



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Historic Furnishings Report Old Harbor Life-Saving Station

Volume 2: Implementation Plan

Cape Cod National Seashore
Provincetown, Massachusetts



NORTHEAST
MUSEUM
SERVICES
CENTER

HISTORIC FURNISHINGS REPORT

**OLD HARBOR LIFE-SAVING STATION
CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE**

VOLUME 2: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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March 2005

On cover: Old Harbor Life-Saving Station crew outside boatroom, c. 1911. Collection of Richard G. Ryder.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In making this report possible, I would like to thank the following staff members from Cape Cod National Seashore for reviewing the document, offering comments and clarification, and double-checking facts: Sue Moynihan, Chief of Interpretation and Cultural Resources; Cultural Resources Program Manager Bill Burke; Curator Hope Morrill; and North District Ranger Dave Spang.

Richard G. Ryder, grandson of Old Harbor surfman and Officer in Charge Richard E. Ryder, also reviewed the second volume of this report. In addition he generously granted permission to use images from his personal collection. Mr. Ryder's book on the Old Harbor Life-Saving Station, with its summary of the station's furnishings, was key to the development of the implementation plan.

I especially want to thank Laurel Racine of the Northeast Museum Services Center for her supervision and guidance throughout the entire project.

INTRODUCTION

Old Harbor Life-Saving Station will house exhibits that combine fully furnished historic rooms, furnished vignettes, interpretive panels and audio visual elements, with the ability to incorporate interactive exhibit elements.¹ The date for the furnished interiors will be 1900, a date which coincides with the National Park Service's structural restoration of the exterior and interiors. The interior paint finishes replicated were applied by the Old Harbor crew March-May 1899. The first physical change made to the building – the installation of a cellar beneath the tower in 1900 – resulted in a bulkhead entrance being visible on the front of the station. The bulkhead was reproduced in 2004. The furnishings within the station did not change significantly throughout the years of operation by the U.S. Life-Saving Service. Therefore, the 1900 date will fit the existing restoration treatment of the interiors and exteriors and result in a unified approximation of the appearance of Old Harbor as it existed during that specific historic period while at the same time presenting an interior appearance that basically remained unchanged from 1899 to 1907.

The 1900 date also falls within the site's period of significance, defined in Old Harbor's National Register Nomination form (1973) as 1898-1915, the era of the U.S. Life-Saving Service's operations and the park's primary period of interpretation. The Life-Saving Service represented a common facet of nineteenth century American coastal life during the age of sail that had a profound impact on Cape Cod in particular. From an interpretive standpoint, the Coast Guard years (1915-1944) are also important to demonstrate the differences between the two eras. While the basic mission of the Coast Guard remained the same as that of the Life-Saving Service, organizational changes in the twentieth century and advances in technology and transportation provide a marked contrast to the earlier Life-Saving Service era and diminished the almost mythical stature of the early surfman.

The types of furnishings used at Old Harbor Life-Saving Station are well documented by supply lists and property inventories. At Old Harbor, new shipments of furniture were sporadic and usually the result of a piece breaking beyond repair. The bulk of the furnishings arrived at the station in 1898, its first year of operation, and remained in use throughout the Life-Saving Service occupancy.

The strength of visual documentation of placement of furnishings varies. No interior images of Old Harbor Life-Saving Station have been found. Therefore, furnishing placement must be determined through comparative evidence provided by interior photos of other stations on Cape Cod and throughout the country, as well as by any remaining physical evidence at Old Harbor (locations of hanging hooks, etc.). The location of furnishings and supplies at different stations could vary due to the different station

¹ In this report *formal exhibit* refers to displays in cases, vitrines or on panels; *vignette* refers to a partially furnished room based on incomplete site-specific or comparative historical evidence; *historic furnished interior* refers to a room furnished as closely as possible to its appearance during a specific period based on site-specific historical documentation, sometimes supplemented by comparative evidence.

layouts and numbers of rooms. The location of certain furnishings (desks, beds, cook stoves) is easily determined at Old Harbor. Old Harbor was large and had more specialized rooms than were found in earlier life saving stations, which sometimes combined multiple functions in a single room (for instance, the kitchen and mess room were combined in the same room in stations built in 1871). Some stations might place surfmen's checks in the mess room; Old Harbor had a separate storm clothes room so it would make sense that the checks would be kept there instead. Certain anomalies could be found: at the Charlevoix Life-Saving Station (a Duluth structure like Old Harbor) a desk of the type used by the keeper was in a corner of the boatroom. However, the general evidence points to a fairly standardized approach in outfitting and arranging the interiors of these government structures.

IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS

Based on documentation compiled in the Historical Data section of the *Historic Furnishings Report* four furnishings/exhibit options were presented to and considered by the park. Option 2 was selected by the park for implementation. The advantage to this option is its long-term flexibility. It is modest enough that implementation can commence with existing staff levels, although significant funding will still be required and the park must make the commitment to complete steps identified on pages 1-3 in Volume 1 of the *Historic Furnishings Report* to seal the building and complete unfinished restoration work. Should staffing and funding increase in the future, the park could expand individual room treatments on the first floor as outlined in Option 4.

Option 1: Furnish all documented rooms on all floors with a combination of historic furnished interiors and vignettes. Date of furnished interiors and vignettes will be circa 1899-1900. Interpret rooms lacking documentation through combination of formal exhibits (text panels) and restored interior architectural finishes. Restore interior finishes in all rooms on all floors based on paint colors and finishes in 1897 construction specifications and physical evidence from 1988 paint analysis. Utilize existing text panels.

- Room 101 (Mess Room) – historic furnished interior with audio-visual
- Room 102 (Storm Clothes Room) – historic furnished interior or vignette
- Room 103 (Kitchen) – historic furnished interior
- Room 104 (Pantry) – historic furnished interior
- Room 105 (Rear Entry) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
- Room 106 (Keeper's Room) – INADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION, formal exhibit, possibly with audio-visual aids
- Room 107 (Keeper's Office) – historic furnished interior or vignette
- Room 108 (Stair Hall Foyer) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
- Room 109 (Stair Hall) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
- Room 110 (Boat Room) – vignette
- Room 201 (Crew's Quarters) – historic furnished interior or vignette
- Room 202 (Spare Room) – vignette
- Room 203 (Locker Room) – historic furnished interior
- Room 204 (Stair Hall) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
- Room 301 (Stowaway) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
- Room 302 (Stair Hall) – reproduce ladder based on 1897 construction specifications
- Room 401 (Lookout) – formal exhibit

Option 2: Furnish rooms of key interpretive importance on first and second floors with a combination of historic furnished interiors and vignettes; utilize formal exhibits (text panels), audio-visual aids and reproductions of original interior architectural finishes to interpret the remaining rooms. Date of furnished interiors and vignettes will be circa 1899-1900. Restore interior finishes in all rooms on all floors based on paint colors and

finishes in 1897 construction specifications and physical evidence from 1988 paint analysis. Utilize existing text panels. RECOMMENDED.

- Room 101 (Mess Room) – historic furnished interior with audio-visual
- Room 102 (Storm Clothes Room) – historic furnished interior or vignette
- Room 103 (Kitchen) – text panel possibly with vitrine, combine with 104
- Room 104 (Pantry) – text panel, combine with 103
- Room 105 (Rear Entry) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
- Room 106 (Keeper's Room) – INADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION, formal exhibit, possibly with audio-visual
- Room 107 (Keeper's Office) – historic furnished interior or vignette
- Room 108 (Stair Hall Foyer) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
- Room 109 (Stair Hall) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
- Room 110 (Boat Room) – vignette
- Room 201 (Crew's Quarters) – historic furnished interior or vignette
- Room 202 (Spare Room) – text panel
- Room 203 (Locker Room) – historic furnished interior
- Room 204 (Stair Hall) – off-line
- Room 301 (Stowaway) – off-line
- Room 302 (Stair Hall) – off-line (could reproduce ladder based on 1897 construction specifications if 401 will be accessed by special tours)
- Room 401 (Lookout) – off-line (text panel on 2nd floor could interpret its function)

Option 3: Furnish all documented rooms on the first floor with a combination of historic furnished interiors and vignettes. Date of furnished interiors and vignettes will be circa 1899-1900. Restore interior finishes in all rooms on all floors based on paint colors and finishes in 1897 construction specifications and physical evidence from 1988 paint analysis. Utilize existing text panels.

- Room 101 (Mess Room) – historic furnished interior with audio-visual
- Room 102 (Storm Clothes Room) – historic furnished interior or vignette
- Room 103 (Kitchen) – historic furnished interior
- Room 104 (Pantry) – historic furnished interior
- Room 105 (Rear Entry) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
- Room 106 (Keeper's Room) – INADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION, could develop formal exhibit, possibly with audio-visual aids
- Room 107 (Keeper's Office) – historic furnished interior or vignette
- Room 108 (Stair Hall Foyer) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
- Room 109 (Stair Hall) – off-line
- Room 110 (Boat Room) – vignette
- Room 201 (Crew's Quarters) – off-line
- Room 202 (Spare Room) – off-line
- Room 203 (Locker Room) – off-line
- Room 204 (Stair Hall) – off-line
- Room 301 (Stowaway) – off-line

Room 302 (Stair Hall) – off-line (could reproduce ladder based on 1897 construction specifications if 401 will be accessed by special tours)
Room 401 (Lookout) – off-line (text panel on 1st floor could interpret its function)

Option 4: Furnish all documented rooms on the first and second floor with a combination of historic furnished interiors and vignettes. Date of furnished interiors and vignettes will be circa 1899-1900. Restore interior finishes in all rooms on all floors based on paint colors and finishes in 1897 construction specifications and physical evidence from 1988 paint analysis. Utilize existing text panels. RECOMMENDED.

Room 101 (Mess Room) – historic furnished interior with audio-visual
Room 102 (Storm Clothes Room) – historic furnished interior or vignette
Room 103 (Kitchen) – historic furnished interior
Room 104 (Pantry) – historic furnished interior
Room 105 (Rear Entry) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
Room 106 (Keeper's Room) – INADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION, could develop formal exhibit, possibly with audio-visual aids
Room 107 (Keeper's Office) – historic furnished interior or vignette
Room 108 (Stair Hall Foyer) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
Room 109 (Stair Hall) – NO DOCUMENTATION, leave unfurnished
Room 110 (Boat Room) – vignette
Room 201 (Crew's Quarters) – historic furnished interior or vignette
Room 202 (Spare Room) – text panel
Room 203 (Locker Room) – historic furnished interior
Room 204 (Stair Hall) – off-line
Room 301 (Stowaway) – off-line
Room 302 (Stair Hall) – off-line (could reproduce ladder based on 1897 construction specifications if 401 will be accessed by special tours)
Room 401 (Lookout) – off-line (text panel on 2nd floor could interpret its function)

INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES

Audiences to Old Harbor Life-Saving Station represent a broad cross section of the traveling public, as well as community members and park neighbors, special interest groups, local students, historians and descendants of lifesavers and Coast Guardsmen. Interpretive activities should strive to be inclusive of these various audiences and include opportunities for all audiences to form their own intellectual and emotional connections with the resource.

Old Harbor Life-Saving Station fits into the following park-wide themes defined in Cape Cod National Seashore's *Long Range Interpretive Plan* (November 2002):

- *The people of Cape Cod have intensively affected the land, and they continue to interact with the land and surrounding waters. Cape Cod is the continuing saga of human events etched onto the landscape.*

The U.S. Life-Saving Service built its highest concentration of stations on Cape Cod, which affected the landscape, the growth of neighboring communities and enhanced local employment opportunities.

The men who worked at Old Harbor had a deep knowledge of the Cape's land and waters. During the Life-Saving Service years, all were from the surrounding communities and were descended from families with deep roots in the Cape's history.

Old Harbor is a physical testament to the efforts of local residents, state and federal governments to mitigate the losses of life and property that resulted from wrecks occurring off the Cape's outer shores.

- *The waters around Cape Cod have profoundly affected and continue to affect human activities here.*

The predominance of the maritime industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries led to the need for the creation of an official life saving service. The outer shores of Cape Cod were notoriously dangerous for vessels and resulted in a strong U.S. Life-Saving Service presence here.

All the members of Old Harbor's crews between 1898 and 1915 came from backgrounds in which the waters of the Cape provided their livelihoods. Work for the U.S. Life-Saving Service was a natural extension of their work as fishermen and boatmen. Their knowledge of local waters made them an asset to the service.

The technology used by the U.S. Life-Saving Service was rooted in nineteenth century maritime practice. Old Harbor continued to use these techniques into the twentieth century.

- *The elements of natural change have and will continue to affect the Cape's resources.*

Old Harbor Life-Saving Station was constructed in Chatham. Nearly 80 years of wind and waves caused the shoreline to erode. Eventually, the building was in danger of falling into the Atlantic. In order to preserve the building and to continue to tell the story of life saving, the building was relocated to Race Point, where it stands today.

The National Park Service preserves and interprets our nation's significant cultural resources and the stories represented by them.

The following proposed interpretive objectives should be met for each visitor who tours the exhibits at Old Harbor Life-Saving Station:

Objective 1: Each visitor will be provided the opportunity to understand how the crisis of increasing shipwrecks devastated maritime communities throughout the United States, especially during the last half of the nineteenth century. They will be provided the opportunity to understand the history and work of the U.S. Life-Saving Service as a humanitarian institution and the importance of the services it provided during a period when fishing and transportation of goods, as well as commercial travel and international leisure were dependent on the sea.

