Big Sur is located along Scenic Highway One approximately 150 miles south of San Francisco and 300 miles north of Los Angeles. Historically, the name Big Sur was derived from that unexplored and unmapped wilderness area which lies along the coast south of Monterey. It was simply called el pais grande del sur, the Big South Country. Today, Big Sur refers to that 90-mile stretch of rugged and awesomely beautiful coastline between Carmel to the north and San Simeon (Hearst Castle) to the south. Highway One winds along its length and is flanked on one side by the majestic Santa Lucia Mountains and on the other by the rocky Pacific Coast.

Although there were two Mexican land grants awarded in the 1830’s, which included most of the area north of the Big Sur Valley, neither grantee settled on the land. It was little more than a century ago when the first permanent settlers arrived in Big Sur. In the following decades other hardy persons followed and staked out their homesteads. The landmarks bear the names of many of those early settlers — Mt. Manuel, Pfeiffer Ridge, Post Summit, Cooper Point, Dani Ridge, Partington Cove and others. Some of their descendants still live in Big Sur.

At the turn of the 20th century Big Sur sustained a larger population than it does today. A vigorous redwood lumbering industry provided livelihoods for many. The Old Coast Trail, which had been the only link between homesteads, was still little more than a wagon trail. Steamers transported heavy goods and supplies and harbored at Notley’s Landing, Partington Cove, and the mouth of the Little Sur River.

Navigation was treacherous, and in 1889, the Point Sur Lighthouse began sending its powerful beam to protect ships from the hazards of the coastline.

In 1937, the present highway was completed after eighteen years of construction at a considerable expense even with the aid of convict labor. The highway has since been declared California’s first Scenic Highway, and it provides a driving experience unsurpassed in natural beauty and scenic variety.

Electricity did not arrive in Big Sur until the early 1950’s, and it still does not extend the length of the coast or into the more remote mountainous area.

The proximity of the Pacific Ocean provides for a temperate climate. Winters are mild, and rainy days are interspersed with periods of bright sunshine. An average rainfall of over 50 inches fills the many streams that flow down the redwood-lined canyons. Coastal fog cools the summer mornings, but it usually lifts by early afternoon.

It is wise to include both warm and cold weather clothing when packing for Big Sur. A damp, foggy morning can be followed by a warm afternoon. In the interior valleys of the Wilderness Area, the temperatures are more extreme; the fog bank seldom crosses the coast ridge, so the days are likely to be hot and the nights chilly.

The scenic qualities and the natural grandeur of the coast which result from the imposing geography, the rich vegetative compositions, and the dramatic meetings of land and sea are the area’s greatest single attraction to the public. Big Sur has attained a worldwide reputation for its spectacular beauty. Hiking, backpacking and scenic driving are major recreational activities.

Highway 1 through Big Sur is a designated American National Scenic Byway and California Scenic Highway, an honor reserved for highways that are so distinctive they are destinations unto themselves. For more information visit www.byways.org.
How to handle Big Sur with care

Big Sur is a very special place to many people. To help keep it that way and to help ensure your own safety, please observe some simple rules and follow these basic safety tips.

FIRES — Our biggest concern during the dry season is wildfire. Please extinguish cigarettes in your ashtray. Be extra careful, making sure that your fire is safe and legal. Be sure to extinguish your fire when you leave.

COLLECTING — Plants, animals, rocks and artifacts of Big Sur’s cultural and natural history are protected by law and should not be disturbed. Rockhounding and collection of driftwood and firewood may be allowed in certain designated areas. Collectors should contact the nearest ranger station for specific information.

RECYCLE — Most businesses have blue recycling bins. Please treat Big Sur gently and with respect so that it will remain the beautiful place we all love.

PRIVATE PROPERTY — Please be mindful of the property rights of others. Most of the land adjacent to the highway is posted private property, and trespassing laws are strictly enforced.

ROADSIDE CAMPING — Roadside camping is prohibited along Highway 1 from the Carmel River to the Monterey-San Luis Obispo County line. This does not apply to tired motorists stopping for a temporary rest.

