William Overstreet’s vision endures

BY PAUL MILLER

How right he was.

In the inaugural edition of The Carmel Pine Cone, Feb. 3, 1915, William Overstreet promised, “We are here to stay.”

Nothing is forever, of course, and since that daring, ambitious 43-year-old put ink to paper, hundreds of newspapers have come and gone in this ever changing country of ours. Lately, they’ve mostly gone.

Yet, The Pine Cone grows and prospers, and is as vigorous today as ever. Scarcely a day goes by that someone doesn’t tell us how much they love this little newspaper. As it begins its 101st year, The Pine Cone has devoted readers not only in every corner of the Monterey Peninsula, but in many countries around the world.

A great deal of the credit for that, of course, belongs to the town itself — which has somehow found the magic formula for maintaining its standing as one of the best loved small towns in the world. Magnificent scenery, inspiring history, a devotion to the arts, resistance to change and a fiercely loyal citizenry are all essential parts of that formula. Here at The Pine Cone, we are deeply grateful for the chance to play our part — not only in preserving the history of Carmel-by-the-Sea, but in protecting its future.

We also stand on the shoulders of Overstreet — an angular intellectual with plenty of street smarts who had ink in his veins.

“I cannot remember a time when I did not wish to own and operate a newspaper,” he wrote in The Pine Cone’s 25th Anniversary edition. His father was also a newspaperman, and “at 13, I was apprenticed to the printing trade,” Overstreet said. In mid-1914, he purchased a second-hand, foot-powered printing press and, setting up shop behind the post office, began running commercial jobs.

And then one day, a friend “breezed into my small shop and announced that a Los Angeles newspaperman was shortly to publish a weekly newspaper here.” That focused his mind, and in February 1915, Overstreet launched The Carmel Pine Cone with the motto, “If you read it in The Pine Cone, you may safely repeat it.”

William L. Overstreet in 1939; 24 years after he started The Pine Cone.
"They're the ones ultimately paying for the whole thing," Miller said. "And I'm talking about our current advertisers, not the ones we had 90 years ago!"

"Click on 'Archive' and you'll be able to download every edition from 1915 to 1919," said publisher Paul Miller. "Scanning them is an expensive process, and we'll be adding more editions as the months go by." He asked anyone who wants to support the Pine Cone digitization project to make a contribution, be it by becoming a regular reader, subscribe to the email alerts, and most importantly, patronize the newspaper's advertisers.

"They're the ones ultimately paying for the whole thing," Miller said. "And I'm talking about our current advertisers, not the ones we had 90 years ago!"

"I had to choose between government without newspapers, and newspapers without government, I wouldn't hesitate to choose the latter." — Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson understood the importance of newspapers in a well functioning democracy. Fortunately, Bill Overstreet, the founder of The Carmel Pine Cone, heeded Jefferson's advice. The Carmel Pine Cone was started in 1915, a year before the city itself was incorporated. As Jefferson recognized, newspapers create an informed and active citizenry essential in holding our government accountable and keeping the power where it belongs; in the hands of the people.

"In early times, The Pine Cone has been a part of Carmel by-the-Sea's success over the years. Few in the community attend every planning commission and city council meeting, but with Mary Schley's excellent reporting of city hall, anyone who reads The Carmel Pine Cone has a pretty good sense of what is going on in town (even as mayor I learn something about city business by reading The Carmel Pine Cone). Beyond simply reporting on meetings and events, The Pine Cone's reporters have a sense of history, bring institutional memory, ask probing questions and help all of us do better in our efforts to serve the community.

"We should not take this for granted. In fact, few small towns in America have a newspaper of the quality of The Carmel Pine Cone. With the decline in the daily papers across the nation, most towns effectively have government without newspapers. Jefferson would not be pleased. Fortunately, Carmel is different. Let us all thank The Carmel Pine Cone for its first 100 years and wish it the best in its second century of service to the community."

— Mayor Jason Burnett

The Carmel Pine Cone was adopted 100 years ago by the residents of Carmel-by-Sea as our main provider of information.

Here's to the next 100 years.

— Ken White, mayor, 1992 to 2000

I tip my chapeau to The Pine Cone on its Centennial, during which time it morphed from four pages to four sections last week. Just think, your first issue was published when the German Empire began its submersion of Britain. That issue touted a weekend round-trip from San Francisco to Carmel could be undertaken for $5.75, an inclusive costs. But then, you could buy a Carmel lot for as little as $50 — today the city is appraised at $3.4 billion!

You have chronicled our history: The 1915 electrification of Carmel; the 1916 vote to incorporate Carmel was 113 to 86; city receipts in 1918 totaled $6,006 — expenses $4,376, about this time the “Abalone Song” with verses by George Sterling and Sinclair Lewis rose from the abalone feasts on Carmel Beach; $1,000 was raised in 1922 to build the memorial arch on Ocean Ave.; in 1930, the Woman's Club and Sunset PTA worked to establish a planning committee and gas lines were laid; in 1943, the city council voted down plans for the Business and gas lines were laid; in 1943, the city council voted down plans for the Business Association to become a Chamber of Commerce, and the “City's dog,” Pal, died.

By 1944, 60 graduates of CHS were serving in the military (two were women); in 1951 the greatest threat to Carmel's individuality was a State Assembly bill requiring house numbers; in 1953, the parking issue reared its head, but no one wanted parking meters (and here we are over 60 years later stymied by the same issue); in 1966, Herbert赫本 wrote that the Forest Theater was the first outdoor community theater in America, was founded in 1910, and refurbished 55 years later at a cost of $20,000.

One of your early editions stated: “It's not official until it's in the Pine Cone.” This was particularly important since the city fathers would not permit rooftop TV aerials, so the city did not have television until cable TV was available, and we relied on The Pine Cone for local news.

Here's to another 100 years!

— Sue McCloud, mayor, 2000 to 2012

One hundred years. This is remarkable. Worthy of comment and celebration. Since early times, The Pine Cone has been a part of the warp and weft of Carmel village life. My personal relationship with the paper started early. Several short “news items” appeared in The Pine Cone. No doubt written as a class assignment made by Mrs. Farley, Sunset School's fourth-grade teacher. Also in that time period, I sold Pine Cones in front of Carmel's post office. “Ten cents please.”

Years later, I become The Pine Cone's office manager. Hated by editor (friend) Don Marshall. The desk I used was a large roll top. Which — when thoroughly cleaned (badly needed) — yielded documents from the late 1800s. History! And — working for the paper — I must have honed my proofreading skills, which I used when I was mayor to check council meeting minutes and other documents. Also, which I have used for 30-plus years, and still use, to check the minutes of the Carmel Area Wastewater District, of which I'm a board member.

That same district was recently written about in The Pine Cone, pointing out how the wastewater treatment was so little known, but so important to the good life here.

Then there was another Pine Cone owner/editor, Al Eisner, who hailed from New York City and thought that all “politics” were vernal. Troublesome! But later he became a good friend of David Maradei, city council member, and council member, who taught him to sail.

Eisner had a boat, “Passport,” which became derelict after his demise 30-plus years ago. Now she is “rescued,” restored and enjoyed by co-owners David and Charlotte.

Coming soon will be modern retrieval system whereby one can access Pine Cone issues, all of them, in their original format. Exciting. There is little doubt that when accessing some old issues that I will hear, once again, the clickety-clack of type being set, smell printer's ink, hear the clanging/bang/rumble of the presses and sway with the rock-and-roll of the paper being printed.

The Pine Cone forms an integral part of the traditions and heritage of this area such a unique and wonderful place. Let us celebrate and honor that history. Congratulations on 100 years, Pine Cone!

— Charlotte Townsend, mayor, 1982 to 1986

The Carmel Pine Cone is the longest running newspaper on the Monterey Peninsula, with a history of providing in-depth news coverage by reporters with local knowledge and deep historical insight; a legacy that continues to this very day. I look forward to picking up a copy every week as I feel it reflects well researched and fact-checked articles that keep my constituency well informed about important issues that affect us all. I would like to thank them for their many years of dedicated reporting, and congratulate The Carmel Pine Cone on their centennial anniversary. Job well done, and keep up the great work! — Dave Potter, 5th District Supervisor.
Just like the Pine Cone (and nearly as long ago),
Community Hospital got its start in Carmel... 

It all began 81 years ago, in the fall of 1934... 

A Carmel research clinic, owned by a woman named Grace Deere Vele Harris — one of four heirs to the Deere tractor fortune — was converted into the 30-bed Peninsula Community Hospital. Some 30 years later, that clinic moved a few miles north to 22 pristine, pine-filled acres in the Del Monte Forest. It became what is now known as Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula.

That’s not all that has changed in healthcare the past century...Let’s take a little journey... 

1922 — Insulin is first used to treat diabetes.  
1928 — Sir Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin.  
1945 — The first flu vaccine is created.  
1955 — Jonas Salk develops the first polio vaccine.  
1967 — Dr. Christian Barnard performs the first human heart transplant.  
1978 — The first test tube baby is born in the U.K.  
1980 — The World Health Organization announces that smallpox is eradicated.  
1982 — Dr. William DeVries implants an artificial heart into Barney Clark. Clark lives 112 days.  
1996 — Dolly the sheep becomes the first mammal cloned from an adult cell (Dolly died in 2003)  
2000 — The first draft of a human genome is announced.

Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula today... 

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- Baby Friendly® — World Health Organization  
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- Best Place to Work — Monterey County Weekly  
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Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula®  
When it comes to your health, everything matters.
A town’s history, captured in 5,221 newspapers

Did you know that there’s a extensive, secret encyclopedia, comprising more than 100 weighty volumes, of the history of Carmel-by-the-Sea and its neighboring communities?

Until today, this encyclopedia has only been available in a series of tall bookcases in a nondescript office building somewhere in the Monterey Peninsula, and on microfilm in a local library. Few people have seen more than a small portion of this secret history, and nobody has read it in its entirety.

It consists, of course, of the entire output of The Carmel Pine Cone, which for the past century has chronicled, in minute detail, the comings and goings of Carmel — its politics, its growth, its accomplishments and its social and artistic endeavors, along with its controversies, scandals and crimes.

In some ways, of course, Carmel is a city like every other, filled with the joys and heartaches of daily human life — and many of those, from the sublime, to the truly ridiculous, have been recorded in the pages of The Pine Cone. In other ways, Carmel is perhaps the most extraordinary town in the world — a proposition The Pine Cone seems to prove every week.

Begun as a simple, four-page promotional sheet to trumpet a nascent village’s virtues, The Pine Cone has grown into a respected news source for an entire region — but still keeps filled with the joys and heartaches of daily human life — and crimes.

To be a writer or editor at The Pine Cone has always meant to be focused solely on what’s happening of a vibrant community, but from day zero until today, the newspaper prominently printed President Woodrow Wilson’s calls for a declaration of war against Germany.

The inaugural edition of The Pine Cone came off the press Feb. 3, 1915, after much planning and effort by William Overstreet and his wife, Kathryn. The town — which began in 1888 when the first subdivision map of a real estate venture was duly recorded by Honore Escolle and Santiago Duckworth — had by 1915 grown into a busy artists’ community of perhaps 400 souls, and The Pine Cone’s initial front page reflected the town’s spirit and ambitions, while proudly trumpeting its virtues. “Carmel — How It Was Named,” “Location of the Village,” “Many Pleasures for a Vacation,” and “Forest Theatre is World Famous,” bragged the premiere front page.

On the other side of the world, of course, a gruesome war had begun, with the invasion of France in August 1914, and although the United States wouldn’t become involved for several more years, The Pine Cone showed its interest early on, including a front-page story about war songs on Feb. 24, 1915. In April 1917, as American entry in the war loomed, the newspaper prominently printed President Wilson’s calls for a declaration of war against Germany.

The war, which Carmel celebrated with a “street parade, bell ringing, speeches and music,” was not to last. “We Celebrate” over an essay reporting the end of the war, which Carmel celebrated with a “street parade, bell ringing, speeches and music,” was not to last. After that, young folks and old danced on the San Carlos Highway.”

Another monumental development of that era was the opening of the Panama Canal, also in August 1914. The newspaper doesn’t seem to have noticed, except for a few mentions of the Pan Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, held to celebrate the canal’s completion.

In June 1915, a production of a play celebrating the free and open arms of San Juan Serra was front-page news, under the headline, “San Juan Serra Will Be Grand Spectacular Affair.”

Later that year, it started a fundraising campaign to erect a pole for the American flag in town, the names of young men who joined the Army were duly listed, and Liberty Loan raffles were regularly reported. In September 1918, “all male persons residing in Carmel Precinct who shall have attained their 18th birthday and who have not attained their 40th birthday” were warned to register for the draft. But from August to November 1918, as tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers met their deaths on the battlefields of France, there was little mention of the war in The Pine Cone.

In November 1918, as the war in Europe neared its end, a large notice on the front page celebrated, “Sugar Allowances for Home Use Increased.” And on Nov. 14, 1918, the front page said, “We Celebrate” over an essay reporting the end of the war, which Carmel celebrated with a “street parade, bell ringing, speeches and music,” not to mention a big bonfire on Ocean Avenue.

In the early year of 2009 we packed our wagon and headed south, down the plains of highway 1, to Carmel by the Sea, the land of opportunity.

Partnering with spirits of Pioneering Gold Rush women women we landed in a tiny cottage owned originally by one of Carmel’s first female business owners. Today that same spirit presses on in women who create many of our products. May we number you among those with whom we share our trade?

Many thanks to The Pine Cone for introducing us to the happenings of Carmel-by-the-Sea and the surrounding community.

Congratulations and the best for many years of success.

~
Betsy Durnell
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Carmel-by-the-Sea
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Please send $7 to
The Carmel Pine Cone
c/o Irma Garcia
734 Lighthouse Ave.,
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In 1910s — a world changes and a town grows

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Complete editions of The Pine Cone have been preserved online since 2007. As noted elsewhere in these pages, beginning this week, The Pine Cone is also releasing its historic editions in electronic form, though it will take some time for the transformation to be complete. In the meantime, we here-by present the history of Carmel, as reported in 5,221 editions of The Carmel Pine Cone, from February 1915 until now:

The Pine Cone said.

Another monumental development of that era was the opening of the Panama Canal, also in August 1914. The newspaper doesn’t seem to have noticed, except for a few mentions of the Pan Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, held to celebrate the canal’s completion.

In June 1915, a production of a play celebrating the life of Junipero Serra was front-page news, under the headline, “Junipero Serra Will Be Grand Spectacular Affair.” A wood...
Evergreen. Everlasting.

California American Water congratulates The Carmel Pine Cone on their 100th anniversary!

As proud supporters of local newspapers and their vital role in keeping residents informed, California American Water thanks the Pine Cone for their coverage of local water issues. We wish The Carmel Pine Cone another century of serving Carmel and the Monterey Peninsula.

California American Water cares for the communities on the Monterey Peninsula. We are hard at work, developing new water sources with the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project to ensure there is water for today and into the future.

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The Carmel Pine Cone was born & The Pacific Grove Chamber of Commerce Incorporated

Congratulations to Publisher Paul Miller and the great team at The Pine Cone from your friends at the Chamber

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DECADES
From page 4 CE

...cut of the padre, who is soon to be made a saint by Pope Francis, graced the front page several weeks later. In September 1915, a front-page article recapped “Carmel’s Dramatic Activities” during the year, and that theme continued throughout the remainder of the decade, as the Forest Theater hosted production after production. Meanwhile, The Pine Cone’s front page, in the absence of more pressing news, was frequently dominated by the social column, “Pine Needles,” and poetry helped fill its pages.

Development of the town was of major interest, of course, during those early years. In October 1913, Ocean Avenue was to be “leveled and oil soaked” and construction of a larger library was recommended; the current one had just “2,843 volumes,” The Pine Cone said. The very next month, the newspaper noted that “Carmel has two first-class chemical fire engines,” but called for installation of a “mechanical device for sounding alarms.” Lack of a sewage treatment plant was a perennial concern, and so was the purity of the drinking water. In June 1916, there was a celebration of the fact that “before many weeks now the highways, near and remote, leading to Carmel will be in first-class condition.” Still, in January 1917, there was an appeal for federal appropriations to “complete the wonderful coast road to San Luis Obispo.”

The schools were a major issue, as well. Or, we should say, “school,” since Carmel only had one. In May 1916, the newspaper launched a campaign to buy a Victrola so the students at Sunset School could “learn to appreciate good music.” And in September 1916, The Pine Cone announced, Carmel would soon have its own Red Cross chapter.

In August 1916, the first murmurings of incorporation appeared in print, leading to a successful conclusion of the campaign to create the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea in October of that year, after a public vote of 113 in favor...
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and 86 opposed. Only men were allowed to vote, of course.

In February 1919, The Pine Cone took note of the impending opening of the Pebble Beach Golf Links and the adjacent lodge, reporting that “over 150 reservations are already on hand for accommodations at the new Del Monte Lodge at Pebble Beach. The fee to play golf in a tournament adjacent lodge, reporting that ‘over 150 reservations are impending opening of the Pebble Beach Golf Links and the future!"

**EVENTS**

From page 6 CE

“Golf at Pebble Beach” as one of the top attractions in the country, the widespread prosperity sweeping the country, the widespread prosperity sweeping the country! 

Reflecting the widespread prosperity sweeping the country, the widespread prosperity sweeping the country! 

Like the activists and preservationists of today, a group of locals battled city hall over the idea of paving Ocean Avenue. 

Future Carmel Mayor and Pine Cone publisher Perry Newberry warned that such development would lead to "hurdy-gurdys and peanut stands on our beautiful beach," according to the April 7, 1921, Pine Cone. Newberry's words, though, couldn’t halt progress — Ocean Avenue was paved the following year.

The country’s prosperity also helped fuel a creative renaissance, which led to more construction. In Carmel, live theater was so popular that two indoor theaters were built between 1922 and 1924, the Arts & Crafts Hall and the Theatre of the Golden Bough. It was also during this time that the town’s most famous poet, Robinson Jeffers, completed his landmark Golden Bough. It was also during this time that the town’s most famous poet, Robinson Jeffers, completed his landmark Golden Bough. It was also during this time that the town’s most famous poet, Robinson Jeffers, completed his landmark Golden Bough. It was also during this time that the town’s most famous poet, Robinson Jeffers, completed his landmark Golden Bough.

