



PONCE DE LEON INLET LIGHT STATION

4931 South Peninsula Drive • Ponce Inlet, Florida 32127
www.ponceinlet.org • www.poncelighthousestore.org
(386) 761-1821 • lighthouse@ponceinlet.org

© Copyright 2011 Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse Preservation Association. All rights reserved.

2 FROM THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

3 EVENTS
CALENDAR

REGIONAL HISTORY ARTICLE

4 ANDREW JACKSON:
ARCHITECT OF THE
SEMINOLE WARS

FEATURE ARTICLE

8 QUIT CLAIM DEED

12 LIGHOUSES OF THE WORLD
NEEDLES LIGHTHOUSE

OBJECTS OF
THE QUARTER

13 VOLUNTEER NEWS

14 EDUCATION NEWS

THANK YOU & WISH LIST

16 GIFT SHOP
FEATURES



Members, you will notice in this newsletter a change in Association officers. I want to recognize Robyn Hurd for her tireless dedication to the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse Preservation Association. Robyn served as the Board of Trustee's Secretary from 1984 to 2000 and as its President from 2000 to 2011. Ms. Hurd's enthusiastic and unwavering dedication propelled the Board to accomplish numerous noteworthy achievements during her tenure as both its Secretary and President. Although no longer serving as an officer, Robyn will continue her long history of Lighthouse advocacy as an active member of the Board of Trustees.

On March 21st, 2011, the Board of Trustees voted unanimously to elect Tami Lewis as the Association's new President. Having served on the Board since 2000 and as Vice President since 2005, we are honored to have Ms. Lewis as our new President. The Lighthouse and museum is indeed fortunate to have someone of Ms. Lewis' experience and caliber at the helm. Her unwavering dedication to the Association's ongoing mission of preserving and disseminating the maritime and social history of the Ponce de Leon Inlet Light Station will serve us well in the years to come.

Museum volunteers, Trustees, and staff greeted Ponce Inlet residents and members during the Association's first *Night at the Museum* event. Held on the evenings of May 13th and 14th, *Night at the Museum* provided Town residents, Association members, and museum visitors with the opportunity to participate in numerous fun-filled activities including educational tours, hands-on workshops, and a tour of the Lantern Room at night. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all of our dedicated volunteers who made this event possible.

Restoration to the Principal Keeper's Dwelling middle bedroom is nearing completion. When finished, the newly restored room will house the much-anticipated *Reflections on Light* exhibit which will provide visitors the opportunity to learn about historic Fresnel lenses and the science that made them work. Residents interested in learning more about this and other museum programs can sign up for the *E-Lumination* electronic newsletter by submitting their email address and other contact information to resident@ponceinlet.org. Members can also sign up for this program by submitting their contact information to member@ponceinlet.org.

While investigating museum stores and retail trends, I ran across an article by psychology professors Rachel and Stephen Kaplan who formulated an interesting theory regarding Attention Restoration. The Kaplan's studies found that introspective experiences like visiting history museums or shopping in museum stores can provide a much needed respite from the stress of everyday life.

In other words... visiting the Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse and shopping in the museum store is good for both the body and soul! So come on down to the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse. It just may be what the doctor ordered.

Enjoy your Independence Day and the rest of the summer. We hope to see you soon.

Respectfully,



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE PONCE DE LEON INLET LIGHTHOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION IS DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THE MARITIME AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE PONCE DE LEON INLET LIGHT STATION.

2011 BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Tami Lewis
PRESIDENT
Budd Solano
VICE PRESIDENT
Bob Riggio
TREASURER
Tony Girolami
SECRETARY
Wilda Hampton
TRUSTEE EMERITA
Robyn Hurd
Cheryl Cunningham
Earl Davis
Gladys Davis
Tara Lamb
Barbara LaVelle
Bill Merrell

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ginger Bayer
Judy DiCarlo
Edson Graham
Judy Huggins
Diane LaMontagne
Ellen Pagliarulo
Alan Redinger

The Light Station is published quarterly by the Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse Preservation Association, Inc.

Subscription is a benefit of membership in the Association. The Light Station welcomes letters and comments from our readers.

MEMBER:

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS
AMERICAN ASSOC. FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY
FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS
FLORIDA LIGHTHOUSE ASSOCIATION
FLORIDA TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NATIONAL TRUST FORUM
U.S. LIGHTHOUSE SOCIETY
PORT ORANGE & SOUTH DAYTONA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
DAYTONA BEACH/HALIFAX AREA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION STAFF

ADMINISTRATION

Ed Gunnlaugsson
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Mike Bennett
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS
Ann Caneer
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR EMERITA
Ellen Henry
CURATOR
Bob Callister
PROGRAM MANAGER
Tom Zanc
REGISTRAR
Mary Clancy
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Richard Crosby
RESTORATION TECH

MAINTENANCE DEPT.

Tom DiTusa
David Doiron
Jim Foley
Dabney Madison
Bob McLean
Ed Milano
Angelo Vigorito
L.H. BEACONETTE: Nelly

GIFT SHOP

Cathy Maroney
GIFT SHOP MANAGER
Connie Bach
ASSISTANT GIFT SHOP MANAGER

Donna Ryan
ASSISTANT GIFT SHOP MANAGER
Summer Combs
Donna Doan
Eileen Gallagher
Fran Greene
Janet McSharry
Valair Mitchell
Joanne Robinson
Janice Teasley
Bill Teasley

UPCOMING MEETINGS:

Jul. 18, 2011 Board of Trustees and
MONDAY Quarterly Membership Meeting

Aug. 15, 2011 Board of Trustees Meeting
MONDAY

Sep. 19, 2011 Board of Trustees Meeting
MONDAY

ALL MEETINGS ARE HELD IN THE GIFT SHOP CONFERENCE ROOM.

CORPORATE LAMPISTS

- Brochure Displays, Inc.
DAYTONA BEACH, FL
- Darkhorse Design, Inc.
LONGWOOD, FL; BOSTON, MA
- Daytona Beach News Journal
DAYTONA BEACH, FL
- Inlet Harbor, Inc.
PONCE INLET, FL
- Racing's North Turn
PONCE INLET, FL

PRINCIPAL KEEPERS

- L. Keith Casa Grande
DAYTONA BEACH SHORES, FL
- Tony Girolami
PONCE INLET, FL

1ST ASSISTANT KEEPERS

- Harvey & Connie Bach
PONCE INLET, FL
- Kristine & John F. Bradley
SOUTH ORANGE, NJ
- Thomas, Willard, & Calvin Bush
PORT ORANGE, FL
- Boondocks Restaurant
Pete & Arlene Davis
WILBUR BY THE SEA, FL
- Chuck, Michelle, Joey, Brooke, & Austin Cameron
DAYTONA BEACH, FL
- Tommy & Phyllis Campbell
PONCE INLET, FL
- Cheryl, Jim, & Shamus Cunningham
PONCE INLET, FL
- Robert & Mary Darge
NEW HUDSON, MI
- Joe & Judy DiCarlo
PONCE INLET, FL
- Michael, Lauren, & Lisa Elsberry
PONCE INLET, FL
- Dr. C.W. & Gail C. Fain
HOLLY HILL, FL
- Tony & Donna Goudie
PONCE INLET, FL
- John & Patricia La Belle
PONCE INLET, FL
- Helen & Bill Magale
POINT LOOKOUT, NY
- Jack Mangus
OCALA, FL
- Ward & Terry Mead
ORMOND BEACH, FL
- Patrick & Debbie Pawling
HAMILTON, OH
- Alan & Mary Ann Redinger
PONCE INLET, FL
- Ernest C. & Margaret Rieth
PONCE INLET, FL
- Patrick & Sheila Sullivan
DAYTONA BEACH, FL
- Robert & Mary Ruth Trump
PLYMOUTH, IN
- Bill Van Houten
WARWICK, NY

