



PONCE DE LEON INLET LIGHT STATION

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CELEBRATING 125 YEARS OF ILLUMINATION

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Dear Members,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many donors who contributed to our FY 2012-2013 annual fund drive. Your generosity is greatly appreciated, especially when one considers today's uncertain economic climate. Thanks to your financial support, the Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse Preservation Association is better equipped to meet the growing costs of its ongoing mission to preserve and disseminate the maritime and social history of this important National Historic Landmark.

As you know, November 1, 2012, marked the 125th Anniversary of the initial lighting of the Ponce (then Mosquito) Inlet Lighthouse in 1887. The Preservation Association will commemorate this important milestone in the Light Station's history with events, educational programs, and celebrations throughout the year.

The Association launched its 125th Anniversary Endowment Fund Drive on November 1st of last year with the goal of raising \$125,000 by the end of the fiscal year. Donations to the Endowment Fund will be held in perpetuity to ensure the continued welfare of the Light Station in years to come. I encourage you to spend a few moments as you review the 125th Anniversary Sponsor listing on page 15 and support those who have chosen to support us in this important endeavor. Donations to the Lighthouse's 125th Endowment Fund Drive may be made online, by mail, or onsite. Please visit us online at www.ponceinlet.org or www.lighthouselocker.org to learn more about this important fundraising effort.

Executive members of the Board of Trustees conducted recent interviews with individuals expressing interest in becoming a Ponce Inlet Lighthouse Preservation Association Advisory Committee Member. As a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization, the Preservation Association depends on the spirit of volunteerism to fulfill many aspects of its established mission. Comprised entirely of volunteers, the Advisory Committee helps ensure the organization accomplishes its mission by providing assistance, guidance, and support. Requiring individuals of uncommon dedication, passion, vision, and expertise, the Executive members met with each applicant and thoroughly discussed the qualifications of each before making their final selections. On behalf of the Board of Trustees, it is my pleasure to announce the addition

of Julie Davis, Kristi Drumheller and Tony Goudie to the Association's Advisory Committee.

Long time trustee, Budd Solano, resigned recently to allow for extended travel and to spend more time in his beloved State of Vermont. We thank Budd for his tireless commitment, enthusiasm, and dedication to the Lighthouse Association. Advisory Committee Member Judy DiCarlo, a woman of uncommon dedication and vision who has been one of the Lighthouse's most active volunteers for many years, was chosen to serve as trustee for the Association. I ask you to join me in thanking Budd for his service and welcoming Judy to her new role as trustee.

I am pleased to announce that the Lighthouse has recently collaborated with Volusia County on a new exhibit that will be featured in the Daytona Beach Ocean Center's ECHO Gallery that will explore the significance of Volusia County waterways from past to present. The County of Volusia developed the exhibit commemorating the 500th anniversary of Florida's discovery. Steamboats, commercial fishing, conservation, boating, surfing and tourism are among the subjects of the exhibit. From West Volusia's Timucuan Indian shell mounds to East Volusia's Ponce Inlet Lighthouse, the exhibit features historic and contemporary photography, artifacts and narrative text panels that explore the uniqueness of Volusia's waters. The exhibit will run from April 2013, until early 2014.

I invite all members to log onto our website at www.ponceinlet.org to review the Association's calendar of events as we continue our year-long celebration of the Light Station's 125th Anniversary. Many programs have been developed in collaboration with Viva 500, Florida's state-wide celebration of the 500th anniversary of Ponce de Leon discovery of La Florida (Land of Flowers) in 1513, and Positively Ponce which commemorates the 50th anniversary of the founding of our Town in 1963. Scheduled spring events include Florida Lighthouse Day on April 20th, International Museum Day on May 18th, and Family Fun Days on May 25th and 26th. We hope to see you here!

With Warm Regards,

Ed Gunnlaugsson

Ed Gunnlaugsson
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.

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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.

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UPCOMING MEETINGS:

- April 15, 2013
MONDAY
Board of Trustees and
Quarterly Membership
Meeting
OPEN TO GENERAL MEMBERSHIP
- May 20, 2013
MONDAY
Board of Trustees Meeting
CLOSED TO GENERAL PUBLIC
AND MEMBERSHIP
- June 17, 2013
MONDAY
Board of Trustees Meeting
CLOSED TO GENERAL PUBLIC
AND MEMBERSHIP

ALL MEETINGS ARE HELD IN THE GIFT SHOP CONFERENCE ROOM.