Objective 2: Each visitor will be provided opportunities to understand the impact of the U.S. Life-Saving Service on American nineteenth and early twentieth century coastal life and commerce, specifically on Cape Cod. They will have the opportunity to understand the relationship between the crews and communities they served.

Objective 3: Each visitor will be provided opportunities to understand the lifestyle of the crew, the requirements for employment in the U.S. Life-Saving Service, and the impact of a surfman's job on his health, family and long-term economic stability.

Objective 4: Each visitor will be provided opportunities to understand how the evolution of the U.S. Life-saving Service to the U.S. Coast Guard profoundly impacted the men who served in terms of benefits, support and equipment. They will also be provided opportunities to understand that although technology and times have changed, people continue to make their living from and derive recreational value from the sea; that the sea remains a formidable force; and that saving lives continues to be a necessary occupation.

Objective 5: Each visitor will be provided opportunities to understand that Old Harbor Life-Saving Station was relocated from Chatham in order to preserve it. They will be provided opportunities to understand how the National Park Service

preserves and interprets our nation's significant cultural resources and the stories represented by them.

OPERATING PLAN

Hours

Current hours of operation for tours of Old Harbor are Sunday through Saturday afternoons through July and August. The station is open on a drop-in basis in the spring and fall.

The park has expressed a desire to increase scheduled hours for visitation after the furnishings plan is implemented. Suggested hours are 10:00 AM-4:30 PM, Sunday through Saturday from June through Labor Day. The park could consider opening on an appointment basis in May to accommodate tours of local school groups.

Access

Visitors arrive at Old Harbor Life-Saving Station by foot, after driving to the Race Point District parking area. Foot traffic reaches the building via a boardwalk from the parking lot. The boardwalk leads to the west door of the boatroom, a stairless entrance that provides handicapped access to the first floor. The upper floors of the station are only accessible by stairs. These rooms are currently unrestored and closed to visitors.

After implementation, the second floor will be available to visitors but not to the handicapped. Because interior wall, ceiling and floor finishes on all levels of the station will be restored, special tours could be organized that allow visitors to explore the third and fourth floors. The tower has great interpretive value and offers visitors a glimpse of the vistas regularly monitored by the lifesavers. However, the only means of getting into the tower is via a non-historic opening and ladder. The original center hatch is still present in the floor of the tower. Access for special groups may be made slightly easier with the possible recreation of the original ladder/staircase and 1905 railings around the original hatch. Two rangers should be present when tours are allowed to enter the tower, one at the top to help people into the room and one at the bottom to help those maneuvering the stairs or to stay with those who opt not to go up to the tower. The decision to provide access to the tower will be evaluated for the safety of both staff and the public.

Tour Pattern

Currently visitors enter the station through the boatroom (110) and proceed to the stair hall foyer (108), where they can access the keeper's office (107) and messroom (101). The storm clothes room (102), kitchen (103) and keeper's room (106) are cordoned off by stanchions. Seven interpretive panels in the boatroom, foyer, keeper's office and messroom explain the history of the U.S. Life-Saving Service and the general function of specific rooms in relation to the general operation of a life saving station. The panel in the foyer addresses the rooms on the upper floors, which have not been restored and are closed to visitors. Visitors exit the station by doubling back through the rooms to the door in the boatroom leading to the boardwalk.

After implementation of the final furnishings plan, able-bodied visitors will be able to use the staircase to access exhibits on the second floor. The narrowness of the staircase, the layout of the rooms on each floor and the size of some of the spaces will create some awkwardness in flow and gridlock in cases of large visitation.

The boat room door would continue to act as an exit as well as entrance to the building. Since visitors will be able to explore all the rooms on the first floor, the park could consider using the rear entry (105) as an exit for mobile visitors during days of high visitation. Exiting the rear door will necessitate completing restoration of the rear porch and steps. It will also require extending the boardwalk to the rear door so that visitors will not have to traverse through sand.²

While it is not recommended that visitors enter and exit through any doors accessed by the front of the building, the front porch should also be restored and some means for visitors to access the exterior front of the building devised. The porch can serve as a contemplative resting area for visitors, the way it did for the surfmen who worked at the station. Historic photographs show the porch was equipped with a swing or glider able to accommodate at least four, which could be reproduced to allow for limited seating (see FIGS 3, 4, 24 in *Historic Furnishings Report*, Volume 1).

Staffing

Currently there is one ranger at Old Harbor during public hours who circulates around the first floor, answering visitor questions and expanding on the general information supplied by the interpretive panels throughout the rooms. While Implementation Option 2 was devised with current staffing levels in mind, stationing two rangers here is strongly advised so that both floors of the station are covered. More than one ranger will increase opportunities for directly engaging a larger number of visitors in the stories specific to Old Harbor. The additional coverage provided by two rangers will also help discourage theft and casual vandalism of exhibits. If interactive components to the exhibits are created, a minimum of two rangers will be required.

Security

Old Harbor's remote location makes it vulnerable to vandalism. The park needs to ensure that the intrusion alarm is operational. This will require that the building envelope is made secure to keep animals out and phone lines maintained in good working order. Both are causes for false alarms, leading to a tendency to deactivate the alarm. Because of its location, response time to alarms could be lengthy. Loss of exhibit materials from vandalism and theft is more problematic at Old Harbor than the slower deterioration caused by the environment.

It is not anticipated that many very small items will be used in the furnished rooms/exhibits with the notable exception of the Storm Clothes Room. Because

² Historically a boardwalk existed outside the rear porch steps, although it led to the woodshed/latrine building.

reproductions will be used, the means of securing items most vulnerable to theft could be more aggressive, involving the use of adhesives, screws, etc., than would be allowable with museum objects.

Environmental Issues

Earlier reports, specifically the park's *Collections Conservation Plan* (1989) and *Collections Management Plan* (1995), have documented that the environment at Old Harbor is hostile to the long-term preservation of museum collections and that nothing can be done to alter this fact. Light, moisture, infiltration of sand, dirt, food and animals are all problems at Old Harbor. Of the environmental elements that contribute to deterioration humidity has perhaps contributed most to the damage at Old Harbor. The first floor interior finishes, which were restored by the National Park Service by 1980, have deteriorated in part due to the climate.

There are no artificial light sources in the station so the natural light from the windows is needed for visibility. However, historically appropriate shades should be installed as part of the furnishings treatment and could be used if and when deemed necessary. According to staff, visitor comfort can not be maintained within the building on warm muggy days without opening windows to allow for air circulation. If windows must be opened removable half screens should be used to control the entry of insect and other pests. Introducing artificial light into the rooms could be considered for the long-term.

Given the environment the objects on exhibit will only last so long under these conditions and will require periodic replacement. Textiles and paper used in the exhibits will need more frequent replacement under these conditions.

Maintenance Issues

While the environment at Old Harbor cannot be controlled, it can be modified by the preparation of the object surfaces and periodic maintenance. Before new exhibits are installed at Old Harbor, the building must be sealed as well as possible against the leaks that seem to have perpetually plagued it. Regular cyclic maintenance on the building will be necessary to prevent the same problems from reoccurring, entailing expenditures of staff time and money. The deteriorated finishes on the first floor will require restoration and the same work must be completed on the remaining floors before furnishings installation can begin.

Daily sweeping in the boatroom (the entrance into the building) will be needed to control the amount of sand tracked into the exhibits by visitors. A policy of not allowing food and drink into the station should be created and enforced, recognizing that this will be a change of practice for staff.

During the off-season, the most environmentally vulnerable materials – textiles and paper – should at minimum be boxed in coroplast, or some other material resistant to insects and animals, and stored for the winter to extend their useful exhibit lives and protect them from insect and animal infestations. The reproduction crew lockers could be used for

winter textile storage. Because they would not be part of the museum collection (see below), the textiles could be laundered annually. (Since one of the weekly tasks of the crews was airing their bedding and historic photos of Old Harbor and other stations show blankets and mattresses hanging out of first and second floor windows, this task could be interpreted during the visitor season.) Wood will expand and contract, which will lead to the necessity of periodically touching up the paint on objects like the surfboat and carts. Metal (reproduction surfmen checks, iron beds) will need to be waxed or lacquered to protect it from corrosion.

Collecting for Old Harbor Exhibits

Due to environmental, maintenance and security concerns, furnished rooms under all options would utilize reproductions or period pieces for which there is adequate supply for replacement. No historic objects with documented association to Old Harbor will be exhibited nor will any loans from private individuals or institutions for the same reasons. The former will be exhibited in the secure environment of the formal exhibits at the Salt Pond Visitor Center in Eastham; the latter may be sought out by the park as documents on which to base reproductions for exhibit at Old Harbor.

The reproductions and/or period furnishings acquired to furnish Old Harbor will not be managed as part of the museum collection, although the museum curator may wish to assess more costly reproductions on a case by case basis. Likewise, the curator may determine whether non-associated period pieces now on display that are part of the museum collection should remain or if they must be replaced with non-collection items. In general, the objects acquired for the exhibits will be considered interpretive tools managed as park property. A statement to this effect must be included in Cape Cod National Seashore's Scope of Collection Statement to insure that the materials are not mistakenly accessioned and cataloged in the future. All the documentation on the creation and/or purchase of the reproductions must be permanently retained with archived park resource management records.

In budgeting for the purchase of objects with which to furnish the station, the park may want to consider including the cost of reproducing or acquiring multiples of those objects that will deteriorate more quickly (bedding, tablecloths, books and paper, uniforms, breeches buoy, window shades, etc.). It may be more cost-effective to obtain multiples of these objects and to secure money for this purpose at the time of initial fundraising rather than later.

INTERPRETIVE EXHIBITION OVERVIEW

As part of the introduction to the exhibits, it is vital that visitors be informed that the contents of Old Harbor are reproductions and not original historic pieces from the station, which is why in this case the public is allowed to use certain exhibit pieces, like the chairs. All doorway barriers identified must be constructed in such a way as to allow for access by staff or other authorized personnel for maintenance, housekeeping or interactive special tour activities.

Specific themes identified and addressed in the seven interpretive panels now installed in the station are the history of lifesaving, the purpose of Old Harbor Station, the lifestyle of the surfmen and technology of lifesaving. These panels provide the visitor with an overview of these themes in the context of the general practices of the U.S. Life Saving Service. The juxtaposition of this information with furnished rooms will provide opportunities for further exploration of these themes using specific examples from events at Old Harbor. Unless tours are guided, supplemental panels elaborating on the themes addressed by the major panels will be needed for the following rooms:

Room 101 (Mess Room) – The extant interpretive panel that discusses the camaraderie of the crews in the context of the mess room, kitchen and storm clothes room will be in Room 108, to the side of the doorway into 101. It will function as the main panel for the areas accessible from 101. The breeches buoy drill video currently shown in the mess room will remain in Room 101, with the reproduction chairs used for seating. Add a supplemental panel discussing the mess room to the west wall, left of the doorway (by the video screen), or possibly the north wall. Points that could be discussed using the supplemental panel or through verbal interpretation:

- The mess room was heavily used by the Old Harbor crew for eating, work and recreation. Not only did they take all their meals here, but certain forms of weekly training – recitation drills, study of procedures – were held here in bad weather. The mess room also served as the primary recreational space. It was equipped with cards, games, books and years later a phonograph for the surfmen's leisure use and that of any visitors or wreck survivors. Rebecca Ryder's memory of the men talking "like magpies" at the table during meals can be used.
- Saying grace at table was standard procedure at Old Harbor while Hezekiah Doane was keeper. Judging from Rebecca Ryder's recollections, this was highly unusual and points to the value system Doane was trying to instill. Rebecca Ryder remarked that the men at Old Harbor were good men – that they had to be.
- At earlier, smaller stations the kitchen and mess room were combined in a single room (examples – Nauset and Point Allerton Life-Saving Stations).

Audio-visual:

- Incorporate screen and video equipment into the west wall, which is a 1978 reconstruction. The screen would be covered by a large period or reproduction

maritime print to be removed during video viewings. For maintenance purposes, the equipment could also be accessible from the east wall of Room 107, where the opening will be covered by the interpretive panel for 107.

- Consider adding footage of a surfboat practice to the video presentation.

Potential interactive activities:

- Flag signal training using reproduction miniature tin flags of the type used in training the surfmen. This activity would require structured supervision by staff or trained volunteers.
- Fill out log entries or examine facsimiles of Old Harbor reports to encourage discussion – what did a keeper have to record? How did the keeper determine what constituted a “rough sea,” etc.? How did the keeper decide whether to bring the surfboat or the beach apparatus to a wreck? This activity could be handled by staff or trained volunteers but would also work as part of a paper handout or a junior ranger booklet to be filled out independently.

Room 102 (Storm Clothes Room) – A doorway barrier will be added so that visitors can look into the room rather than entering. The opening in the floor on the right side of the room, which leads to the basement stairs, will need to be covered with a trap door that emulates the appearance of the wood floor. Add a supplemental panel on the storm clothes room. The panel will be located to the right side of the doorway leading into Room 102 from Room 101, or, depending on its size, placed on the doorway barrier. Points that could be discussed using the supplemental panel or through verbal interpretation:

- Daily patrols were arduous but essential to the operation of the station. Accounts of patrols by surfmen like Benjamin Eldredge can be used to emphasize the distance patrols had to cover and the severity of the weather conditions.
- The storm clothes room was equipped with the supplies and equipment essential to daily patrol duties.
- Not all stations had a separate storm clothes room, but more modern Duluth structures like Old Harbor did.