2ND ASSISTANT KEEPERS

- Toni Barrett
PONCE INLET, FL
- Bennett Brothers Construction
John, Liston, & Virginia Bennett
DAYTONA BEACH, FL
- Joseph & Mary Blasewitz
SAFETY HARBOR, FL
- Richard, Diane, & Sarah Boynton
EXETER, NH
- Brown & Brown, Inc.
Jay & Laila Adams
DAYTONA BEACH, FL
- Ralph & Priscilla Carbone
LYNNFIELD, MA
- Kelly, Teri, Chad, & Taylor Crumley
LONG GROVE, IL
- Carolyn Day
PONCE INLET, FL
- Daytona Beach News Journal
Connie Fagan
DAYTONA BEACH, FL
- Donald & Janice Doudna
PONCE INLET, FL
- Dr. G. Scott & Kristi Drumheller
PONCE INLET, FL
- Frederick & Shirley Eckersen
ALEXANDRIA, MN
- Dennis & Zackary Engel
OWATONNA, MN
- Larry, Debbie, & Elizabeth Fish
SANDY SPRINGS, GA
- Laurel Grotzinger
KALAMAZOO, MI
- Ted, Suzi, Colin, & Marah Hahn
ROSSFORD, OH
- Michael, Sheila, & Daniel Harvey
ANDOVER, MA
- Jim & Mary Lou Hinson
PONCE INLET, FL
- Carlton & Cler Hudgins
NEW SMYRNA BEACH, FL
- Inlet Harbor Realty
Robyn, Mike, & Dusty Hurd
PONCE INLET, FL
- Neil H. & Karlyn Janson
WARWICK, RI
- Al, Paula, Michael, & Emily Jenkins
DAYTONA BEACH, FL
- Mike & Jenett Jones
PONCE INLET, FL
- Dr. Herbert & Ruth Kerman
DAYTONA BEACH, FL
- Salvatore & Joan R. La Greca
DAYTONA BEACH SHORES, FL
- Bob & Diane LaMontagne
PONCE INLET, FL
- Jacquelyn Law
OAK LAWN, IL
- Tami & Lester Lewis
PONCE INLET, FL
- Donna Lough
DEPEW, NY
- Ken & Sue Marshall
DURANGO, CO
- Hollis & Beverly McCall
LONGWOOD, FL
- Cheryl Lea McClure
ORANGE, VA
- John McGowan
ROCKAWAY PARK, NY
- William & Neva Meek
PONCE INLET, FL
- Stephen Newman
ORMOND BEACH, FL
- Kathy & Dennis Oehm
KANSAS CITY, KS
- Ponce de Leon Realty
Barbara & Robert LaVelle
PONCE INLET, FL
- Alec Rhodes
AUSTIN, TX
- Robert, Margie, Robert, & Tony Riggio
PONCE INLET, FL
- Dennis Roche
HUNTINGTON, NY
- Chapman J. Root II
ORMOND BEACH, FL
- Lt. Col. William & Sandra Wester
PONCE INLET, FL

LIGHTHOUSE EVENTS JULY-SEPTEMBER 2011

JULY 1-9
10:00 AM - 2:00 PM

AUG 7 (SUN)
10:00 AM - 2:00 PM

AUG 20 (SAT)
10:00 AM - 5:00 PM

SEP 10-18
10:00 AM - 9:00 PM

SEP 30 (FRI)
1:00 - 2:00 PM

CLIMB TO THE MOON EVENT CALENDAR
JUL 15 (FRI)
7:15 - 9:15 PM

AUG 13 (SAT)
6:45 - 8:45 PM

SEP 12 (MON)
6:30 - 8:30 PM

FOURTH OF JULY WEEK

Bring the kids and enjoy family-oriented activities and guided tours. All activities are included with the price of regular admission. No advance registration required.

NATIONAL LIGHTHOUSE DAY

Enjoy family-oriented activities, demonstrations, and kid's crafts. Test your knowledge about Florida's many lighthouses with the Florida Lighthouse Challenge. Climb to the top of the tower and answer the question: "What is a crystal radio?" Tour the Lens Exhibit Building and interact with 1930s era lighthouse keepers as they perform maintenance on the historic Cape Canaveral first order Fresnel lens.

Meet local artist Robert Kline. Well known for his whimsical paintings of sea maidens and masters, Mr. Kline will be onsite from 11:00 until 2:00 to sign artwork sold in the Gift Shop.

All activities are included with the price of regular admission. No advance reservations required.

LIGHTHOUSE AMATEUR RADIO DAY

Want to talk with a Lighthouse Keeper on the far side of the world? Visit the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse for Amateur Radio Weekend on August 20th and 21st to learn how. Learn about HAM radios and talk with lighthouse keepers, preservationists, and enthusiasts from around the globe. Event participation will require licensed radio operators on site. Please contact Bob Callister at (386) 761-1821 ext. 18 or via email at bobcallister@ponceinlet.org to learn more.

MEMBER APPRECIATION WEEK

Lighthouse members are invited to visit the Gift Shop and enjoy 20% off on all purchases in appreciation of their continued support. Already discounted items not included.

CANAVERAL LENS DEMONSTRATION, CRYSTAL RADIO WORKSHOP, & THE KEEPER'S OFFICE

Meet with the *Old Lighthouse Keepers* as they perform routine maintenance on the first order Fresnel lens that once shown from the top of the historic Cape Canaveral Lighthouse.

Visitors may also climb to the top of the tower to learn about crystal radio sets from 10:00 to 2:00 and visit the Principal Keeper in his office from 10:00 to 1:00. All activities are included with the price of regular admission. No advance registration required.

Climb to the Moon at Florida's tallest lighthouse! Treat your significant other, family, and friends to breathtaking views of the ocean, beach, and coastal wetlands under the golden glow of the setting sun. Toast the full moon as it rises above the distant horizon with a sparkling beverage and enjoy panoramic views of the World's Most Famous Beach under its silvery light. Join the *Old Lighthouse Keeper* as he leads you on your journey into the past and discover the unique history of this National Historic Landmark.

Prices are \$20 per person for Association Members and \$25 per person for non-members. Participation is limited to 25 people per event. Contact Mary at (386) 761-1821 ext. 10 or via email at mary@ponceinlet.org to learn more about this special opportunity. Additional information about the new *Climb to the Moon* program may also be found online at www.ponceinlet.org.

2011-2012 HOURS OF OPERATION

NORMAL HOURS OF OPERATION

- MAY 30, 2011 - SEP 5, 2011 Open daily from 10:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m. (last admission at 8:00 p.m.)
- SEP 6, 2011 - MAY 27, 2012 Open daily from 10:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. (last admission at 5:00 p.m.)

SPECIAL HOURS OF OPERATION

- JUL 15, 2011 (FRI) **TOWER CLOSED 7:15 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.**
Museum and Gift Shop open until 9:00 p.m. (last admission at 8:00 p.m.)
- AUG 13, 2011 (SAT) **TOWER CLOSED 6:45 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.**
Museum and Gift Shop open until 9:00 p.m. (last admission at 8:00 p.m.)
- SEP 12, 2011 (MON) **TOWER CLOSED 6:30 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.**
Museum and Gift Shop open until 9:00 p.m. (last admission at 8:00 p.m.)

ANDREW JACKSON: ARCHITECT OF THE SEMINOLE WARS

"It gives me great pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for thirty years, in relation to the removal of Indians beyond the settlements is approaching a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress, and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes also to seek the same advantages."

Thus began President Andrew Jackson's Second Annual Message to the 21st United States Congress on December 6, 1830.

A decorated veteran of the War of 1812, Andrew Jackson's mission to remove Native Americans from their ancestral homes had begun seventeen years earlier when a group of Creek warriors known as the *Red Sticks* launched a surprise attack against the remote army garrison of Fort Mims in southern Alabama. Commanded by Major Daniel Beasley, the fort was sheltering hundreds of men, women, and children when more than 700 Creek warriors launched their assault on the morning of August 30, 1813.

Caught off-guard, the fort's complement of 256 militiamen and 280 civilian refugees quickly fell to the Creeks' withering fire. Those who survived the initial attack by seeking shelter were picked off or burned alive. Armed with weapons supplied by the Spanish in Pensacola, the Red Sticks offered neither mercy nor quarter to any within the garrison's walls. By day's end nearly 500 of the fort's inhabitants lay dead, including all but thirteen of the women and children.