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LIGHTHOUSE EVENTS APRIL-JUNE 2013

APRIL 20 FLORIDA LIGHTHOUSE DAY
(SATURDAY) 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
Help us celebrate Florida's surviving historic lighthouses on April 20th from 10:00 to 2:00. Enjoy family-oriented activities, live demonstrations, and kid's crafts. Test your knowledge about Florida's many lighthouses by taking the Florida Lighthouse Challenge. Climb to the top of the Lighthouse and answer the question: "What is a crystal radio?" Learn about the Cape Canaveral First Order Fresnel Lens and talk with the "Old Lighthouse Keeper". All activities are included with the price of regular admission. No advance reservations required.

MAY 12 (SUNDAY) ALL DAY MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATION
Let Mom know how much you love and appreciate her by bringing her to the Lighthouse. Mothers admitted free of charge all day! No advance registration required.

MAY 18 (SATURDAY) ALL DAY ARMED FORCES DAY
In appreciation for our men and women in uniform, the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse and Museum will admit all active duty military and veterans free of charge throughout the day with proof of service.

MAY 18 INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM DAY
(SATURDAY) 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
What does it take to transform a derelict lighthouse into a pristine and highly efficient world-class museum? Visit the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse on May 18th between the hours of 10:00 and 2:00 to learn how. Participate in mini-tours and educational workshops and marvel at the scope of this remarkable National Historic Landmark. All activities are included with the price of regular admission. No advance registration required.

MAY 25 & 26 FAMILY FUN DAYS
(SATURDAY & SUNDAY) 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
Tour the historic Ponce de Leon Inlet Light Station, examine artifacts, and learn about Crystal Radios. All activities are included with the cost of regular admission, no advanced registration required.

JUNE 14 (FRIDAY) 1:00 PM TO 2:00 PM FLAG DAY
Purchase a flag flown at the Light Station, explore the historic Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse and museum, and learn how ships used to communicate with flags before the days of modern electronics. All activities are included with the price of regular admission. No advance registration required.

JUNE 16 (SUNDAY) ALL DAY FATHER'S DAY CELEBRATION
Let Dad know how much you love and appreciate him by bringing him to the Lighthouse. Fathers admitted free of charge all day! No advance registration required.

CLIMB TO THE MOON EVENT CALENDAR

APRIL 25 (THURSDAY) 6:30 PM TO 8:30 PM	MAY 25 (SATURDAY) 7:30 PM - 9:30 PM	JUNE 23 (SUNDAY) 7:15 PM - 9:15 PM
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Journey to the top of the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse and experience this National Historic Landmark in all its glory. Join the Old Lighthouse Keeper on a personal tour of lighthouse and Lantern Room, and enjoy breathtaking views of the Atlantic Ocean, Ponce Inlet, and scenic inland waterways.

Toast the setting sun with a sparkling beverage and enjoy delicious hors d'oeuvres by the light of the full moon with your significant other and friends. Offered only on the eve of each full moon, this special event is limited to 25 participants only. Tickets must be purchased in advance by calling Mary at (386) 761-1821 ext. 18. Prices are \$25 for non-members and \$20 for members.

2013 SPRING & SUMMER HOURS OF OPERATION

NORMAL HOURS OF OPERATION

SEPT 4, 2012 - MAY 26, 2013	Open Daily from 10:00 a.m. Until 6:00 p.m. (Last Museum Admission at 5:00 p.m.)
MAY 27, 2013 - SEPT 2, 2013	Open Daily from 10:00 a.m. Until 9:00 p.m. (Last Museum Admission at 8:00 p.m.)

SPECIAL HOURS OF OPERATION

MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND MAY 24, 25, 26, 2013 (FRI-SAT-SUN)	Open from 10:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. (Last Museum Admission at 6:00 p.m.)
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SCHEDULED TOWER CLOSURES

JUNE 23 (SUNDAY)	Tower Closed at 6:45 p.m. (Last Museum Admission at 8:00 p.m.) Museum and Gift Shop Open Until 9:00 p.m.
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Juan Ponce De León

Wrapped in a cloak of legend, Spanish explorer Juan Ponce De León Gonzalez de Perea (commonly referred to as Ponce De León) was elevated to a place of prominence in American history with his “discovery” of Florida in 1513. Ponce’s journey to the “New World” began in much the same way as the explorations of other Conquistadors of his day, with the promise of untold wealth and power in lands across the sea. Regarded as both a hero and a villain, depending on one’s point of view, Juan Ponce’s contributions to ensuring Spanish dominance in the Americas through the 16th and 17th centuries cannot be denied.