Potential interactive activities:

- Dress up in storm clothes gear – how cumbersome is the clothing and/or equipment? How difficult would it be to walk 10 miles round trip dressed this way? How well do you think the clothing would have protected the surfman from the elements during stormy or severely cold weather? This activity would need to be controlled by a ranger and limited to 1-2 children in a school group who would actually dress up and describe to classmates how the clothing feels.

- Have a functioning time detector to punch and/or assembly of a coston flare as demonstrations of equipment and duties.

Room 103 (Kitchen) – Add a supplemental panel discussing the kitchen that incorporates a display of ironware dinner plate, cup and saucer, fork, knife, tablespoon and teaspoon in a vitrine. Points that could be discussed using the supplemental panel or through verbal interpretation:

- Each surfman rotated for “cook week” during which time the designated lifesaver was responsible for daily meals. Surfmen’s wives were often called upon to assist in or be responsible for the cooking. Quotes from Rebecca Ryder’s oral history interview specific to Old Harbor can be utilized.
- Meals were rigidly scheduled three times daily. Because of the schedule and the number of men to cook for, meal preparation was a time consuming process for the assigned crewman. During the Coast Guard era, when the size of the crew increased and the men served year round, Old Harbor was assigned a full-time cook.
- A surfmen’s diet was limited by the type of food supplies available in remote locations like Old Harbor – the lack of fresh vegetables, etc. Quotes from Rebecca Ryder’s oral history interview on this subject could be utilized. Their limited diet could have had negative effects on the surfmen. (Documentation on this last point dates to the Coast Guard era.)
- The kitchen was a multi-use space. In addition to cooking and dishwashing, the men washed themselves here in the mornings.

Room 104 (Pantry) – A doorway barrier will be added. Add a supplemental panel on the pantry beside doorway in 103 or on the doorway barrier. Points that could be discussed using the supplemental panel or through verbal interpretation:

- Tableware, cooking equipment and foodstuffs were stored in the pantry. At Old Harbor, the cellar built under the tower in 1900 was specifically added to address the shortage of adequate storage for perishables.
- Obtaining food supplies for Old Harbor required sending scarce crewmen across Chatham Harbor to town on a weekly basis.
- Crews initially paid for their food out of their salary. By the 1920s, during the Coast Guard era, men were provided with a food ration of \$1.00 a day.

Room 106 (Keeper’s Room) – Formal exhibit with audio-visual component on the preservation of Old Harbor Life-Saving Station. Oral history interviews with locals who recall the move and key National Park Service personnel, in particular Marsha Fader, should be conducted to use within the interpretive panels or in the video on the station

move. Dioramas or models may be useful within the exhibit. Points that should be incorporated into interpretive panels:

- Old Harbor Life-Saving Station's original location.
- A brief history of the station after it came under private ownership.
- The threat posed by beach erosion to the structure and ultimately the decision by the National Park Service to move the building.
- The challenges and mechanics of the move of the station. Interviews with National Park Service personnel involved in the project could be used.
- Reaction of the local community to the move. Interviews with locals could be utilized.
- The National Park Service and stewardship/conservation of cultural resources.

Audio-visual:

- Tape footage of the actual move compiled from local news sources.

Room 107 (Keeper's Office) – The extant interpretive panel discussing the keeper's responsibilities will be located here on the east wall.

Room 110 (Boatroom) – The three extant interpretive panels discussing the U.S. Life-Saving Service and Old Harbor's history; life-saving technology; and the transition of the Life-Saving Service to the U.S. Coast Guard will be located here on the south and east walls. These panels will serve as the general introduction to the Life-Saving Service, Old Harbor and life saving technology. Supplemental panels could be added with accounts of equipment maintenance, procedures and rescues by Old Harbor. The incorporation of period illustrations from the U.S. Life-Saving Service manuals could be incorporated into the panels to help visitors visualize the way the equipment was used. Points that could be discussed using the supplemental panel or through verbal interpretation:

- The type and function of equipment used by the lifesavers was regulated but could differ depending on the location of the station. That Old Harbor used a Monomoy surfboat rather than a Race Point or Bebee McLellen is a case in point.
- Correct use of the equipment required great skill and relentless practice. The daily practices and drills also helped unify the crew and ensured they would act as one body in an emergency. The weekly training routine and equipment maintenance at Old Harbor as demonstrated in the daily logs; the monthly inspection scores of Old Harbor surfmen for various practices; Benjamin Eldredge's account of the crew's actions during the wreck of the *Elsie M. Smith* all can be used to illustrate this.

- The consequences of having an ill-trained life saving crew were literally life or death. Between 1898 and 1915, the crews of Old Harbor Life-Saving Station rescued (determine the figure by examination of the Old Harbor Wreck Log) people, a testament to the skill and dedication of the surfmen. However, there were occasions when circumstances defeated the crew. *Elsie M. Smith* Captain Charles Nickerson's letter of commendation to Sumner Kimball; Hezekiah Doane's wreck log entries, particularly those for the *Elsie M. Smith* and the *Wentworth*; the investigator's findings regarding the *Wentworth* rescue attempt all show the variety of problems that lifesavers could encounter, the consequences of the surfmen's actions and their dedication to their mission.
- Drills and constant exposure to the elements were a greater danger to a surfman's life than actual rescue attempts. Because of the lack of pensions or disability benefits in the U.S. Life-Saving Service, debilitating illness could have a devastating impact on a surfman's future livelihood on the Cape. Statistics from Old Harbor and the illness and injuries of surfmen Rufus Nickerson, George Kendrick and James Jones are examples. The Life-Saving Service era can be contrasted with that of the Coast Guard, when, despite pensions and improved health care, work-related illness remained a problem, particularly for those older crew members who had already spent most of their careers in the Life-Saving Service. Jabez Crowell, L.C. Mullet, W.C. Harding (Old Harbor's only fatality), Edwin Ellis and Joseph Kelley are all examples.
- Of the two types of rescue techniques used, the breeches buoy was rarely employed in contrast to the often-used surfboat. Statistics from the Old Harbor wreck logs show just how seldom the breeches buoy was employed.

Potential interactive activities:

- Outfitting a faking box.
- Resuscitation drill?

Any interactive activities in the boatroom will require the supervision of a ranger or trained volunteer.

Room 201 (Crew's Quarters) – A barrier across the doorway or one constructed so that visitors may partially enter the room will be added. Add supplemental panel on the quarters on the doorway barrier or, if visitors enter, on an easel just inside the room. Points that could be discussed using the supplemental panel or through verbal interpretation:

- The U.S. Life-Saving Service was a government agency; as such it had regulations that dictated not only the skills and conduct of the crews but the way in which the stations were furnished. The discipline and conformity expected of the surfmen in order that they function effectively as a unit during rescues was

reflected in their quarters in the sparseness of the space and its lack of personal items.

Room 202 (Spare Room) – Add supplemental panel to the east wall on the use of the spare room. Points that could be discussed using the supplemental panel or through verbal interpretation:

- The spare room was used to house shipwreck survivors, who were given not only shelter but food and drink as well. Survivors who were able to were expected to pay for their food, since it came out of the station's stock, which was purchased by the crew. Otherwise, the expenses were absorbed by the keeper, who could request reimbursement from the government. The accounts of the treatment of survivors of the *Elsie M. Smith* could be used to make this discussion specific to Old Harbor.
- The spare room was also used to house visiting guests, repairmen and Life-Saving Service officials, for example the monthly inspector or the telephone lineman. Rebecca Ryder's reminiscences of sleeping in the spare room at Old Harbor and her discomfort could be used.
- Clothing for survivors was collected and donated to life saving stations nationwide by the Women's National Relief Association, formed in 1880. Before that, clothing for survivors was provided by the keeper. Old Harbor's early property lists could be used to illustrate the number and type of clothing supplies kept at the station.

Room 203 (Locker Room) – The extant interpretive panel discussing the upstairs rooms in general, tower and bunkroom will be located to the left of the doorway leading to the stair hall (204). Add supplemental panel discussing uniform requirements. Points that could be discussed using the supplemental panel or through verbal interpretation:

- Until 1889, the U.S. Life-Saving Service had no standard uniform code.
- The concept of the uniform not only served as a tool for readily identifying a surfman but also functioned as a means of creating a feeling of unity among disparate individuals and reinforced discipline.
- Surfmen were required to pay for their uniforms. They were also responsible for cleaning and mending their garments. Rebecca Ryder's recollection of Otis Eldredge repairing his uniform could be used.
- Benjamin Eldredge's recollection of the use of woolen mittens that shrunk in the wet conditions surfmen typically worked in could be used to illustrate the impracticality of some uniform components.
- Maintenance of lockers and uniforms was part of the monthly station inspections.

RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS AND WORKING DRAWINGS

Mess Room (Room 101)

See Drawing 1. All room measurements should be verified for accuracy before installation.

Location # (on Furnishing Plan) Center	Object	Evidence	Action
101-1	Table (extension). Ash, 10 ft., brass casters, rounded ends.	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 3; Ryder, 112; HFR Part 1, FIGS 10, 11.	Reproduce.
101-1	Oil Cloth. White marble pattern, 1/4 x 4 yds	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898); Ryder, 112.	Acquire comparable cloth. Place over table.
101-1	Table Cloth. Cotton Cardinal with or without border, 5'8" x 12 feet. Described as "woolen" in property list.	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 2; Ryder, 112; HFR Part 1, FIGS 9, 10, 11.	Reproduce. Place on table over oil cloth.
101-2	Chairs (8). Hard wood [oak or ash] seat in one piece, back of bent wood in one piece w/ 5 upright rungs, one 1/4" iron rod w/ head and nut on each side through seat and side rungs.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 112; HFR Part 1, FIGS 7, 8, 11, 23, 26.	Reproduce. Place around table.
West wall			
101-3	Print. Framed color lithograph of maritime scene (ship at sea). Wood frame with plain profile.	HFR Part 1, FIGS 7, 10.	Acquire reproduction or period piece. Use to cover screen in wall for showing breeches buoy practice video.
101-3	Video: Footage of Cape Hattaras breeches buoy drill		Retain existing video. Screen placed behind maritime print which is removed at viewings. Will require upgrade of AV equipment.
101-4	Supplemental Interpretive Panel		Fabricate. Place on west wall by AV screen or north wall.

Mess Room (Room 101)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan)			
North wall			
101-5	Window shades (2). Best Scotch Holland, sage, "Hartshow" rollers, 6' 7" x 3' 2" wide	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire reproductions.
101-6			
101-7	Circular, "Regulations in regard to official telegraphing."	List of Furnishings (1897); HFR Part 1, FIG 11.	Reproduce. Post near telephone.
101-8	Telephone.	Ryder, 117; HFR Part 1, FIGS 9, 10, 11.	Acquire period piece or reproduce.
East wall			
101-9	Clock. Banner lever, nickel plated, 1 day, 8" dial, U.S.L.S.S. in 3/8" black letters on dial. Manufacturer: Seth Thomas	List of Furnishings (1897); HFR Part 1, FIGS 7, 8, 10, 11.	Reproduce or acquire period piece.
101-10	Barometer, aneroid. Square oak case 7 5/8", 5 1/2" white porcelain face with USLSS insignia in center.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 111; HFR Part 1, FIGS 10, 11, 14.	Reproduce.
101-11	Library Case. No. 52. Fill with books in editions no later than 1900. Subjects should be mix of fiction, history.	List of Furnishings (1897)	Reproduce or acquire period piece. Acquire appropriate period editions of books.
South wall			
101-12	Coal Hod, Shovel and Iron Poker. Hod of extra heavy galvanized iron, 18". Mfc: Iron Clad Co. or Pfeifer's.	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire period piece or reproduction.
101-13	Stove (heating). Princess Beaver No. 12, hard coal, indirect draft.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 90; HFR Part 1, FIG 6.	Reproduce or acquire period piece.
101-14	Zinc Board. No. 9 zinc, 36" square.	Ryder, 91; HFR Part 1, FIGS 8, 16.	Acquire. Place on floor under stove.
101-15	Mantel Shelf. Pine, 1 3/8" thick, 8" wide, beaded edge, 2 brass brackets 5 1/2" x 7"	HSR, 164 (specs for mantels), drawing 4 (longitudinal section); List of Furnishings (1897); HFR Part 1, FIGS 8, 46, 47.	Reproduce. Place on chimney, above stove.

Mess Room (Room 101)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan)			
South wall (contd.)			
101-15	Table Lamp. Metal, kerosene burner, 10" tin reflector shade.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 108.	Reproduce or acquire period piece. Place on wall shelf above stove.
101-16	Spittoon. Indurate fiber, No. 2.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 112; HFR Part 1, FIG 8.	Reproduce.
101-17	Chair. Hard wood [oak or ash] seat in one piece, back of bent wood in one piece w/ 5 upright rungs, one 1/4" iron rod w/ head and nut on each side through seat and side rungs.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 112; HFR Part 1, FIGS 8, 11, 23, 26.	Reproduce.
101-18	Shelves (3 spans running to end of wall, divided vertically in center to create 2 sections w/ 3 shelves each). Pine, w/ wooden ledges and standards, beaded where exposed, dado sheathing behind total height and length of shelves. Height equal to that of chimney mantel shelf.	HSR, 164 (specs for mantels), drawing 4 (longitudinal section); HFR Part 1, FIG 8.	Reproduce. Construct to right of chimney.
101-18	Instruction books, circulars, etc.: -Regulations as to Uniform of Employees -Regulations for USLSS, 1899 -Beach Apparatus Drills -Instructions to Mariners in Case of Shipwreck -Articles of Engagement of Surfmens, 1900 -Recognition of Distress Signals -International Code of Signals -Annual Report for 1899 -Local newspapers, 1900	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898, 1899, 1900); 1, 16, 19, 22; HFR Part 1, FIGS 7, 10, 11.	Reproduce external covers/spines. Place on shelves. Circulars can be framed and hung on north wall. Some booklets could be hung from window frames on north wall as shown in historic photos.