FORT MIMS MASSACRE

Shocked by news of the Ft. Mims Massacre, U.S. Secretary of War John Armstrong ordered General Thomas Pinckney, Commander of the 6th Military District, to prepare for war. Neighboring states responded to by marshalling militias of their own. In Tennessee, Governor Willie Blount authorized the enlistment of more than 5,000 militiamen which he split into two commands under General Andrew Jackson and Major General William Cocke.

Departing Fayetteville, Tennessee, on October 7, 1813, Colonel Jackson led his 2,500 men south through Appalachian Mountains to the heart of Red Stick territory. Arriving in northeastern Alabama in early November, Jackson strengthened his strategic foothold with a string of fortifications along his main supply route. The largest of these were Fort Deposit on the banks of the Tennessee River and the forward operations base of Fort Strothers on a bluff overlooking the Coosa River near present-day Ohatchee, Alabama.

Confident that his men, equipment, and supplies were safe from enemy interference, Andrew Jackson wasted no time in attacking Creek villages that were known to support the Red Stick Confederation. Although Jackson's initial campaign against the hostile Creeks met with overwhelming victory at the battles of Tallushatchee and Talladega, the loss of more than half his men following the end of their enlistments forced Jackson's to halt his advance. In March of 1814, the addition of 900 newly enlisted Tennessee militiamen, 600 Creek and Cherokee allies, and the more than 1,000 army regulars belonging to the 39th Infantry Regiment swelled the General's command to more than 5,000 combatants.

Operating at full strength once again, Jackson went on an offensive that culminated in the defeat of the Red Stick Creeks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814. Although sparing the life of Chief William "Red Eagle" Weatherford (who had helped lead the attack on Ft. Mims seven months earlier), the terms of surrender imposed by the Treaty of Fort Jackson were severe. Found guilty of inciting an armed insurrection against the United States of America, the

terms of the treaty forced the Creek Nation to forfeit more than twenty-million acres of their ancestral homeland to the U.S. Government.

With the Red Stick threat neutralized, Jackson turned his attention to Florida where British forces were known to be actively recruiting the aid of Seminole Indians, Red Stick Creeks, and an untold number of escaped slaves in their war against the United States. Outraged by a British-led attack against Mobile in September, 1814, the newly promoted Major-General pursued the British to Pensacola where they were forced to evacuate by sea.

Having developed a well-earned reputation as both an effective leader and determined combatant during the Creek War, Jackson was sent to New Orleans with orders to protect the city and the newly acquired Louisiana Territory from British attack. Harboring a deep-seated hatred for the British since the Revolutionary War, General Jackson eagerly assumed command of the city's defenders which included 5,000 militiamen from several western states and territories.

Under Jackson's direction, the militia quickly erected numerous defensive positions in and around the endangered city including breastworks, redoubts, and barricades. When the British arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on December 12, 1814, they found the city well-defended and fully-prepared to repulse their assault. The conquest of New Orleans would not be as easy as they had originally anticipated.

Led by General Jackson, the city's defenders thwarted all attempts by the British to overrun their positions. On January 8, 1815, the redcoats launched their largest attack against the American lines. Poorly executed and plagued with numerous setbacks, the two-prong assault ended in dismal failure and a large loss of life. By January 9th, the British had suffered significant casualties with 386 killed (including three major generals), over 1,500 wounded, and more than 500 captured or missing. By comparison, the American losses were considerably less with only 55 killed, 185 wounded, and 93 missing. Convinced the ultimate cost of taking the city too great, the British withdrew leaving the Americans under General Jackson victorious.

Perceived as a hard, unyielding, and resilient presence on the battlefield, Jackson was



JACKSON ATTACKS A CREEK VILLAGE DURING THE RED STICK WAR

nickname “Old Hickory” by his troops and “Sharp Knife” by his Indian foes. His distinguished service against the Red Stick Creeks and British during the War of 1812 propelled Jackson into the national spotlight and elevated his status to that of a national hero.

As the population of the United States continued to grow, so too did the need for further agricultural development. Recognizing that the fertile lands occupied by Native Americans were needed to meet the demands of the growing nation, Jackson championed a process that “encouraged” tribes to sell their land to the United States government or exchange it for areas of equal size west of the Mississippi.

Considered a “civil” solution to the Indian problem, Jackson facilitated the signing of nine treaties between 1814 and 1818. By agreeing to Jackson’s terms, tribal leaders hoped to spare their people from future harassment and save a portion of their ancestral homeland from white encroachment. Native Americans who refused to sign these treaties and “voluntarily” remove themselves to the western territories were often branded as hostiles by the Federal government.

Having fled south to escape American persecution, the northern regions of Spanish Florida served as a melting pot for numerous Native American nations including the Seminoles and remnants of the Creek, Miccosukee, Hitchiti, and Oconee tribes. Angered by lawless raiders who crossed into Florida to attack their villages, capture escaped slaves, and steal livestock, the Seminoles and Creeks conducted raids of their own against white settlements in southern Georgia. Ignoring the role of their own citizens in the escalating tensions between the whites and Indians, the government condemned the Seminoles’ actions and authorized military intervention. Officials of the crumbling Spanish Empire, whose flag flew over the colony, were powerless to control events or stop the



BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND

cross-border violence. Florida was a land ripe for war. (Seminole War Foundation Inc.)

In December 1817, President James Monroe directed the U.S. Army to stop the Seminole raids and to prevent slaves from seeking refuge in Spanish Florida. Called back to active duty to help lead the offensive, Andrew Jackson raised an army of more than 3,000 Tennessee volunteers and friendly Creeks to drive the Seminoles from southern Georgia.

Resolving to fight the Indians where they lived, Jackson led his army through southern Georgia in pursuit of the enemy. Crossing the border into northwest Florida in March 1818, Jackson’s army launched an eleven week campaign that reduced Seminole villages to ash, razed crops, seized livestock, and cost countless Native Americans their lives. Unable to combat the American forces, the Seminoles evacuated most of their villages along Jackson’s line of advance and left much of north Florida to the white invaders.

Having burned the Indian town of Tallahassee on March 31, 1818, Jackson marched his forces towards Pensacola where he suspected the Spanish of aiding the Seminoles with arms, ammunition, and other forms of military aid. Convinced that an undeclared state of war existed between the United States and Spain, and that the nation’s southern border would remain vulnerable as long as Florida remained a colony of the Spanish Empire, Jackson moved to expel the Spaniards from West Florida in the spring of 1818.

Although claiming his decision to conduct military actions against the Spanish was one of necessity, Jackson’s plan to invade Florida had been formulated long before his arrival. In a letter to the President dated January 8, 1818, Jackson asks for clarification regarding operations against the Spanish and the President’s desire to see Florida become a U.S. territory. “Let it be signified to me through any channel...” wrote Jackson prior to his departure from Nashville, TN “that the



BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS



JACKSON TRIES AMBRISTER FOR AIDING SEMINOLES

possession of Florida would be desirable to the United States, and in sixty days it will be accomplished without implicating the government.” No response was received and Jackson, taking the President’s silence for approval, carried out his plan.

Marching 18 miles south from Tallahassee, the Americans arrived at the gates of Fort St. Marks (San Marcos de Apalache) on April 6, 1818. Demanding the Spaniards’ immediate surrender, Jackson took possession of the garrison and ordered its former occupants to Pensacola with the exception of a Scottish merchant named Alexander Arbuthnot and two Red Stick chiefs who had been captured a few days earlier. Accused of selling arms to the Indians and encouraging insurrection, Arbuthnot was informed that he would be given the opportunity to defend himself in a court of law. The Indians were not so fortunate. Within days, the two Creek warriors were sentenced to death and hung.