4EJ66.10 JUAN PONCE DE LEÓN (1460-1521)
Credit: The Granger Collection, New York

Juan Ponce De León

A member of the distinguished Spanish royal family of León, Juan Ponce was born in the village of Santervas de Compos in northern Spain sometime between 1460, and 1474. Although little is known about his early childhood, some believe that Juan’s family was not as wealthy as others of similar lineage. With little to no inheritance to support him through life, Juan Ponce may

have been given the same choice as other nobles of limited means: become a priest within the Catholic Church and live a pious life in the service of God, rely on the patronage of family friends, or become a knight’s squire and learn the ways of a professional soldier. Based on his later exploits, the decision must have been easy for Ponce to make if indeed he was given a choice.



Ponce was present at the surrender of Moors to the King and Queen of Spain at the conclusion of the Battle of Granada.

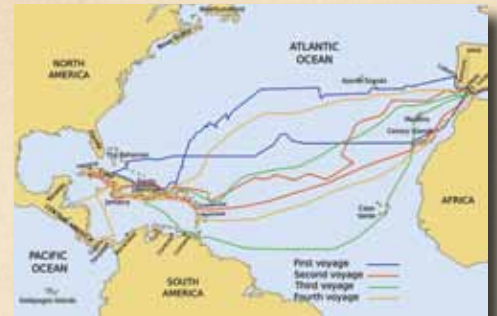
Serving as a squire to Pedro Nuñez de Guzman, Knight Commander of the Order of Calatrava, to whom he was related, Ponce De León would have been educated in numerous disciplines including the Romance languages, the sciences, and mathematics. In addition to academics, young Juan would have also learned military tactics and the ways of the royal court as his master’s page.

Fighting alongside his lord in the campaign to drive the Muslims from southern Spain, Ponce De León became an accomplished soldier in his own right. He participated in numerous battles including the siege of Granada in 1491-2. Although relatively straightforward from a tactical perspective, the Battle of Granada brought an end to more than 780 years of Moorish rule on the Iberian Peninsula when Emir Muhammad XII surrendered the city to King Ferdinand

and Queen Isabella on January 2, 1492.

As the war against the Moors drew to a close so too did Spain’s need for a large standing army. With their services no longer needed at home, many professional soldiers found themselves cast adrift with few prospects for gainful employment. Unlike many of his fellow veterans, Juan

Ponce could have relied on his family name for opportunities outside of military service. However, the prospect of living the remainder of his life as an unremarkable nobleman doing unremarkable things held little appeal for the young man. Foregoing a life of relative leisure, Ponce De León chose instead to follow a path that, while fraught with danger, would provide him the opportunities he so desperately desired.



Ponce De León accompanied Christopher Columbus on Columbus’ second voyage of discovery to the Indies.

Funded by Spanish Crown in 1492, the triumphant discovery of a new sea route to the Indies by Christopher Columbus ignited the imaginations of thousands, including Juan Ponce. Enticed by tales of fertile land, friendly natives, and abundant gold across the sea, Ponce De León was convinced that the fame and fortune he so greatly desired could be found in the exotic lands to the west.

Joining others of like mind, the aspiring Conquistador was granted permission in 1492 to accompany Columbus on a second expedition, as one of 200 “gentleman volunteers.” Unlike his initial journey, Columbus’s second voyage was a large-scale colonization and exploration effort designed to; strengthen Spanish claims in Hispaniola, convert the natives to Christianity, establish trading

posts, and continue the search for mainland China. (The world would later realize these lands were part of the Americas and not the Indies as Columbus believed.) With 17 ships and over 1,200 men under his command, Columbus set sail in October, 1493.



Ponce De León was present during Christopher Columbus’ discovery of San Juan Bautista (Puerto Rico).

Crossing the Atlantic in only 22 days, Ponce De León’s first encounter with the New World occurred on November 3, 1493, when the fleet made landfall in the Leeward Islands. For two weeks the Spanish wove their way through the Caribbean past Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, and other locations in the Leeward and Virgin Islands before discovering San Juan Bautista (Puerto Rico) on November 19, 1493.

>> CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

Ponce De León Article Cont.



Ponce De León is greeted by the native population of San Juan Bautista.