Object	Evidence	Action
2) Storm Suits (8). Coat and trousers of brown rubber cloth or unbleached cotton duck treated w/ linseed oil. Coat with "L.S.S." in 1/4" black letters on breast.	Regulations for LSS (1899), 64; HFR Part 1, FIGS 5, 28.	Reproduce. Hang on hooks on wall.
Hanging Hooks. Black japanned metal with brass screws	Old Harbor construction specs, HSR appendix.	Acquire reproductions.
Window shade. Best Scotch Holland, sage, "Hartshow" rollers, 3' 6" x 4' 7" wide Coston Flares (6)	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire reproductions.
Coston Handles (6). Wood	Ryder, 74; HFR Part 1, FIGS 16, 20, 23, 25.	Reproduce. Hang from wall mounted holder.
Coston Signal Cases (6). Tin	Ryder, 74; HFR Part 1, FIGS 16, 20, 23, 25.	Reproduce. Hang from wall mounted holder (see FIGS 14, 23, 25).
Patrol Checks. Stamped brass	Ryder, 74. HFR Part 1, FIGS 8, 14.	Reproduce. Hang from wall mounted holder (see FIGS 14, 23, 25). Reproduce. Hang on wood strip stamped with numbers (see FIG 8) or on wall mounted wood panel (see FIG 6).

Kitchen (Room 103)

Location	Object	Evidence	Action
West wall			
103 - OPTIONAL	Stove (cooking). Beaver Range No. 8-21 for coal, single oven, 6" No. 18 galvanized iron pipe stove to connect to chimney opening in north wall. Mfc: Danville Stove & Manufacturing Co. [Or could choose to install interpretive panel only in this room.]	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 105; extant stove pipe hole.	Reproduce or acquire period piece. Place on top of zinc board.
103 - OPTIONAL	Zinc Board. No. 9 zinc, oblong shape 32"x 42" [Install only if stove will be acquired.]	List of Furnishings (1897); HFR Part 1, FIG 16; Ryder, 91.	Acquire. Place under stove.
North wall			
	Interpretive Panel (Kitchen)		
103	Dinner Plate. Ironstone, 10" diameter, plain w/ clear glaze.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 102.	Acquire reproduction or period piece. Mount to interpretive panel w/ plexiglass cover.
103	Coffee Cup and Saucer. Ironstone, plain w/ clear glaze, cup without handle.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 100, 104.	Acquire reproduction or period piece. Mount to interpretive panel w/ plexiglass cover.
103	Knife and Fork (dinner). Shear steel, rubber handles w/ metal bolsters. Mfc: Russell's North Hampton Cutlery Co. or L&G	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 100-1.	Acquire reproduction or period piece. Mount to interpretive panel w/ plexiglass cover.
103	Spoon (table). White German silver, min. 18% nickel, "perfectly plain in style," highly polished finish, 8 1/16" long.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 105.	Acquire reproduction or period piece. Mount to interpretive panel w/ plexiglass cover.

Kitchen (Room 103)	Location	Object	Evidence	Action
North wall (contd.)	103	Spoon (tea). White German silver, min. 18% nickel, "perfectly plain in style," highly polished finish, 5 11/16" long.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 105.	Acquire reproduction or period piece. Mount to interpretive panel w/ plexiglass cover.
East wall	103	Window shade. Best Scotch Holland, sage, "Hartshow" rollers, 6' 7" x 3' 8" wide	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire reproduction.
	104	Window shade. Best Scotch Holland, sage, "Hartshow" rollers, 3' 6" x 2' 7" wide	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire reproduction.

Keeper's Office (Room 107)

See Drawing 3. All room measurements should be verified for accuracy before installation. Restoration of window in west wall (1900) could be considered to add natural light to the room.

Location # (on Furnishing Plan)	Object	Evidence	Action
West wall			
107-1	<p>Circulars and Pamphlets (none dated later than 1900)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Merchant Vessel List -Keepers to Act as Inspectors of Customs -Pay of Life-Saving Crews -Benefits provided by Act of May 4, 1882 -To Keepers and crews of Life-Saving Stations, Relative to wearing of Lifebelts, Dept. No. 39, 1876 -Instructions to District Superintendents and Keepers relative to forms adopted under Civil Service Rules, No. 188, Nov. 11, 1897 <p>Calendar</p>	List of Furnishings (1897); HFR Part 1, FIG 19.	Reproduce. Mount to wall.
107-2		HFR Part 1, FIG 19.	Reproduce or acquire period piece.
North wall			
107-3	<p>Chair. Hard wood [oak or ash] seat in one piece, back of bent wood in one piece w/ 5 upright rungs, one 1/4" iron rod w/ head and nut on each side through seat and side rungs.</p> <p>Desk. 4' long, 3'9" high, 30" deep; oak w/ roll top, side closet, large plate casters.</p>	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 112; HFR Part 1, FIGS 8, 11, 23, 26.	Reproduce.
107-4		List of Furnishings (1897); HFR Part 1, FIG 19; Ryder, 95.	Reproduce or acquire period piece of same dimensions and description.
107-4	Ink Stand. With bottles of red and black ink.	Property of USLSS (1898-1900), 15, 16, 19; Ryder, 96.	Acquire reproduction or period piece. Place on desk.
107-4	Mucilage.	Property of USLSS (1898-1900), 16, 20; Ryder, 97.	Acquire period bottle. Place on desk.
107-5	Blotter.	Ryder, 93.	Acquire.

Keeper's Office (Room 107)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan)			
North wall (contd.)			
107-5	Pen. Steel	Ryder, 97.	Acquire. Place on blotter.
107-5	Wreck Report Log, 1898-1900	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898-1900).	Reproduce. Place open to appropriate date on desk.
107-6	Table Lamp. Metal, kerosene burner, 10" tin reflector shade.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 103.	Reproduce or acquire period piece. Place on top of desk.
107-7	Books -Daily Log Books 1898-1900 -Wreck Report Log -Inventory Book -Receipt and Expenditure Book -Government Salary Table -Pay of Surfmén for fractional parts of a month -Limitation of the hours of daily service upon Public Works -Keeper's authority to discharge surfmen -Keeper to make wreck reports, etc. -Relative to leave of absence of surfmen and keepers -Employment of Temporary Surfmen -Increase in Compensation of Keepers and Surfmen with regulations -Providing for the Enforcement of the Provisions of Executive Order of July 27, 1897 as to removal from Classified Service -Regulations governing admission to the Grade of Surfman in the Life-Saving Service (Form 396) -Employment of Substitutes in Life-Saving Service	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 93-4; HFR Part 1, FIG 19.	Reproduce covers. Place on top of desk. If any are single broadsides or thin pamphlets, mount on wall.

Keeper's Office (Room 107)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan)			
North wall (contd.)			
107-8	Blotter Paper, Blank Letter Paper, Envelopes. Multiple sheets. Envelopes in 9" size	Property of USLSS (1898-1900), 19, 20; Ryder, 93, 95, 97.	Acquire modern papers. Place in pigeon holes in desk.
107-9	Clock. Banner lever, nickel plated, 1 day, 8" dial, U.S.L.S.S. in 3/8" black letters on dial. Manufacturer: Seth Thomas	List of Furnishings (1897); HFR Part 1, FIGS 7, 8, 10, 11.	Reproduce or acquire period piece.
107-10	Spittoon. Indurate fiber, No. 2.	List of Furnishings (1897); HFR Part 1, FIG 8; Ryder, 112.	Reproduce.
East wall			
107-11	<i>Interpretive Panel: "I thought no boat could rescue us in that sea. Indeed, it would have been impossible for one of less judgment than the keeper to have done so." John Thomas, rescued 1891</i> The keeper was responsible for training his men, keeping records and supervising the station. The qualifications of keeper included "... [being] a man of good character and habits... with sufficient education to be able to transact the business connected with the station, be able-bodied, physically sound, and a master of boatcraft and surfing." Although his position of responsibility earned him higher pay (\$900 in 1902), a private room and permission for his wife to live in the station, the burden on his conscience when lives were lost likely outweighed the compensation.		Retain existing panel.
South wall			
107-12	Bookcase. Oak, free standing.	List of Furnishings (1897).	Acquire period piece.

Keeper's Office (Room 107)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan) South wall (contd.) 107-12	Books -Annual Report of USLSS, 1899 -Articles of Engagement of Surfmen -Beach Apparatus Drill -Instructions to Mariners in Case of Shipwreck -Copies of regulations, 1899 -Regulations as to Uniform of Employees -Recognition of Distress Signals -Hospital Relief to Keepers and Surfmen -Instructions as to care of Marine Glasses -Keeper's Instructions as to care and use of Patrol Clocks -Assistance to Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture -In aid of the enforcement of quarantine regulations -Relative to Boating, Hunting, etc. -"Seventh Man" in Life-Saving Service on the Atlantic Coast Medicine Chest	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 93-4; HFR Part 1, FIG 19.	Reproduce. Place in bookcase.
107-12	Medicine Chest	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 96.	Acquire period chest. Place on top of bookcase. Display closed.

Keeper's Quarters (Room 106)

Location	Object	Evidence	Action
South wall			
106	Window shades (2). Best Scotch Holland, sage, "Hartshow" rollers, 6' 7" x 3' 8" wide	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire reproductions.

Stair Hall Foyer (Room 108)

Location	Object	Evidence	Action
East wall 108	<p>Main Interpretive Panel: <i>"We think it was perfectly wonderful how a man...could endure the fatigue of battling with the cold, snow and ice for seven long hours in which yourself and all of your crew were frost bitten."</i> James F. Stiles, rescued 1895</p> <p>The kitchen, storm clothes room and mess room provided the men food, warmth and camaraderie. A well-stocked pantry, provided by the crew, stored the makings for hearty meals prepared by the crewman on kitchen duty. The small storm clothes room was the departure point for walking patrols. Men walked the beach on foggy and stormy days and every night. As each patrol started, two surfmen set out in opposite directions carrying metal checks. They met surfmen from neighboring stations at "halfway houses" located two-and-one-half miles between stations. There, the men rested, got warm, exchanged checks and returned to their stations. Back at the stations, men shed their oilskins and entered the warm mess room, where stories were told to pass the time until the next patrol.</p>		Retain existing panel.

Boat Room (Room 110)

See Drawing 4. All room measurements should be verified for accuracy before installation.

* Designates objects to be acquired only if a mirror is incorporated into the exhibit by which the interior of the surfboat can be seen after it is mounted on the boat wagon. If diagrams or historic photographs are used instead (incorporated into supplemental interpretive panels or a binder for visitors), then there is no need to outfit the surfboat.

‡ Designates objects required on beach apparatus cart to recreate appropriate appearance.

Location # (on Furnishing Plan) Center	Object	Evidence	Action
110-1	Surfboat Wagon	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 70; HFR Part 1, FIGS 22, 24, 28, 35, 36, 38, 39.	Reproduce.
110-1	Surfboat. Momomoy model with centerboard, L: 24'8", W: 6'6," cedar lapstrake construction, 8 rowlocks, covered cork fenders (Dia: 5" at widest point tapering to 2 1/2" at ends covered in No. 4 cotton canvas). Lifelines of 15-thread manila rope looped from gunwales on sides. Marked "U.S.L.S.S." on bow. Righting lines of 18-thread manila rope, 18' long, spliced around inside gunwales on each side of boat, abreast each seat; ends of lines with 4 1/2" long, 3" dia. tapered cedar floats knotted to ends with Matthew Walker knot in front and back of float.	Daily Log; List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 71-72; HFR Part 1, FIGS 24, 35.	Reproduce or acquire period piece.
110-1 *	Lifting Bar. Stick of lightweight hardwood 12' long, 3" dia., tapered to 2" dia. at bottom.	Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; HFR Part 1, FIG 37.	Reproduce. Store inside boat.
110-1 *	Lifebelts (8). Cork, "Abbey" pattern, size 40", waist strings in front and loosely tied w/ slip knot	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 78; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 22, 37, 40.	Acquire or reproduce. Store 4 inside boat on seats. Store remaining 4 folded, 2 under each seat.

