse Keeper

OVERVIEW

Along one wall is a kitchen table with a keeper's log and a sign-in book for visitors. Graphics behind the table highlight the keepers of Point Pinos Lighthouse. The stove and adjacent tables display a meal in preparation, as if a lighthouse keeper has just stepped away.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Feel encouraged to add name and city to a sign-in book.
- Learn about the keepers of Point Pinos Lighthouse.
- Discover how lighthouse keepers lived.
- Feel immersed in the daily life of a lighthouse keeper.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

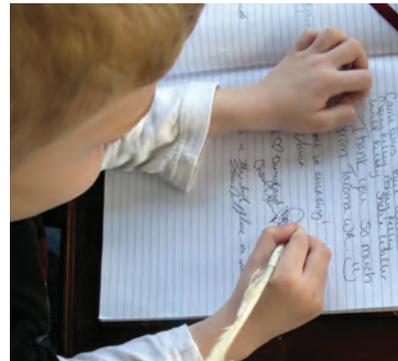
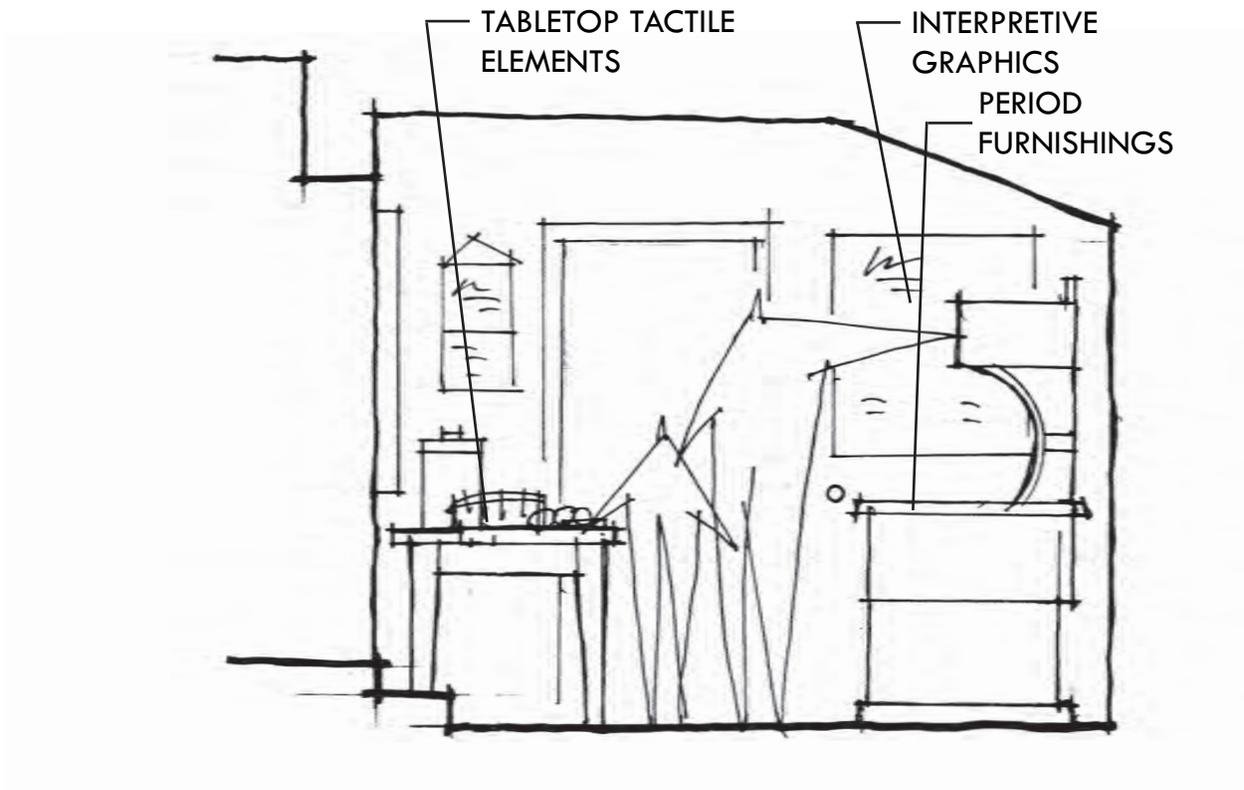
Interpretive Elements — Interpretive graphics, tabletop tactile elements and interpretive props and period furnishings.

Props include canned vegetables, milk can (galvanized), basket of (reproduction) eggs to recreate a meal being prepared.

Concept Sketch: 1st Floor: The Keepers (Kitchen)

3.0

TOPIC: The Keepers: A Day in the Life of a Lighthouse Keeper



Interpretive Experience: 1st Floor: The Keepers (Parlor)



Existing room

4.0

TOPIC: The Keepers: Allen Luce & Emily Fish

OVERVIEW

This area provides an immersive interpretive experience to better understand the lives of Allen Luce and Emily Fish during their tenure as lighthouse keepers. Period furnishings are displayed behind a barrier. Interpretive graphics are displayed along a pathway through the space.

TOPIC

Allen Luce & Emily Fish

THEMES

- Early days: daily tasks
- Assistant keepers
- Robert Louis Stevenson quote
- Family life

TOPIC

Emily Fish

THEMES

- Remarkable Woman
- Solo Endeavor: no family with her
- Community Connections
- The Site: tasks and upgrades

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Learn about Allen Luce and Emily Fish.
- Appreciate how lighthouse keepers lived.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — Interpretive graphics.

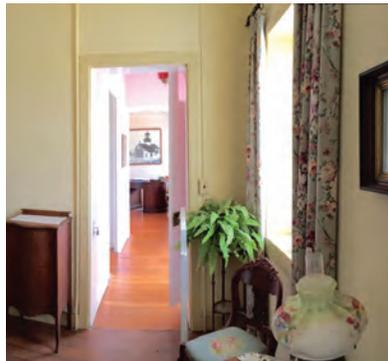
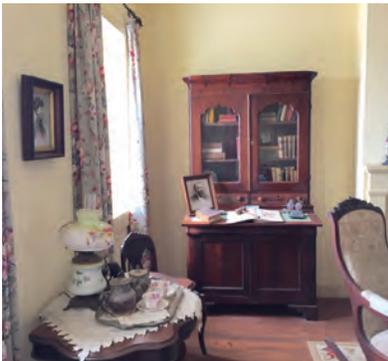
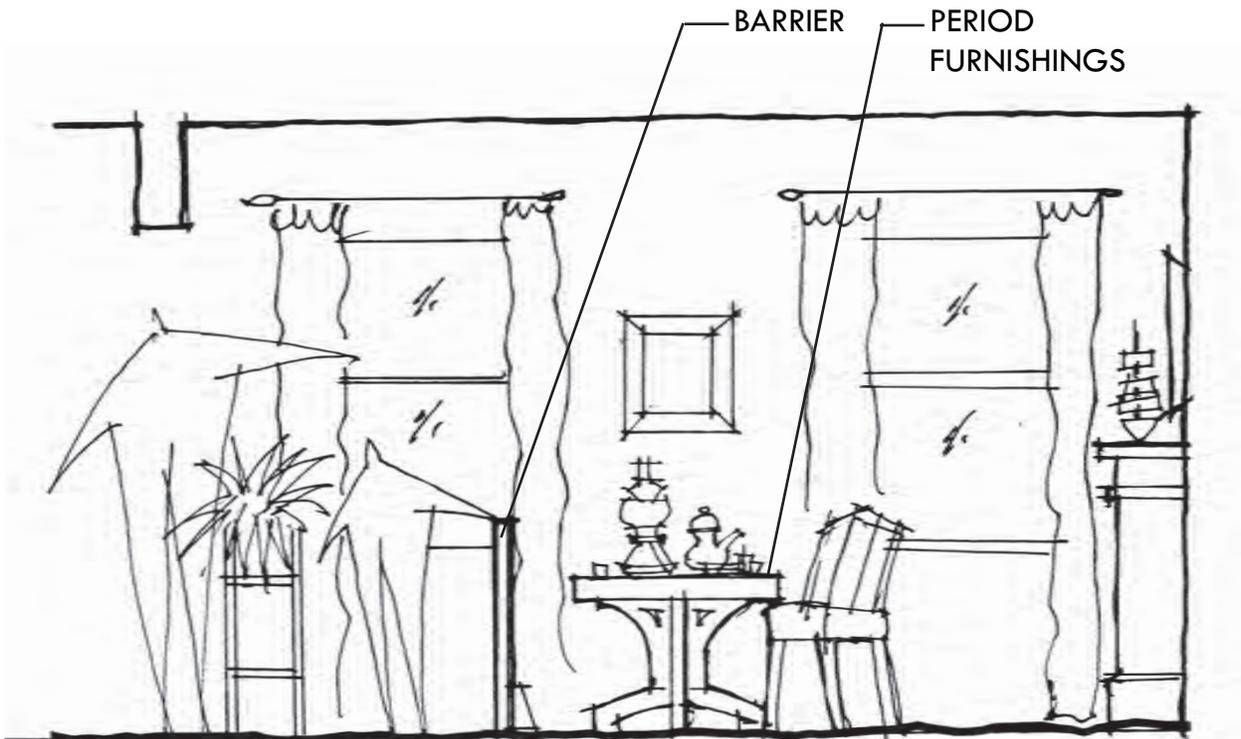
Furnishings — Existing furnishings as appropriate.

Multimedia Programs — A continuously looping track with piano music.

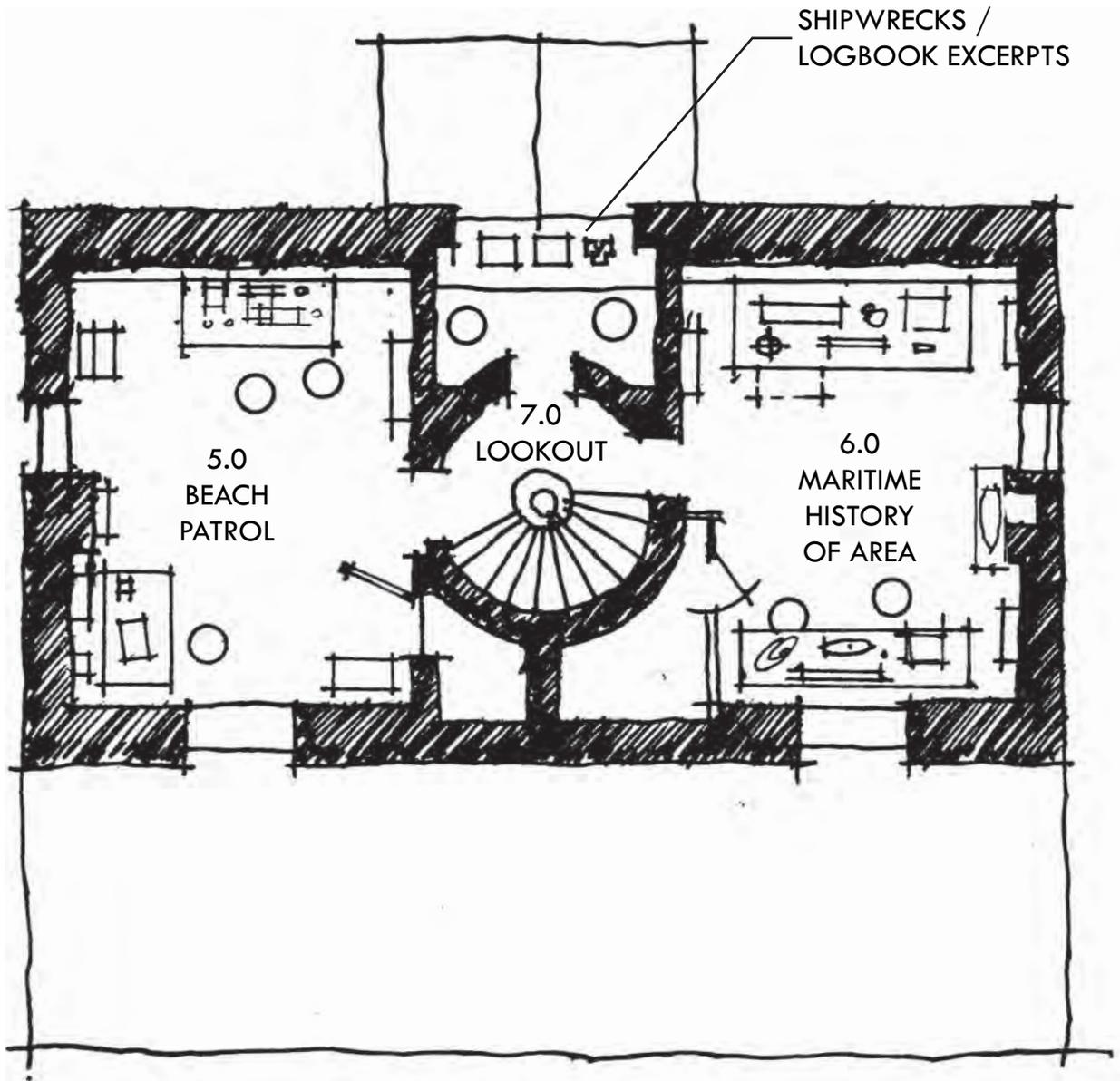
Concept Sketch: 1st Floor: The Keepers (Parlor)

4.0

TOPIC: The Keepers: Allen Luce & Emily Fish



Interpretive Experience: 2nd Floor



Interpretive Experience: 2nd Floor: Beach Patrol



TOPIC

Beach Patrol

THEME

- What was the Beach Patrol?
- Beach Patrol: Role and history on the west coast

TOPIC

Regional Military History

THEMES

- Fear of invasion: Enemy planes and ships
- 54th Artillery: In Point Pinos and in the region

TOPIC

Point Pinos Military History

THEMES

- Patrols: How, when and where
- Housing: Men and their animals

5.0

TOPIC: Beach Patrol

OVERVIEW

This area provides an immersive interpretive experience to better understand the role of Point Pinos during World War II. Period furnishings and interpretive graphics invite visitors to learn more about the region's wartime history. A photomural serves as a dramatic backdrop for the interpretive experience.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Learn about the region's wartime history.
- Discover the role the Point Pinos Lighthouse played during World War II.
- Become aware of the Beach Patrol.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — Interpretive graphics, photomural and tabletop tactile elements.