As the go-go 1920s approached, Carmelites were also advised of the new income tax law, which was instituted to pay for World War I, and which applied to “all unmarried persons with an income of $1,000 a year and married folks whose income is $2,000 a year.”

**1920s — Paving main street and playing softball**

and 86 opposed. Only men were allowed to vote, of course.

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Coldwell Banker’s deep roots in real estate in all communities in California, long history of superb service and access to the world through the Coldwell Banker global network is represented by the company motto: “Local Traditions, Global Connections, Since 1906.” Coldwell Banker is enjoying its second century of serving California homebuyers and sellers with the quality and innovations they’ve come to expect.

A Unique Marketing Approach

Coldwell Banker was founded on a commitment to professionalism and customer service that continues to be the core of our business philosophy today.

Talented Independent Sales Associates combined with exclusive Marketing Systems represent our ongoing commitment to meeting and exceeding clients’ expectations. Our advertising and public relations campaigns are designed to create a strategic real estate marketing plan for homebuyers and sellers alike, rather than simply traditional techniques used by the majority of real estate professionals.

Coldwell Banker has redefined the standards of quality and service in real estate. Call us today to learn more about our unique marketing approach.
HISTORY
From page 8 CE

The growing pine-cone hangs upon the tree, protected by needles like a screen; clear indication of the cone to be: now young and full of sap, a tender green — the springtime softness of the nectarine — so rich in promise, though but new and small, among the elder boughs the sea-winds glean, and every little while the pine-cones fall.

The changing pine-cone, now a harmony of emerald and russet brown, is seen: by nature’s wonderful and firm decree turning through sunlight to a finer sheen (as a young princess turns into a queen). The sea-winds rise, and a sudden squall comes on the larger boughs that swing serene, and every little while the pine-cones fall.

The ripened pine-cone sways above the lea — ripe nut that tinkles like a tambourine: as fine a cone as one would wish to see. First in the growth of seasons strong and clean — holding its fruit till winds shall intervene; its color now a perfect brown, where tall bright summer suns have softly kissing been … and every little while the pine-cones fall.

The Carmel Pine Cone bursts upon the scene, with youth and sap, with color, fruit and all; our local press, our weekly magazine … and every little while the Pine Cones fall.

— The Carmel Pine Cone, Feb. 3, 1915
The Foundation congratulates the Carmel Pine Cone on its 100th Anniversary!

Saving the Carmel Mission for future generations

Multimillion-Dollar Restoration Underway

The Carmel Mission Foundation was established to save and preserve the Carmel Mission. This includes the Basilica, plus 11 other historic structures, and over 1,500 priceless artifacts within the Carmel Mission’s 22-acre complex. The adobe walls are deteriorating due to exposure to the weather. Many structures are now overstressed and life safety issues challenge their continued use. The structures themselves and the irreplaceable artifacts they contain, such as the books in the library dating to 1511, are in jeopardy of being lost or destroyed.

The Foundation has divided the effort to save the Mission into two major phases:

PHASE I
Basilica Restoration
COMPLETED 2013
The Foundation funded the $5.5 million Basilica seismic retrofit and restoration, which was completed safely, on time, and $1.5 million under budget. The project was the recipient of a construction industry Best-Project-of-the-Year Award.

PHASE II
Historic Structures
NEXT
The Foundation now seeks $20 million to rescue and restore the remaining 11 historic structures and courtyards that include the Mission’s five museums, California’s first library, and the Orchard House, believed to be California’s oldest residence.

We cannot save the Mission without your help.
Deterioration continues and there is the constant threat of a major earthquake. If the Carmel Mission Foundation, through its generous donors, does not move quickly to preserve the remaining structures and artifacts of the Carmel Mission, this historic treasure will be lost to future generations. Please help us now!

The Carmel Mission Foundation, Inc. was incorporated in April 2004, and is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation. The Foundation is independent from any religious organization. Its Tax ID number is 26-2981780. Contributions are tax deductible to the fullest extent allowed by law.
M.J. Murphy and his wife Edna settled in Carmel. He built a one-room home which still stands today on 9th & Monte Verde. M.J. started as a carpenter but expanded his business to cover all aspects of his trade.

In 1904, M.J. discovered Point Lobos in 1929, capturing the first of many iconic images. When residents weren’t squabbling over politics or painting seascapes, they played softball in the Abalone League. Featuring a colorful cast of characters, some quirky local rules and at least one woman on each team, the games at Carmel Point were covered by The Pine Cone with great enthusiasm. A victory by a Carmel team over a Monterey rival "determined the supremacy of the home-made article in the rivalry to capture bases," read a July 15, 1927, Pine Cone report. While the good times of the Roaring '20s couldn’t last forever, they lasted at least through the end of the decade in Carmel. The stock market crash of 1929 doesn’t get a mention in The Pine Cone, although an editorial in the newspaper three months later conceded there is "a suspicion in the minds of many people as to the safety of the stock market speculation." By the following year, though, the economy was in a tailspin, and the Great Depression was under way.

See VOLUMES next page
The 1930s in Carmel-by-the-Sea were a decade of big changes. The village was dealing with the effects of the Great Depression, albeit on a micro level, as well as with the need to further establish its infrastructure. After all, at that point, the city wasn’t even 20 years old.

Roads were of paramount importance, as the population of Carmel and the surrounding area grew, and more people depended on cars for transportation. An Oct. 24, 1930, issue declared that downtown’s streets would be paved, and the Nov. 14, 1930, issue trumpeted, “New Road to Grove is Now Open to Traffic,” touting a shorter trek from Carmel to Pacific Grove.

Carmelites also believed their streets shouldn’t follow the typical grid pattern of most cities. “Preliminary Plan To Be Drawn for Carmel’s Winding Streets,” announced the Nov. 20, 1931, issue. “Narrow, winding roads that will retain the charm of the natural and artistic atmosphere of the village loomed as a definite possibility today following the action of the city council Wednesday night.”

The Christmas Day issue of 1936 announced, “Coast Highway To Open In June,” and sure enough, it did, with a price tag of about $8.5 million. The impending creation of the Carmel-San Simeon Highway also sparked a strident and long-running debate over zoning along the highway, to prevent drive-in restaurants and the like from littering the road-side through Carmel, as well as loud protestation over billboards. “Traffic to the peninsula will double with the opening of the new road,” The Pine Cone predicted.

The 1930s also saw the construction of the Sixth Avenue firehouse, the acquisition of the Forest Theater, the groundbreaking for the new sanitation district and the construction of a firehouse bond election was held, with invitations sent to 300 Monterey Peninsula residents, and guests expected from afar. Plans for the city’s firehouse on Sixth Avenue were “given final okie” in November 1935, and a firehouse bond election was set for 1936. The bond election passed, and work began.

A partial collapse of the Firehouse and inspections by federal WPA officials complicated the project. And a $2,000 ambulance became part of the station’s emergency equipment in 1937.

Amid the car crashes and burglaries reported by the paper throughout the decade, a few crime stories from the decade stood out. A Sept. 19, 1930, issue reported, “Carmel’s Famous Criminal Dies In State’s Prison.” The convict, a Japanese man called Kodoni, was jailed at Folsom for the murder of Helena Smith in 1914. Smith had been living alone in a small house on Lincoln near Ninth when she was stabbed by the quiver she’d used in archery practice earlier that day and her body was later found in a shallow grave under some dead brush on Carmel Point. Kodoni had gone to show some art and later disappeared as well, but was eventually found. He died of pneumonia.

And the Jan. 18, 1937, issue reported the wife of police officer Douglas Rogers successfully fough off an assailant. “Plucky woman beats off attacker with arrow, then phones officer Douglas Rogers successfully fought off an assailant. “Plucky woman beats off attacker with arrow, then phones authorities for aid” read a headline the subhead of the story, which described the attack after a man got into her home and demanded food. When she told him to leave, he punched her, scratched her face and then slashed her shoulder, breast and left hand with a knife. In defense, she grabbed an arrow from the quiver she’d used in archery practice earlier that day and stabbed him with it. He fled, but the broken arrow showed at least three inches of blood, indicating she’d managed to wound him.

With the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, the City of Carmel was faced with how, exactly, to handle liquor. It had been a dry city before the ban on alcohol, but a 1933 vote over 3.2 percent beer showed inhabitants were ready to drink. “Beer

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the sky which will cross the sea;
We plant the mast to carry the sails;
We plant the keel, the keelson, and beam and knee;
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me;
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors.
We plant the studding, the laths, the doors.
The beams, the siding, all parts that be;
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousands things that we daily see;
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag.
We plant the staff for our country’s flag.
We plant the shade, from the hot sun free;
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

— Carmel Pine Cone, Feb. 3, 1913

Plant Trees
By Mrs. A.V. Cotton

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DRAMA

By Mrs. A.V. Cotton
More than any other decade in the 20th century, the 1940s were defined by a military conflict, World War II. As the decade opened, war was on the minds of many residents, despite the vast distance between them and the conflict in Europe. As the Pine Cone celebrated its 25th anniversary, a Feb. 2, 1940, editorial noted a chilling coincidence.

"Twenty-five years ago tomorrow, the first issue of The Carmel Pine Cone was published," reads the opinion piece. "At the same time, the German empire was beginning a submarine blockade of Great Britain. Today, The Pine Cone celebrates its 25th birthday, and Germany is blockading with submarines the ports of Great Britain."