Boat Room (Room 110) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) Center (contd.)	Object	Evidence	Action
110-1 *	Lifebelts (8). Cork, "Abbey" pattern, size 38", waist strings in front and loosely tied w/ slip knot	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 78; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 22, 37, 40.	Acquire or reproduce. Store inside boat on seats. Store remaining 4 folded, 2 under each seat.
110-1 *	Oars (4). Varnished ash, ends of blades coppered, L: 12' (in surfboat)	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 79; HFR Part 1, FIGS 22, 37, 40.	Reproduce. Place in surfboat across seats.
110-1 *	Oars (4). Varnished ash, ends of blades coppered, L: 14' (in surfboat)	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 79; HFR Part 1, FIGS 22, 37, 40.	Reproduce. Place in surfboat across seats.
110-1	Oar. Varnished ash, ends of blades coppered, L: 18' (in surfboat)	List of Furnishings (1897); Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 79; HFR Part 1, FIGS 22, 35.	Reproduce. Place upraised, aft.
110-1 *	Compass. Liquid boat compass, lacquered copper, improved binnacles, 5 7/8" x 7/8" x 9/4"	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 73; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 114; Dalton, 31	Reproduce case or acquire period piece.
110-1 *	Boat Drag (sea anchor or canvas drogue). Canvas, open end 15" dia. metal ring	Regulations for LSS (1899), 11; Ryder, 70.	Reproduce. Stow aft, on rail
110-1 *	Anchor and Line. 26 lb. anchor. Line not less than 15 fathoms (length determined by depth of water in vicinity of station)	Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 69.	Reproduce or acquire period piece. Anchor stopped to bottom of boat
110-1 *	Hatchets (2). Ax pattern, 4 1/2" cut, handled, Beatty's, No. 2. 2' long lanyard spliced in hole in end of handle, w/ eye splice 6" long in other end of lanyard.	List of Furnishings (1897); Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 76.	Acquire period piece. Stow fore and aft in pockets on inside of boat. Pass 6" eye splice of lanyard around inside gunwale w/ hatchet dipped through eye.

Boat Room (Room 110)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan)			
Center (contd.)			
110-1 *	Heaving Strick and Line.	Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 77; HFR Part 1, FIG 25.	Reproduce. Stow forward
110-1 *	Hang Grapnel and Line	Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 70.	Reproduce or acquire period piece. Stow forward.
110-1 *	Bucket (bailing, 2). Rubber, No. 2, 10 qt, metal parts of galvanized iron, w/ lanyard	Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 72-73.	Acquire period piece. Tie to two seats.
110-1 *	Boat Sponge	Regulations for LSS (1899), 111	Acquire modern natural sponge. Place inside boat.
110-2	Beach Apparatus Cart. Racine Wagon & Carriage Co. pattern. [May have been painted Prussian Blue, like cart documented at Sleeping Bear Point LSS; Old Harbor had Prussian Blue paint in 1898. Photo shows light color decorative line trim.]	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898); Ryder, 73; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR (1983); HFR Part 1, FIGS 22, 23, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39.	Reproduce or modify existing reproduction accordingly. Base on Sleeping Bear Point cart if model was the same.
110-2 ‡	Reels (double). Wound with 1½" whip line (best manila, left hand laid, with one red yard throughout entire length of one strand).	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder 84; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 119; HFR Part 1, FIGS 22, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39.	Use existing reproduction reels and line.
110-2 ‡	Tally Board #2. Reads "Make this hawser fast about 2 feet above the tail block; see all clear and that the rope in the block runs free, and show signal to the shore." One side in English, the other in French.	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 83; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 119; HFR Part 1, FIG 37.	Reproduce. Spliced or bent on top end of hawser line and stowed in center of coil. Use tally board in CACO collection as template if it is a #2 board. Consult with Fire Island National Seashore on source for reproduction.

Boat Room (Room 110) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) Center (contd.)	Object	Evidence	Action
110-2 †	Hawser Line. 3" dia. best manila, right hand laid, with one red yarn throughout entire length of one strand.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 81.	Acquire. Store coiled inside beach cart.
110-2 †	Tail Block. Single, 6", inside galvanized iron strapped, open galvanized iron sheaves, swivel eye with thimble, ash shell, 18' tail of 2 1/4" manila rope.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 69; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 119.	Retain existing reproduction, if not cataloged. Attach to whip line; hangs in middle of whip over front of reel when whip line is wound.
110-2 †	Tally Board #1. Reads "Make the tail of the block fast to lower mast well up. If the masts are gone, then to the best place you can find. Cast off rocket line, see that rope in the block runs free, and show signal to shore." One side in English, the other in French.	Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 83; HFR Part 1, FIG 37.	Reproduce. Attach to tail block of whip line. Use tally board in CACO collection as template if it is a #1 board. Consult with Fire Island National Seashore on source for reproduction.
110-2 †	Inner Block. Painted white	Ryder, 69; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 120.	Retain existing reproduction, if not cataloged.
110-2 †	Outer Block.	Ryder, 69; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 120.	Retain existing reproduction, if not cataloged.
110-2 †	Lyle Gun. Bronze, 24 1/4" long, 2 1/2" bore.	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 78-79 and illus. on 73; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 120; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 21, 25, 29, 32.	Retain existing reproduction, if not cataloged. Mount in gun carriage, muzzle facing right when viewing cart from rear.

Boat Room (Room 110) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) Center (contd.)	Object	Evidence	Action
110-2 †	Gun Carriage. Oak, 30" long, 14" high, 14" wide.	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 76 and illus. on 73; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 120; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 21, 25.	Retain existing reproduction, if not cataloged. Place over cart axle.
110-2 †	Faking Box. Size A for #9 shot line.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 75 and illus. on 73; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 120; HFR Part 1, FIGS 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 38.	Retain existing reproduction, if not cataloged [size A or B?]. Place behind Lyle gun.
110-2 †	Faking Box. Size B, for #7 or #4 shot line.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 75 and illus. on 73; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 120; HFR Part 1, FIGS 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 38.	Retain existing reproduction, if not cataloged [size A or B?]. Place on top of Faking Box A.
110-2 †	Rammer.	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 76; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 120.	Reproduce. Place between Lyle gun and faking boxes.
110-2 †	Sand Anchor. Hard wood (oak?), two 6'x8"x2" pieces, crossed and bolted together at center, iron ring in center.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 82; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 121; HFR Part 1, FIG 32.	Retain existing reproduction, if not cataloged. Place across rear end of cart.
110-2 †	Sand Anchor Pennant. [Rope with iron hook at one end and iron ring (bullseye) at other. Fastened to ring on anchor and used to connect double pulley block attached to hawser.]	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 82; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 121; HFR Part 1, FIG 32.	Retain existing reproduction, if not cataloged. Hook into sand anchor.

Boat Room (Room 110) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) Center (contd.)	Object	Evidence	Action
110-2 ‡	Pickax. Railroad pattern, adz eye, steel points, 6 lb, handled, 24½" long, "Trenton."	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 79; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 121.	Acquire period piece. Place between the sand anchor and cart tailboard, pick point stuck between the two to the left and resting on anchor support, handle facing right.
110-2 ‡	Shovel. Steel round point, long handled, Ames.	List of Furnishings (1897); Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 121; HFR Part 1, FIG 32.	Acquire period piece. Place with pickax at tailboard of cart.
110-2	Shovel. Scoop, Ames No. 2.	List of Furnishings (1897); Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 121; HFR Part 1, FIG 32.	Acquire period piece. Place with pickax at tailboard of cart.
110-2 ‡	Crotch. Hard wood, two pieces 10'x 3"x2" each bolted together near top.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 74 and illus. on 73; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 121; HFR Part 1, FIG 32.	Retain existing reproduction, if not cataloged. Secure under cart.
110-2 ‡	Heaving Stick and Line. Wood, weighted at one end with light weight line attached.	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 77; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 121.	Retain existing reproduction if correct to the period and not cataloged. Place on hawser in front of Lyle gun.
110-2	Bagging. Piece of material (light weight canvas?)	Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 121.	Acquire modern canvas cloth. <i>Regulations for the Government of the Life-Saving Service in the United States</i> (GPO, 1899) called for placing piece of material under heaving stick and shot line before they were placed in cart on top of hawser line.

Boat Room (Room 110)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan) Center (contd.)			
110-2 †	Haversack. Canvas, probably marked U.S.L.S.S. [Contained 9 filled powder cartridges (6 oz, 5 oz, 4 oz); 24 priming wires, lanyards, powder measures (1 oz, 2 oz), combination level. Because the inside of the bag will not be seen, it is not necessary to acquire these objects.]	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 76; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 121-2; HFR Part 1, FIG 20 (shows leather sack).	Reproduce. Place on top of Lyle gun.
110-2 †	Breeches Buoy.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 72 and illus. on 73; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 122; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 32, 38.	Retain existing reproduction. Lay on top of reel and Lyle gun. Remove cataloged period piece from display.
110-2	Hawser Cutter. 15" long.	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 76.	Reproduce or acquire period piece.
110-2 †	Projectiles (2). Metal, 3 1/2" dia.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 80; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 21, 25.	Retain existing reproductions, if not cataloged.
110-2	Hatchet in Leather Becket. [No becket on Old Harbor list although regulations called for one] Hatchet. Ax pattern (boat), 3 3/4" cut, handled, Collins & Co.'s No. 2	List of Furnishings (1897); Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 122.	Hang on right side of cart.
110-2 †	Speaking Trumpet. Brass, 14" long, marked U.S.L.S.S.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 83; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 122; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 25.	Reproduce. <i>Regulations for the Government of the Life-Saving Service in the United States</i> (GPO, 1899) called for trumpet to hang over left headboard rod of the cart.

Boat Room (Room 110) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) Center (contd.)	Object	Evidence	Action
110-2	Torch Lights and Staffs (2). Lights - brass, cylindrical shape.	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 84; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 118; HFR Part 1, FIGS 31, 37.	Reproduce. Staffs attach on side of cart; torches to headboard.
110-2 †	Lanterns (2). Dietz No. 0, tubular, lift wire with guards. One with red glass globe, one clear	List of Furnishings (1897); Regulations USLSS (1899), 82; Ryder, 108; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 37.	Reproduce or acquire period pieces. Place on cart headboard or attached on each side to uprights as specified in <i>Regulations</i> .
110-2	Signal Flags and Staffs (2). One square white signal flag; one square white signal flag. Staffs of wood 6' long 1" dia. at bottom tapering to 1/2" dia. at top where flags are attached.	List of Furnishings (1897); Regulations USLSS (1899), 82; Ryder, 96; HFR Part 1, FIG 40.	Reproduce. Secure under right side of cart with flags under cart body [<i>Regulations</i>] or mounted to wall of boathroom.
110-3	Lifecar. Metal, L: 11'4" W: 4'8" D: 3'.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 77; HFR Part 1, FIGS 21, 23, 25, 26, 37, 38.	Reproduce or acquire period piece. Suspend on rope and pulleys above beach cart.
West wall			
110-4	Lanterns (4). Dietz No. 0, tubular, lift wire with guards. One with green globe, one with ruby globe, two with clear globes.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 108; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 25, 28, 34, 37.	Reproduce or acquire period pieces. Hang on wall.
110-5	Beach Lantern. Japanned, with wings and staves, with 12 extra glass panes	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 108; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 23.	Reproduce or acquire period piece. Hang on wall.
110-6	Ladder	HFR Part 1, FIGS 23, 31, 34.	Reproduce or acquire period piece. Mount to wall.

Boat Room (Room 110) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) West wall (contd.)	Object	Evidence	Action
110-7	Hatchets (3). Two boat hatchets with claw hammer head, handled, Beauty's No. 3 or Collins & Co.'s, No. 6. One ax pattern boat hatchet, 3 3/4" cut, handled, Collins & Co.'s No. 2	Ryder, 76; HFR Part 1, FIG 25.	Reproduce or acquire period pieces. Mount to wall below ladder (110-6).
110-8	Heaving Stick	Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Regulations for LSS (1899), 111; Ryder, 77; HFR Part 1, FIG 25.	Reproduce. Mount to wall below ladder (110-6).
110-9	Coston Flares (6)	List of Furnishings (1897); HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 23, 25.	Reproduce. Mount to wall above faking box (110-10).
110-10	Faking Box. Outfit with shot line for demonstration.	HFR Part 1, FIGS 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 38.	Reproduce. Place on floor.
110-11	Buckets (2). Rubber, No. 2, 10 qt, metal parts of galvanized iron.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 72.	Acquire reproductions or period pieces. Hang on wall.
110	Hanging Hooks. Black japanned metal with brass screws	Old Harbor construction specs, HSR appendix; HFR Part 1, FIGS 33, 38.	Acquire reproductions. Check for physical evidence of placement on west wall before proceeding with installation.

Boat Room (Room 110) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) East wall	Object	Evidence	Action
110-12	<p>Main Interpretive Panel: <i>"We were landed by means of the breeches buoy...it would have been madness to have attempted to launch a surfboat."</i> <i>John A. Mooney, rescued 1896</i></p> <p>In the mid-1800s the Cape Cod shoreline was desolate and unmarked except for a few lighthouses. Storms could be sudden and violent. The battering Atlantic easily broke apart wooden sailing ships grounded on sandbars. The appropriate rescue method had to be determined quickly. Surfboats, often designed and named for their areas of use, were the most common rescue method. Rowed by six men, they allowed for the rescue of multiple victims. They also put the crew at risk.</p> <p>When raging seas prevented the use of surfboats, a line was fired from the shore to the ship. Crews on ship and shore rigged up the beach apparatus, which involved use of a breeches buoy to haul individual victims to shore above the frigid waters. This "last resort" was effective in saving lives when launching a boat would have jeopardized the lives of the crew.</p>	Retain existing panel.	
110-13	Shelves (2). With metal bracket supports.	HFR Part 1, FIGS 25, 40, 42.	Reproduce.
110-13	Lyle Gun. Bronze, 24 1/4" long, 2 1/2" bore.	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 78-79 and illus. on 73; Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 120; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 21, 25.	Reproduce. Place on shelf.