As a member of the Spanish expedition, Juan Ponce would have participated in the ongoing exploration, colonization, and conquest of the Western Caribbean in the months following his arrival. This was especially so on the island of Hispaniola where Columbus focused his early

colonization efforts. Although little historic evidence exists regarding this period in his life, Ponce De León would have most likely begun to establish his reputation as a gifted military leader and administrator during this time.

Where Ponce excelled in overcoming the colonial challenges placed before him, Columbus did not. Plagued with native uprisings, disease, and discord within his ranks, the Italian navigator proved an ineffective and negligent leader. Failure to produce gold in significant quantities and engaging in questionable activities that cost him the respect of the colonists and Crown alike, Columbus soon lost the support of many of his followers. Disillusioned with the enterprise, Ponce De León returned home sometime after 1495.

Life in Spain, however, must have proven ill-suited to a man accustomed to adventure, as 1502 witnessed his return to the New World with Nicolás de Ovando. Appointed “Viceroy of the Indies” following the arrest and deportation of Columbus in 1500, Ovando placed Juan Ponce in charge of restoring order to eastern Hispaniola (a region referred to as Higüey) and ending an Indian uprising in the island’s interior.



Spanish map of Cuba, Jamaica, and neighboring islands in the Caribbean.

Where Columbus was found inept and generally despised by natives and colonists alike, Ponce De León was a man cut from a different cloth. Succeeding beyond anyone’s expectations, Juan Ponce wasted little time in pacifying the natives and transforming the island wilderness into a profitable enterprise. Earning the admiration and respect of both the Governor and officials back in Spain, Ponce was appointed frontier governor of Higüey (now the Dominican Republic) soon thereafter.

While serving as the Governor of Higüey, tales of rich gold and silver deposits on the neighboring island of San Juan Bautista (now Puerto Rico) reached the ears of Ponce De León. A true Conquistador, Juan could not resist the siren’s call of untold wealth, and with Governor Ovando’s approval, set sail to investigate the rumors.

Departing Hispaniola with one ship and a crew of fifty men, Ponce founded the island’s first European colony at a place called Caparra on August 8, 1508.

Although initially welcomed by the island’s Taíno population, the amicable relationship between the Spanish and natives soon soured as the Europeans’ intent to subjugate the Indians became clear. Mounting distrust between the two cultures soon turned to resentment, resentment turned to hatred, and hatred turned to open warfare in the months following the Spaniards’ arrival.

Drawing on his extensive experience in quelling Indian uprisings in Hispaniola, Ponce De León moved to subdue the native population by force. With only Stone Age weapons at their disposal, the indigenous population stood little chance against the Spaniards who utilized their technologically superior armaments to brutal effect. The bloody revolt was short lived and by mid-1509, Juan Ponce was able to report the native rebellion defeated and the island firmly under Spanish control.



Ponce De León played a pivotal role in the pacification and colonization of both Hispaniola and San Juan Bautista

Although the vast majority of the Taíno population was subdued occasional raids against Caparra continued to occur. Recognizing that the colony was located in an area that was vulnerable to attack, Ponce established a second colony in a far more secure location a few miles away. Situated on a narrow coastal island to the north, Ponce De León christened the new colony Puerto Rico (Rich Port).

With the native uprising effectively contained, the now Governor and Captain-General of Puerto Rico turned the colony’s efforts towards achieving a singular goal, finding gold. Unlike other tales of “El Dorado” that would ignite the imaginations of Conquistadors for years to come, the rumors that brought the Spanish to the shores of San Juan Bautista were soon confirmed as large quantities of the precious metal were unearthed by the island’s enslaved population.

Although Ponce was regarded as one of the most gifted administrators in the colonies, ongoing political disputes between Christopher Columbus’ son, Diego



Ponce moved his headquarters from Caparra to Puerto Rico (Rich Port) which would later be renamed San Juan.

Ponce De León Article Cont.

Colon, and the Spanish Crown threatened to undermine all that Ponce De León had worked so hard to achieve. Insisting that the royal charters granted to his father by the King and Queen had been passed to him, Colon petitioned the Crown

PONCE DE LEÓN DISCOVERS FLORIDA



Although a ruthless Conquistador, Ponce De León was often portrayed as a heroic figure greeted with awe and wonder by the native population in artistic works.

for complete authority over all lands discovered by his father including final say in regards to political appointments. Bound by legal contract, the monarchy had little choice but to concede to Colon's demands.