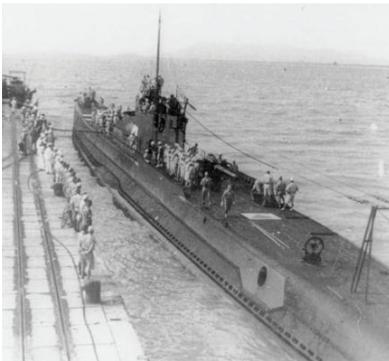
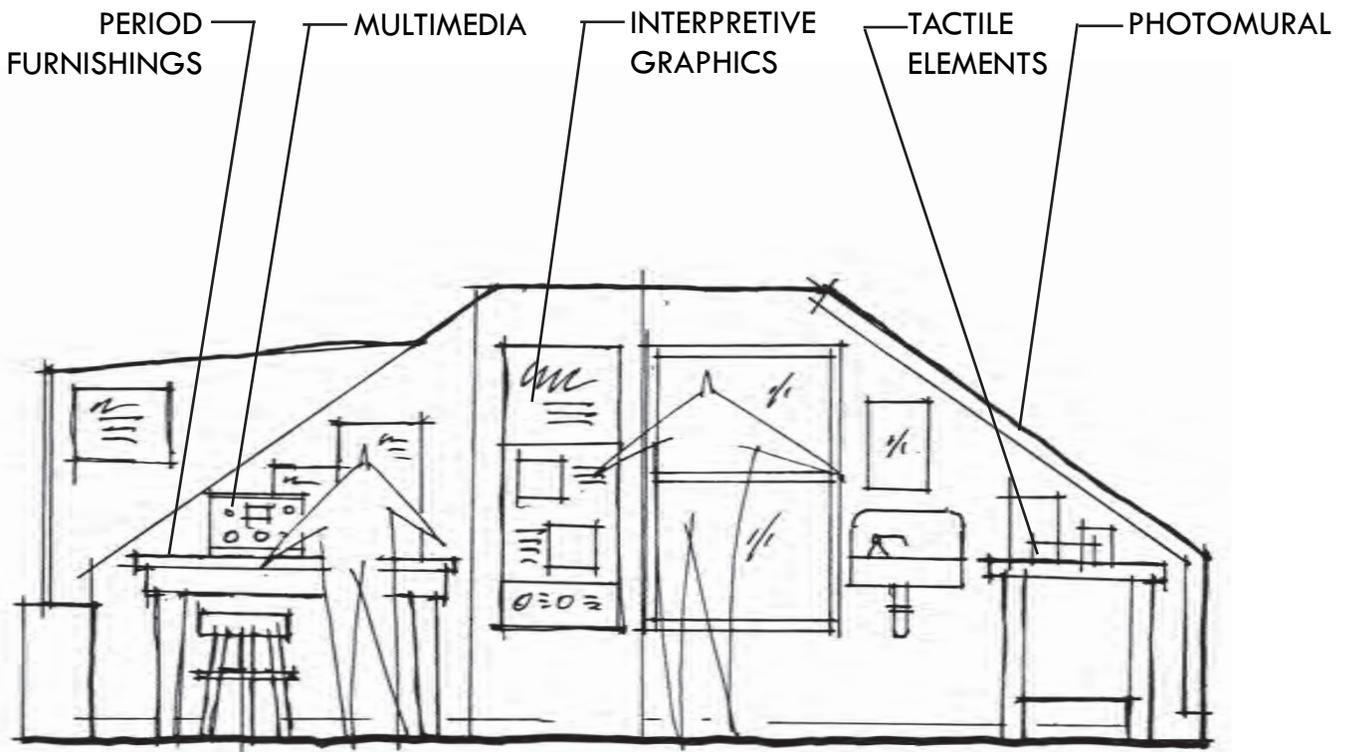
Furnishings — Period furnishings.

Multimedia Programs — An ambient sound bed of military radio communications.

Concept Sketch: 2nd Floor: Beach Patrol

5.0

TOPIC: Beach Patrol



PHASE 2



TOPIC

Maritime History of Area

THEME

- Boats in the Bay: From Ohlone canoes to modern fishing boats
- Other aids to navigation in the area

TOPICS

Importance of the Area

THEMES

- Gold Rush
- Monterey, Capital of California

TOPIC

A Chain of Lighthouses

THEME

- Other California lighthouses

Interpretive Experience: 2nd Floor: Maritime History of Area

6.0

TOPIC: Maritime History of Area

OVERVIEW

This area highlights the maritime history of the area. Tabletop exhibits, tactile elements, artifacts and interpretive graphics invite visitors to learn about the region's maritime history. A photomural serves as a dramatic backdrop for the interpretive experience. The room's interpretive elements are inspired by the Victorian era.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Learn about the region's maritime history.
- Appreciate the role Point Pinos Lighthouse plays in maritime history.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — Interpretive graphics, photomural, tactile elements and artifacts.

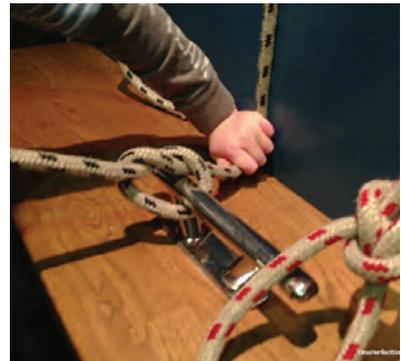
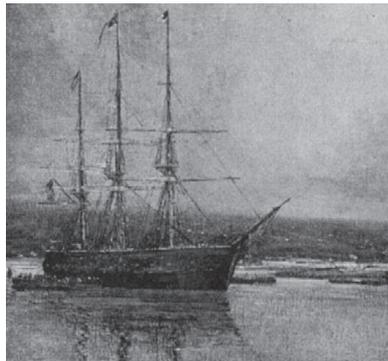
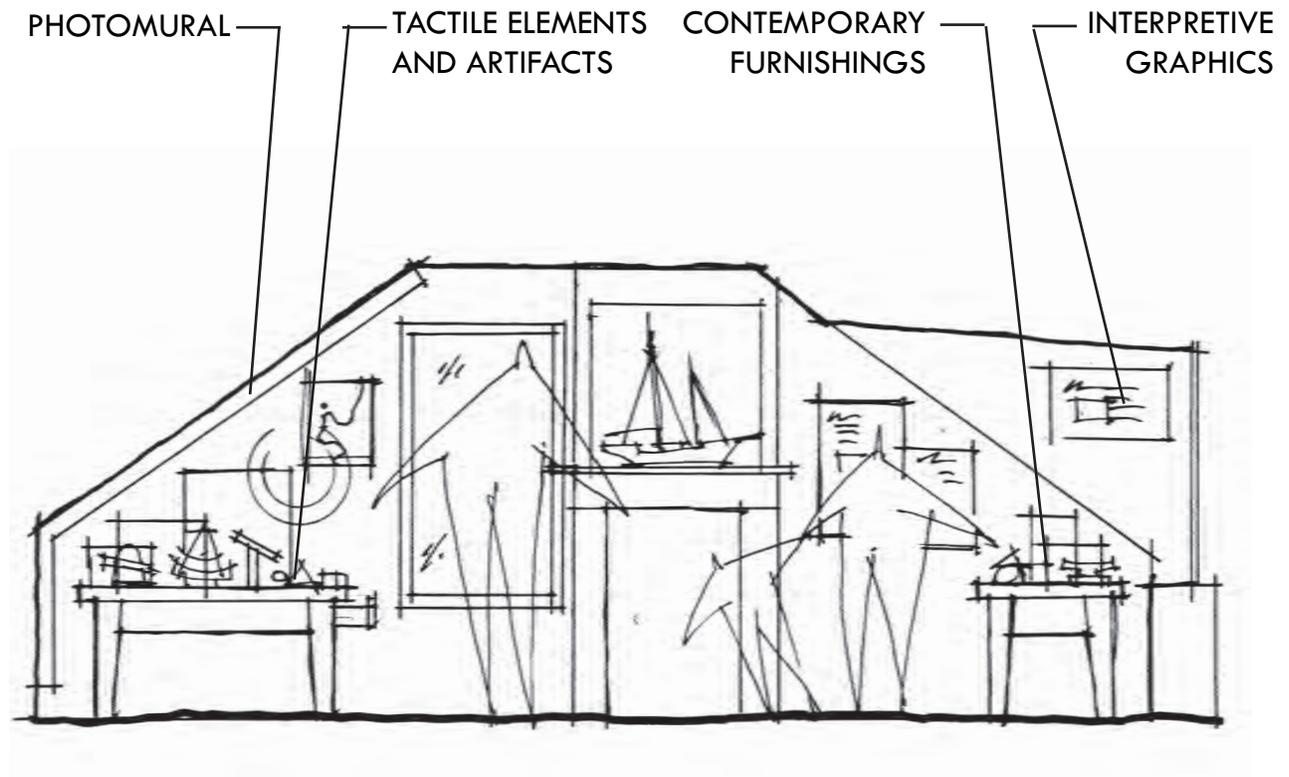
Furnishings — Contemporary furnishings.

PHASE 2

Concept Sketch: 2nd Floor: Maritime History of Area

6.0

TOPIC: Maritime History of Area



Interpretive Experience: 2nd Floor: Lookout



Existing room

7.0

TOPIC: Shipwrecks / Logbook Excerpts

OVERVIEW

This area provides a unique view of Point Pinos. Visitors can learn more about the role keepers played in documenting daily events, including shipwrecks. A spotting scope and binoculars are available for visitors to use.

TOPIC

Historic Local Shipwrecks

THEME

- Shipwreck: Causes and results
- Minimal Details: Shipwreck mysteries

TOPIC

Keepers Logbook Excerpts

THEMES

- Keepers' Logbooks: Luce and Fish
- Different Voices: How the logbook entries differ
- Noting conditions and shipwrecks

TOPIC

Lookout

THEMES

- Step into Keeper's Shoes: Try to spot boats and wildlife

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Learn about the role of lighthouse keepers' logs.
- Discover that shipwrecks occurred near Point Pinos.
- See the what's out in the ocean using a spotting scope and binoculars.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

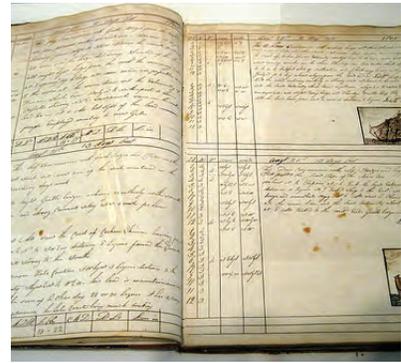
Interpretive Elements — Interpretive graphics, flip book log and a spotting scope and binoculars.

Furnishings — Contemporary stools.