Boat Room (Room 110) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) East wall (contd.)	Object	Evidence	Action
110-13	Box of Projectiles (4-6).	List of Furnishings (1897); Property of USLSS (1898), 4; Ryder, 80; HFR Part 1, FIG 25.	Reproduce. Place on shelf above Lyle gun.
110-14	<p>Main Interpretive Panel: <i>"If the public and the United States government fully realized the hazards which you are obliged to face, they would readily grant you an increased compensation and a vacation without loss of pay." F.S. Hamlin, son rescued in 1913</i></p> <p>Old Harbor Life-Saving Station was staffed by a keeper and six or seven surfmen. The keeper chose his crew, assuring that each man was fit and experienced. Serving on a crew was an honor and, for many, a family tradition. The men's lives were a mixture of monotony, repetition and occasional terrifying excitement brought on by rescues. Weeks and months passed between shipwrecks, but the men kept busy. They maintained the station and equipment, followed a stringent training regimen, and remained alert for ships in distress. They used coston flares to warn ships away from shore, refloated stranded boats, piloted or towed boats into safe harbor, and assisted wreckers, insurance underwriters and revenue cutters dealing with damaged vessels. Tedium was punctuated by occasional rescues, and the men knew that anything less than full readiness could result in the deaths of shipwreck victims as well as lifesavers.</p>		Retain existing panel

Boat Room (Room 110) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) South wall	Object	Evidence	Action
110-15	<p>Main Interpretive Panel: <i>"When I see a man clinging to a wreck, I see nothing else in this world and I never think of family and friends until I have saved him."</i> Surfman, United States Life-saving Service</p> <p>"You have to go out, but you don't have to come back." This traditional motto of the United States Life-saving Service captures the solemn duty of "surfmen." They sacrificed family life and comfort to patrol the Cape Cod shoreline and rescue ill-fated mariners during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The men were legendary for their bravery and dedication and are credited with saving thousands of lives from Cape Cod's ocean graveyard.</p> <p>Old Harbor Life-Saving station is one of a few preserved stations in the United States. It was built in 1898 in Chatham as one of 13 stations. They were constructed five miles apart to protect lives and property along these dangerous shores. Other stations were built along the Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes shorelines. Old Harbor was decommissioned in 1944, and in 1978 was floated by barge from the eroding shoreline in Chatham to Race Point. Today it commemorates the courage and achievements of the men of the United States Lifesaving Service.</p> <p>Supplemental Interpretive Panels. As needed.</p>		Retain existing panel
			Fabricate.

Crew's Quarters (Room 201)

See Drawing 5. All room measurements should be verified for accuracy before installation.

Location # (on Furnishing Plan) Center	Object	Evidence	Action
201-1	Stove (heating). Princess Beaver No. 12, hard coal, indirect draft.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 90; HFR Part 1, FIG 8.	Reproduce or acquire period piece. Place on east side of chimney (location of flue)
201-2	Zinc Board. No. 9 zinc, 36" square.	Ryder, 91; HFR Part 1, FIGS 8, 16.	Acquire size appropriate to stove. Place on floor under stove.
201-3	Mantel Shelves (4). Pine, 1 3/8" thick, 8" wide, beaded edge, 2 brass brackets for each shelf. Brackets 5 1/2" x 7".	HSR, 164 (specs for mantels), drawing 4 (longitudinal section); HFR Part 1, FIGS 8, 46, 47.	Reproduce. Place one shelf and brackets on each side of chimney.
201-3	Hand Lamps (3). Kerosene, with clear glass chimneys.	HFR Part 1, FIG 46. Although no hand lamps are included on the 1897 list of furnishings, the men had to have some means of lighting their way to and from the sleeping quarters during the winter months.	Place on west, north and south mantel shelves (east mantel shelf will not be visible to visitors).
201-3	Books -Beach Apparatus Drills -Articles of Engagement of Surfm -Instructions to Mariners in Case of Shipwreck -Recognition of Distress Signals	List of Furnishings (1897).	Place on west, north and south mantel shelves (east mantel shelf will not be visible to visitors).
201-3	Tin Boxes. Varying sizes, no larger than depth of mantel shelves.	HFR Part 1, FIG 46. Small boxes could have been used by Old Harbor crewmen for storing items like chewing or pipe tobacco.	Acquire. Place on west, north and south mantel shelves (east mantel shelf will not be visible to visitors).
201-4	Coal Hod, Shovel and Iron Poker. Hod of extra heavy galvanized iron, 18". Mfc: Iron Clad Co. or Pfeifer's.	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire period piece.

Crew's Quarters (Room 201)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan)			
Center (contd.)			
201-5	Spittoon. Indurate fiber, No. 2.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder 112; HFR Part 1, FIG 8.	Reproduce.
North wall			
201-6	Supplemental Interpretive Panel (duplicate of 201-31)		Fabricate.
201-7	Window shades (2). Best Scotch Holland, sage, "Hartshow" rollers, 3'11" x 2'3" wide	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire reproductions.
201-8	Chair. Hard wood [oak or ash] seat in one piece, back of bent wood in one piece w/ 5 upright rungs, one 1/4" iron rod w/ head and nut on each side through seat and side rungs.	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 112; HFR Part 1, FIGS 8, 11, 23, 26, 45, 48.	Reproduce.
201-9	Bed. Single, 6'5"x2'9" (fit mattress 6'2" x 2'6"), iron, hardwood side rails, woven wire springs. [Make mattress forms of appropriate size and shape out of ethafoam planks.]	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 87; HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	Reproduce.
201-9	Sheet. Cotton, brown, standard weight, 7-4, 2 1/2 yards long, Atlantic A or equal quality	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 88; HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	Acquire modern sheet.
201-9	Blanket. Coarse wool, gray, 8 lbs per pair	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 87; HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	Reproduce.
201-9	Pillow and Cover. Down pillows 20" x 30", 3 lbs; covers of park check No. 90	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 88; HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	Acquire modern pillows. Reproduce covers.
East wall			
201-10	Chairs (4). Hard wood [oak or ash] seat in one piece,	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder,	Reproduce.
201-13	back of bent wood in one piece w/ 5 upright rungs, one	112; HFR Part 1, FIGS 8, 11, 23, 26,	
201-16	1/4" iron rod w/ head and nut on each side through seat	45, 48.	
201-19	and side rungs.		

Crew's Quarters (Room 201)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan)			
East wall (contd.)			
201-11	Beds (4). Single, 6'5" x 2'9" (fit mattress 6'2" x 2'6"),	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 87;	Reproduce.
201-14	iron, hardwood side rails, woven wire springs. [Make	HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	
201-17	mattress forms of appropriate size and shape out of		
201-20	ethafoam planks.]		
201-11	Sheets (4). Cotton, brown, standard weight, 7-4, 2½	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 88;	Acquire modern sheets.
201-14	yards long, Atlantic A or equal quality	HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	
201-17			
201-20			
201-11	Blankets (4). Coarse wool, gray, 8 lbs per pair	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 87;	Reproduce.
201-14		HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	
201-17			
201-20			
201-11	Pillows and Covers (6). Down pillows 20" x 30", 3 lbs;	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 88;	Acquire modern pillows.
201-14	covers of park check No. 90	HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	Reproduce covers.
201-17			
201-20			
201-12	Wash basins (4). 11 1/8" dia., copper w/ stamped tin	List of Furnishings (1897).	Reproduce. Place under beds.
201-15	linings, "with rings," no foot.		
201-18			
201-21			
201-22	Window shades (2). Best Scotch Holland, sage,		
201-23	"Hartshow" rollers, 4'11" x 3'1 1/2" wide	List of Furnishings (1897).	Acquire reproductions
South wall			
201-24	Beds (2). Single, 6'5" x 2'9" (fit mattress 6'2" x 2'6"),	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 87;	Reproduce.
201-27	iron, hardwood side rails, woven wire springs. [Make	HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	
	mattress forms of appropriate size and shape out of		
	ethafoam planks.]		

Crew's Quarters (Room 201)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan)			
South wall (contd.)			
201-24	Sheets (2). Cotton, brown, standard weight, 7-4, 2½	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 88;	Acquire modern sheets.
201-27	yards long, Atlantic A or equal quality	HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	
201-24	Blankets (2). Coarse wool, gray, 8 lbs per pair	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 87;	Reproduce.
201-27		HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	
201-24	Pillows and Covers (2). Down pillows 20 x 30", 3 lbs;	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder, 88;	Acquire modern pillows.
201-27	covers of park check No. 90	HFR Part 1, FIGS 44, 45, 46, 47.	Reproduce covers.
201-26	Chairs (2). Hard wood [oak or ash] seat in one piece,	List of Furnishings (1897); Ryder,	Reproduce.
201-29	back of bent wood in one piece w/ 5 upright rungs, one	112; HFR Part 1, FIGS 8, 11, 23, 26,	
	¼" iron rod w/ head and nut on each side through seat	45, 48.	
	and side rungs.		
201-25	Wash basin. 11 1/8" dia., copper w/ stamped tin lining,	List of Furnishings (1897)	Reproduce. Place under bed.
201-28	"with rings," no foot.		
201-30	Window shades (2). Best Scotch Holland, sage,	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire reproductions.
	"Hartshow" rollers, 3' 11" x 2' 3" wide		
201-31	Supplemental Interpretive Panel (duplicate of 201-6)		Fabricate.

Spare Room (Room 202)

Location # (on Furnishing Plan)	Object	Evidence	Action
West wall			
202	Window shade. Best Scotch Holland, sage, "Hartshow" rollers, 2' 9" x 2' 9" wide.	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire reproduction.
North wall			
202	Supplemental Interpretive Panel		Fabricate.

Locker Room (Room 203)

See Drawing 6. All room measurements should be verified for accuracy before installation.

Location # (on Furnishing Plan)	Object	Evidence	Action
West wall 203-1	Lockers (5). Built as outlined in 1897 construction specifications: 7' high, 2'1" wide, 2' deep, made of narrow matched beaded sheathing, matching dado, floor cleats, top covered with sheathing and oil cloth; 6"x 24" air space below each locker. Doors 5'6" high set 6" above floor, hung w/ brass flap butts and screws, w/ Yale rim spring lock No. 510 S. on left, small wooden door knobs. One locker to be left open for exhibit purposes. Outfit w/ two interior shelves 2' x 10" (near top and bottom), wood hanging strip w/ japanned iron hooks fastened to plaster wall.	HSR, 141, 142 drawing 2 (interior section and front elevation of crew's lockers), 163-4 (specs).	Reconstruct.
203-1	Coat. Dark indigo kersey or flannel, single breasted, straight front sack, rolling collar and lapels to close w/in 4" of neck, four medium sized plain black buttons, front and back of coat to descend to top inseam of trousers, 2 hand pockets, 2 1/2" wide fabric belt. LSS emblem (2 1/4" dia.) on right sleeve, midway between shoulder and elbow; surfman's number (2 1/4" high) in same position on left sleeve; emblem and number of white silk or linen embroidered on square of dark blue cloth.	Regulations for LSS (1899), 63-4; HFR Part 1, FIGS 2, 26, 29.	Reproduce. Hang in locker.
203-1	Trousers. Dark indigo kersey or flannel, cut in standard style for 1899.	Regulations for LSS (1899), 62, 64; HFR Part 1, FIGS 2, 26, 29, 34.	Reproduce. Fold and place on shelf in locker.

Locker Room (Room 203)	Object	Evidence	Action
Location # (on Furnishing Plan) West wall (contd.)			
203-1	Cap. Dark blue cloth, height in front min. 1 1/2" max. 2", back min. 1" max. 1 1/2"; black patent leather visor w/ green underside, rounded, max. width 2", angle of slope from cap base max. 20°; 1/2" black silk ribbon around cap w/ "U.S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE" printed in 7/8" high gold block letters.	Regulations for LSS (1899), 62, 64; HFR Part 1, FIGS 2, 4, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 33.	Reproduce. Place on top shelf in locker.
203-1	Cap (summer). White linen drilling, 1/2" black silk ribbon around cap w/ "U.S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE" printed in 7/8" high gold block letters.	Regulations for LSS (1899), 64; HFR Part 1, FIGS 10, 33.	Reproduce. Place on top shelf in locker.
203-1	Overcoat. Heavy dark navy blue cloth, double-breasted pea-jacket pattern w/ 5 large plain black buttons, lined w/ dark gray repellent, length to tips of fingers when arms are at side, narrow rolling collar, breast and hip pockets.	Regulations for LSS (1899), 62, 64.	Reproduce. Hang in locker.
203-1	Jumper. Unbleached cotton duck, length 2-3" below hip, seaman pattern collar, open cuffless sleeves	Regulations for LSS (1899), 64; HFR Part 1, FIGS 20, 21, 22, 27, 33.	Reproduce. Fold and place on shelf in locker.
203-1	Overalls. Unbleached cotton duck, seaman pattern collar, open cuffless sleeves, drawstring waist, large pocket in front of right leg, 2 buttons on flap.	Regulations for LSS (1899), 64.	Reproduce. Fold and place on shelf in locker.
203-1	Canvas Hat. Cotton drilling w/ single ply round top in 4 pieces, stitched and taped inside, 3-ply rolling brim quilted.	Regulations for LSS (1899), 64; HFR Part 1, FIGS 27, 33.	Reproduce. Place on top shelf in locker.
203-1	Winter Service Cap. Dark blue knitted Haverlock cap, crescent shaped visor 2" deep at center, crown 4 1/2"-5" deep, 3" deep rolling band; visor and band edges bound w/ black silk braid w/ 2 braid ends in double bowknot above visor; small puffball finish at apex.	Regulations for LSS (1899), 64; HFR Part 1, FIG 5.	Reproduce. Place on top shelf in locker.