Two days before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and destroyed much of the United States Pacific Fleet, the lead story in the Dec. 5, 1941, Pine Cone was about a city council debate on the subject of making Carmel's Christmas decorations more original. "The council decided the town's artistically minded citizens ought to come to the rescue of Carmel's honor as a place that is different, clever and ingenious," the newspaper reported.

But farther down on the front page, there was a brief story advocating the position that our country should get involved in the war. It quoted Dwight W. Morrow, Jr., the brother-in-law of famed aviator Charles Lindbergh, who was a spokesman for the America First Committee, which lobbied to keep the United States out of the conflict.

"I don't agree with America First at all," Morrow told The Pine Cone. According to the article, Morrow and his family had just rented a ranch in Carmel Valley. "I think we ought to fight for freedom."

Morrow got his wish 48 hours later. Morrow told The Pine Cone. According to the article, Morrow and his family had just rented a ranch in Carmel Valley. "I think we ought to fight for freedom."

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The decade saw a few significant changes. In September 1934, Ross Miller became the new editor of The Pine Cone, taking over Perry Newberry's ownership.

Newberry, who served as Mayor of Carmel from 1922 to 1924, remained as associate editor until his death on Dec. 6, 1938, and Miller and Ranald Cockburn, who was already managing editor, owned the paper together.

In October 1939, New Yorker Archibald MacPhail purchased the paper from the women's gallery going to the former Old Manzanita theater on San Carlos south of Ocean, and the paper moving to Dolores south of Ocean into a space then known as "The Pine Cone Building."

In April 1935, the paper expanded its offices in the building, which was purchased by Warren E. Burton, his wife and her sister. All the paper's operations were there, including editorial, business and printing.

In September 1934, the paper and the Denny-Watrous Gallery swapped locations, with the women's gallery going to the former Old Manzanita theater on San Carlos south of Ocean, and the paper moving to Dolores south of Ocean into a space then known as "The Pine Cone Building."

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NOTEWORTHY

From previous page

“to keep the circuits clear for vital calls.”

Over the next four years, The Pine Cone’s pages were filled with reminders that war was raging around the world. Men from 17 to 50 were encouraged to sign up for military service. Soldiers were commonly seen disembarking from trains at Fort Ord for basic training. Residents were asked to buy war bonds and had to drive with dimmed lights as they travelled the two-lane Highway 1 heading along the shore of Monterey Bay. Tank and heavy artillery practice could be heard at night at Fort Ord, near Pt. Pinos and from the top of Jacks Peak. And dispatches from the front provided news of how the local boys were faring.

In its March 24, 1944, edition, The Pine Cone ran a letter from Sgt. Francis Vandervort to his wife, Shirley, of Carmel, letting her know that he was at Anzio Beach in Italy fighting the Germans, and that a blackout on correspondence had recently been lifted.

“Now that the Krauts know we are here, I guess they figured you folks at home may share the secret as well,” wrote Vandervort, who conceded he had little time available for writing letters. “It’s getting kind of rough here again, so I had better sign this and get on with the job.”

When the war ended in Europe in May 1945, there was scarcely a mention of it in The Pine Cone, because Japan had yet to be subdued. Just days after the Germans surrendered, a two-page ad in the newspaper implored citizens to keep buying war bonds. “Berlin is only a whistle stop — keep buying bonds until Tokyo falls.” The ad was paid for by 18 “patriotic merchants” of Carmel, including one that still thrives today, Nielsen Bros. Market.

By the time Japan surrendered in September 1945, residents were already focused on the postwar prosperity that would soon arrive in Carmel. “No Post War Depression is Expected Here,” read the headline of the lead story in The Pine Cone on Aug. 17, 1945. The next week’s top headline was even more direct: “Buying Spree Is On The Way.”

The Pine Cone recorded the scene in town when World War II officially ended. As the news spread that the conflict’s end was imminent, radios blared throughout the village as everyone waited for the cue to begin the postwar party.

When the word finally arrived, “the fire siren rose and fell, and after a while, the bell from the All Saints Church began to ring.” A spontaneous celebration broke out on Ocean Avenue as horns blared, flags were waved and the mood suddenly turned festive. “Isn’t it wonderful,” wrote the article’s author, who only signed it with the initials, “B.H.”

After the war, local residents — like their counterparts across the country — were ready to enjoy the newfound prosperity that was sweeping the United States. Americans quickly revived their prewar interests in recreation and entertainment, and a new pastime — fueled by the thriving economy — captured their imagination: the road trip.

On the Monterey Peninsula, local business leaders began searching for creative ways to bring visitors to the area, especially during the winter. A sense of urgency drove their efforts because one of the region’s chief industries, sardine fishing, had collapsed.

Meanwhile, even back in the 1940s, a Carmel tree could occasionally be cut down for human convenience. “The stur- dy old pine that has stood in the middle of Lincoln Street just south of Ocean ever since the village was founded, blocking the thoroughfare to motorists since the invention of the automobile, has been removed amid wails of anguish,” The Pine Cone reported Jan. 25, 1947.

See HIGHLIGHTS page 19 CE
Peter Butler
Lives, Works and Plays in Pebble Beach!

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OVERSTREET
From page 1 CE

the family home, which was on Junipero Street near Ocean Avenue. The pine cones were perfect for burning in the fireplace, she said.

Handling the writing, composition, ad and subscription sales and everything else, Overstreet later reflected that he must have had a lot of nerve embarking on such an enterprise. The initial run was only four pages, each just 13-inches-by-10-inches, and a humble 300 copies — which still meant 1,200 runs through the tiny press.

But Overstreet had some help. His wife, Kathryn, handled the folding and wrote a social column called “Pine Needles.” And the tiny town’s citizenry was quite grateful to have its own newspaper and was there to help.

And the tiny town’s citizenry was quite grateful to have its own newspaper and was there to help.

For example, the very first edition carried a poem by Forest Theater founder Hebert Heron, “The Ballad of The Pine Cone.”

“All of the first 300 copies were sold or subscribed for,” Overstreet said. “My next-door neighbor, Birney Adams, was the first paid-in-advance subscriber, James Franklin Overstreet said. “My next-door neighbor, Birney Adams, was the first paid-in-advance subscriber, James Franklin Devendorf the second.”

Yet he also had his doubts. At times, all he could think of was “the years of sacrifice to purchase the second-hand plant, the years of sacrifice to purchase the second-hand plant, the years of sacrifice to purchase the second-hand plant,” he later reflected. “It makes a ‘clink’ when it hits a brass marker,” Pinhero said. “But Off he went to city hall to search through the original cemetery deeds, to see if there had been some mistake, or Fortunately prodded the thick turf, in case William and Kathryn’s grave markers had become overgrown in the years since they died.

As we stared at the ground where the Overstreet graves were supposed to be, a city maintenance worker, Roque Pinhero, happened to drive by and offered to help.

Next, a family member, Michele Perreault, told us Overstreet and his wife, Kathryn, were both buried in El Carmelo Cemetery in Pacific Grove. So off we went to examine the older parts of that cemetery, but again, we found nothing. So we asked Pacific Grove City Hall.

“William L. Overstreet and Kathryn Jane Overstreet are buried in El Carmelo Cemetery,” Darlene Billstrom helpfully informed us. “William is in Site 7, Lot 29, Block 3, Section J,” she said, and she provided a map. Following her directions, we searched again, and still found no sign of the man or his permanent resting place.

As we stared at the ground where the Overstreet graves were supposed to be, a city maintenance worker, Roque Pinhero, happened to drive by and offered to help.

After making lots of phone calls to city hall, and comparing the official maps of the cemetery to the various grave stones in the vicinity of where the Overstreets were supposedly buried, even Pinhero turned up empty-handed.

At one point, he retrieved a T-bar from his truck, and gently prodded the thick turf, in case William and Kathryn’s grave markers had become overgrown in the years since they died.

“It makes a ‘clink’ when it hits a brass marker,” Pinhero said. “But there was no ‘clink.’”

So off he went to city hall to search through the original cemetery deeds, to see if there had been some mistake, or even whether a grave marker had ever been placed.

And that’s exactly what turned out to be the case. William Overstreet, founder of The Carmel Pine Cone, lies in an unmarked grave, just a short distance from Asilomar Blvd. in Pacific Grove, right up against a tree — but not a pine, unfortunately.

“His role in the history of Carmel and the entire Monterey Peninsula should be honored better than that,” publisher Paul Miller said. “With the family’s permission, I’m going to have a marker placed. Everyone at The Pine Cone owes a lot to this man, and it’s the least we can do.”

Who’s buried in his grave?

To accompany this story, one of the photos we hoped to print was the headstone on William Overstreet’s grave, but that turned out to be a lot harder than you’d think — impossibly even.

Coverage of his death in the May 2, 1941, Pine Cone gave us our first clue. “Interment was made in the family plot in the Monterey cemetery,” the newspaper said. But a search of all three historic cemeteries in Monterey — El Encinal, St. John’s and San Carlos — produced no results. They have plenty of headstones marked “Balestier,” “Balestier,” “Shake,” “Cutino” and other well known local names, but none that say, “Overstreet.”