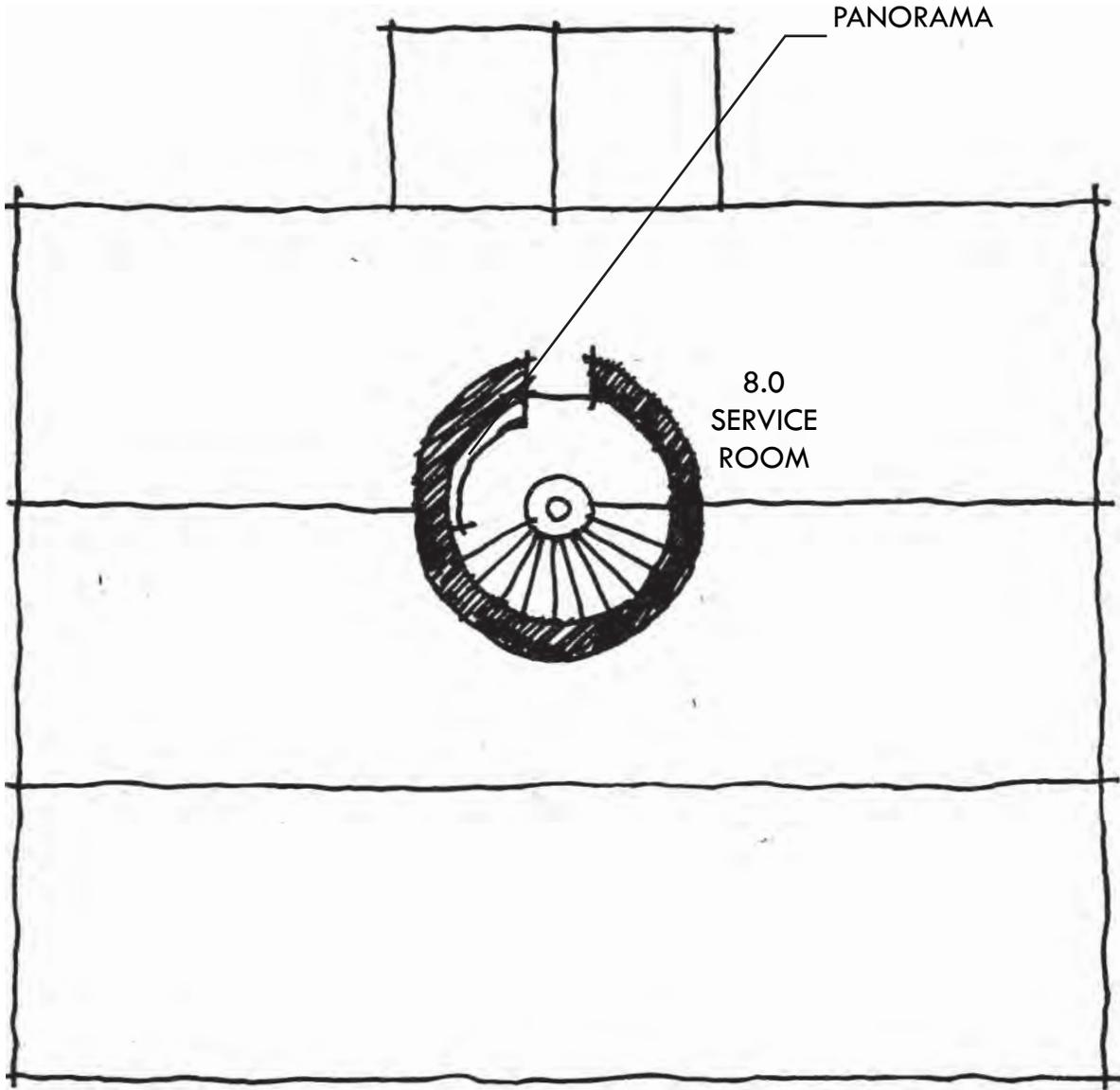
Concept Sketch: 2nd Floor: Lookout

7.0

TOPIC: Shipwrecks / Logbook Excerpts



Interpretive Experience: 3rd Floor / Service Room



Interpretive Experience: 3rd Floor: Service Room



TOPIC

View from the Top

THEME

- Enhanced View: panorama

TOPIC

View to the Lamp

THEME

- Lamp Size
- Complexity: Lamp and lens

TOPIC

Lighting of Lamp

THEME

- First Lighting
- Before Electricity: Keeping the
lamp lit

8.0

TOPIC: Panorama & Lamp

OVERVIEW

This area provides a panorama of the view from the top of the lighthouse. Visitors can also see the lamp from the base of a ladder, and view a graphic of when the lamp was first lit.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- See a panorama from the top of the lighthouse.
- Appreciate the size and construction of the lamp above.
- Discover that the lighthouse lamp was lit on February 1, 1855.

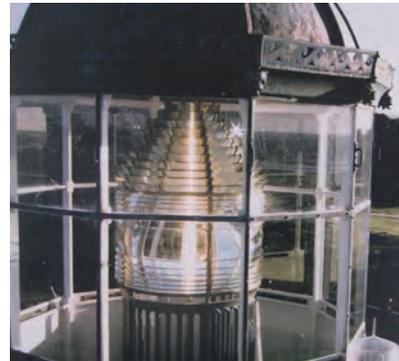
VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — Interpretive graphic.

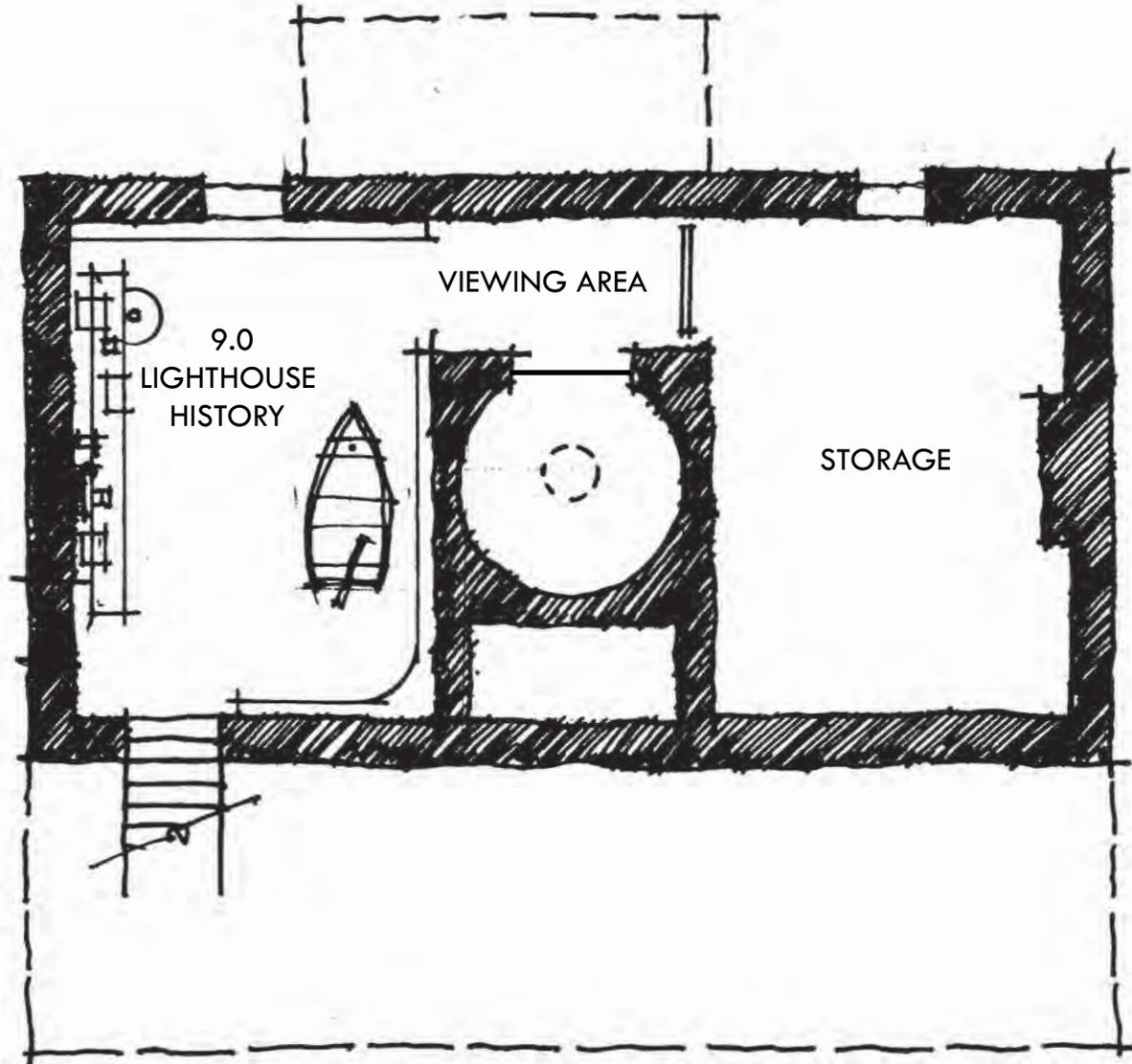
Concept Sketch: 3rd Floor: Service Room

8.0

TOPIC: Panorama & Lamp



Interpretive Experience: Cellar



Interpretive Experience: Cellar: Lighthouse History



Existing room

9.0

TOPIC: Lighthouse History

OVERVIEW

This area provides a memorable exhibit that highlights the lighthouse’s importance, and how it has changed over time. A dramatic photo by Eadweard Muybridge places visitors in the historic landscape of the lighthouse. Interpretive graphics along one wall provide a detailed timeline of the lighthouse. An immersive experience lets visitors “feel” the rocking of the fog-engulfed ocean as they view a subtle multimedia program projected on two walls, with a lifeboat in the foreground.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE OUTCOMES

Visitors will:

- Discover the rich history of the lighthouse.
- Appreciate how the lighthouse has changed over time.
- Be immersed in a gently rocking ocean provides context for the lifeboat.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Interpretive Elements — Interpretive graphics, photomural, tactile elements, artifacts and a wooden lifeboat. Timeline with corresponding images. Furniture, etc. in old stairwell.

Multimedia Program — Projected ambient ocean scene and ocean sounds.

TOPIC

Building History

THEMES

- Why Here? Choosing the site
- Changes Over Time: Wilderness of dunes and forest
- On the Edge of Wilderness
- Helpful Home: Aid to navigation and home

TOPIC

Shipwrecks

THEMES

- Accidents Happen: Shipwrecks occurred even with the lighthouse
- Wreck Dives: Shipwrecks to explore off the Breakwater in Monterey

TOPIC

Point Pinos Rocky Shore

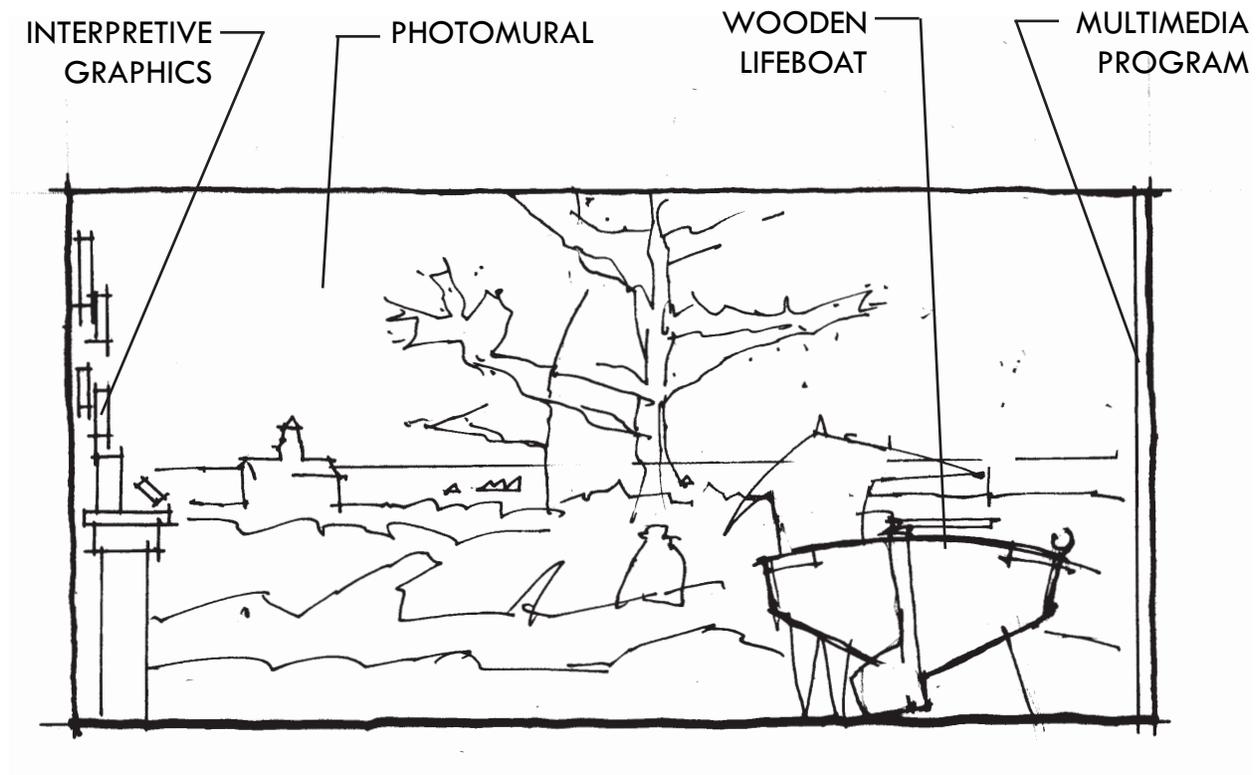
THEME

- At Ocean’s Edge: Feel the motion
- The Fog: Rolling in, engulfing all

Concept Sketch: Cellar: Lighthouse History

9.0

TOPIC: Lighthouse History



IMPLEMENTATION

Historical Objects



OBJECT CONSERVATION

We recommend that the Lighthouse Committee work with the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History to ensure the proper care of historical objects at the lighthouse that belong to the museum.

We recommend that the City of Pacific Grove open a conversation with the museum about giving those objects to the city or the Heritage Society.

Exhibit Design & Fabrication Implementation



IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

The following next steps detail the process for implementing the Interpretive Plan.

EXHIBIT DESIGN

Exhibit Design is the next step for implementing this Interpretive Plan. An exhibit designer will develop the specific content for each exhibit, detail the exhibit designs, create the interpretive graphics and write specifications.