POISON OAK — This toxic plant is found in Big Sur in abundance. Exposure to the plant can be spread by hands, clothing, pets, or equipment which has come in contact with the plant or from the smoke generated when burning it. Much of the reactive substance can be removed by immediate washing with cool water and soap. Look for the triple leaf pattern, with prominent veins and a shiny surface. During the summer and fall, the leaves take on reddish hues. Try to avoid this plant.

PUBLIC RESTROOMS — All State Parks have public restroom facilities and do not charge day use fees to use the restroom. This includes Monastery Beach, Garrapata, Andrew Molera, Pfeiffer Big Sur, Julia Pfeiffer Burns, Limekiln State Park and the Big Sur Ranger Station. See map for locations. Please keep the roadway clean!

DRIVING TIPS FOR HIGHWAY 1
State Highway 1 through the Big Sur is recognized internationally as one of the world’s most beautiful highways. It is also one of the most maintained highways in America. No Camping along Highway 1. Keep these tips in mind when you travel this route:
1) Drive defensively! You never know what hazard may be around a blind curve.
2) Buckle up! It’s the law.
3) Keep your eyes on the road — if you want to enjoy the scenery, please use turn-outs.
4) Maintain your speed and abide by the posted speed limit which is 55 MPH unless otherwise posted. Slower traffic should pull over.
5) When pulling over, avoid quick stops on the ungraveled turn-outs and shoulders.
6) Watch for touring bicyclists.

In case of emergency dial 911. Other emergency phone numbers include:
AAA (800) 400-4222
Big Sur Health Center (831) 667-2580
Big Sur Ranger Station, State Parks, U.S. Forest Service, Cal-Trans (831) 667-1112
Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula (831) 624-5311
Monterey County Conventions & Visitors Bureau

Big Sur Chamber of Commerce editorial committee – Stan Russell, Chris Counts. If you have any questions about the articles, information or revisions of this publication, please send them to:
Big Sur Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 87
Big Sur, CA 93920
Call (831) 667-2100
www.bigsurcalifornia.org
info@bigsurcalifornia.org

Other emergency phone numbers include:
AAA (800) 400-4222
Big Sur Health Center (831) 667-2580
Big Sur Ranger Station, State Parks, U.S. Forest Service, Cal-Trans (831) 667-1112
Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula (831) 624-5311
Community Hospital is the nearest hospital to Big Sur. It is located approximately 30 miles north of Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park. Follow Highway 1 to Carmel, taking the Highway 68 exit (west) to the hospital.

Monterey-Salinas Transit
Providing public transportation for the entire Monterey County and beyond. Line 22 bus runs daily between Monterey and Big Sur Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day.

www.mst.org
1-888-MST-BUS1
(1-888-678-2871)
Big Sur Offers a Bounty of Hiking Trails

Ventana Wilderness owes its name to a dramatic mountain peak known as Ventana Double Cone. Legends relate that at one time the unique notch at the mountain's top was roofed over by a rock bridge. Because of this legend, the early Spanish inhabitants named the outcrop “Ventana,” which means window in Spanish.

Ventana Wilderness contains 240,026 acres straddling the Santa Lucia Mountains south of the Monterey Peninsula and is part of the Los Padres National Forest. Los Padres National Forest encompasses nearly two million acres in the beautiful coastal mountains of central California. The forest stretches across almost 220 miles from the Big Sur coast 19 miles south of Carmel, sits 361 feet above the surf on the seaward brow of a large block of volcanic rock. This rugged promontory has long been regarded as a navigational hazard. Prior to construction of the lighthouse (1887-1889), the area was the site of several disastrous shipwrecks.

Designated as a State Historic Landmark in 1980, Point Sur contains all the buildings necessary to maintain a self-sufficient 19th-Century lighthouse facility. It is the only intact light station along the California coast open to the public. As a part of the Big Sur coast for over 125 years, the picturesque buildings inspire an aura of mystery and haunting beauty, continuing to be an important landmark to modern day mariners as well as travelers along Highway 1.