In a family photo from the mid-1930s (upper right), William Overstreet (seated on running board) poses with (from left) his half-brother Harry Overstreet, son-in-law Dewitt Appleton, daughter Phyllis Appleton, wife Kathryn Overstreet, mother-in-law Mrs. Porter, and grandchildren Mark and Dick Appleton.

Above, Overstreet shows his fondness for roses. At footpower ed printing press (right) from the early 20th century on display at Pioneer Town is probably similar to the one used for the first editions of The Pine Cone. This week, City of Pacific Grove worker Roque Pinhero (far right) searched El Carmelo Cemetery for Overstreet’s grave marker, only to discover that he doesn’t have one.

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And when a local sportswriter suggested to Bing Crosby that he move his fundraising golf tournament to Pebble Beach, the actor and singer—who had bought a home site along the golf course there—agreed.

In one of those only-in-Carmel moments, in June of 1951, a 12-year-old lad named Leon Panetta gave a “remarkable” piano concert at the Carl Cherry Foundation. The review closed with this: “It will be interesting to follow the progress of this young man. He certainly has great possibilities.”

In 1952, unpopular plans to widen Highway 1 from four lanes between Carmel and Pacific Grove moved residents to send letters and petitions endorsing a different route. The state agreed and in 1955 approved the popular alternative: The Hutton Canyon Freeway Project.

The Carmel Pine Cone welcomed visit-
ors with its headliner: “Surf ‘N Sand. The California if house numbers were required in 1953 the city threatened to secede from California if house numbers were required statewide. But change wasn’t completely out of the question. Bing Crosby helped open the Carmel Youth center in 1950.

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In 1952, unpopular plans to widen Highway 1 to four lanes between Carmel and Junipero in November 1958 to make way for an inn. Over the hill in Monterey, construction of the Del Monte Shopping Center was approved, the Naval Postgraduate School got its first binary computer and Bank of America announced it would speed customers’ transactions using ERMA, or “Electronic Recording Machine Accounting.” And on Nov. 4, 1950, over in Pebble Beach, a little thing called the Concours d’Elegance was held for the first time—an event which went unmentioned in The Pine Cone. We guess the crystal ball wasn’t working that day.

The California Telephone and Water Company began the decade by lecturing its customers on proper phone maintenance and party-line etiquette. By 1957, its ads extolled 

See NEWS next page
One of the most of turbulent decades of the 20th Century, the 1960s were well represented in The Pine Cone, with important local issues and major national events — such as the assassination of JFK and the Apollo 11 mission — gracing the pages of the 15-cent newspaper. At the start of the 1960s, the fear of the spread of communism was still prevalent in the minds of many Americans. Those fears hit home when on June 1, 1960, Carmel Unified School District trustees passed a resolution to request a formal script showing refusal by Sunset School teacher Martin Marcus to answer questions posed to him by the subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 12, 1960, in San Francisco. (The congressional committee was first established in the late 1930s to uncover American citizens with Nazi ties before its role turned to finding those ties to communism and other subversive activities.)

A public meeting on the issue included an opinion by an attorney representing the school district that any school employee who refuses, under oath, to answer a congressional committee’s questions “is guilty of insubordination” and may be “immediately suspended and dismissed.” That same year, Carmel’s shopping mall, Carmel Plaza, opened for business, on the site of the Carmel Movie Theater. Featured in a full-page Aug. 25, 1960, advertisement, the then-smaller Plaza was said to be “A Contemporary Approach to Creative Carmel.” The first incarnation of the mall had a main floor level facing Ocean Avenue with a small second floor over a portion of the main building.

According to accompanying advertisements in the newspaper, the first Plaza shops included I. Magnin & Co., Thomas Watt men’s wear, Scardi Custom Jewelers, and Carmel Sport Shop, which offered “a complete line of quality sporting goods.” If you wanted to get a bite to eat while you were there, Sambo’s restaurant offered filet mignon for $2.15, New York cut steak for $1.95, and ham and eggs for $1.15.

On Aug. 23, 1961 — during a time the Soviet Union and the United States were battling for nuclear supremacy, and about four months after the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba — Carmel Unified School District trustees were told that there would be no federal funds to pay for a bomb shelter at the proposed junior high school at the mouth of Carmel Valley. Trustees of the school — now called Carmel Middle School — were told if they wanted to build a fallout shelter, they would have to raise local funds to pay for it. One board member, Clayton Neill, even suggested building underground classrooms to protect children in the event of a nuclear attack.

In the Oct. 19, 1961, edition, The Pine Cone’s lead story was not only tragic, it directly affected the publication’s operations. The newspaper’s longtime editor, Wilma Cook, 56, suffered a heart attack Oct. 16 while shopping in an Ocean Avenue store in preparation for a trip to Mexico the same day with her husband Clifford Cook, the paper’s publisher. She was rushed to her local physician in Carmel but never responded to treatment and later died.

A tribute to Cook in the same edition said she had “a genuine flair for old-fashioned frontier editorializing,” but never harbored a grudge. “She was the godly to the uneasy conscience of Carmel,” according to the tribute. “No public official was ever unaware of her condemnation when he yielded to expediency or apathy.”

Four days after American astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed on the moon, the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of President John F. Kennedy was indelibly imprinted in the minds of those who lived through those days. The Pine Cone devoted its Nov. 28, 1963, front page to the killing, with a large photograph that captured that day as a “Night of Quieting.” In a large photograph of the president, a poem by Harry Wellesley Fletcher and an editorial.

“No words can express how this paper could possibly print which could ever in any way assuage the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall. “John Fitzgerald Kennedy was, as was the grief of the world on this great loss it has suffered,” according to the paper, which was run by editor and publisher Donald T. Marshall.
Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to land on the moon (July 20, 1969). The Pine Cone published a beautiful photograph on the cover depicting two deer in the distance on a hillside with the moon above. And the photo’s caption questioned, philosophically, the historic Apollo 11 mission.

“Man has, in a sense, profaned the surface of the moon with his presence, and as mankind enters the age of the cosmos,” according to the caption in the July 24, 1969, edition, “it may pay humanity to pause for a moment to determine its spiritual needs in the years ahead.”

Beginning a new era for The Pine Cone at the end of a decade, Pine Cone publisher Allman Cook announced Aug. 21, 1969, that he sold the newspaper to John Mustard and Wayne Everton, owners and publishers of The Squire, a community weekly in Lafayette. Everton became the general manager, and Mustard, the publisher.

1970s — The environmental movement takes hold

Like the decade just before it, the 1970s had its share of turmoil and tragedy, including the Jonestown mass suicide, the Iran hostage crisis, the Kent State shootings, Roe v. Wade and Elvis’ death. And while The Pine Cone sometimes touched on national and international news during those 10 years, most of its coverage focused on local news, like it’s always done.

The 1970s also marked an increase in the price of a copy of The Pine Cone, which rose from a modest 15 cents to 25 cents, starting with the Sept. 2, 1976, edition.

In a Jan. 21, 1971, article with the headline “Sitting on the grass is legal now!” The Pine Cone writer Gary Frantz reported the Jan. 18 decision by the California Supreme Court to strike down a 1968 emergency ordinance adopted by the Carmel City Council that made it illegal for people to sit on the lawn at Devendorf Park and display other behavior such as climbing trees and sitting on monuments and sidewalks.

The ordinance, adopted to target the droves of hippies who congregated in Carmel at the time, was challenged by Carmel book-seller Ann Parr after she was arrested Aug. 19, 1968, for sitting on the grass at Devendorf to protest the ordinance. Parr argued the law was unconstitutional because it violated the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. The Supreme Court agreed in a 4-3 decision written by Justice Stanley Mosk.

“The Pine Cone article featured photographs, including one of Parr, another of an attractive woman in a minidress standing next to a sign in Devendorf that said “Unlawful to Sit or Lie on Grass,” and another of a group of young people lounging on the park’s grass.

In January 1971, a Carmel Citizens Committee annual meeting attracted about 100 people who supported “demands” by its chairman, C.W. Fisher, to “continue our efforts against over-population,” according to a Feb. 4, 1971, article about the meeting. “Resist overcrowding by objecting to any more freeways in the area. Do everything we can to prevent pollution of soil, air and water.”

Admiral Fisher also warned those at the meeting that the major problem in the Carmel area, “one which overrides everything else,” was greater population density. “We want Carmel to be different, not like every other town,” Fisher said. At the time, the population of Carmel was near its peak of about 4,500.

But no longer could they travel from the Monterey Peninsula to San Francisco by rail: On April 30, 1971, the Del Monte Express made its last run.

Helping establish the future mayor as a true Carmel resident, the June 22, 1972, edition of The Pine Cone reported that Clint Eastwood’s Hog’s Breath Inn opened “without fanfare.” The actor’s restaurant came to be, according to the article written by reporter Phyllis Jervey, when Eastwood and Paul Lippmann “were looking for a Carmel spot in which to set up a bar of their own. Along came Carmel’s well known restaurateur and owner of Le Marquis, Walter Becker, to make up a ‘smoothly coordinated threesome’ partnership, Jervey wrote. The reporter went on to say that never had she “encountered a more dedicated group of workers constantly on the go with swarms of hungry and thirsty locals, Hollywoodites and tennis and golf celebrities.”

To this day, the Hog’s Breath still draws people from all over the world who believe Eastwood still owns the restaurant.