With St. Marks firmly in American hands, Jackson continued his campaign to rid northern Florida of hostile natives by attacking numerous Seminole and black villages along the Suwannee River. On April 12, the army found a Red Stick village on the banks of the Econfina River. Nearly forty Red Sticks warriors were killed, and about 100 women and children were captured in the ensuing battle. About this time, Robert Ambrister, a former Royal Marine and self-appointed British “agent”, was arrested by

>> CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

Jackson under suspicion of conspiring with the enemy.

Returning to Fort St. Marks, Jackson convened a military tribunal to determine Ambrister's and Arbuthnot's fates. Charged with aiding the Seminoles, inciting them to war, and leading them against the United States, Ambrister quickly threw himself on the mercy of the court while Arbuthnot maintained his innocence. Both were found guilty and summarily executed.

With the Indian conflict resolved and much of West Florida in American hands, General Jackson was entertaining thoughts of his return to Tennessee when word was received that the Seminoles were beginning to organize near Pensacola. His response was swift. Attacking the colony with a force of more than 1,000 men, Jackson seized control of the town and drove its Spanish defenders within the walls of nearby Fort Barrancas. Outnumbered nearly six to one, the Spaniards lost hope and surrendered their position with only token resistance. With the Seminoles subdued and the Spanish defeated, General Jackson named Col. William King military governor of West Florida before heading home to Tennessee. The conflict that would later be referred to as the First Seminole War had drawn to a close.

Jackson's invasion of Florida and subsequent execution of Ambrister and Arbuthnot created an international incident that could have easily thrust the United States into war. Outraged by the invasion of its sovereign territory, Spain demanded that Jackson be "suitably punished" for his actions. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, an early believer in Manifest Destiny, defended his General and informed the Spanish government that it must either "place a force in Florida" adequate for its ongoing protection or "cede it the United States".

Unable to comply with Adam's request, the Spanish government transferred ownership of the colony to the United States by way of the Adams-Onís Treaty on February 22, 1819. Ratified two years later, Florida was proclaimed a territory of the United States on February 22, 1821, with Andrew Jackson as its first interim-governor.

Classified as refugees from the Creek War rather than indigenous natives, nearly two-thirds of the estimated 22,000 Indians living

in Florida were designated as squatters by the US government. With no legal claim to their land, the native population lived under the constant threat of white encroachment. Unsure of where they could plant crops and if they would be allowed to harvest them when the time came, the Seminoles and Creeks enjoyed little security under American rule.

Alarmed by mounting tensions between the Native Americans and white settlers, the U.S. government met with Seminole leaders at Moultrie Creek in September, 1823, to discuss both parties' concerns.



CHIEF OSCEOLA

Attended by nearly 450 Seminoles, the meeting produced a treaty that required the Seminoles to recognize the authority of the United States and to forfeit their lands in north Florida. In exchange for these concessions, the Seminole were awarded a four-million-acre reservation that stretched the length of the Florida interior from present-day Ocala to Avon Park.

Under terms of the Treaty of Moultrie Creek, the United States government pledged to protect all Seminoles from attack and white aggression, supply the Indians with modern farm implements and livestock, and to fund and supply the natives during their relocation to the reservation. Additional U.S. concessions included a stipend of \$5000 a year for twenty years, an interpreter to aid the Indians with their interactions with whites, a school to educate their children, and a trained blacksmith. In return, the Seminoles pledged to apprehend any runaway slaves or fugitives they might find, to conduct themselves in peaceful and law-abiding manner, and to allow roads to be



MAP OF LAND CEDED BY TREATY OF FORT JACKSON

built across their reservation to aid in east-west commerce.

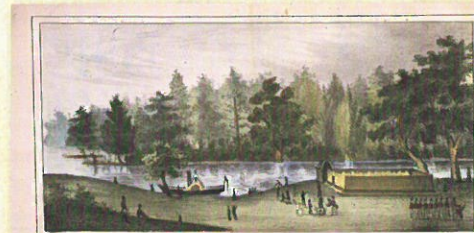
Having developed a cynical distrust of Americans, the Seminoles were slow to abandon their ancestral homes. Unhurried in their preparations to relocate to the reservation, the Indians remained firmly rooted in their ancestral homes a full year after signing the Treaty of Moultrie Creek. Alarmed by the lack of progress, Governor William Duval began paying the Seminoles compensation as an incentive to move and sent the rations he had promised the Indians to Fort Brooke for distribution upon their arrival.

Encouraged by the Governor's actions, the Seminoles began their mass exodus in the winter of 1824. By 1826, nearly all were residing within the reservation's boundaries.

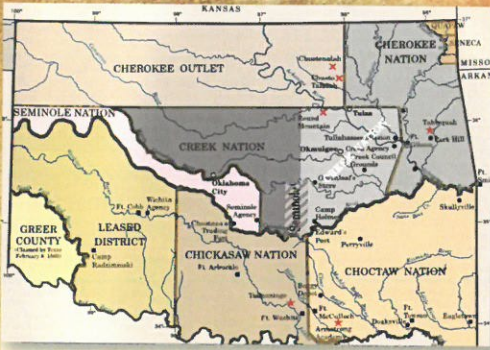
Acclimating to life on the reservation, the Seminoles carved out a new home for themselves in the wild Florida interior. For a period of five years, relative peace existed between themselves and their white neighbors. This peace, however, would not last.

By the late 1820s the value of the reservation was fully realized. Covetous of the Seminoles' land, white settlers began to encroach on the Indian territory with greater and greater frequency. Claiming the acres would be put to better use by US citizens than "heathen savages" many whites demanded that the Seminole be removed from Florida and relocated to lands west of the Mississippi. With tensions between the whites and Indians escalating, Governor Duval requested that additional troops be sent to Florida to keep the peace and quell any Indian uprising that might occur.

Although a peaceful resolution to the growing discord between the Seminoles and white settlers may have been reached given time, the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States in 1828 all but sealed the Seminoles' fate. A long-



CAMP VOLUNIA



EASTERN INDIAN RESERVATION IN OKLAHOMA TERRITORY



LEGEND STATES OSCEOLA STABBED THE TREATY WITH HIS KNIFE



SEMINOLE VILLAGE OF PILAKLIKAHA BURNS DURING SECOND SEMINOLE WAR

time advocate of Indian Removal, Jackson had orchestrated a number of relocation treaties with eastern tribes in the years following his victory over the British at New Orleans. Defeating the incumbent Presidential candidate John Quincy Adams by a decisive margin, Jackson's landslide victory was largely attributed to his vocal support of the controversial issue.

In 1830, President Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act into law despite strong protests from many in Congress. Authorizing the President to purchase tribal lands in the east in exchange for lands further west, the Indian Removal Act all but legalized the expulsion of Native Americans from what was then "American soil".

In the spring of 1832, the Seminoles were called to a meeting at Payne's Landing on the Ocklawaha River to negotiate a new agreement with the United States. The Treaty of Payne's Landing called for the Seminoles to vacate Florida and move west if the new lands were found suitable.



INDIAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL

Although the Seminoles were reluctant to leave, an agreement was reached to send seven chiefs to inspect the new lands to determine their worth. After touring the area for several months and meeting with Creeks who had relocated to the area a few years earlier, the chiefs were persuaded to sign a treaty agreeing to move within three years time. Learning of the agreement and the coercive conditions under which it had been signed, many Seminoles refused to go, claiming that the treaty was neither legal nor binding.

Notified by Indian Agent Wiley Thompson in April, 1835, of the Indian's refusal to leave, President Jackson encouraged the Seminole to honor the treaty by letter stating "My children - I am sorry to have heard that you have been listening to bad

counsel. You know me and you know that I would not deceive, nor advise you to do anything that was unjust or injurious. Open your ears and attend to what I shall now say to you. They are the words of a friend, and the words of truth." The President went on to inform the Seminole that the land they were moving to was fertile and full of game and that the only thing left for them in Florida was death by starvation or warfare. Jackson concluded his letter with the stern warning "Should you refuse to move...I have authorized the commanding officer to remove you by force."

Unwilling to fight an unwinnable war, eight of the Seminole chiefs agreed to honor the treaty and move west. Many others however did not.