Approximately nine months should be reserved for exhibit design and client review.

EXHIBIT FABRICATION

Implement the Exhibit Design by hiring an exhibit fabrication company to fabricate and install interpretive elements.

Approximately three months should be reserved for exhibit fabrication and installation.

ORIENTATION VIDEO

Develop an orientation video of the lighthouse that can be provided as an alternative format for visitors unable to tour the lighthouse. Offer the video for purchase.

Technology Implementation



MULTIMEDIA PROGRAMS

Site, Store: Orientation — A video monitor with orientation video about the lighthouse.

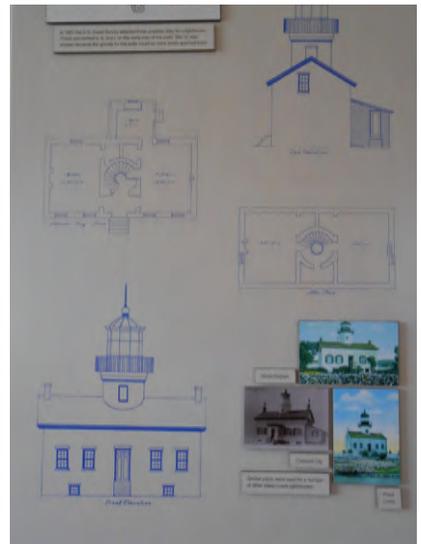
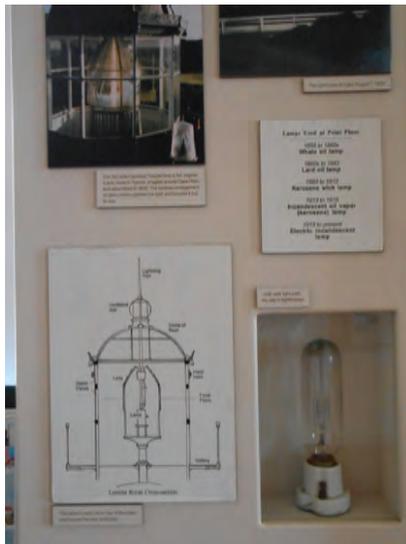
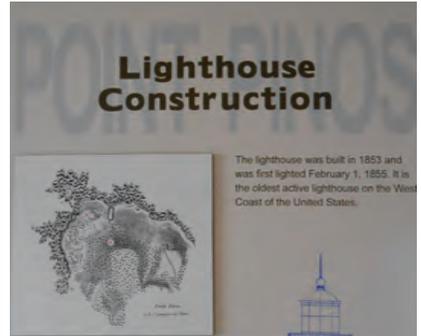
First Floor, Living Room: Aids to Navigation — A continuously looping slide show.

Second Floor: Beach Patrol — An ambient sound bed of military radio communications.

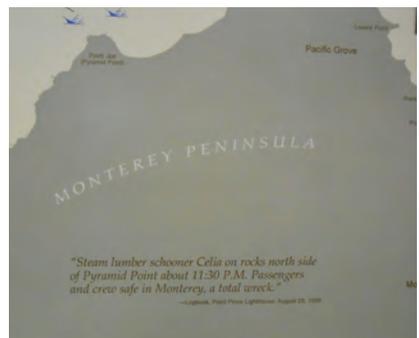
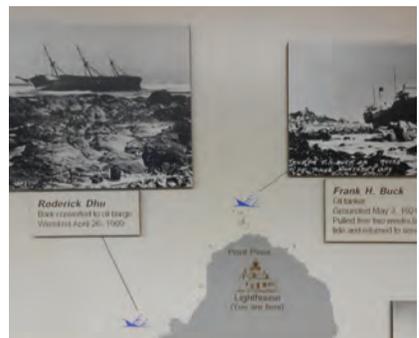
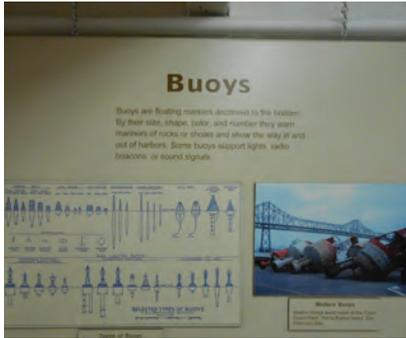
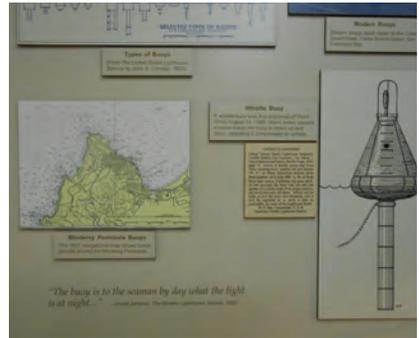
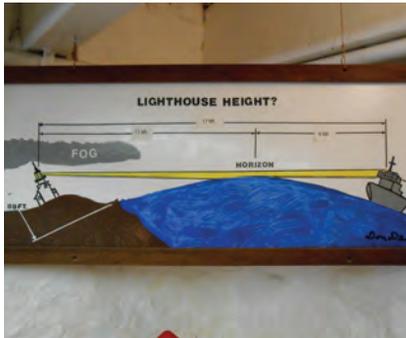
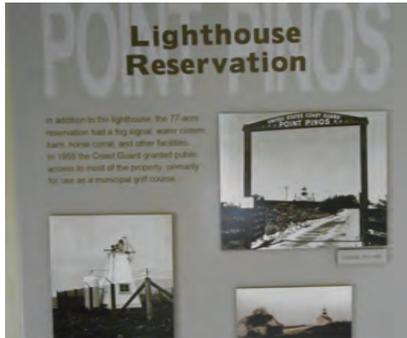
Cellar: Lighthouse History — Projected ambient ocean scene and ocean sounds.

APPENDIX

Existing Interpretive Graphics



Existing Interpretive Graphics



Existing Interpretive Graphics

California Lighthouses

Quickly, lighthouses were built and the most powerful lights with the greatest range were constructed in the 1850s. Smaller lights were built in bays and at the entrances to harbors.

Most of California's lighthouses were constructed during the second half of the nineteenth century and reflected the architectural styles of that era. Those built in the 1850s, such as Point Pinos, were simple stone dwellings of a Cape Cod design. By the 1870s, wooden Victorian-style structures prevailed as typified by Point Fermin and East Brother. Early twentieth century lighthouses such as Point Vicente were built in more modern styles.



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Guarding the Coast

On the night of December 11, 1941, just four days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Monterey Peninsula experienced its first total blackout of World War II. Carmel and Pebble Beach were evacuated, and enemy airplanes were reported over Santa Cruz. On the 18th of December, and again on the 20th, Japanese submarines attacked ships off the coast of Monterey.

Unprepared for war at the outset of hostilities, the American military, Army, Navy, and Coast Guard and civilian agencies like the FBI and state and local police, quickly joined forces. They consolidated their limited assets to coordinate coastal defense nationwide. The backbone of this "Coastal Information System" was the United States Coast Guard's Beach Patrol.

The extensive chain of Coast Guard measuring stations, lighthouses, and buoys provided the basis for anti-submarine warfare. Initially patrols were carried out by night and paired enlisted men, one boat armed only with signal flares to give warning. By August of 1942, Coast Guard Headquarters had authorized all coast districts to organize a well-armed Beach Patrol with home-mounted and non-ship units. At its peak of operations in early 1944 the Beach Patrol numbered approximately 24,000 officers and men covering about 3,700 miles of the nation's seacoast.

Usually, Beach Patrolmen traveled in pairs, covering two miles or less, and were armed with rifles or submachine guns and equipped with flashlights and very portable search flares. In general, Beach Patrol communications consisted of hand-sound, battery-operated telephones dug in along the beaches at intervals of about 1,200 to 1,500 feet. Also on hand were coded portable receiver-transmitter units, operating in about six-quarter mile. The Point Pinos unit gave four-ton units in 1941 to a 150-man company with horses and dogs by mid-1943. The unit was housed in temporary reinforced barracks adjacent to the lighthouse, just south of their quarters, in the sand dunes, near the kennels for their dogs, with horse stables located nearby.



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An outpost of and located near the Point Pinos Beach Patrol was a five-gun battery of the 14th Coast Artillery. This all-Black Army unit with its World War I tractor-drawn French 150mm guns got the north in the local coastal defense network. Some of the artillerymen were former players in the Negro Baseball League. They spent hours of hours competing with Puerto Rican's teenage Twilight Softball leagues (so called because of wartime restrictions against showing any kind of light after dark).

The security work was monotonous and never spectacular. However, the steady crunch of the "Beach Patrolmen" shows in the sand could be heard in the weather and had in a constant reminder that military duties on the home front were often as essential to victory as the more publicized actions on far flung battlefields.



Coast Guard Petty Officer "Bucky" O'Neil leads Pacific Grove's 1st Platoon, "K" Company, of the Beach Patrol up San Francisco's Market Street during a WWII parade. The unit was a mix of Coast Guard regulars and reservists, made up of young men from the Boston area and Los Angeles.



1st Platoon, "K" Company, of the Beach Patrol up San Francisco's Market Street during a WWII parade. The unit was a mix of Coast Guard regulars and reservists, made up of young men from the Boston area and Los Angeles.

DISCOVERER AMERICAN IS COAST GUARD BOY HERO

San Francisco, Dec. 11, 1941

From the Monterey Peninsula, a young man, a member of the Coast Guard, has been named as the discoverer of the Japanese submarine which sank the USS Arizona on Dec. 7, 1941. The young man, a member of the Coast Guard, is a member of the 1st Platoon, "K" Company, of the Beach Patrol, and is a member of the Coast Guard.

Design: Gerald K. Barker, USCG, Commanding Officer of the Pacific Grove Beach Patrol with his wife, Miss Lois Billitt.



Stevenson at Point Pinos

Robert Louis Stevenson, circa 1870

The famous author visited the lighthouse in 1879 and was given a tour by Keeper Allen Luce. In an article titled "The Old and New Pacific Capitals" he wrote:

"Westward is Point Pinos, with the lighthouse in a wilderness of sand, where you will find the light-keeper playing the piano, making models and boxes and arrows, studying dawn and sunrise in amateur oil-painting, and with a dozen other elegant pursuits and interests to surprise his brave, old-country rivals."



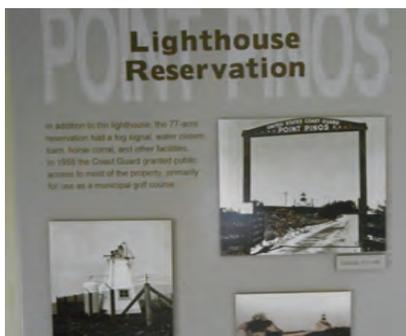
Lighthouses

Over forty lighthouses were built in California. The most powerful lights with the greatest range were situated along the outer coast. Smaller lights were built in bays and at the entrances to harbors.

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Lighthouse Reservation

In addition to the lighthouse, the 77-acre reservation had a fog signal, water cistern, barn, horse corral, and other facilities. In 1950 the Coast Guard granted public access to most of the property, primarily for use as a municipal golf course.



and men covering about 3,700 miles of the nation's seacoast.

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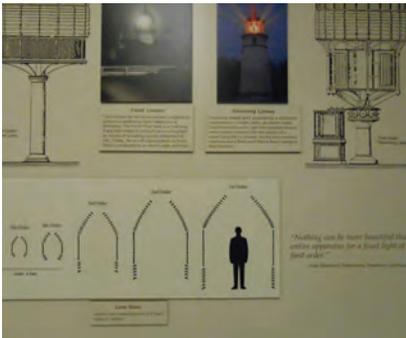
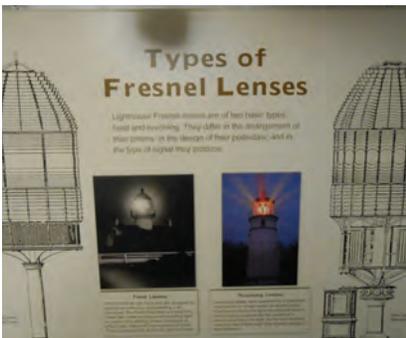
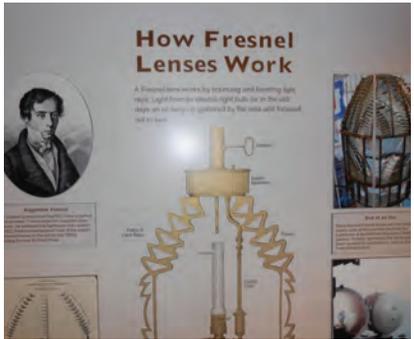
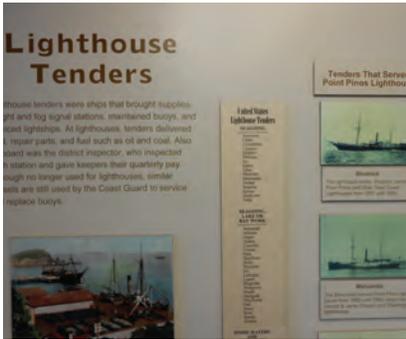
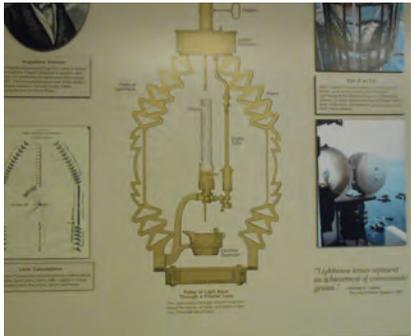
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Usually, Beach Patrolmen traveled in pairs, covering two miles or less, and were armed with rifles or submachine guns and equipped with flashlights and very portable search flares. In general, Beach Patrol communications consisted of hand-sound, battery-operated telephones dug in along the beaches at intervals of about 1,200 to 1,500 feet. Also on hand were coded portable receiver-transmitter units, operating in about six-quarter mile. The Point Pinos unit gave four-ton units in 1941 to a 150-man company with horses and dogs by mid-1943. The unit was housed in temporary reinforced barracks adjacent to the lighthouse, just south of their quarters, in the sand dunes, near the kennels for their dogs, with horse stables located nearby.