Thirteen years after Pine Cone editor Wilma Cook died as a result of a heart attack while shopping on Ocean Avenue, her husband, who had worked alongside her as publisher for 22 years, died at Community Hospital on March 4, 1974, following an undisclosed “brief illness.” A native of Geary, Okla., Cook was a printer who moved from Arizona to California.

In the April 8, 1976, edition, a lengthy article by reporter Leslie Johnson told the story of California Coastal Commission member Carmen Warschaw’s decision to resign her post, calling her experiences “a nightmare.” A member of the agency’s South Coast Regional Commission, Warschaw alleged the state agency ignored the rights of property owners — a criticism that still exists today — and constantly changed the rules.

“The requirements for individual permits changed continually, from meeting to meeting,” she told a crowd of about 100 during a presentation at Monterey Peninsula College. “The red tape created and the arrogance of many commissioners were unacceptable.”

The commission was established through Proposition 20 in 1972 and later made permanent in 1976. The Pine Cone published a feature story in its July 7, 1977, edition, profiling freshman Congressman Leon Panetta. In a largely favorable article, reporter Bruce Horovitz said Panetta had “earned the respect of colleagues, constituents” despite only having been on the job for six months. Horovitz pointed out that among the lessons Panetta had learned in Washington was not to take himself too seriously. Secondly, he only “grabs for what he can hold,” according to the news story.
INCIDENTS
From previous page

“The name of the game is not just simply reaching for the brass ring and grabbing it,” Panetta told the reporter, “but it’s moving five steps closer and hoping you don’t slip five feet back.”

What a difference 35 years makes in terms of public employee salaries. On Dec. 6, 1979, the Carmel City Council gave 29-year-old city administrator Doug Peterson — who began working for the city in February 1978 — a salary boost to $30,000, the same amount his predecessor, Jack Collins, earned. Peterson’s salary was retroactive to June 1, 1979, the date he was named administrator.

For some reason, the Shakespeare and Company bookshop in Paris has a copy of the Oct. 18, 1979, edition of The Pine Cone on display inside, under a staircase. The issue features a pretentious front-page editorial written by the late Milton Mayer — a “journalist and educator,” according to a Wikipedia page devoted to him — who claimed “there is nothing in darkest Mississippi as solidly segregationist as Carmel.” Mayer, a Carmel resident, called himself a “lifelong racist” as well as a “front-line fighter for civil rights,” in the bizarre opinion piece. He died in Carmel in 1986, according to Wikipedia.

And on March 1, 1973, legendary cartoonist Bill Bates made his debut in The Pine Cone. With a few interruptions, his original drawings depicting life in Carmel as no one else could appeared in the newspaper until he died in May 2009. Today, under the heading “Best of Bates,” they are still printed on the editorial page every week.

1980s — A very, very famous mayor

The most significant news events of the 1980s, of course, were the election of Clint Eastwood as Mayor of Carmel in 1986 and Pope John Paul’s visit to the Monterey Peninsula in 1987. But a lot of other notable changes occurred during that decade, too.

The April 3, 1980, Pine Cone dedicated some 20 pages of coverage, letters and opinion pieces to the upcoming municipal election, and the following week, Barney Laiolo became the first mayor to be elected by the people, defeating Howard Brunn by 3 percent, while Mike Brown came in a distant third. Laiolo served one term, losing to Charlotte Townsend in a close race in 1982.

In 1984, in what perhaps inspired Eastwood to run for mayor two years later, council members David Maradei and Helen Arnold appealed the planning commission’s approval of his building project on San Carlos Street. Eventually, the commission overturned its approval of the project and was supported by the city council in 1985, but Eastwood sued the city over it, and the suit was settled, allowing the development to proceed.

In 1986, the city’s most famous resident decided to challenge incumbent Townsend for the mayor’s seat. “Clint Runs for mayor,” read the huge headline on the cover of the Jan. 30, 1986, Pine Cone, which was followed by months of coverage of the race. Two other mayoral candidates subsequently dropped out to back him, and a media center was set up at Sunset Center to field inquiries. In April 1986, Eastwood won, 2,166 votes to 799, and said he planned to “take city government out of the hands of the few and put it into the hands of the many,” The Pine Cone reported.

Council meetings were moved to the Carmel Woman’s Club to accommodate the crowds who came to see Eastwood, more than due to their interest in city government, and a political group that disagreed with his administration, the Carmel Residents Association, was born in 1987. Eastwood

See MEMORABLE next page
opted not to run again for mayor and backed Jean Grace in her successful bid in 1988. At the end of 1986, Eastwood purchased Mission Ranch to protect it from development after its owners declared they were “open to anything” when it came to proposals for the land near the Carmel River Lagoon. In October 1984 the Monterey Bay Aquarium opened to great fanfare, including in The Pine Cone, which published an extensive story accompanied by a big photo layout. The aquarium, which transformed Cannery Row if not the entire Monterey Peninsula, was built on the site of one of the row’s abandoned canneries.

The city undertook a lot of legal wrangling in the 1980s. Close to home, its effort to curb short-term rentals moved in and out of court. In 1981, the council passed its first ban on rentals shorter than 30 days. It didn’t survive a court challenge filed by property owners, but city attorney George Brehmer said he would write a new one that would address the court’s concerns. That effort got overturned by the court again in 1982, and six years later, the city tried yet again. In 1989, a lawsuit was filed against Carmel for contempt of court regarding its ban on transient rentals, but a Monterey County Superior Court judge threw out the charge. The issue went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where the city prevailed in 1991.

City attorneys also filed lawsuits over the county’s approval of a rezoning of Mission Ranch to allow its development, and fought against Carmel Valley Ranch, the Carmel Valley Master Plan and a planned hotel at Rancho Cañada — a lawsuit that was ultimately successfully upheld in the Court of Appeal. The city also won the suit over the master plan in 1984, when Monterey County Superior Court Judge Richard Silver decided it hadn’t met the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Also that year, the city received national attention after officials denied a permit to an ice cream parlor. On Aug. 23, the city council denied Carmel Creamery’s application “because it would use too much water and generate ice cream spills and litter on the streets,” The Pine Cone reported. Even though ice cream was sold in many other parts of town, Carmel got a reputation as the city that banned ice cream, and the Los Angeles Times asked if Carmel was “Scrooge City.” The planning commission later passed an ordinance to permit the sale of ice cream cones in town.

The papal visit in 1987 required months and months of planning on behalf of the city’s police force, which shut down streets and managed the huge crowds Pope John Paul drew to the city. The pontiff was accompanied by the Secret Service and was flown by helicopter from the airport to the Carmel Mission. Two years later, he beatified Father Junipero Serra.

The 1980s also saw the Peninsula gripped in drought, with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District imposing 20 percent mandatory rationing, based on 1987 usage, and a moratorium imposed on new water hookups — a moratorium which has persisted, with only a few, brief interruptions, to this day. At the time, water district board member Nick Lombardo was identified as the Peninsula’s biggest water user for irrigating his golf courses. Amidst that was much to-and-froing over the idea of building a water reclamation project in Pebble Beach, with arguments over design, financing and partnerships. In 1988, the agencies finally all collaborated on the project, with the Pebble Beach Co. agreeing to fund it in exchange for receiving water for development.

Dean Germer, MD with Carmel Neuroscience offers evidence based, proven and effective therapies for treatment of depression. These include traditional Diagnosis and Treatment by a Board Certified physician and Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS).

TMS provides FDA approved treatment of tenacious depression.

It works by utilizing a small MRI-like device that produces increased neurotransmitter activity in an area of the brain that is implicated in depression.

See SIGNIFICANT page 25 CE.
My Golden State —
My California
By Florence Richmond

I love thee, Golden State, yes I love thee!
For thou art young and strong and full of play.
If I should spend the remnant of my life
Shut in — upon the outstretch of thy heart,
Another chance would then be mine to know
The vibrant life of thy immensities.
Why do the poets mourn o’er human woes?
Why do they cheat themselves in ignorance,
With dreamings of such joy as the frail lip
Can say? And what’s the labor consequence?
The days go on and most unworthy are,
Forgetting song forever at their door.

I know the ruffled course of man’s conceit,
Perhaps ’t’s well he falters by the way.
More wonderful he’ll find thy gifts — the right
To claim them all; and satisfied, at last,
To work anew. To praise the list’ning God,
On bended knee, for liberty and thee.
How otherwise conceive of love, fair flower?
Thy gifts are known to all the greedy world —
Thy golden cargoes drift from shore to shore.
But now I speak to prove what lies beyond
My speech. The soul of God was borne in thee —
My Golden State — my home — right legacy!

— The Carmel Pine Cone, June 2, 1915
Natural disasters figured prominently, starting with El Niño storms that battered the Peninsula in 1983, causing destruction that took years to repair and cutting off Big Sur from the rest of the Peninsula. Many of the stairways to Carmel Beach were ruined, but the work there led to the construction of the Scenic Road walkway, which opened in 1988. The highway to Big Sur reopened in the year following the storms.

In 1987, Huckleberry Hill in Pebble Beach was ablaze, with the fire eventually destroying 32 homes. It was started by an illegal campfire in the S.F.B. Morse Botanical Gardens.