Emboldened by the public outcry of such influential Seminole leaders as Micanopee & Osceola, Holata Mico (Billy Bowlegs), Arpeicka (Sam Jones), Coacoochee (the Wildcat), and Tuslenuggee (the Alligator), hundreds of Seminoles renounced the Treaty of Payne's Landing and swore a blood oath against the nation that had put it to paper. According to legend, a young warrior named Osceola plunged his hunting knife through the treaty, vowing that "This is the only treaty I make with the whites." The brazen firebrand would later vow to "make the white man red with blood; to blacken him in the sun and rain, and allow the buzzards to live upon his flesh."

As the realization that the Seminoles would resist relocation sank in, Florida began preparing for war. In St. Augustine, the Mosquito Roarers were formed under General Hernandez as President Jackson authorized the mobilization of thousands of soldiers to the Florida Territory.

On December 28, 1835, the Second Seminole War commenced with the massacre of 108 soldiers under Major Francis Dade. A few days later Seminole attacks were reported along both coasts and within the interior. By mid-1836 the majority of Florida's white settlers were either dead or homeless. Many had fled the violence by abandoning their homesteads and retreating to nearby cities and forts. Along the northeast coast prosperous sugar plantations lay in ruin, their owners gone and their slaves captured or assimilated into the ranks of the hostile war parties that roamed the territory at will.

As the months progressed, the United States slowly began to gain the upper hand. Chiefs were killed, captured, or forced to surrender. Villages were attacked and their inhabitants shipped off to western reservations. Unable to continue a war of attrition against the Americans, many Seminoles recognized the futility of ongoing resistance and submitted to the overwhelming might of the American Army.

By 1842, the Second Seminole War was all but over. Three years later the pacified Florida territory was admitted into the union as the nation's twenty-seventh state.

Initiated by the invasion of Florida in 1818 and his later efforts to relocate the eastern tribes to reservations west of the Mississippi, Andrew Jackson has long been credited as the architect of the Seminole Wars. His policy of removing of Native Americans from their ancestral home lands as a course of Manifest Destiny is widely considered one of the darkest acts ever perpetrated by the American government. Displacing hundreds of thousands throughout the nineteenth century, the Indian Relocation Act of 1830 left an indelible scar on the national conscience and altered the course Florida history forever.

QUIT CLAIM DEED

After 1952, the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse beacon was fully automated and resident keepers were no longer needed at the site. Gradually, Coast Guardsmen visited the Station less and less, and vandalism became a continuing problem. Residents of the town began to make use of and take care of the Light Station property, at first informally. The Town of Ponce Inlet, formed in 1963, had only 150 residents and very little income. However, the Town's first mayor, Ayres Davies, and many of the Town's residents, were supporters of efforts to preserve the Lighthouse and took an active role in volunteering to help save the historic site.

In 1966, the Women's Club, referred to in correspondence as the Ladies' Auxiliary, was formed and its members began to take an interest in cleaning up the abandoned Light Station. The Women's Club wrote to the Coast Guard in Washington DC to explore the possibility of getting some funding to help with ongoing restoration work. Mrs. Earl K. Brown explained that the Town had so few residents that its income was barely enough to support its basic functions and services. Her letter pointed out that the Lighthouse Reservation would make a wonderful museum, a museum capable of generating an income.

Coast Guard correspondence in the spring of 1967 registered some alarm at the Women's Club's extensive plans, which included petunias and white curtains. The Commander of the Seventh Coast Guard District wrote, "The enclosed copy of reference (a) describes the efforts of the Ponce Inlet Ladies Auxiliary to refurbish the buildings on the Ponce de Leon Light property. The ladies plan further efforts which could prove embarrassing to the Coast Guard if we should later desire to dispose of or utilize the buildings." He went on to ask that recommendations be made as to whether the Coast Guard should dispose of some of the Light Station reservation or the entire Station itself.

By 1968, the Coast Guard gave notice that the Ponce de Leon Inlet Light Station's beacon would be discontinued and replaced by a light

on a 50 foot lookout tower at the Coast Guard Station on the south side of the Inlet. The lighthouse would be renamed Ponce de Leon Inlet North Side Daybeacon. This left the already abandoned Light Station virtually abandoned except for the care given by Ponce Inlet residents, and inquiries about obtaining the property from the Coast Guard were made by Volusia County and by assorted individuals. The County plan was to turn the Lighthouse Reservation into a park. The keepers' dwellings and outbuildings would be torn down and the brick used as jetty or seawall material. The tower would be bricked up and left standing as the park's centerpiece. Documents do not record the plans of other potential buyers such as the Florida Fruit Company. Even the Department of the Army and the Ponce Inlet Port Authority expressed interest in Lighthouse land. At the bequest of group of concerned citizens who would later found the Lighthouse Preservation Association, the Mayor of Ponce Inlet, B.G. Timmons, sent several letters to the Coast Guard Headquarters regarding the government's plans for the Light Station and how it might be acquired by the Town for future preservation. In one letter he wrote, "I would like to have it put on record that the Town of Ponce Inlet will consider buying the property if possible...."

The Government was impressed with the plans of Ponce Inlet's citizens to turn the Light Station into a museum and historic monument. After much debate between the Federal Government and the Coast Guard, the decision was made declare the Light Station and some of its surrounding acreage as surplus, and on June 2, 1972, Senator Edward J. Gurney presented the Town with the title for the property. The title was granted by the United States of America to the Town of Ponce Inlet via a Quitclaim Deed, recorded in Volusia County's Circuit Court also on June 2, 1972. This document contains the provisions of the transfer of property and the conditions under which the title may revert back to the federal government.

The deed, of course, begins with a description of the 10 acres to be transferred including two right of way areas. The property is "declared surplus to the needs of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is presently under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, is available for disposal and its disposal has been heretofore authorized by the Administrator of General Services, acting pursuant to the above referred to laws, regulations and orders. It is agreed and understood by and between the party of the first part (the federal government) and the



JUNE, 1972, LIGHTHOUSE TRANSFER CEREMONY

Ceremony
PONCE DE LEON LIGHTHOUSE

Ponce Inlet, Florida



“A Monument To History”

June 2, 1972

4:00 p.m.

RICHARD NIXON
President of the United States

party of the second part (the Town) by its acceptance of this Deed, does acknowledge its understanding of the agreement, and does covenant and agree for itself, and its successors and assigns, forever, as follows....”

The federal government then outlined nine provisions for the deed, each provision strictly outlining the uses permitted for the property. These provisions are:

1. "The property shall be forever used and maintained as and for an historical monument and for those purposes only in accordance with the application and approved program of utilization hereinbefore referred to. Said Program of Utilization may be amended from time to time at the request of either the grantee (the Town) or the United States of America, with the written concurrence of either party, or such amendment shall be added to and become a part of the aforesaid approved Program of Utilization. ...the property shall not be used for park or recreational purposes whether or not such use may be compatible with the use and maintenance of the property as and for an historical monument. Prohibited park or recreational purposes include, but are not limited to, swimming or bathing or the providing of swimming or bathing facilities; boating or the providing of facilities for boating; fishing or hunting or the providing of facilities for fishing or hunting; athletic or sporting events of any type whatsoever or the providing of facilities for athletic events; games, rides or playground activities or the providing of facilities for games, rides, or playground equipment, camping or the providing of camping facilities, nature studies or the providing of facilities for nature studies, and the providing of picnic tables, fireplaces or fire pits or other facilities for picnicking or eating outdoors except for picnic tables only in the immediate vicinity of any place selling food pursuant to concession agreements concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior, if permitted by such agreements.”

2. Reports are to be made every two years from the date of conveyance to the Secretary of the Interior giving data about the continuous use of the property for the purposes set forth above.

3. The Town may not sell, lease, assign, or dispose of any of the premises, except to another local government agency that the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied can continue to maintain and use the property as an historical monument.

4. In the event of a national emergency declared by the President or Congress of the United States, the government may take back control of the property or any part of the property. The government will be exempt from paying any rental for this property until 20 years from the original date of the conveyance have passed. At that point a fair rental would be given for the property used by the government.