Construction of the lighthouse began in 1887 and was completed two years later. At that time Point Sur was one of the more remote light stations. In place of Highway 1 there was a horse trail—the Old Coast Road—which made trips to Monterey long and arduous.

Pt. Sur remains an active US Coast Guard aid to navigation, although the last keepers left the Lighthouse in 1974. The U.S. Department of the Interior gifted the majority of the lighthouse to the California Department of Parks and Recreation in 1984. The lighthouse itself and remaining parcels were gifted to State Parks in 2004. Restoration work began in 1985, and today, classified as a State Historic Park.

For information regarding guided tours, check the interpretive notices posted in the state parks. Trained volunteer docents provide an informative and pleasurable tour to the visiting public, and provide access to the Point Sur Lighthouse. Visit us on the web at www.pointsur.org

HISTORIC LIGHTSTATION — A landmark along the Big Sur Coast for over 100 years, the Point Sur Light Station is now a State Historic Park. Tours are available to the public.

Visitors will hear tales of service by generations of lighthouse keepers and their families, as well as the important role of the U.S. Lighthouse Service, which was the creator and administrator of the facility from 1889 to 1939.

POINT SUR LIGHTSTATION TOURS CLOSED FOR REPAIRS until late 2019

WHEN: Docent guided tours. Summer (April through October) Wednesday & Saturday 10am & 2pm, Sun. 10am. July and August; Sat. & Sun. 10am and Wednesday at 1pm. Visitors should arrive at least one half hour before.

WHERE: Meet along the west side of Highway 1 at the locked entrance gate one quarter mile north of the former Point Sur Naval Facility. Tours are limited to 40 people. No large motorhomes, trailers or buses. There is no public beach access. Tours of the Naval Facility, a Cold War listening station, expect to begin in 2019.

ADMISSION: $15 for adults, $5 for ages 6 to 17. 5 and under are free (moonlight tours: $25/$10). A video featuring the Pt. Sur tour can be viewed at the Big Sur Station. Tours are not recommended for small children. Dogs, food, and smoking are prohibited.

TOURS: Each tour takes about 3 hours, and involves a one-half mile hike each way, with a 300-foot climb in elevation. Always be prepared for cold, windy weather even in the summer.

www.pointsur.org

For local Big Sur trail information call (831) 667-2315 or visit our website at www.bigsurcalifornia.org/hiking-trails.html
Ventana Wildlife Society California Condor Recovery Program

In 1997, VWS began reintroducing California condors to the Big Sur coast, and the population has steadily risen each year. Condors are now breeding again in the wild and are feeding on their own on marine mammal carcasses and other large dead animals, including whales! The California condor is North America’s largest land bird with a nearly 10-foot wingspan. They almost went extinct when at one time there were only 22 birds alive in the world. They remain highly endangered today but can be frequently seen along the Big Sur coast. Ventana Wildlife Society leads once-in-a-lifetime wildlife tours, including viewing opportunities for condors. Call (831) 455-9514 to find out more and sign up for tours. You can also watch Big Sur condors in the wild through “Condor Cam” which is live, streaming video located at the VWS condor sanctuary.

While in Big Sur, visit the Discovery Center at Andrew Molera State Park to see the in-depth story of how condors are being saved. Condors in Big Sur are sometimes poisoned when having ingested lead fragments from spent ammunition in the carcasses they eat. Since they eat only dead animals, lead fragments are unfortunately often ingested which is a significant threat. If you hunt or know someone that does, please use nonlead ammunition. Also, trash is becoming a big problem for wildlife. Some condors, as well as other bird species, mistakenly feed their chicks small pieces of trash, which can kill the young birds before they can even leave the nest! Please be careful and discard all of your trash, no matter how small, in an appropriate way. Litter can harm condors and other wildlife and it fouls the beauty of Big Sur.