The 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, which initially registered at a 7.1 on the Richter Scale, destroyed sections of the Bay Bridge.
and a freeway, decimated parts of downtown Santa Cruz, and shook and startled Carmel residents, but caused little damage. The front page of that week’s Pine Cones declared the area relatively unscathed, and noted the tem- blor served as a test of readiness for emer- gency responders.

In the category of milestones, Ansel Adams died in 1984 at the age of 82, and in 1986, Robert Talbott passed away. In 1985, Kathryn Crosby told Crosby Pro-Am organ- izers they could no longer use her late hus- band’s name, and AT&T took over as title sponsor. Also that year, Orange Julius, the Eisners to Bill and Chip Brown of the Oakland company, Brown & Wilson, in 1982.

1990s — A freeway

The 1990s saw the continuation of several epic local battles. The Hatton Canyon freeway project, pronounced “dead” on numer- ous occasions, kept coming back like a vil- lain in a teen horror movie. Flanders Mansion was up for sale. Then it wasn’t. Then, maybe it was. A new Los Padres Dam on the Carmel River was a good idea. Or not. Proposed ren- ovations to Sunset Center and Mission Ranch prompted two new series of debates. All con- versations reinforced Carmel’s reputation for passionate participation in local politics. There were a few moments that seem light- hearted in retrospect. A proposal to alter the 1939 prohibition against live music to allow musical groups of no more than three per- formers led to pleas not to “turn Carmel into a honky-tonk town,” and a proposal to put condom vending machines in the high school’s bathrooms provoked “a fiery
Another unwelcome change couldn’t be stopped. In September 1990, The Pine Cone reported that the Pebble Beach Company had been sold to a Japanese firm. Although then-President Tom Oliver said, “We are excited about this new alliance,” locals were less enthusiastic. The new owners were embroiled in scandal, including a covert plan to limit access by selling private golf memberships. It took the rest of the decade, but by mid-1999, Clint Eastwood, Peter Ueberroth, Richard Ferris and Arnold Palmer and a group of investors closed a deal to buy the landmark business back.

The residents and merchants of Mission Fields endured a different type of intrusion in 1995, with not one, but two major floods. The first struck in January, and the second, in March. Flood prevention improvements followed, leading to a headline in 1999 that said, “Experts: Repeat of ’95 disaster unlikely.” In 1996, a 25,000-acre fire ravaged parts of Big Sur, but the community pulled together with characteristic strength to recover.

A national tragedy touched local hearts as writer Joe Klaas’ granddaughter Polly was kidnapped from her Petaluma home and murdered, leading to the founding of the Polly Klaas Foundation. John Denver was killed when his ultra-light plane crashed off Pacific Grove’s coast, and Alan Shepard and Allen Funt were among other local notables who died during the decade.

Of course, some changes were positive. Doris Day penned a regular pet-adoption column. The first Carmel Valley Jazz Festival was held at Hidden Valley Music. Clint Eastwood “Bring your checkbooks, ladies.”

From the first cartoon he did for The Pine Cone in March 1973 (top), until his last in May 2008 (bottom), Bill Bates captured the hearts of Carmel residents just as much as he captured the spirit, the customs and the foibles of their town. Along the way, many of his cartoons become instant classics (middle). When he died in 2009, he left behind a trove of more than 800 drawings, which The Pine Cone continues to run on its editorial page, yet everyone who lived through his era still misses him very much.
Curves become second nature, regardless of Mother Nature.

Take the performance that Porsche is known for. Then add to that the strength of a 350 horsepower engine, the design and greater stability of a wider body, the extraordinary traction and agility of all-wheel drive, and an unmistakable illuminated rear light strip. The sum of which is a sports car that holds your attention as tightly as the design and greater stability of a wider body, the extraordinary traction and agility of all-wheel drive, and an unmistakable illuminated rear light strip. The sum of which is a sports car that holds your attention as tightly as the design and greater stability of a wider body, the extraordinary traction and agility of all-wheel drive, and an unmistakable illuminated rear light strip. The sum of which is a sports car that holds your attention as tightly as the design and greater stability of a wider body, the extraordinary traction and agility of all-wheel drive, and an unmistakable illuminated rear light strip. The sum of which is a sports car that holds your attention as tightly as the design and greater stability of a wider body, the extraordinary traction and agility of all-wheel drive, and an unmistakable illuminated rear light strip.

Experience the control of all-wheel drive.
The new Porsche 911 Carrera 4.
UNFORGETTABLE
From page 27 CE

Carmel is renowned, but also to elevate the newspaper to a
cone in 1998, he vowed to uphold the charm for which
mark as a producer and editor for CBS News and NBC
presidential election between Al Gore and George W. Bush.
national debate over vote fraud and “chads” after the 2000
tration rules in California and foreshadowed the enormous
— Sandra Klaus. The story also led to tightened voter regis-
t for creating and registering a fake voter named — what else
led to both a “60 Minutes” story and a threat of legal action
already stirring things up with an article on voter fraud that
created a committee to study the issue of paid parking.

Ocean Avenue — entered a new phase as Mayor Ken White
perennial controversies in town — parking, especially on
the State Assembly, which Bruce McPherson won. One of the
victory win for Panetta’ s seat, and an opening in Farr’ s seat in
opened up. The 1993 special election resulted in Sam Farr’ s
Management and Budget. A space for his congressional seat
nominated him for the Cabinet-level head of Office

efforts. And speaking of Panetta, in 1992, President Clinton
use of public properties. Monterey Bay was designated as a
CSUMB, it eventually became a prominent example of re-

Beach. In June 1998, The Pine Cone printed the first install-
was named chair of the Monterey Peninsula Foundation,
bonfires, a cat up a tree and a bear falling from one, progress
move forward into this new millennium.

1, 2000, awakened, so did computers, as if it were simply the
struck panic in millions and made many people rich. As Jan.
Ramirez.

Meena Lewellen, Irma
Vanessa Jimenez,
Miller, Sharron Smith,
Edwards, Jung Yi-
Counts, Mary Schley,
Paul Miller, Chris

offices to pay tribute
the newspaper’s

Finally, it would be wrong to leave the 1990s without not-
So 2000 came in quietly — until Sue McCloud challenged

Y2K dawned relatively without incident — certainly
which was a producer and editor for CBS News and NBC
News, remains publisher today. When he took over The Pine
Cone in 1998, he vowed to uphold the charm for which
Carmel is renowned, but also to elevate the newspaper to a

3000s — Passing the torch

2001, the Coniglio family closed the Mediterranean Market
in its perpetual state of limbo.

The debate over Flanders Mansion, which had gone on
almost continuously since the city bought it in 1972, seemed
to enter its final phase in December 1999 when the council,
with Ken White as mayor, voted 3-2 to explore the possibility
of selling it and putting the money to some other worthwhile
purpose. In November 2009, after multiple lawsuits, an
extensive EIR and a series of council decisions, the citizenry
also backed the sale of the mansion by 757 to 439. But every-
one’s efforts were blocked by a small but determined group
called the Flanders Foundation, and the mansion continued in
its perceptual state of limbo.

Retirement. As a town matures, the founders are replaced
by new generations, and so are the businesses. In 2000, co-
owner Clint Eastwood sold the landmark Hog’s Breath Inn to
a Palm Springs restaurateur but remained the landlord.
In 2001, the Coniglio family closed the Mediterranean Market
after 40 years of selling gourmet food and wine, and the
Corner Cupboard closed its doors after selling souvenirs for
nearly 75 years. In 2003, Surf ‘N Sand’s pharmacy closed
after 40 years, leaving Carmel Drug the last independent
pharmacy standing. And, in 2004, Dick Lugo, known as
the “Mayor of Fifth & San Carlos,” sold the “last corner serv-
station” after nearly 40 years.

In 2004, 30 years after she built The Barnyard shopping
center, May Waldroup sold it to a Santa Barbara real estate
partnership. And, two years later, she closed the Thunderbird
Bookstore, her impetus for building The Barnyard in the first
place. Saks Fifth Avenue also closed in 2004 after anchoring
Carmel Plaza for 18 years as Carmel’s largest store. And, the
Carmel Conventosal Hospital, built by M.J. Murphy in
1927, closed its doors. In 2006, after 43 years of serving
excellent food with an Old World flavor, Pernille Restaurant
Lowered the flag. In January 2009, Gardiner’s Resort closed
due to economic crisis. And, in 2008, 1 Carmel archi-
ed and dedicated at the high school. In 2008, Carmel archi-
tect Rob Carver was tapped to design public restrooms to
to town and classic car lovers Doug and Genie Freedman
parked their passion on Ocean Avenue with the first-annual
Concours on the Avenue. And in September 2007 the Authors
& Ideas Festival got under way. In 2008, the inaugural Pebble
Beach Food & Wine hosted more than 3,000 guests, boding
well for future gourmetizing.

The first decade of the century was a time of letting go and
beginning again. Yet, the community will never forget cultural
icon Virginia Best Adams, author Robert Campbell, photog-
rapher Cole Weston, poet Ric Masten, and legendary cartoon-
ist Bill Bates, who live on through their creative contributions
to Carmel, and in the pages of The Pine Cone.