5. All programs and activities at the Light Station must be in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the government has the legal right to seek judicial enforcement of this covenant.

6. In the event there is a breach of any of the conditions and covenants herein contained by the party of the second part (the Town), its successors and assigns, whether caused by the legal inability of the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns, to perform said conditions and covenants, or otherwise, all right, title, and interest in and to the said premises shall revert to and become the property of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at its option, and it shall have the immediate right of entry upon said premises, and the party of the second part (the Town) its successors and assigns, shall forfeit all right, title and interest in said premises and in any and all of the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.”

7. In the event that any condition of the deed is violated, the Secretary of the Interior may immediately “enter and possess himself of title” to the premises, on behalf of the United States of America.

8. In the event of a breach of any condition of the deed, the Town will, on the demand of the federal government, take any necessary legal action to transfer the property’s title back to the federal government.

9. If the Secretary of the Interior fails to require any one or more instances of the conditions of the deed, this may

not be construed as a waiver of these requirements and the future obligations of the Town will continue in full force.

The Quit Claim Deed is accompanied by a Program of Utilization containing descriptions of the land and buildings as well as the intended usage of all. The original Program of Utilization had inaccuracies in the building descriptions (such as a 400-foot-plus lighthouse tower!) and stated the proposed uses were “operation as historic site restoration to 1889 condition and operational as Museum for area development and culture.” For several years the Preservation Association worked to have this document amended and the inaccuracies corrected. With the help of Congressman Bill Chappell and Town officials, these changes were finally made in 1986. The new use was amended to read, “Operation as historical site and active lighthouse, restoration to 1887 condition or rehabilitation according to the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation for use as tourist and educational attraction, as museum for area development and culture.”

In summary, the Quit Claim Deed and the Program of Utilization describe the accepted and expected uses of the Light Station property as an historical monument and establish a “reverter clause” that calls for the return of the property to the federal government if any part of the agreement is violated by the Town or any management entity assigned by the Town.

As per the agreement made between those who wished to see the Light Station preserved for future generations and the Town of Ponce Inlet which lacked the resources to do so, the newly incorporated Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse Preservation Association, Inc. assumed full responsibility for the ongoing restoration and management of the historic reservation within days of its acquisition from the federal government on June 2, 1972. It has been the goal of the Preservation Association to make sure that the terms of this deed are followed, as clarified by its mission statement: “The Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse Preservation Association is dedicated to the preservation and dissemination of the maritime and social history of the Ponce de Leon Inlet Light Station.”

President Nixon--in issuing the Executive Order 11508--may well have envisioned the type of ceremony taking place today in the Town of Ponce Inlet. In his order, the President directed Federal agencies to divest themselves of all property no longer needed for their programs so that such property could be put to uses that would better serve the public. The Lighthouse and the 5.26 acres of land being transferred today were formerly part of Ponce de Leon Light Reservation. They were determined surplus to Federal needs in May 1971.

This property is being transferred to the Town of Ponce Inlet under the historic monument section of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, and represents the combined efforts of the General Services Administration and the Department of the Interior. Under the Act, the Federal government is authorized to convey to State and local government, surplus property which is determined suitable for use as a historic monument.

The Town of Ponce Inlet plans to reconstruct the site as it was in the 1890's and to establish a historic museum which will portray the history of the area.

THE NEEDLES LIGHTHOUSE

The Needles Lighthouse is set in the western approaches to the Isle of Wight off the southern coast of England. The Needles form a narrow chalky peninsula rising up from partially submerged rocks to 120m cliffs. These jagged rocks have always been a hazard to ships making their way up the Solent Strait to Portsmouth and Southampton. In 1785 merchants and ship owners petitioned Trinity House, the General Lighthouse Authority for England, Wales, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, to establish a light station at "The Needles".

The light station was established in 1785, and the present tower was constructed in 1859. It is active aid to navigation with a focal plane of 80 feet. The original 2nd order Fresnel lens remains in use, exhibiting a white, red, or green light depending on the direction of approach. The 102 foot granite tower is painted with red and white horizontal bands. It incorporates, in addition to the lantern, both a keeper's quarters and a helipad built above the lantern.

In 2009, after more than one and a half centuries of exposure to the Solent's powerful winds and tides, the Needles' foundation was in need of significant restoration. In 2010, a £500,000 contract was signed between Trinity House and BAM Nuttall for the necessary repairs. Arriving on station shortly thereafter, the repair team worked a six hour shift rotation (six hours on, six hours off) for eleven straight days, becoming the first long-term personnel to live at the lighthouse since its automation in 1994.

Faced with a difficult working environment, the contracted crew developed an innovative solution to combat the extreme tides and weather conditions experienced on the island. Digging a 3-foot wide trench around the tower through the chalk bedrock, workers



lowered 74 vertical concrete posts into the "mote" to form a concrete ring. Held together by a pre-cast ring similar to a barrel hoop, the concrete columns formed an effective sea wall that held back the relentless tides of the English Channel. A twelve-inch deep reinforced concrete beam was then cast around the circumference of the work to create a 6 foot wide walkway around the tower.

Construction materials were shipped to the station in thirty-ton quantities and discharged onto a twenty-six by twenty foot landing created at the side of the lighthouse. All of the project's building supplies were hoisted onto this landing using a one-ton crane temporary erected on steel rails around the circumference of the light. The tower was utilized as a kingpost for the crane and as the main tie-off point for the workers' safety gear.

Members of the BAM Nuttall contracting team remarked that the unique working environment and the Needles Lighthouse's isolated location prevented many modern construction techniques and materials from being employed. Forced to abandon modern methods in favor of traditional construction techniques, nearly every element of the Needles restoration and stabilization project was carried out by hand.

The uniform of the United States Army has changed many times since George Washington determined that the soldiers of the revolution should dress uniformly in a fringed linen garment called a hunting shirt. As the Army and its uniforms evolved, the greatest influences came from the British Army of the 18th Century. Uniforms included a wool regimental coat, a tightly fitted waistcoat and breeches, and linen clothing for spring and summer. The 1779 regulations established the American Army uniform coat as blue with colored trims to identify regions of the country, with white for New England, red for the mid-Atlantic, and blue for the south. Musicians wore coats in reverse colors. By 1782, blue coats trimmed with red were standard for all but generals and staff officers.



ARMY SHAKO,
1833-1851,
WITH
ARTILLERY
INSIGNIA,
REGIMENT
NUMBER,
AND FEDERAL
EAGLE

Before the 1830s, the uniform coat had evolved into a coatee style - a snug, waist-length jacket with short tails at the back. It was at various times single or double breasted and the collar trim was white for infantry and yellow for artillery. In 1833, the Army responded to the new westward expansion of the country and to the continuing conflicts with the Native American populations in both the west and in Florida by establishing a new regiment of dragoons, soldiers who were trained to fight offensively on horseback and defensively on foot. A second such regiment was formed in 1836. Changes in the uniform were made at about the same time.



ARTILLERY
INSIGNIA PIN



BUGLE HORN
INSIGNIA



FEDERAL EAGLE
INSIGNIA

The new uniform coats were still in the coatee style and the white trim for infantry and yellow trim for artillery continued. Yellow was also used for the dragoon regiments. New buttons - yellow metal for dragoons and silver metal for infantry were introduced. The older bell crown shako hat was replaced with a stovepipe-style shako, and insignia were worn on the front of this headgear. The Army eagle was worn above, and below was worn a regimental number and below that was placed a second insignia. Yellow metal indicated mounted soldiers, and silver indicated foot troops. An eagle with a hunting horn signified infantry and the eagle paired with crossed gun tubes represented artillery. The dragoon regiments received bi-colored metal insignia with a yellow federal eagle on a silver metal sunburst.

In 2009 - 2010, donors Jacques and Marion Jacobsen graciously presented us with a number of military insignia including some that date from the Seminole War era. These include the Army's federal eagle insignia, the open bugle horn worn by infantry officers and soldiers, and the crossed gun tubes of the artillery.