Existing Interpretive Graphics



POINT PINOS LIGHTHOUSE INTERPRETIVE PLAN — STAKEHOLDER MEETING FEEDBACK

Friday, June 12 and Saturday, June 13, 2015

Stakeholders: Questors, Heritage Society, Docents

TOPIC	STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	NOTES
Audience	Questors and Heritage Society	
	Second graders	
	Annual visitation: 12,000-30,000 (half of visitors to the site don't enter lighthouse)	
	High school students (GATE)	
	Private tours	
	General public: - Lighthouse groups - Locals (repeat 2x / year) - Tourists (natl., intl.)	
	Professional photographers	
	Teachers (grammar school)	
	Coast Guard	
	Average visit time: ± 30 minutes	
TOPIC	STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	NOTES
Stories	Questors and Heritage Society	
	Emily's story + the era — "hey day of P.G. plus a lot going on in Monterey"	
	Had at least 30 assistants in 30 years	
	Gumption, tenacity	
	The stories of the light / technology, design	
	Maritime history (lighthouses along West coast)	
	Lighthouse keepers started as "Wild West;" after Emily became professional	
	After 1914 professionals — no longer hardship	
	WWII History	
	Shipwrecks (lighthouse is a product of them); local dive site	
	Why this point?	
	Struggle between Jacks and the US government	
	Communication	
	Cultural "melting pot"	
	Land of opportunity	
	Equipment for 8 lighthouses came from East Coast; Alcatraz is first	
	Started as a fixed light, then got rotator; didn't work for a period – Emily turned it	
	Resilience and self-reliance	
	Navigation – pre GPS	
	Re-birth / local pride in preserving a local icon; civic pride (family outings; rites of passage)	
	1938: Outside of lighthouse: evolution of	

	building; juxtaposition of old and new	
TOPIC	STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	NOTES
Techniques	Questors and Heritage Society	
<i>General Ideas:</i>	Music throughout	
	Changing information: attract returning locals	
	Vertical timeline (align lighthouse history with significant world history; use as orientation tool)	
	More things for children	
	Color to help define each room	
	Smells	
	Treasure hunts: WWII newsreels	
	Set the scene of 1855+ (history of P.G.)	
<i>Outdoor Ideas:</i>	Scopes (look at Natural History Museum); engage families, children	
	Historic marker (near old fog signal, the last fog horn; Ocean View Blvd. And Asilomar)	
	Compass (pointing to Santa Cruz)	
	Make more use of outside; view up to light	
<i>Technology Ideas:</i>	Film (of historic events)	
	Video experience / smart phone: communicate basic info; engage younger visitors?	
<i>Other Sites:</i>	Video in oil house (mini theater)	
	Orientation video: site in Boston told story, gave options	
	Split Rock Lighthouse: good greeting process	
TOPIC	STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	NOTES
“Parking Lot”	Questors and Heritage Society	
	Visitor flow: how many visitors is too many?	
	More opportunities for school children?	
	Connect with curriculum?	
	What is ideal visitation for lighthouses?	
	Wedding attendance: how to coordinate?	
	Ceremonies only, not receptions?	
	U.S. Lighthouse Society designation	
	Private tours: potential growth?	
	Build volunteer program: how to recruit interested people?	
	Hidden gem or popular site?	
	Advertising / marketing strategy	
	Expand donation locations	
	Docent recruiter role? (similar to CSUMB)	
	Ideal visitation based on: docent satisfaction, managing flow, local visitation statistics	

TOPIC	STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	NOTES
Stories	Docents	
	Two time “epochs”: 1) 19 th c. (Emily’s time) - No electricity, etc. (Robert Louis Stevenson tie-in) - Make this part of the larger regional story 2) The Depression / WWII - Ed Ricketts, Steinbeck, the Great Tidepool - WWII Camp history - Racial tension - Women’s rights (Lighthouse women got paid men’s wages) 3) Why are lighthouses still relevant? - Aids to navigation - Reduces shipwrecks	
	Role of navigation	
	Emily Fish: her contributions to the lighthouse	
	Women on the Peninsula: impressive	
	Lighthouse Keeper duties: A Day in the Life / what the job was; hard work / labor of love	
	Gold Rush: origin of Lighthouse	
	Intro: first two lighthouse keepers, Emily Fish	
	Outdoors: why not on the rocks?	
	Families lived here?	
	Docent lived here	
	Allen Luce story in Parlor	
	The Bacon Era: whale oil, effort to clean light	
	Garden: sustainable site	
	Diversity: reenactors	
	Very important aid to navigation; pre-dated PG	
	Actual, functioning lighthouse	
	PG reflects Victorian Era; lighthouse ties-in	
	1850s: Gold Rush killed Monterey and created SF; the lighthouse helped make this info	
	Eclipser: first example of automation	
	Robert Louis Stevenson connection to lighthouse and his house	
TOPIC	STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	NOTES
Techniques	Docents	
<i>General Ideas:</i>		
	Tours and docent stories	
	13 interp. panels are crucial: a few errors, but allow for visitors and docents to quickly understand the story	
	WWII Interp. Upstairs: airplanes	
	Reenactments by docents: <u>A Day in the Life</u> (like actors in adobe)	
	See moment in time	
	Families: baby gate	

	Cleaning the light: then vs. now	
	The “toy room” downstairs is a big hit with kids; engages kids of all ages	
	The Parlor: extend pathway / entry into room; combine Emily and Allen (add Allen Luce, 1870s – pre WWI)	
	The Lamp: share lamp at desk (to help kids understand)	
	Photo opps: reenactors	
	For limited access visitors: place 6 panels in kitchen	
	Names of all the keepers; honor them	
	New panels	
	Juxtapose old and new: original log book (beautiful hand writing)	
	Emily Fish story concentrates lots of stories	
	View for whale watching	
	Watch Room: spotting scope [concern of high maintenance with spotting scope]	
	Be careful of what visitors touch	
	Reenactments: generic vs. specific (i.e., don’t try to reenact Emily Fish)	
	Reenactments during special events (similar to Adobe in Monterey)	
	Lobby area: visitors sit and chat with docents	
	Traffic flow challenges	
	Directional arrows	
	“Toy room”: open back are to old steps [note: kids put head through gate]	
	“Toy room” feels “dungeon-y,” needs sprucing, refreshing [not everyone agreed with this]	
	Create cellar feel in “toy room”: cans like during the Depression; open up window? [security, artifact fading?]; coat of paint	
	“Toy room” feels temporary; make it feel permanently installed	
	Mother-in-law’s cot? Living area, servants?	
	Life-sized poster of lens for scale, photo opps	
	Comparison of lamps	
	Increase quantity of artifacts?	
	Guides to navigation	
	Lobby / foyer: meeting area function; school groups; temporary displays (zig zag panels?); flat exhibits	
	Tell a lot in a quickly, concise way (CA chronology)	
<i>Outdoor Ideas:</i>	Outdoors: tide pool interp.	
	Families lived outside	
	Not too much info outside; teaser: Learn more inside; Do you know this is the deepest canyon; great view in Watch Room, etc.	

	MBA technique: do you see a whale?	
	Panels near Hopkins	
	Don't clutter the outside grounds	
<i>Technology Ideas:</i>	Video: <u>A Day in the Life</u>	
	No videos: belong on web, distracting	
	Stereo-optican: "Internet" of the 19 th century	
	Outdoor interpretation should be linked to Gift Shop pay station	
TOPIC	STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK	NOTES
"Parking Lot"	Docents	
	Visitors are in charge	
	Most FAQ's from visitors: Why did it start? We heard about the lady lighthouse keeper Gold Rush connection Why isn't it on the rocks? Do we still need lighthouses with GPS?	
	Create an historical experience: no technology	
	Capacity? Control visitor capacity; align with docent numbers; regulate capacity; limit hands-on activities if high attendance; design for flexibility	
	Docent training: align stories: at each meeting rotate sharing stories; low meeting attendance	
	Docent evolution: okay now to add new discoveries / research	
	Evaluation experience: "Great" = FUN, FANTASTIC, LEARNING	
	Opportunity: focus docent experience that's relevant to this lighthouse	
	ID certain points to touch on; plus personalized info based on docent interests	
	More special events	
	Docent guidelines	
	Cueing / crowd management protocol	
	Emphasize history	
	<u>Redundancy</u> [is good]	
	Docent in each area	
	Weddings: create infrastructure with trash cans, etc.	
	Correct spelling of Augustin-Jean Fresnel [French visitors comment about misspelling]	
	Visitor experience: 10 minute visitor, 2 hour visitor	
	What do we want here: Hidden gem or ...?	
	Connecting with prior knowledge	
	WWII room: inspires lots of questions / conversations [Note / questions: what is it about that room that works so well?]	
	Historical site cooperation vs. competition	

THE SIBBETT GROUP

	It's all a big "stew"	

Research Notes

- The Coast Guard still runs the light
- The kitchen is the oldest room: 1855. There was a stove and hand pump.
- The second room was built in 1907
- The parlor is decorated like the Victorian era, Emily Fish's time: 1893-1914.

General History for Timeline

- Indian use of the land known from arrowheads
- The point was named by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602 (a Portuguese explorer working for Spain)
- The original land (25 acres) was purchased in 1852. The land was part of the original Rancho Punta de Los Pinos granted by the Mexican government to Jose Maria Armenta in 1833. The Pacific Improvement Co. bought part of the land from David Jacks and sold @50 acres to the Lighthouse Service in 1901.
- The building was completed in 1854; made of local stone—granite—from the site.

-1855: February 1, the first time the light shone

Charles Layton was appointed keeper of the Point Pinos Lighthouse on September 6, 1854, that he died on November 7, 1854, and that his wife, Charlotte Layton, was appointed to be keeper after his death. Mrs. Layton served as keeper until August 4, 1860.

-1872: Road cut through trees and underbrush to connect the lighthouse with road so supplies could be brought in but wagon.

-1915: The light was electrified

-1939: Lighthouse Keeper's cottage built

-1975: Light and foghorn automated

From file in resources from the client:

Structural History

- 1855 Granite Stone walls, wood plank floors, brick tower, iron and brass lantern room. Wood 10' x11' washroom lean-to east side of lighthouse. Whale oil lamp. Barn south/west of lighthouse, Shed north east corner of lighthouse.
- 1880 Whale oil lamp converted to kerosene
- 1885 Water piped to lighthouse
- 1889 Oil storage house constructed, west of lighthouse

1906 Brick tower cracked in San Francisco Earthquake
1907 Tower rebuilt with reinforced concrete, added watch room, front porch, bathroom and kitchen at \$18,700
1910 Clockwork mechanism and shutter installed
1915 D. C. power installed from city service
1937 Two dormer windows added east side of second floor
1939 Six -room keepers unit built east of lighthouse near Asilomar Blvd.
1942 US. Coast Guard Beach Patrol barracks built west of lighthouse. Dog kennels built west of lighthouse. US. Army 155-mm coast defense guns emplacement around Point Pinos
1945 Fog Signal Building Constructed- reinforced concrete
1959 Second 6- oom keepers unit built east of lighthouse
1961 Beach Patrol barracks demolished
1971 Lighthouse museum established
1975 Automated, backup strobe lamp added to gallery.
1993 Deactivated fog signal
1995 Restoration of parlor, watch room and north bedroom. Deactivated radio beacon.
1997 Asphalt/asbestos floors remove, vinyl & Melamine laminate floors added.

WWII story—an important story

-At the beginning of WWII, the light was off.

-Who was stationed there? The U.S. Coast Guard Beach Patrol. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the government appointed the Coast Guard to protect the coastlines and warn of any attempted landings. From December 1941 to late 1944 the part of the Coast Guard that did this job was the Beach Patrol. At first these tasks were carried out by single and paired patrols. Their only tool was a signal flare. By August 1942 the Coast Guard authorized “well-armed and maintained beach Patrol to include the use of horse-mounted and war dog units”. The Beach Patrol on the Monterey Peninsula was located next to the Pt. Pinos Lighthouse. The 120 men lived in redwood barracks. South of the barracks in the sand dunes, there were kennels for dogs and horse stables. ” (From exhibit description from PG Museum in request for photos and/or memories).