2010s — Comings and goings

In the summer of 2009, the nine bells of the venerable
Carmel Mission fell silent during an $80,000 restoration that
would enable them to ring by remote control. By March 2010,
the bells were back in business. This was just the beginning
of a $3 million restoration that included a seismic retrofit of
the historic Basilica, which was completed by June 2013.
Said Carmel Mission Foundation President Vic Grabian, “It
was like a jewel was sitting there, and someone came along
and polished it!”

Which is just what founder Father Junipero Serra had
called it, “the jewel of his nine missions.”

Preservation: Spring 2010 saw the restoration of Carmel
Beach stairways from Scenic Road, following high seas
and winter storms. By January 2011, a six-month trail renovation
project was completed, restoring the hike to the scenic
Inspiration Point. This was the beginning of additional trail
developments through the hills and meadows of Carmel’s
southern reaches, such as the October 2011 opening of the
Carmel River South Bank Trail, a $1.65 million project
enabling pedestrians and “pedalers” to move alongside the
river from Ranch San Carlos Road to Palo Colorado Regional
Park.

By September 2012, Scenic Road had become one way
around Carmel Point, offering safer passage to pedestrians
and passengers. And, in an effort to protect the pristine sands
of Carmel Beach, in December 2014, the forest and beach
commission recommended the installation of fire rings on the
beach to curtail the number of beach fires and their debris.
In January 2015, they also decided to ban portable barbecues
and Hibachis.

See COMPREHENSIVE page 29 CE

On The Pine Cone’s 100th birthday, the staff gathered outside
the newspaper’s offices to pay tribute
to founder William
Overstrand. From left
Paul Miller, Chris
Counts, Mary Schley,
Kathy Nui, Jack Liao,
Edwards, Jung Yi-
Crabb, Hannah
Mills, Anthea Smith,
Lair Mylandier,
Vanessa Jimenez,
Kamakazi-long Luma
Garcia and Vanessa
Kamez.
A short historical jaunt through 100 years with the Pine Cone

A HUNDRED years – wow! Put another way, it’s about 36,525 days. Those days were filled with events that altered and illuminated our times. Here are some things that happened during The Pine Cone’s 100 years of publication.

Since its inception in 1915, The Pine Cone has reported on the 34 mayoral administrations of Carmel mayors. Three mayors served two non-consecutive terms. They were William T. Kibbler (1920-22, 1924-26), Herbert Herron (1936-32, 1938-40), and Bernard Lasilo (1968-72, 1980-82). The first mayor of Carmel, A.F. Fraser, took office the year following The Pine Cone’s origin. His term ran from 1916 to 1920.

Eugene Hammond was mayor for seven months in 1976. When Bill Bates and Carol Minou were designing the Carmel Map to go up on a wall adjacent to Nielsen Bros. Market, Hammond wrote a letter to the city council protesting that it was too much of a nuisance. That tidbit was gleaned from the February 1981 issue of the Big Sur Gazette. Hammond’s term was not the shortest one. William L. Maxwell was mayor for 19 days in 1922.

The mayor who served the longest? Sue McLeod (1938-40), and Bernard Laiolo (1968-72, 1980-82). The mayor who served the longest? Sue McLeod (1938-40), and Bernard Laiolo (1968-72, 1980-82). The Pine Cone heard the first radio broadcast, read “The Great Gatsby,” and drank their whiskey and sodas without whiskey as prohibition set in.

In the ‘50s, they did not pass Go and went directly to jail on the first Monopoly boards, saw what Edward VIII did for love, ate their first cheeseburgers, and went back to having whiskies and sodas.

In the 1940s, besides World War II, Pine Cone readers were introduced to Bugs Bunny and microwaves. They oogled instead of Googled, as bikinis hit the beaches. George Orwell tried to prepare them for the next page

See GERVASE next page

Scenic Views

By JERRY GERVASE

The Pine Cone published through the administrations of 17 presidents (and 19 vice-presidents). There have been nine popes from issue No. 1 until now. Three of the popes shared a name with our esteemed publisher. There were Paul VI, and John Paul I and II. Could that mean our publisher is in line for canonization? After all, it’s a miracle he discovered me.

The United States has been involved in two world wars and several other conflicts during The Pine Cone’s life. One of the most obscure was also one of the longest — the Banana War, during which the United States occupied Haiti from 1915 until 1934.

During the 1920s, readers of The Pine Cone heard the first radio broadcast, read “The Great Gatsby,” and drank their whiskey and sodas without whiskey as prohibition set in.

In the ‘50s, they did not pass Go and went directly to jail on the first Monopoly boards, saw what Edward VIII did for love, ate their first cheeseburgers, and went back to having whiskies and sodas.

In the 1940s, besides World War II, Pine Cone readers were introduced to Bugs Bunny and microwaves. They oogled instead of Googled, as bikinis hit the beaches. George Orwell tried to prepare them for the future.

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COMPREHENSIVE
From page 29 CE

Politics: Carmel has always been populated by people fiercely protective of their rights and their town. In April 2010, Jason Burnett came “seemingly out of nowhere” — although he actually hails from a prominent family known for progress and preservation — to claim a seat on the city coun-
cil. Two years later, he was elected Mayor of Carmel-by-the-Sea by an overwhelming majority, and was similarly re-elect-
ed in 2014.

Although The Carmel Pine Cone usually doesn’t cover national stories, the raid that killed Osama bin Laden in Abbotabad, Pakistan, in April 2011 was hailed as one of the greatest intelligence successes in United States history, and Carmel Valley resident Leon Panetta, then director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was at the center of the effort.

Carmel City Hall led to a grassroots political effort when, in July 2014, one month before her 87th birthday, Carolina Bayne presented a petition in front of the Carmel Post Office to “terminate the current city administrator,” based on her grave concern for how city hall was operating under the lead-
ership of Jason Stilwell.

Bayne collected 549 signatures in 10 days. Stilwell resigned that October. And, whether it was politics or just “parking karma,” 2014 came to close with an experiment with paid parking that looked pretty permanent when cement slabs were poured in November to secure payment kiosks on Ocean Avenue.

Passages: Looking back on the first half of the decade reminds us of the comings and goings of prominent people and changes to places we love. After 19 years at the podium, Maestro Bruno Weil retired from the Carmel Bach Festival at the end of the Summer 2010 season. The following season, from the moment he lowered his baton at the opening concert, conductor Paul Goodwin impressed audiences with his ener-
gy and enthusiasm. Goodwin’s contemporary approach to classical music continues to engage his listeners.

In August 2010, the legendary Forest Theater turned 100 with a grand outdoor celebration. A year later, in October 2011, after 80 years in business, La Playa Hotel was sold and closed for nearly a year to undergo renovation. In January 2012, one year after celebrating its golden anniversary, the family-owned Brinton’s Remarkable Home & Garden Store locked its doors, leaving employees and patrons in the lurch.

In February 2012, Carmel got its own postage stamp bear-
ing an image of the Carmel Mission. In September 2012, a postal panel chose a piece of the fallen World Trade Center to a ceremony in Devonport Park in remembrance of the 9/11 attacks. One year later, during another ceremony, the piece was permanently displayed in the park in a commitment to “resolve and remember.”

During the 2010s, the city has endured the passing of founding family members and others who have contributed to the character of Carmel. Yet in April 2014, the community celebrated the 90th birthday of actress, singer and animal rights activist Doris Day, co-owner of the pet-friendly Cypress Inn.

Check back with us in 2115 for a summary of the next 100 years, as reported in the pages of The Carmel Pine Cone. Because, as William Overstreet said a century ago, we are here to stay.

Compiled by Mary Schley, Chris Counts, Kelly Nix, Elaine Giuliano, Lisa Crawford Watson and Paul Miller.

GERVASE
From previous page

“look up in the sky, it’s a bird, it’s a plane — no it’s Sputnik.

During the ‘60s readers saw the promise of JFK’s inaugu-
ration and the tragedy of his assassination. The Great Society was ushered in, along with Medicare and Medicaid, and Neil Armstrong took one giant leap for mankind. On a dairy farm in the Catskills, near the town of Bethel, N.Y., we were half a million strong as we listened to Jimi, Janis and CSN.

In the ‘70s, M.A.S.H. reminded us of the comedic irony and heartbreak of the Korean War. A president who swore he wasn’t a crook resigned. Millions of fans wept in their private Heartbreak Hotels mourning the death of Elvis.

In the ‘80s, we lost a dreamer (but hopefully not the only one) as John Lennon was shot and killed in New York. We saw the rise of the personal computer and the fall of the Berlin Wall.

In the ‘90s many Angelinos weren’t aware of the L.A. riots because they thought it was just another Dodger game letting out. There was eBay and OI, and Dolly the sheep was cloned.

The first decade of the Pine Cone’s entry into the new mil-

ni-ennial brought us Wikipedia, the Euro, Simon Cowell, Barack Obama and Jennifer Lawrence — see, it wasn’t all bad.

Through all of that, The Carmel Pine Cone has informed, adoprated, encouraged and promoted a remarkable place to live, and has given Carmel’s citizens a forum to voice their opinions — even if those opinions were critical of The Pine Cone.

So Happy 100th Birthday, Carmel Pine Cone. Here’s wish-
ing you continued success and a bright future.

On behalf of Monterey County Supervisor Dave Potter and the Fifth District staff of Kathleen Lee, Jayne Mohammadi and Bryan Flores
CARMEL REALTY COMPANY Congratulates the Carmel Pine Cone on 100 Years in our community.