Each year the Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse Preservation Association honors its many volunteers for their significant contribution of time and effort. The Lighthouse's 5th Annual Volunteer Awards Dinner was held on March 26, 2011, at the Harbor Village Party Center, in Ponce Inlet. In addition to a wonderful dinner provided by former volunteer Edson Graham and his staff, attendees enjoyed the camaraderie of fellow volunteers and their guests for the evening. Special thanks go to Mary Clancy for arranging such a delicious menu and to JoAnne Hamilton (and her gopher Carroll) for all the table decorations.

Following dinner, Programs Manager Bob Callister presented awards to all volunteers with 25 hours of service or more. As usual, the top three earners remain the troika of Allen Bestwick, Art Hahn and John Mann with an impressive 1347, 1856, and 1905 accumulated volunteer hours respectively. Commonly found leading tours dressed as old lighthouse keepers, the individual contributions of these gentlemen are endless.

Snowbird Allen Bestwick has helped the Association develop one of the best early communication programs around. His passion for crystal radios, telegraphs, and almost every other form of communication technology is both infectious and inspiring.

Art Hahn loves to schmooze with lighthouse visitors and is almost a daily fixture at the Lighthouse. His wealth of lighthouse knowledge is put to good use answering questions, leading tours, and conducting educational workshops.

Last but not least is John Mann. A retired school administrator and avid lighthouse enthusiast, John can be found somewhere on the grounds on almost a daily basis. His assistance in developing new educational programs, leading tours, presenting lectures, and assisting in myriad of other ways is absolutely invaluable.

The Programs Department could not function without the contributions of these three dedicated gentlemen. Thank you guys!

In addition to Allen, Art, and John, the Lighthouse recognized many others for their selfless contribution of time and effort. The recipients included:

- Mary Wentzel (25 hrs.)
- Jean Conover (29 hrs.)
- Bill Magale (75 hrs.)
- Marsha Lewis (81 hrs.)
- Tana White (124 hrs.)
- Al Sepa (128 hrs.)
- Joan Griffith (138 hrs.)

- Claudia Kavanaugh (139 hrs.)
- Bonnie Egertson (150 hrs.)
- Tom Hellum (152 hrs.)
- Jennifer Gill (279 hrs.)
- Adrian Geary (295 hrs.)
- Joe DiCarlo (308 hrs.)
- JoAnne Hamilton (320 hrs.)
- Don Garrett (325 hrs.)
- Helen Magale (375 hrs.)
- Carroll Hamilton (403 hrs.)
- Jackie Mann (446 hrs.)
- Gerry Harris (503 hrs.)
- Tommy Campbell (504 hrs.)

Although the following volunteers were unable to attend the Volunteer Awards Dinner on March 26th, the Association would like to recognize them for their contributions to the lighthouse; teen volunteer Blake Derr (54 hrs.), Paul Milward (91 hrs.), Dawn White (91 hrs.), Demetrick Sherbino (125 hrs.), Ken and Sue Marshall (over 250 combined hrs.), Mariann Elkowitz (213 hrs.), Budd Solano (258 hrs.), Jan Reece (266 hrs.), Art White (287 hrs.), and Hal Cokash (304 hrs.).

The Lighthouse would also like to convey its sincere appreciation to Advisory Board Member and Lighthouse Volunteer Jerry DiCarlo who donated more than 870 hours to the Preservation Association and spearheaded the project to create the Lighthouse's first children's book in 2010. Developed by Ponce Inlet locals Nathan and Stephanie Szerdy, *Nelly the Lighthouse Cat* is now available for purchase in the Lighthouse Gift Shop.

The Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse Preservation Association's Board of Trustees, Advisory Board, and staff would like to thank all of these wonderful volunteers for their invaluable contribution towards the organization's ongoing mission to preserve and disseminate the maritime and social history of this National Historic Landmark. Without you, none of this would be possible.

Individuals interested in learning more about volunteer opportunities at the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse are encouraged to contact Programs Manager Bob Callister by phone at (386) 761-1821 ext. 18, or via email at bobcallister@ponceinlet.org.



(L TO R) – BILL MAGALE, BC, & MARSHA LEWIS



(L TO R) – JOAN GRIFFITH, BC, CLAUDIA KAVANAUGH, AL SEPA, BONNIE EGERTSON, TANA WHITE, & TOM HELLUM



(L TO R) – JENNIFER GILL, BC, JOANNE ROBERSION, & ADRIAN GEARY



(L TO R) – JOANNE HAMILTON, BC, HELEN MAGALE BC, JOE DICARLO, & DON GARRETT



(L TO R) – BC, CARROLL HAMILTON, JACKIE MANN, TOMMY CAMPBELL, & GERRY HARRIS



(L TO R) – JEAN CONOVER, BOB CALLISTER (BC), & MARY WENTZEL



THE OLD LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS: (L TO R) ALLEN BESTWICK, BOB CALLISTER, ART HAHN, & JOHN MANN

Though attendance picks up over the summer, these three months mark a slow time for the volunteers. Snow birds fly back up north and full-time residents head out of town to try to stay cool. Because of the heat and humidity, there are few events scheduled for July, August and September.

The ever-popular "Climb to the Moon" event will continue on July 15th, August 13th, and September 12th. Tickets are \$20 each for members and \$25.00 for non-members. Due to the popularity of this event and limited availability, individuals interested in participating are encouraged to contact Mary Clancy at 386-761-1821, ext. 10, or via email at mary@ponceinlet.org for reservations.

On September 30th, the Association will perform a Cape Canaveral Lens Maintenance Demonstration. Recent visitors to the Lighthouse may have noticed that the Canaveral Lens was not rotating during their last visit. This was due to recent work on the lens' chariot wheels which allow the lens to smoothly rotate around its axis. It is our hope to have the lens up and running before the planned workshop.

The United States Light House Establishment was created by the Eighth Act of Congress on August 7th, 1789. On August 7, 1989, the United States Congress



commemorated the bicentennial of this important date by designating August 7th *National Lighthouse Day*. The Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse Preservation Association cordially invites you to come celebrate National Lighthouse Day with us on August 7th from 10:00 to 2:00 with family-oriented activities and workshops, tours, and more.

Want to talk with a Lighthouse Keeper on the far side of the world? Visit the

Ponce Inlet Lighthouse for Amateur Radio Weekend on August 20th and 21st to learn how. Learn about HAM radios and talk with lighthouse keepers, preservationists, and enthusiasts from around the globe. Event participation will require licensed radio operators on site. Please contact Bob Callister at (386) 761-1821 ext. 18 or via email at bobcallister@ponceinlet.org to learn more. Additional information may be found online at www.ponceinlet.org under the Calendar of Events.

THANK YOU & WISH LIST

We would like to thank Janice Pepple Clift for her donation of two original photographs related to the construction of the Mosquito Inlet Light Station. A rare photograph of the



tower during construction was taken by well-known Daytona photographer E.G. Harris in 1886. A second photograph shows the work crew of foreman William Strachan. Strachan was foreman of works at Mosquito Inlet for a brief time in April, 1886.

This quarter's wish list includes our need for turn of the 20th century furniture, carpets, house wares, and decorative items. Our Programs Manager is seeking a working player piano.