Locker Room (Room 203) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) West wall (contd.)	Object	Evidence	Action
203-1	Shoes (pair). Black leather lace up, leather soles, reaching slightly above ankle (in style typical for 1899).	Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 109; HFR Part 1, FIGS 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 34.	Acquire. Place on shelf in locker.
203-1	Shirt, Socks (pair), Tie. All in styles appropriate to 1899.	Sleeping Bear Point LSS HFR, 107.	Acquire. Fold and place on top shelf in locker.
203-1	Mittens (2 pairs). Knitted white wool, "Nova Scotia" type.	"Uncle Ben Recalls" (interview w/ Benjamin Eldredge)	Acquire or reproduce. Place on top shelf in locker.
203-2	Window shade. Best Scotch Holland, sage, "Hartshow" rollers, 2'9" x 2'9".	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire reproduction.
North wall			
203-3	Main Interpretive Panel: <i>"Our condition was serious and, I believe, would have been absolutely helpless had we not been sighted by the surfman on watch in the tower." A.B. Deyers, rescued 1913</i> Upstairs, men were either vigilant or were resting. The lookout tower was staffed during daylight hours when the weather was clear, and men were to remain focused on the sea. A prohibition against chairs and reading material enforced this. The bunkroom offered spartan, but comfortable, sleeping quarters, and was a welcome retreat for weary, off-duty surfmen.		Retain existing panel.
East wall			
203-4	Window shade. Best Scotch Holland, sage, "Hartshow" rollers, 2'6" x 1'6".	List of Furnishings (1897)	Acquire reproduction.

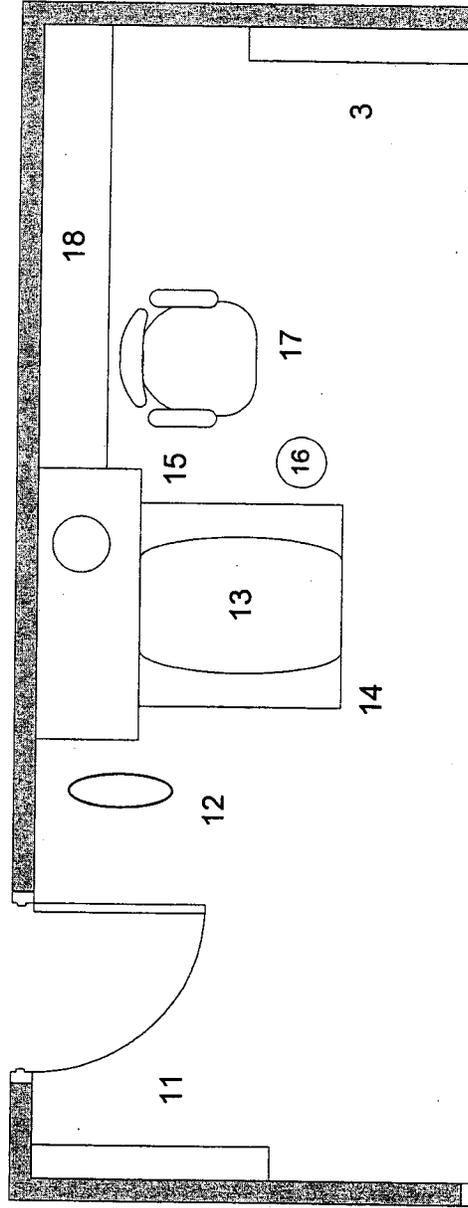
Locker Room (Room 203) Location # (on Furnishing Plan) East wall (contd.)	Object	Evidence	Action
203-5	Lockers (3). Built as outlined in 1897 construction specifications: 7' high, 2'1" wide, 2' deep, made of narrow matched beaded sheathing, matching dado, floor cleats, top covered with sheathing and oil cloth; 6"x24" air space below each locker. Doors 5'6" high set 6" above floor, hung w/ brass flap butts and screws, w/ Yale rim spring lock No. 510 S. on left, small wooden door knobs.	HSR, 141, 142 (plans), 163-4 (specs)	Reconstruct.
South wall 203-6	Supplemental Interpretive Panel		Fabricate. Hang to right of doorway to Room 202.

DRAWING 1

ROOM 101, Mess Room

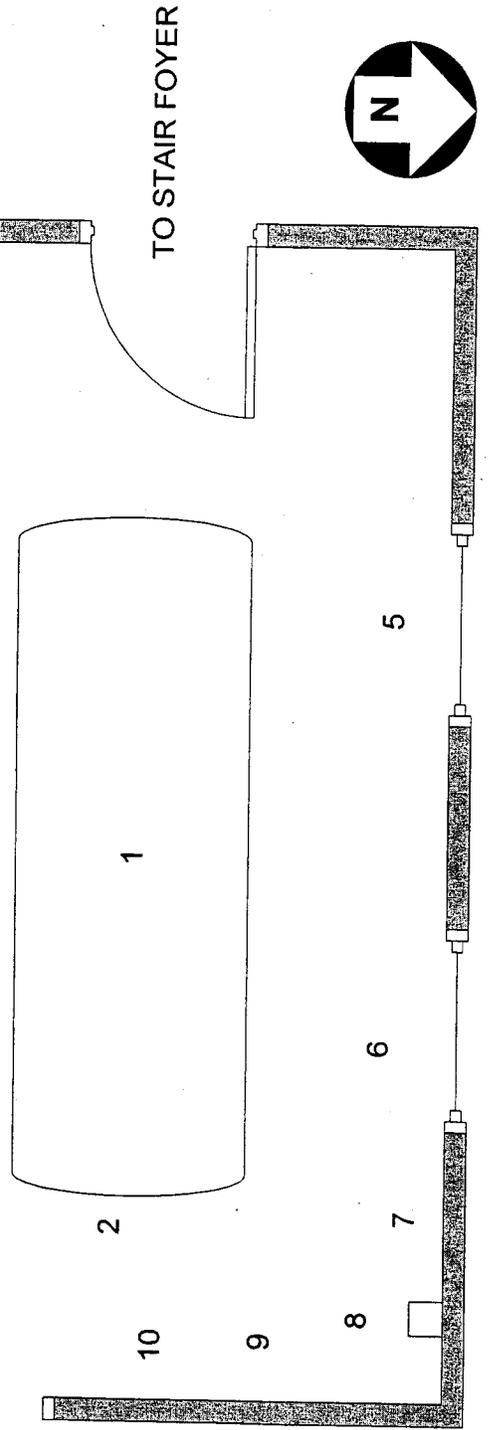
Scale 3/8"=1'

17'



TO STORM CLOTHES ROOM

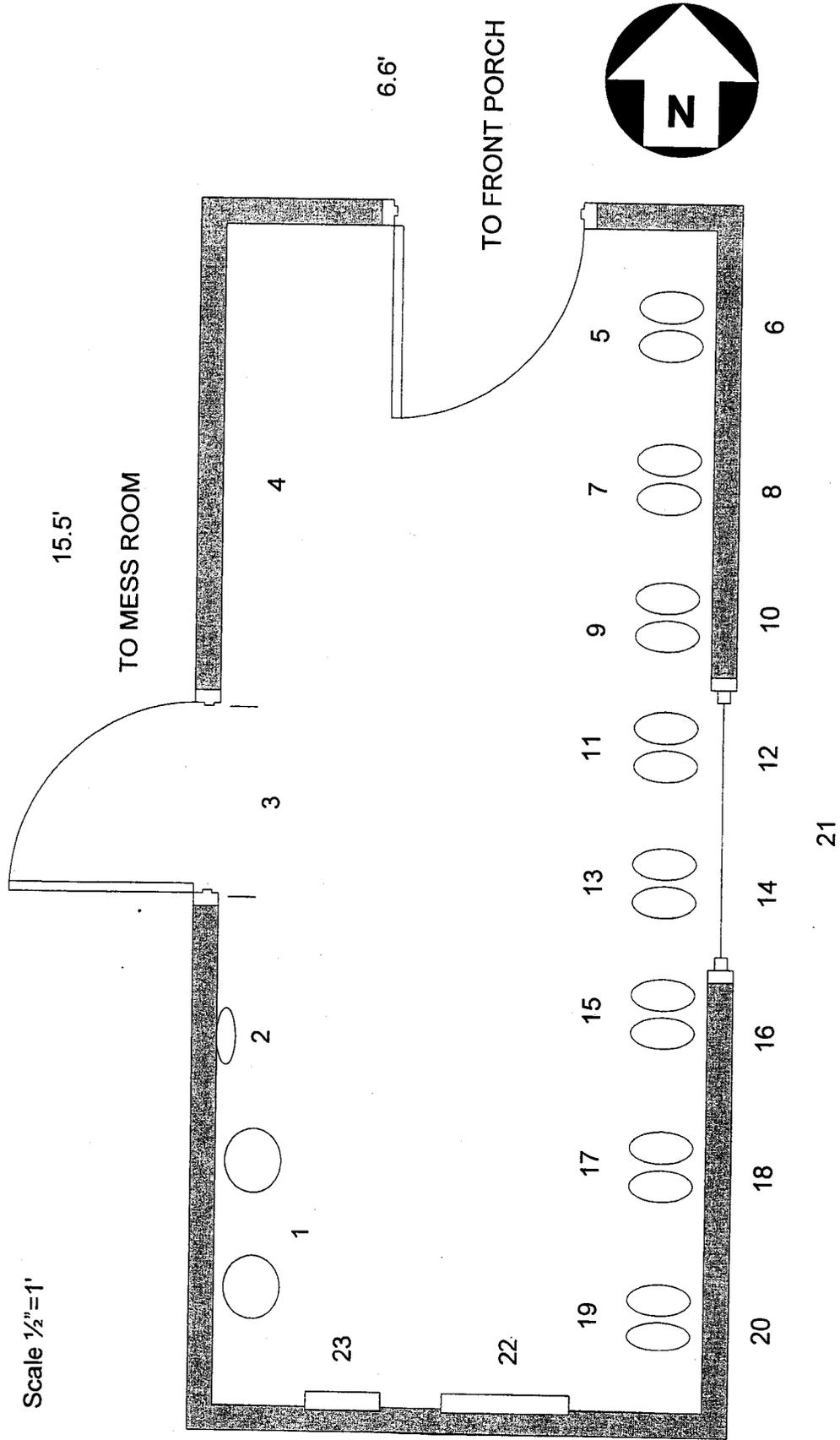
15.5'



DRAWING 2

ROOM 102, Storm Clothes Room

Scale 1/2"=1'



DRAWING 3 ROOM 107, Keeper's Office

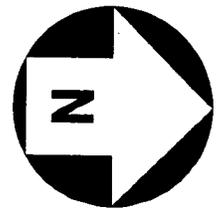
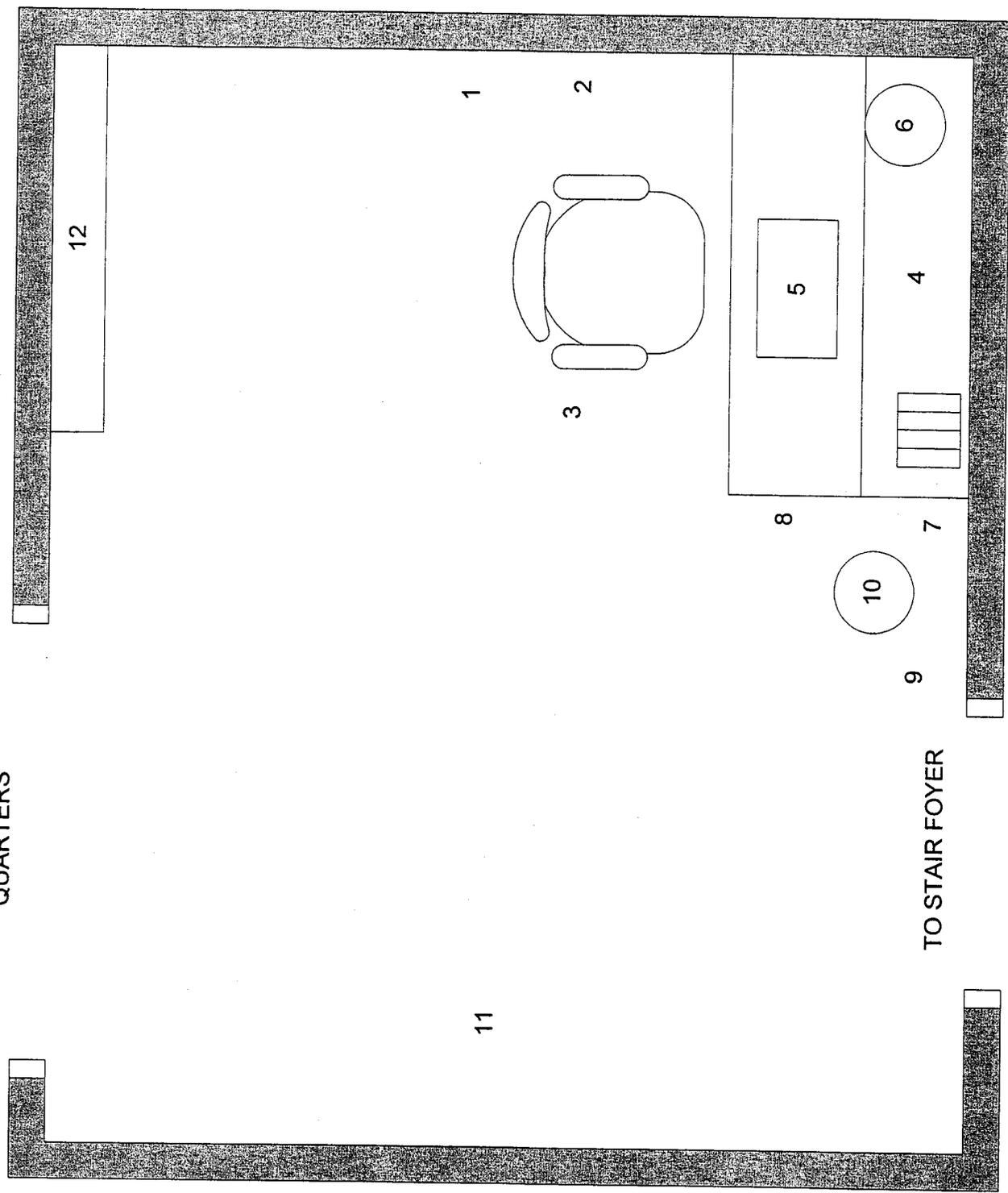
Scale 3/4"=1'