-There was a barracks for white troops; the black troops were in the cemetery. In addition to the barracks, there were kennels, a barn and a watchtower.

-A famous resident of the Beach Patrol time was Rex the dog, a German shepherd.

General information about the beach Patrol:

http://www.uscg.mil/history/uscghist/Beach_Patrol_Photo_Index.asp

Native People

“In a large rock some two hundred yards from the Lighthouse are several mortar holes which would either indicate a permanent camp site near by, or recurring periodic journeys to the coast from the interior for the purpose of obtaining sea-food. A number of fairly good mortars

were found on the surface hereabouts, together with a few pestles (Archaeological Site Records for site Mnt-264).”

The preliminary records search indicated that there were at least eight known prehistoric archaeological sites located within the boundaries of the Lighthouse Reservation. The sites include: a shell midden where ground stone tools were found (chert and flint), bones, shells, hearths. The report estimates at least nine sites. “These include what appear to be gathering sites, especially for the utilization of marine resources, but include at least one acorn utilization area.

There is at least one large and highly significant occupation site (Mnt-130) which, because of both its remarkable state of preservation and apparent midden constituents (based on surface survey and artifacts reported from this area) is perhaps the most significant site remaining on the Lighthouse Reservation. It is probably the best preserved site remaining on the Monterey Coast, and its state of preservation can be directly related to its inaccessibility to all but pedestrian traffic--the scrapers and bulldozers have not disturbed or destroyed the site apparently only because they could not reach it. In addition, one of these sites may possibly represent an especially early time period, but this site unfortunately is very badly disturbed and much important data has apparently been lost (Ant-675). Other sites appear to be marine resource exploitation areas and temporary campsites, even though their exact natures can only be determined by detailed archaeological research which has not yet taken place. The fact that one of these sites (Mnt-130) is in such a remarkable state of preservation will be of tremendous importance to the understanding of the other sites within the area, as archaeological sites do not exist in a vacuum--sites interrelate with each”

Point Pinos Lighthouse Resources

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Emily Fish: Socialite Lighthouse Keeper of Point Pinos Lighthouse, Pacific Grove, California. Jean Serpell Stumbo. Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History: 2006.

Point Pinos, Pacific Grove, California, Lighthouse. J. McCaffery. 2001.

Prints in the Sand: the U. S. Coast Guard Beach Patrol During World War II. Eleanor C Bishop. Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana: 1989

Women Who Kept the Light: An Illustrated History of Female Lighthouse Keepers. Mary Louise and J. Candace Clifford. Cypress Communications: January 1, 2001 (2nd Edition)

REFERNCE MATERIALS

Resources From Client: On CD

1872-1893 Alan Luce's Keeper's Log: Highlights from the Log

1893: Notes about Alan Luce's life

1893-1899: Emily Fish's Keeper's Log: Highlights from the Log

1894: Lighthouse Plans in the National Archives – Cartographic and Architectural Branch

1896: Newspaper article about wreck of the St. Paul (with drawing)

1894-1904: List of laborers hired by Emily Fish

1900-1906: Emily Fish's Keeper's Log Vol. II: Highlights from the Log

1907-1909: Emily Fish's Keeper's Log Vol. III: Highlights from the Log

1908: Report of Carnegie Commission about Point Pinos Lighthouse earthquake damage 1906

1931: Newspaper article about retiring keeper Williams

1937: Various reports about the lighthouse, the whistle buoy and fog signal

1937: Newspaper article about retiring keeper Nelson

1939: Monterey Peninsula Herald article about 150-year celebration of the Lighthouse Service open house at the Lighthouse

1940: Inspection report

1951: Claim Report from Coast Guard giving the City of Pacific Grove 2.3 acres of the Lighthouse Reservation for sewage treatment plant. Note: there are several earlier letters in the files inquiring about Coast Guard surplus property.

1954: Monterey Peninsula Herald article about Keeper Henderson retiring after 30 years

1954-08-01: Monterey Peninsula Herald article about the history of the lighthouse on occasion of 100 years since being built.

1957: USCG Report about Lighthouse Keeper Cook

1957-08-07: Monterey Peninsula Herald article about retiring Keeper Petersen after 14 years at Point Pinos

1959-12-02: Letter from USCG to City of Pacific Grove regarding land ownership

1964-12-16: Monterey Peninsula Herald article about the lighthouse history

1964-12-18: Monterey Peninsula Herald article about the lighthouse history (continued—different than the one above)

1966-12-01: City of Pacific Grove's pamphlet about the lighthouse and its desire to help preserve it

1967-10-18: License from USCG for city to use the building as a museum for five years

1968-10-9: USCG Report on the history of the lighthouse with key dates

1970-05-01: Memo to PG Museum of Natural History about the early lighthouse keepers, Mrs. Layton, in particular.

1973: Form nominating lighthouse on National Register of Historic Places.

1977-01-18: Form nominating lighthouse on National Register of Historic Places (apparently version 1 was incomplete and returned)

1977-08-10: Article in the Monterey Peninsula Herald saying the lighthouse is now officially a national historic site.

1977-08-28: Special issue of the Monterey Peninsula Herald on occasion of the lighthouse being listed on the National Register of Historic Places

1977-11-01: Archeological Report with detailed description of middens on the Lighthouse Reserve

1977-12-27: Letter from Director of the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History to the City of Pacific Grove about the archeological report

1981-03-24: Article in the Monterey Peninsula Herald about Lighthouse Keeper Petersen retiring

1985-03-01: Magazine article about Emily Fish by Clifford Gallant. The pamphlet about Fish published by the PG Natural History Association says it owes a debt of gratitude to Gallant.

1991-03-10: Memories of living at the lighthouse in the 1940s. A letter from a woman who was the niece of lighthouse keeper George Petersen describing what it was like as a child to live there briefly and to visit

1995-07-01: An article about the Coast Guard removing and cleaning the Third order Fresnel lens
1996-03-03: An article in the SF Examiner about the refurbishing of the lighthouse by the Questers
1996-10-18: Note about visit to to lighthouse from keeper George Henderson's son; his father was the keeper from 1939-1954. He recalled the Artillery Command but doesn't mention the beach patrol.
1997-04-15 Letter to US Lighthouse Society about restoration; notes from former Assistant Keeper, Bob Stone (all these are scanned together)
1997-05-10: Notes from former Assistant Keeper, Bob Stone, from 1953-56
1997-12-31: Don Dean's lighthouse history notes
2001-08-24: report from Western Archeological and Conservation Center about the condition of the lens
2004-01-01 Report by the National Park Point Pinos Lighthouse Historic Preservation Report
2004-10-01: Memorandum about the Historic Preservation Report, with highlights
2006-08-23: Article from PG Natural History Museum about the transfer of the lighthouse to the City of Pacific Grove
2009-08-01: Report from Lighthouse Preservationist, Inc. on preservation needs at the lighthouse.

Resources From Client: In notebook

1. Visitor Profile
2. Lighthouse Inventory
3. Notes about Steinbeck connection
4. Information about David Jacks
5. Lighthouse Timeline
6. *Instructions to Light-Keepers*. July, 1881.
7. *Lighthouses: An Administrative History*. National Park Service
8. *Women Lighthouse Keepers*. U.S. Coast Guard.
http://www.uscg.mil/history/uscghist/Women_Keepers.asp
9. Various historic documents
10. Carmel Pine Cone article about the Point Pinos Beach Patrol and 54th Coast Artillery
11. Document about source of information on the 54th Coast Artillery
12. Blog about the Coat Guard Beach Patrols
<http://cgbeachpatrol.blogspot.com/>
13. Article about oil lamps in American history

Online Resources

<http://www.pointpinoslighthouse.org/>

<http://www.ci.pg.ca.us/index.aspx?page=250>

General information about the beach Patrol:

http://www.uscg.mil/history/uscghist/Beach_Patrol_Photo_Index.asp

Notes from *Point Pinos, Pacific Grove, California Book Lighthouse*

J. McCaffery. 2001.

This Lighthouse As An Aid to Navigation

-The Gold Rush, with increased ship traffic, made the need for a lighthouse urgent. In 1850 Congress began to authorize funds to build west coast lighthouses. Gold hunters came by sea and land to California.

-The location of Pt. Pinos—Monterey was one of three harbors safe from winter storms—combined with the history of Monterey, made a location at the entry to the southern end of Monterey Bay a natural spot. In 1850, Monterey was the headquarters of the U.S. military for California and Oregon. And it used to be the Mexican capital and the first capital of CA.

-In Emily Fish's days ships were important to life and commerce and "the Point Pinos light was important in facilitating this traffic." (p70). Her log often indicates a ship a day coming or going.

-The lighthouse is 49 feet above sea level. The elevation of the focal plane of the lens is 89 feet. The tower is 43 feet high. The official range is 17 miles at sea.

-Flash signal: three seconds on, one second off

-Fog signal: 1921 electric fog siren; 1939 electric compressor operated air horn; 1982 automatic fog detector added, range up to 16 miles at sea. 1993 fog signal discontinued.

-Class D Radio beacon: 1992-4 transmitting P (---) at 290, range of 10 nautical miles. Discontinued.

-Backup Light: 1975 small battery-powered back up light mounted on lantern room balcony

-Lamps and signature dates on p98

-The 3rd order lens Fresnel lens at Pt. Pinos (photo p24) weighs 1985 pounds and is 5 ft. 2 in. tall. It doesn't rotate. It was made by Letourneau and Lapaute. It has a convex, central barrel lens

-The lens is fixed: it doesn't rotate. The eclipser assembly inside the lens at the bottom of the light assembly, was installed in March 29, 1912 (photo p26). (*Docents hand-crank the weight on the eclipser to show visitors how it work*). The eclipser was on for the kerosene lamp, the incandescent oil lamp, and when electrified in April 1919. On July 26, 1940 an electronic flasher was installed and the eclipser was retired. Until then, the keepers cranked the weight every four hours. The eclipser and lantern were kept as backup until the 1950's.

-How the eclipser works: it's a "triangular shield of copper running on a track around the light source, powered by a clock-like mechanism depending on a set of gears, pulleys and weight, to drive the shield around the light assembly. It's set between the lens and the light source. The clock mechanism is run by weight and had to wound every 4 hours. The weights total 58 pounds and would have fallen @46 feet. It took @100 turns to raise the weight."

-Pt. Pinos was a “coasting light”, used to fix a ship’s position along the coast. These lights are located where a captain can take a fix on two or three lights to get his bearing: in this case a captain could use Santa Cruz and Big Sur along with Pt. Sur.

-The light has @288-degrees of a circle; 360-degree would light Lighthouse Ave.

-The original light was a huge lantern, equivalent to a six-foot Coleman lantern. It ran on whale oil and lard oil at first; then kerosene. Vents at the bottom of the outside window panes and on the ball on the top provided venting to prevent both heat and soot build-up when these fuels were used.

-The lantern room. Below the lantern room is the staging room for equipment and supplies going up to the lantern room. A metal balcony outside the lantern room allowed keepers to wash the windows.

-As of 2000, the signal is: light on three seconds, off one second. Light is 1000-watt bulb, 50,000 candlepower (Could we illustrate this in a fun way?) that reaches 17miles to see.

-Since 1975 the light has been going 24-hours a day

-The foghorn came after electricity, so keepers needed only to flip a switch when they couldn’t see the red marker on the buoy off the point.

About the Lighthouse and its history, in general.

-1855 began operation and that made it the 2nd lighthouse on the west coast. The first was Alcatraz. It continues to operate today with the original lens in the original building: so it’s the oldest continuously operating lighthouse on the west coast. It has the oldest Fresnel lens on the west coast. It’s fully automated now.

-Third order Fresnel lens with 1000-watt bulb. The light faces west and can be seen 17 miles out to sea. Today the light is fully automated. Drawing on p 10 illustrates that, with the light source 89 feet above sea level, the light can be by someone on the horizon 11 miles away; if they’re on a ship’s bridge, then 17 miles away.

-The design put the tower and the house in one building allowing a family to live there, and the keeper to work there. Keeper didn’t have to go outside to deal with problems.

-Drawings of lighthouse on p7

-The first step was to pick a site. Drawing on p7 shows three proposed sites for the lighthouse. One was out on the point, at a very rough spot. The second was in the dunes and the third was set about a quarter mile from the point was selected. On page 13 a lithograph from 1855 shows the trees all around the building plus some goats and cattle. This site had height. Also: “fine spring water could be obtained in the neighborhood; the land to the west was sufficiently rich

for cultivation almost anywhere and a quarry of coarse limestone for building was nearby.”(p14)

-Critical dates on p98

-The design put the tower and the house in one building allowing a family to live there and keeper to work there; keepers didn't have to go outside to deal with problems.

-Trees were cut later to "give the full effect to the light throughout the entire arc of visibility..."(p17) It may be that the site was chosen for accessibility to stone. The elevation is 43ft.above ground level and 89ft. above sea level.

-When opened in 1855, ready for the light to operate and with living quarters. Later, outbuildings were added: a barn, chicken coop, outhouse, fuel shed, cistern, water tower, carpenter's shop and workers' quarters.