JOIN THE PONCE DE LEON INLET LIGHTHOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

A GENERAL ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES:

- Free admission to the museum and lighthouse during regular hours of operation
- 10 percent discount in the museum gift shop and online store
- One subscription to The Light Station quarterly newsletter
- Invitations to special events
- Volunteer opportunities

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES:

General \$20

- The benefits listed above for one individual

Senior \$10

- All privileges of General Membership for one individual 62 years or older

Student \$10

- All privileges of General Membership for one individual 12 years or older with a valid student identification

Family \$40

- All privileges of General Membership for the immediate family
- Immediate family is limited to one or two adults and your children under age 18. Grandchildren are not eligible.
- You will be issued one membership card for each parent, and each card will list the names of your children.
- Child under 12 must be accompanied by an adult

2nd Assistant Keeper \$100

- All privileges of General or Family Membership
- Recognition of your membership in the quarterly newsletters' 2nd Assistant Keeper List

1st Assistant Keeper \$200

- All privileges of 2nd Assistant Membership
- Two gift General Memberships
- Recognition of your support in the quarterly newsletters' 1st Assistant Keeper List

Principal Keeper \$500

- All privileges of 1st Assistant Membership
- A personalized guided tour of the Light Station
- Recognition of your support in the quarterly newsletters' Principal Keeper List

Corporate Lampist \$500

- All privileges of General or Family Membership for up to five company principals
- A personalized guided tour of the Light Station
- Use of the Light Station's conference room for one meeting.
- Recognition of your companies support in the quarterly newsletters' Corporate Lampist List

FLORIDA DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION NUMBER AND DISCLAIMER:

Registration #: CH137

A COPY OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRATION AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIVISION OF CONSUMER SERVICES BY CALLING TOLL-FREE (800-435-7352) WITHIN THE STATE. REGISTRATION DOES NOT IMPLY ENDORSEMENT, APPROVAL, OR RECOMMENDATION BY THE STATE.

Please complete the entire form to enroll, or join online at www.poncelighthousestore.org.

Select type of membership:

General \$20

Senior \$10

Student (submit copy of ID) \$10

Family \$40

Gift Membership From: _____

Renewal

2nd Assistant Keeper \$100

1st Assistant Keeper \$200

Principal Keeper \$500

Corporate Lampist \$500

Name: _____

Address 1: _____

Address 2: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: (____) _____ - _____

E-mail: _____

Office use only

Begins _____ Ends _____

For family memberships, list spouse/partner and all immediate children under eighteen years of age:

Spouse/Partner: _____

Children: _____

(List any additional names on a separate sheet.)

We will contact 1st Assistant Keeper, Principal Keeper or Corporate Lampist members to obtain gift membership and company principal information.

Membership enclosed: \$ _____

Donation enclosed: \$ _____

Total enclosed: \$ _____

Please charge my: (check one)

Visa MasterCard 3-Digit Security Code: _____

CC#: _____

Exp. Date: _____

Signature: _____

Or, make check payable to:

Ponce Inlet Lighthouse
4931 S. Peninsula Dr., Ponce Inlet, FL 32127

Thank You for Your Generous Support!



QUILTED LIGHTHOUSE TOTE BAG
 PROCLAIM YOUR LOVE FOR LIGHTHOUSES WITH THIS BEAUTIFUL QUILTED HANDBAG WITH ADJUSTABLE STRAP FEATURING LIGHTHOUSES AND NAUTICAL DESIGNS. BAG MEASURES 14" X 9".
 ITEM #: 1197
 PRICE: \$25.99



CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES AND GAMES

ENTERTAIN YOUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN WITH THESE WONDERFUL NAUTICAL THEMED GAMES AND ACTIVITIES.
 A) BUILD YOUR OWN KALEIDOSCOPE KIT (3 YRS. & UP)
 ITEM #: 4873
 PRICE: \$14.95

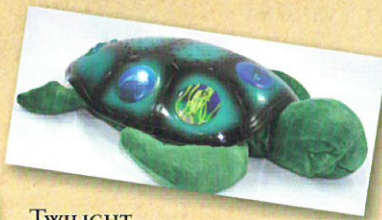
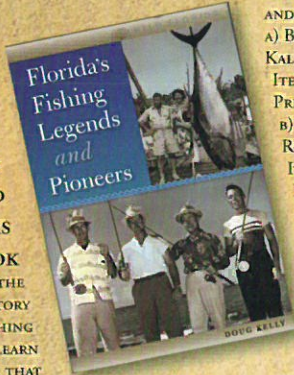
B) LEARN THE ROPES KNOT TYING ACTIVITY KIT (INCLUDES ROPE) (8 YRS. & UP)
 ITEM #: 4942
 PRICE: \$11.95

C) FOLDING FUN FEST NAUTICAL ORIGAMI KIT (3 YRS. & UP)
 ITEM #: 4872
 PRICE: \$15.95



FLORIDA'S FISHING LEGENDS AND PIONEERS BOOK

DISCOVER THE FASCINATING HISTORY OF FLORIDA'S FISHING HISTORY AND LEARN ABOUT THE ONES THAT FAILED TO GET AWAY WITH THIS UNIQUE BOOK FEATURING SOME OF THE AREA'S MOST RENOWNED ANGLERS INCLUDING PONCE INLET'S VERY OWN JESSE LINZY! WRITTEN BY DOUG KELLY, THIS 328 HARDCOVER BOOK IS A MUST FOR ANY ANGLING ENTHUSIAST'S LIBRARY.
 ITEM #: 1357
 PRICE: \$26.95



TWILIGHT SEA TURTLE NIGHTLIGHT

TRANSFORM THE CEILING OF YOUR CHILD'S ROOM INTO A STAR-FILLED SKY WITH THIS UNIQUE SEA TURTLE NIGHTLIGHT. RECIPIENT OF THE 2009 TOP CHOICE AWARD IN 2009 BY CREATIVE CHILD MAGAZINE THIS WHIMSICAL TURTLE-SHAPED LIGHT PROJECTS THE MOON AND STARS ONTO ANY CEILING. THE TURTLE SHELL GLOWS IN THREE DIFFERENT COLORS AND FEATURES COLORFUL IMAGES OF FIVE OF THE OCEAN'S MOST FRIENDLY CREATURES. PACKAGE INCLUDES A STORYBOOK AND STAR GUIDE.
 ITEM #: 2460
 PRICE: \$34.99

CUSTOM PONCE INLET T-SHIRT

THIS ONE-OF-A-KIND SHIRT FEATURES AN IMAGE OF THE PONCE INLET LIGHTHOUSE SET IN A SHIELD WITH THE LOGO "PRESERVE FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW". AVAILABLE IN NAVY, OLIVE, KHAKI, AND ATHLETIC GREY IN SIZES S-XXL. PLEASE SPECIFY DESIRED SIZE AND COLOR WHEN ORDERING.
 ITEM #: 4935
 PRICE: \$11.99



LIGHTHOUSE COOKIE JAR

ADD CHARM AND PERSONALITY TO YOUR HOME WITH THIS WHIMSICAL HAND-PAINTED CERAMIC LIGHTHOUSE COOKIE JAR.
 ITEM #: 4629
 PRICE: \$18.99



**Non-Profit Organization
 U.S. Postage Paid
 Daytona Beach, FL
 Permit 400**

PONCE DE LEON INLET LIGHTHOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

4931 SOUTH PENINSULA DRIVE
 PONCE INLET, FLORIDA 32127
 (386) 761-1821
 WWW.PONCEINLET.ORG



PONCE INLET LIGHTHOUSE TEA AND COFFEE

THESE DELICIOUS LIGHTHOUSE BLENDS ARE PACKAGED IN AN ATTRACTIVE CONTAINER FEATURING THE PONCE INLET LIGHTHOUSE. PROUDLY MADE IN THE USA!
 ORANGE SUNSHINE TEA (25 INDIVIDUAL SERVINGS)
 ITEM #: 2113
 PRICE: \$8.99
 CB BREAKFAST BLEND COFFEE (8 OZ CONTAINER)
 ITEM #: 2112
 PRICE: \$12.99

The Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse Gift Shop specializes in unique lighthouse and nautical themed gifts for people of all ages. Our wide selection includes clothing, house wares, toys, and collectibles including a wide selection of Harbour Lights and other miniatures. Customers may also shop online at www.PonceLighthouseStore.org.

and place orders by phone at (386) 761-1821 ext. 21.

Please contact the Gift Shop at (386) 761-1821 or via email at cmaroney@ponceinlet.org for more information. Usual UPS shipping charges and a \$4.00 handling fee apply to all orders.



PONCE INLET LIGHTHOUSE MEMBERSHIP COUPON
20% OFF ANY SINGLE ITEM

Limit one coupon per member. Coupon may not be used in conjunction with any other discount. Proof of membership must be shown at time of purchase. Not valid for purchase of Memorial Bricks.
 Good from July 1, 2011, through September 30, 2011.