8.5'

TO KEEPER'S
QUARTERS

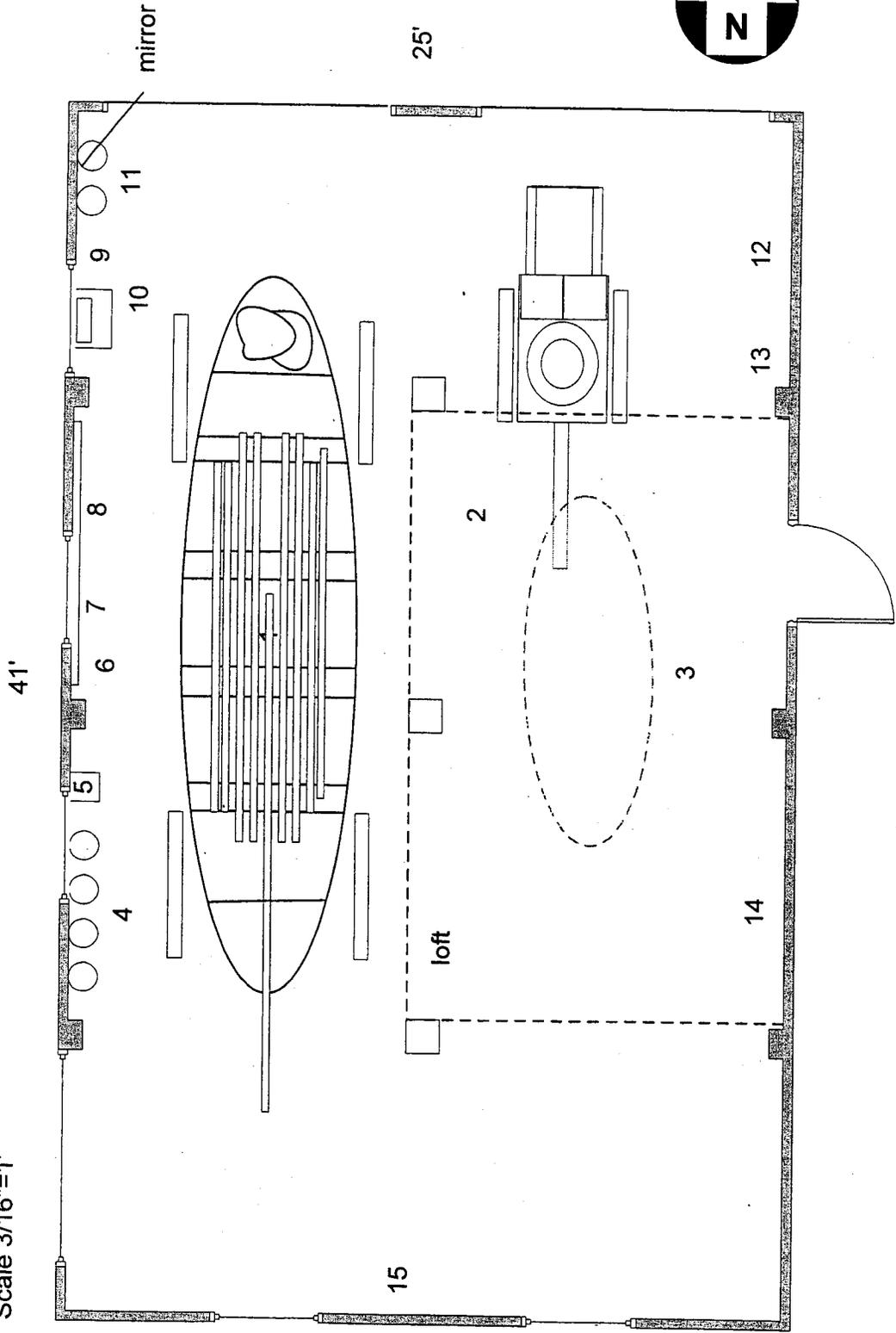
10'

TO STAIR FOYER



DRAWING 4 ROOM 110, Boatroom

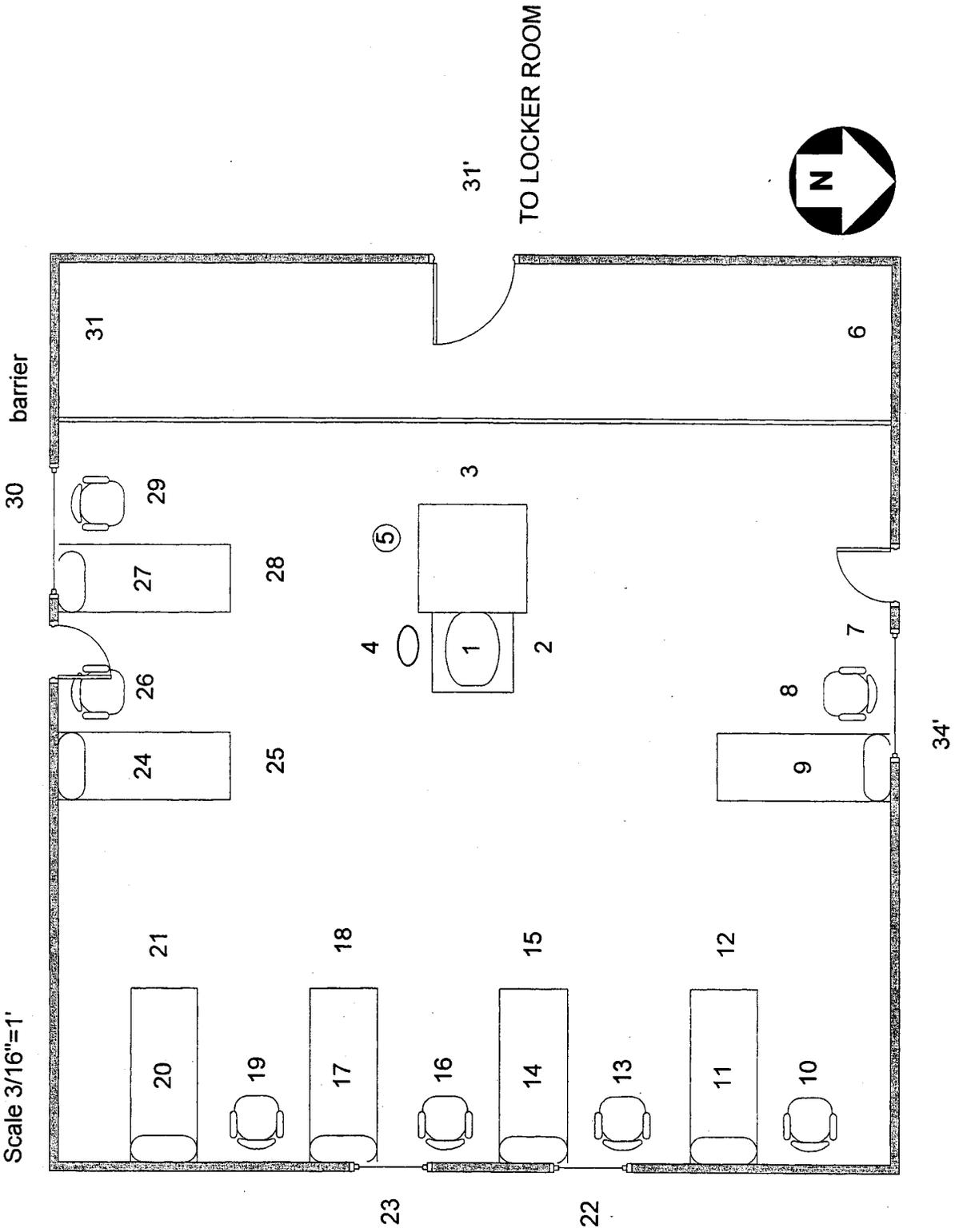
Scale 3/16"=1'



DRAWING 5

ROOM 201, Crew's Quarters

Scale 3/16"=1'

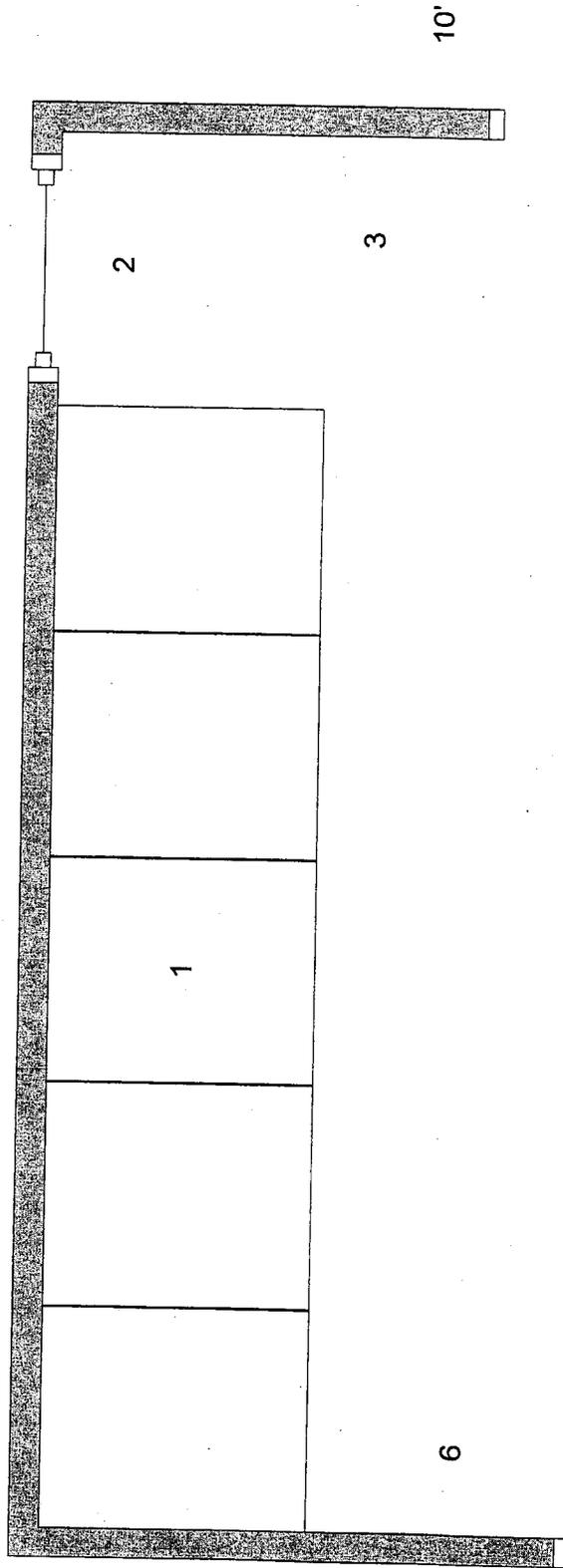


DRAWING 6

ROOM 203, Locker Room

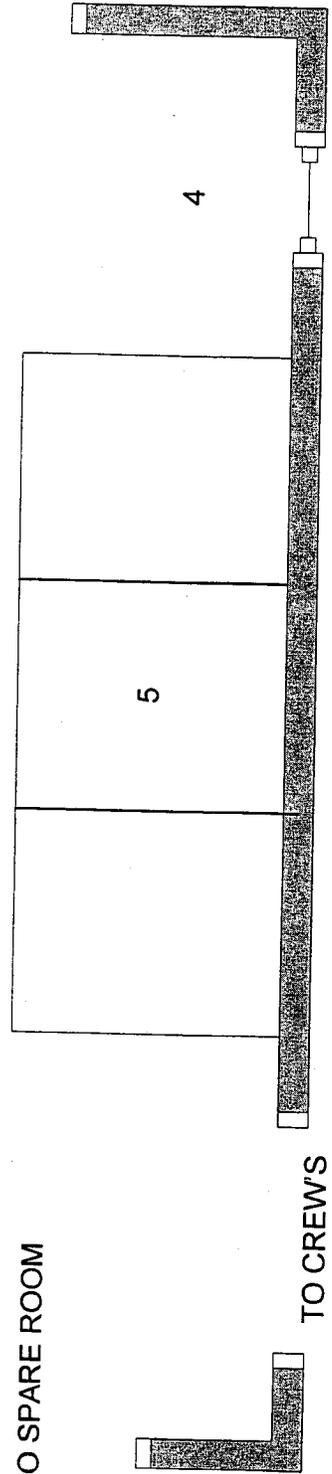
Scale 1/2"=1'

15.5'



TO STAIRWELL

TO SPARE ROOM



TO CREW'S
QUARTERS