-Added later still: indoor toilet, kitchen, watch room, dormer windows and porch/mud room to keep dirt from being tracked in.

-The cistern was connected to a wooden hand pump in the kitchen on the first floor. A drawing from 1855 shows 1098-gallon cistern behind the stairwell in the basement connected to 3000-gallon cistern underneath the shed at the rear of the house. The gutters drained into downspout into the cistern (pictures on p22). This was the water for drinking and washing. The kitchen was in what is now the Emily Fish's parlor. But. It's unclear what the keepers did in dry years: it is thought that they had to haul it from far away.

-In 1885 the lighthouse was connected to water pipe that brought water to the Del Monte Hotel in Monterey. This water was from the Carmel River. Later the water from Pacific Grove came through a pipe and was stored in a redwood tank.

-Given the average rainfall in PG and virtually no rainfall from May to October, the lighthouse keepers had to be good water conservationists. **Maybe make connection to water conservation that people must practice today given the years of drought: careful use of water then as now. Idea from the book: had a 10,000- gallon cistern with water to get through those months (In the 30 years before water pipe). This much water would have supported a keeper and small family, but not a family with several children. They would have had to buy water.**

Aids to Navigation, in general

-Lighthouses are ancient: there was one in 3rd century Alexandria that was a high tower with an open flame. The first closed tower with a lantern was the Eddystone Light off the English coast built in 1698. It held, in a closed lantern room, 60 one-pound candles.

-Parabolic reflectors were first introduced in the 1730's and consisted of lanterns with wicks. They tended to smoke and so smudge the glass.

-In 1782 Augustin Fresnel invented a lens system that reflected and refracted light so 85% projected out. The old systems of the lamp and reflector system only projected 15% of the light produced. The old systems had multiple lamps and reflectors. With the new invention, only one lamp and Fresnel lens were needed. Not only was the light superior with the lens, but it also needed less oil, a large savings at the time. Although the lenses were expensive to purchase, they seem to last forever if maintained properly.

History of Area

-Land ownership history:

Mexican government gave land stretching from the Point Aulones (Hopkins Marine Station) to Cypress Pt. including the land around Point Pinos to Jose Armenta. That was called Rancho at Point Pinos.

In 1844 Armenta's widow sold the land to Jose Abrego for \$162 who used the land grazing and agriculture.

-In 1850 Abrego sold the land to Milton Little, Jacob Leese, Santiago Gleason and Thomas Larkin for \$30,000 in silver.

-In 1851 the federal government surveyed the land and took a half-mile square (@400 acres) on the end of the land for a lighthouse, ignoring that the land was owned legitimately. After objections and court cases, the government ending up owning @27 acres with no access to the sea.

-The case continued and was stalled until after the lighthouse was built. In 1861 two of the landowners said they were charging rent and threatened to evict the keeper. And in 1867, owners prevented the keeper from cutting trees that blocked the light.

-In 1867 the Ca. Supreme Court decided against the Lighthouse Board. This meant that the Board had to purchase the land. In 1880, Ca. Supreme Court ruled that the 27 acres must be paid for. In the end the government paid \$4632.25 for the 27 acres and the buildings on that land.

-There was a lot of trading of lands in the Rancho for other pieces during all the years of the dispute. From the late 1860's on, David Jacks acquired various portions of the Rancho land and became part of the negotiations. Then Jacks acquired all the land of Rancho Point Pinos and another 426 acres that included everything that is now Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach and most of Carmel and sold it to the Pacific Improvement Co., the forerunner of the Pebble Beach Co., and the real estate arm of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It wanted to develop the area as a tourist attraction. And by 1881, the 17-mile Drive was one. Jacks in the end owned a huge swath of the area: 67,889 acres.

With the government's clear title to the 27 acres, it also acquired 52 acres to extend the lighthouse land to the west and north and connect it to the sea. This would make getting supplies to the keepers much easier.

-The Gold Rush made the need for lighthouse urgent with increased ship traffic. In 1850 Congress began to authorize funds to build west coast lighthouses. Gold hunters came by sea and land to California.

-A Day in the Life of a Keeper:

-Keepers lit the light one hour before sunset; it was on until one hour after sunrise. In December, that would have been @3:44 in the afternoon and 6:13 the next morning. In June it would have been @7:26 in the evening until 6:37 AM.

-When the lamp ran on oil, it had to be filled every morning. This was a large task: they had to draw fuel from containers, filtering it and carrying it up the stairs to fill the lamp. When electricity came, this task was eliminated.

-After lighting the light, check it once about midnight in the summer and 10 pm (*or was it 11-saw both in the book?*) and 2 am in the winter.

-Keep track of the light during the night so they could fix anything that went wrong. Excerpts from Emily Fish's logbook indicate dates and times she to change lamp chimney. Things could go wrong: clogs in the fuel supply; sooted chimneys, which had to be changed; trimming wicks. When doing the chore, the keeper would have to light the emergency lamp while the work was being done.

-Rewind the eclipser every four hours. Weight tube for the eclipser was added in 1912. The eclipser gave the light its distinct pattern of blinking on and off. Eclipsers were moving screens placed in front of the light to create flashing patterns.

-Watch room was added @1910 so before that keepers would keep watch from the bedroom.

-Keepers had to keep a logbook as well as journals of administrative details and accounting. They kept various accounts including keepers' salaries, receipts for supplies, returns for expenditures on supplies (like wicks and chimneys). They also made monthly reports on the condition of the light, fog signal and more.

-Spray the windows outside the light everyday to keep them clean.

-Maintenance: whitewash the tower and paint the exterior (*how often?*). Paint the dome black. Painting indoors. Maintaining fences and gates

-Some issues that Emily Fish had to deal with: coyote and polecats in the barn and chicken coop; the buoy that drifted; the eclipser malfunctioning; and buffalo breaking down fences. When the eclipser failed the first two days, Emily Fish had to move the eclipser by hand.

-Inspectors came quarterly and might also come unannounced.

-Keepers could walk to Monterey; they were not as isolated as other keepers. And later they could take the train to San Francisco.

-Mowed lawns, clipped hedges and clearing brush.

-Emily had to deal with the buffalo from Pacific Improvement Company that often grazed and drank water from trough. For example, March 1898 "Buffalo broke into hedge again." She also recorded that they broke the water trough.

-The whistle buoy seemed to "have a mind of its own." Ships knocked it over and fishermen tied-up to it even though they weren't supposed to.

The Keepers

The Laytons were the first keepers, Charles appointed on September 6, 1854. But Charles Layton was killed in a posse and died November 19, 1855. Charlotte Layton, his wife, became the first woman Principal Keeper on the west coast. She was 31 with four small children. (*There are no letters or logs from her*). She served until she married the second Assistant Keeper, George Harris, in 1860, who then became the Principal Keeper. In 1861 they gave up the position and moved into Monterey to start a business.

When Charlotte Layton served, the lighthouse was essentially in the wilderness of forest and sand dunes: Pacific Grove didn't exist and Lighthouse Ave. wasn't built until 1874. There were still grizzly bears. Provisions were brought by mule train. Monterey was a half-day ride on trails through dunes, woods and along the shore.

Allen Luce 1872-1993. When he arrived, there was no Pacific Grove or Lighthouse Ave. and Monterey was still a half-day ride away; he collected rainwater to drink and cook with. But during his tenure: a water pipe arrived; the town of Pacific Grove was founded by the Methodists; and 17-mile drive became a tourist destination. In 1886, the Del Monte Express began runs from San Francisco to The Del Monte Resort Hotel; and in 1889 stations in Monterey and Pacific Grove opened. The lighthouse was no longer in an isolated wilderness.

-Luce's logs (after 1872 keepers were required to keep a log) note weather, problems with the light and shipwrecks.

-There were Assistant Keepers who got paid. When the Assistant Keeper that Luce started with resigned, Mrs. Luce took the job and salary. The job was considered middle class since housing and food were provided, even though the pay wasn't great. That position was abolished in October 1882, meaning the family lost Mrs. Luce's income.

-Luce notes the birth of two children and the death of his daughter.

-An important visitor: Robert Louis Stevenson visited in 1879. He came from a long line of lighthouse keepers and was himself a lighthouse engineer. Quote from Stevenson (p64), he saw...."the lighthouse in a wilderness of sand, where you will find the lighthouse keeper playing the piano, making ship models... studying dawn and sunrise in amateur painting, and with a dozen other elegant pursuits and interests..."

-Luce shipped eight tons of abalone to San Francisco in 1874 using David Jacks railroad. He was involved in local politics and in the world in general.

Emily Fish: 1893-1914

-Emily was older (50) when she took the job. She was a widow with no family at the lighthouse, in contrast to Luce who had a family. She has been dubbed "the Socialite Lightkeeper" from her former life as a wife of a prominent surgeon.

She had a remarkable life before becoming a keeper: she traveled by train and boat from Michigan to Shanghai as a teen to join her sister; for raising her stepdaughter who became the principal lightkeeper in San Francisco Bay on Angel Island; she traveled with General Sherman's army with her surgeon husband, daughter Juliet and Chinese servant Que. Emily married her sister's husband after her sister died in childbirth in Shanghai. She founded Monterey Bay Red Cross.

-Emily arrived at the lighthouse June 30, 1893 with her books, silver candlesticks and poodle. Her stepdaughter's husband helped her get the job.

-Emily had no Assistant Keeper, only laborers. She had two laborers most of the time but they did come and go. They were given room (Emily built quarters) and board and \$500/year. They did a lot of the maintenance work. The inspector instructed laborers in lighting the light and were in charge when Emily left.

-She was up at all hours of the night and often recorded the night sky.

- She had Sunday afternoon teas with Naval officers and dinners with local artists and writers. Emily had a lot in common with the navy men as her family was from that background.

Que has been described as a servant. He was a resident of the lighthouse for 21 years and Pacific Grove for 17 years after that. He was Emily's friend from 1860 until her death in 1931. He was never on the payroll although he helped around the lighthouse along with the laborers.

-Emily upgraded the building with a kitchen, an indoor toilet, the watch room, and a window on the south wall that provided light. She kept purebred cows and horses. And she had a flower and vegetable garden as well as a dog.

-Her log is very detailed about ship, weather and other observations.

-Emily felt and recorded the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. The damage: long crack in the tower and the prisms in the lens were knocked askew. The light was out until August: "the lantern room and top five feet of the tower were taken down and rebuilt with re-enforced concrete." (p74) The lens was sent to San Francisco for repairs. On August 18th the third order light was lit again. A timeline of events around the earthquake on p74-75.

-Emily retired in 1914. She was awarded a commendation from the Dept. of Commerce and an efficiency star.

Last Families

-George Peterson, Assistant Keeper from memories from his niece. The Head keeper lived in a new house behind the lighthouse, constructed in 1939. Her Uncle George and Aunt Viola lived in the lighthouse.

-The last family to live in the lighthouse was Bob and Veva Stone from 1953-56. Bob was third Assistant Keeper. They just had to throw a switch to start things.

-A list of principle keepers on p96 but there are some penciled-in corrections (*not sure who did this?*)

WWII

-The lighthouse was dark in 1943 but the foghorn was on. Gerald Barker remembers the light being off in 1943; others remember it as only being off during blackouts.

-In the 1940s the Coast Guard was in charge and put the Beach Patrol into action. They were informally called "beach pounders".

-The Beach Patrol had dogs. Rex, the German Shepherd, was a famous member of the Patrol. Rex was trained by the Army as a war dog. Rex and Tex were dogs that were part of the Beach Patrol. Rex was said to understand Chinese as he used to be owned by a Standard Oil employee in China.

-On December 11, 1941 Monterey had a total blackout and evacuation began in Carmel and Pebble beach. Enemy planes were reported over Santa Cruz. "On the 18th and 20th enemy submarines attacked ships off the Monterey coast and golfers saw a Japanese submarine attack an oil tanker." (p81) The tanker was the *Agiworld* and it escaped to San Francisco. In February 1942, a Navy destroyer encountered three submarines off the California coast and sunk two of them. The Beach Patrol was a response to the threat to the coast.

-Another response was to put gun batteries of the 54th Artillery at Capitola, Santa Cruz, Pacific Grove and Morro Bay. The 54th Artillery was stationed at Fort Ord. One battery of four 155-millimeter guns was stationed at Point Pinos, in the dunes on the ocean side of the lighthouse. The 54th was an African-American unit of the Army.

-The Beach Patrol at Point Pinos consisted of 120 men, 24 horses and 48 dogs in 1943. They patrolled at night to watch out to sea but to also make sure there were no lights from shore. The watch was done in four-hour shifts. The Point Pinos district extended from just north of Ford Ord to Point Sur. The patrol began with two men in 1941 and at the end of the war there were 120 men. The men were in temporary barracks (near the current NOAA building) with kennels and stables behind it. The “beach pounders” reported in by hard-wired telephones with the wires buried in the sand. No one was allowed on the beaches at this time. The Beach Patrol also had watchtowers and the one in Pacific Grove was near Asilomar beach.

-After the battle of Midway in June 1942, the threat of the invasion of the west coast and Hawaii was eliminated. In April 1944 the Beach Patrols were reduced.