Ventana Wildlife Society is the only non-profit organization in California releasing the condor to the wild. Mission: to conserve native wildlife and their habitats through research, education, and collaboration. Contact us at 9699 Blue Larkspur Lane, Ste. 105 Monterey, CA 93940. www.ventanaws.org

Henry Miller In Big Sur

One of America’s most famous and controversial authors called Big Sur: “The face of the earth as the Creator intended it to look.” From 1944 to 1962, he also called it “home.” Nestled in the redwoods on Highway 1, between Nepenthe and Deetjen’s, you will find the Henry Miller Memorial Library. Like many things in Big Sur it is a place out of place and out of time. Not content to be a library or memorial, it is a place where you can still get free coffee or tea, or just relax among the towering redwoods that are an oasis for the weary traveler or hungry heart. Summer brings occasional Open Mic, Thursday night film screenings, Sunday night modern storytellers, live music, poetry, art and the eclectic with events every week. A sculpture garden to picnic or relax in, a wonderful bookstore, and no less than two free public restrooms, makes you want to skip that trip to Hearst Castle. With its extensive archives it also pays homage to the many other great artists and writers who called Big Sur home like Jeffers, Ferlinghetti, Keroauc, Watts, Brautigan and dozens of others. www.henrymiller.org

A 501(c) 3 non profit, HML champions the works of its namesake and also advocates the support of art, the creative life, and freedom of expression everywhere. Simple, unadorned and irreverent, this is the place to get away from what Miller called The Air Conditioned Nightmare, a place where you can still Stand Still Like the Hummingbird or simply Smile at the Foot of the Ladder. Open daily 11am-6pm, ph. 831.667.2574

Do Nothing in Big Sur!

Evenings offer the opportunity to dine in restaurants from fanciful to exquisite. Relax in lodging that ranges from rustic to ultra-luxurious. Camp out in the many well equipped campgrounds. Luxuriate at health spas. And of course, one of the favorite ways to pass the time in Big Sur is to simply Do Nothing.
Ancient Redwoods thrive along the Big Sur Coast

Redwood, also known as Coast Redwood, grows in a very narrow strip along the coast of California from the extreme southwestern corner of Oregon to 150 miles south of San Francisco in the Soda Springs drainage of Big Sur. This area is about 500 miles long and rarely more than 20 or 30 miles wide in a region of frequent thick summer fog, moderate year-round temperature, and considerable winter rainfall. Redwood does not grow naturally beyond the belt affected by this combination.

Redwood is a rapidly growing tree, and some individual trees have been measured at more than 360 feet in height, making it the tallest measured tree species on earth. In favorable situations, trees 20 years old may average 50 feet in height and 8 inches in diameter. Average mature trees are from 200 to 240 feet high with diameters of 10 to 15 feet at 4 feet 8 inches above the ground. Exceptional individuals sometimes reach a height of 350 feet, a diameter of over 20 feet, and an age of approximately 2000 years.

Redwood leaves are green, flat, and sharp-pointed. The brown cones are egg-shaped and only one half inch in diameter. Their seeds average about 123,000 to a pound.

The soft, reddish-brown bark, six to twelve inches thick, is one of the Coast Redwood’s most distinguishing characteristics and, together with the wood, names the species. On older trees the bark has a grayish tinge, and is deeply furrowed, giving the trees a fluted appearance. Although the thick bark of older trees is relatively fire resistant, repeated fires can damage these trees considerably. The large hollows or “goose-pens” frequently found in the base of large trees give evidence of this fact. Fire also either seriously injures the young growth or kills it outright. However, redwood is exceptionally free from fungus diseases, and there are no insects which materially harm it. Human demand for lumber is responsible for most of the destruction of first growth Coast Redwoods.

Adjacent to the softball field at Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park is one of Big Sur’s largest redwood trees. The size of this ancient tree, known locally as the “Colonial Tree,” is deceiving — due to lightning strikes, this majestic specimen’s top has been severed.

While Big Sur’s beaches hardly resemble the vast stretches of sun-baked sand that dot Southern California’s easily-accessible coastline, they offer the visitor a wide variety of recreational possibilities.

Even during the summer, Big Sur’s beaches are subject to generally cool weather. Sunny days are sporadic as a blanket of seasonal fog often hags the coastline, dropping the temperature in the process. To be prepared, bring a change of warm clothes. Also, bring a pair of sturdy shoes — Big Sur’s beaches are hard to reach, but worth the effort.