-A description of the exhibit at the Lighthouse on p83: a city phone (tied to the police and the FBI) and an army field phone. On a table is a short-wave radio. There is an aircraft recognition poster of a Japanese Type 99 Dive Bomber and overhead are models of enemy aircraft. Photo of the Point Pinos Beach Patrol and dogs on p83.

-The 120 men of the Point Pinos detachment could patrol about 10 miles of beach of its 40 miles of coast. First priority was for the coast near lighthouses, important for navigation. Carmel beach was patrolled by dogs; 17-Mile Drive and Big Sur were patrolled by horses.

-The Beach Patrol and the lighthouse staff kept their distance.

-The Beach Patrol men had four barracks (redwood). One was a mess hall, the end of one was headquarters and the rest were barracks with bunk beds that accommodated 40 men.

-From Gerald Barker who was in charge of the beach Patrol in 1943 (p62-83): “during the day, we rested, did physical training and played games like baseball and touch football.” The four-hour shift walking through sand was exhausting. The main job was to look out to sea and inland to look for any light at all. The men were often invited to dinner in Pacific Grove.

Shipwrecks

-There have been no major shipwrecks with loss of life on the Monterey Bay-Point Pinos coast. Near the Point Pinos lighthouse there were these wrecks:

-*St. Paul* (1896): the steamer struck the rocks at Point Joe on a foggy night. Passengers brought ashore. Most of the cargo lost but all but 11 calves rescued.

-*Northland* (1904): three-masted schooner steamer heading to the wharf in Monterey, it slammed into the rocks about one mile south of the lighthouse. Emily Fish’s log says it was a clear and calm night. The first mate confused the Point Pinos light with Santa Cruz’s. The ship was saved, as was most of lumber cargo.

-*Gipsy* (1905): the ship was being captained by relief skipper who mistook a red light onshore as the marker at the end of Monterey harbor. He went aground on the rocks of new Monterey. There was a heavy sea. Locals rescued crates and keg of beer.

- Celia* (1906): steam schooner with lumber for Monterey was headed south and went aground on the rocks about two miles south of Point Pinos. The cargo and ship were lost.
- Roderick Dhu* (1909): a steel sailing ship went aground in Spanish Bay. It was used as an oil barge towed by a tugboat. The skipper of the tug mistook Spanish bay for Monterey Bay. The ship and tug went aground about 1.25 miles south of the lighthouse. The crew got off but the ship was totally lost.
- Frank Buck* (1924): the oil tanker went aground about 400 yards from the lighthouse. The captain had set the course for Monterey Bay and went below. The crew was safe and the ship was repaired on the rocks.

Pt. Pinos Photographic Resources

1. Notebook provided by Fred Sammis has 16 images of the lighthouse over time with detailed information as to where the photos may be obtained. The Introductory page says this collection does not hold images of the barn, WWII era watchtowers and lighthouse personnel.
2. Photos in *Point Pinos, Pacific Grove, Lighthouse*. J. McCaffery, 2001.
3. Pacific Grove Museum Archives: over 140 images scanned and printed from the museum's collection. Some of the originals are in the National Archives. All glass negatives are digitized as well. Museum has items they own by Tuttle. All if the images will be online in a database, hopefully by September 2015.

NOTEBOOK #1

-Lighthouse being built ?? or repaired (no date or information, not catalogued)

1. Map 1851, revised 1871, Batchelor survey
2. Drawing of indoor floor plan, c1854
3. Drawing lighthouse exterior,
4. Drawing of lighthouse and grounds, c1855
5. Letter appointing Charlotte Leighton, 1856
6. Hand-tinted lithograph c1890
7. Photo of SE exterior from stereo-card, c1890
8. Photo of SE exterior, c1895
9. Photo showing east side, c1905
10. Photo showing west side, c1910
11. Unpaved road to lighthouse, c1908
12. Lighthouse from the road, c1908
13. Lighthouse postcard, c 1900 with lean-to from se
14. Lighthouse postcard, c1918
15. Captain Peter Nelson and wife in front of lighthouse, 1934
16. Back side of lighthouse with hedge, 1942
17. Close-up of back of lighthouse (SE), c1945
18. Seaward view, c1945
20. NE view of lighthouse with fence, c1945
22. Entry gate with CG name over it, c1945
23. Long view of lighthouse with barracks, c1945
24. Artwork postcard, c1951
- 25-26 Various views of lighthouse 1960s by Ben Lyons of the Herald
- 27-28 Various views of lighthouse 1970s Jerry LeBeck
29. Tree-framed view of east (back) side of lighthouse by Vern Yeadon, 1977
32. Inside of tower, one with chief petty officer climbing the stairs, 1966, Ben Lyons of the Herald
33. Interior of the lantern room, of lens, 1966, Ben Lyons of the Herald

34. Interior of the lantern room, of lens, with chief petty officer 1966, Ben Lyons of the Herald
35. The lens and bulbs, 1966, Ben Lyons of the Herald
- 37-39. Aerials of lighthouse, various views, including NOAA building and barracks, c 1945
40. Keeper Peter Nelson, 1933.
41. Keeper Peter Nelson and his wife in the garden, 1934
42. Assistant Keeper George Petersen and his wife, c 940
43. Keeper William Frederick Wilkinson and second assistant, September 30, 1948
44. Assistant Keeper George Petersen and his wife, c1950
45. Outbuilding near lighthouse, c1945
46. CG quarters (c/u), c1945
47. CG quarters, c1945
48. Men near outbuildings, c1945
49. CG barracks, c1960
50. Lookout, c1942. One shot shows people standing at the base of the tower
52. Fog signal building with siren on top (c/u), c1945
53. Fog signal building with siren on top (c/u), c1945
55. Workmen and workbenches with Fresnel lenses on the benches – presumably where Pt. Pinos lens was manufactured, c1850

NOTEBOOK #2 Ships and Shipwrecks

Many ships and shipwrecks at:

<http://www.cinms.nos.noaa.gov/shipwreck/dbase/mbnms/wmhsmith.html>

P1: The *Alert* in Monterey Bay, c1896 and Steamship (no name) in Monterey Bay, c1890.

P2: Commercial steamer *Celia* that wrecked in August, 1906 off Pt. Joe (2 photos of her sinking)

P5: Steam schooner *S.S. Flavel*, wrecked Dec 14, 1923 off Cypress Point.

P7: *SS Cleone* on bird rock off Cabrillo Point (Hopkins), Sep 29, 1925

P9: The ketch *SS Le Bateau* ran aground near Pt. Pinos, July 30, 1969

P12-14: *SS St. Paul* passenger ship, stranded on rocks near Pt. Joe, August 8, 1896; several views

P15: Schooner *Gypsy* ran aground off Macabee Beach, New Monterey, September 29, 1905.

P16-25: *Rhoderick Dhu*, an oil boat, wrecked at Moss Beach, Pacific Grove, near Asilomar, April 26, 1909. On P22 a tent, horse and carriage and onlookers.

P26-29: Tanker *Frank Buck* wrecked at Pt. Pinos, May 3, 1924.

P30-31: Steam schooner *S.S. Tamalpais*, wrecked on beach at Moss Landing, March 24, 1931.

P32-33: Steam schooner *SS J.B. Stetson*, ran aground at Cypress Point, Sept 3, 1934

P34: Schooner *Aurora* submerged during a storm and later stranded on Del Monte Beach, Jan 18, 1935

NOT IN NOTEBOOKS

- #T0619 Rex, the dog "Coastguard Veteran Rex". 1970. Steve Shapiro.
- Have some new "beauty" shots of the, Lawrence Albee

35 mm SLIDES

- Coast Guard man in lighthouse, Monterey Maritime Museum, 4/2000
- Three Coast Guard men outside lighthouse, Monterey Maritime Museum, 4/2000
- Coast Guard man in lighthouse (different uniform), Monterey Maritime Museum, 4/2000
- Man feeding deer, Monterey Maritime Museum, 4/2000
- Coast Guard man on patrol on bluff
- Three Coast Guard men with dogs on beach
- Beach patrolman (drawing)
- 54th Coast Artillery, with gun, 1943 (from a book? Says p9, no book title)
- Beach patrolman mounted and with dog, 1943

FOLDER

- Prints from above slides
- Print of Beach Patrol with dogs in parade (same as in Lighthouse book)

Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History
Lighthouse Artifacts and Photo Collection
Visit 6.23.15

Met with Paul Vandecarr (vandecarr@pgmuseum.org, Collections Curator,
T./Fax p:831.648.5716 ext. 12)

Artifacts in the Collection

- Keepers Log-Emily Fish 1900-1906. These are the dates given but actually starts in 1893-1906. No indication of where other logs are.
- Unidentified thingy-photo, Paul will ask Kent Seavey
- Star identifier- unknown origin or use. May be that someone thought it would be nice to have as an exhibit at Point Pinos
- Radio operator's license and notes about radio on the SS Stetson
- Model airplanes & instructions
- Original 1941 calendar from Holman's department store (took photos of copies)
- 1854 survey of site-original
- Coast Guard Beach Patrol photos, 1943. Says Pacific Grove. Rex the dog - find out about him
- Movie magazines WWII- for walls of the WWII room?
- Authentic Coast Guard apparel, navy caps
- Bolts for the eclipser
- Crank for the eclipser
- Old medicine cabinet/ first aid kit with items like aspirin and tums
- Parts for 375mm lens. Unclear what that's for
- Shipwreck images from various eras-mounted
- Large blueprint of lighthouse
- Original plans of the lighthouse
- Part of the fall weight

Note: Metal trunk in the basement of the lighthouse is the museum's.

PG Museum Photos

All glass negatives and digitized as well
Museum has items they own by Tuttle.
Images and database will online by September

Selected images include (a return visit will update this list)

- Map 1851 Bachelor survey. Revised 1871
- Floor plan. 1854. Original in National Archives
- Drawing of lighthouse, 1854. Original in National Archives.

- Copy of letter appointing Mrs. Charlotte Layton as lighthouse keeper: in 1856 took over after her husband's death
- Hand tinted lithograph of exterior
- Photo of deer
- Un-catalogued photos

Books

Women Who Kept the Lights, Clifford

Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History
Lighthouse Artifacts
Visit 6.23.15

Met with Paul Vandecarr (vandecarr@pgmuseum.org, Collections Curator,
T./Fax p:831.648.5716 ext. 12)

Note: There are artifacts belonging to the museum at the Lighthouse.

Artifacts in the Collection at the PG Museum

- Keepers Log-Emily Fish 1900-1906. These are the dates given but actually starts in 1893-1906. No indication of where other logs are.
- Unidentified thing (photo) Paul will ask Kent Seavey
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- Part of the fall weight

Note: Metal trunk in the basement of the lighthouse is the Museum's.

-Letter from Frank Barker about items for WWII exhibit. He says wooden slide rule, was always kept in duty section; pair of leggings, used while riding:(This is upstairs with photo collection).

Books

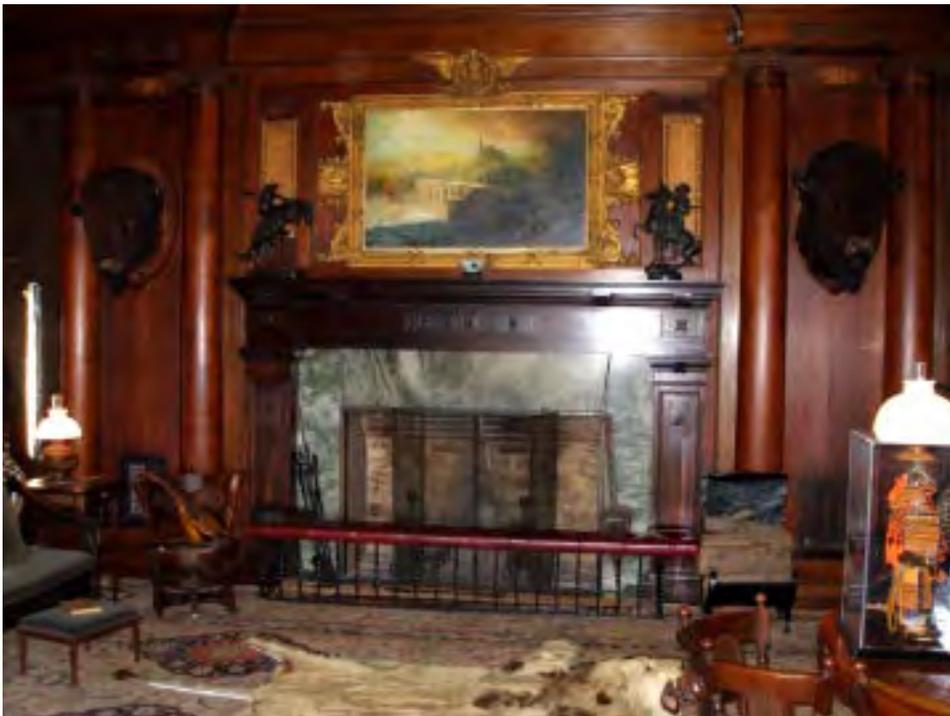
Women Who Kept the Lights, Clifford



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service Northeast Region's Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Furnished Interiors

in Accordance with
The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the
Treatment of Historic Properties



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