Replacing Ovando as Viceroy of the Indies in July, 1509, Colon renounced Ponce De León as Governor of San Juan Bautista and appointed a man named Juan Ceron in his stead. Unwilling to relinquish his position so easily, Ponce asked the Crown to intervene on his behalf.

When official documents from King Ferdinand reconfirmed Juan as governor, De León arrested Ceron and shipped him back to Spain in chains.

However, this was a legal fight that Ponce could not win. Although enjoying a professional and personal relationship with the Spanish monarch and other high ranking members of government, Ponce De León's strong political ties could not deter Colon, who succeeded in permanently removing him from office in November, 1511.



Ponce De León named the new lands he had discovered to the west *La Florida* in honor of the Eastern Season and the region's lush foliage.

Forced by the courts to dismiss him as governor, King Ferdinand offered Ponce De León the opportunity to search for Bimini, a large island that was rumored to lie to the northwest of San Salvador far outside of Viceroy's realm of influence. Recognizing the battle to retain his position in San Juan Bautista was lost, Juan Ponce took the King up on his offer. With a royal charter granting him exclusive rights to search for Bimini and to hold governorship of any discovered lands for life, Ponce drew upon the sizeable fortune amassed during his time in Puerto Rico to outfit the expedition with three ships and enough provisions to feed the men he had recruited for the journey.

Although popular legend states that Juan Ponce was searching for a fabled Fountain of Youth that would grant immortality to any who drank from its magical waters, no historical evidence exists to support the claim. A Conquistador akin to such men as Cortez, Pizarro, and De Soto, Ponce De



Ponce De León's journey helped reshape Europe's vision of the world.

León's primary interests lay in the acquisition of gold, silver, and land. His quest to discover new lands to the west was motivated more by his insatiable appetite for wealth and power than anything else.

Setting out from San Juan Bautista on March 3, 1513, Ponce plotted a course into unknown waters in search of the rumored island of Bimini. Continuing in a northwesterly direction for nearly a month, the flotilla sailed along the windward side of the Lacayos (Bahamas) before discovering a previously unknown cluster of islands at the chain's northern tip (probably the Abaco's and Grand Bahamas) on March 27th, Easter Sunday.

Believing Bimini to lie further to the west, Ponce De León left the protection of the Lacayos and ventured out into open water. After several days at sea the small fleet arrived off the coast of what Ponce believed be a large island on April 2, 1513. In honor of the Easter holiday season known as the Festival of Flowers and impressed with the lush foliage along the coast, Ponce christened this new land La Florida.



Once of the most common misconceptions of Ponce De León was that he was in search of a Fountain of Youth when he discovered Florida in 1513.

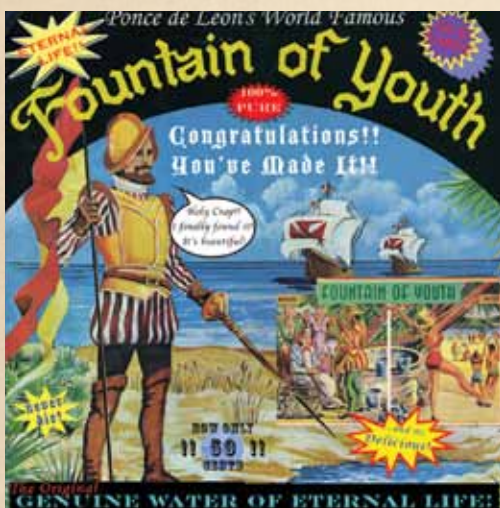
Ponce De León Article Cont.

Few details survive regarding the voyage that led to Ponce's discovery of Florida in 1513. What is known of the historic expedition has been gathered from scattered documents including Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas' *Descripción de las Indias*. First published in 1601, it is from this source that the popular legend of Ponce's search for the Fountain of Youth was born. Of questionable historical accuracy, most scholars consider Tordestillas' version of Ponce De León's journey a romanticized version of the truth that blurred the lines between fact and fiction.



The accomplishments of Ponce De León are often immortalized on postage stamps in the United States, Spain, and throughout the Caribbean.

Sailing northward, Ponce continued up the Florida coastline until coming to the mouth of small inlet of sufficient depth to allow his three ships to pass. Anchoring within the shallow harbor's protective waters, Ponce De León rowed ashore to scout the local terrain and claim the new-found land for the Spanish Crown. (Although a subject of debate, general consensus regarding the exact location suggests the landing site was in the vicinity of present-day St. Augustine.)



Although based in fantasy, many tourist destinations capitalize on the legend of Ponce De León and the Fountain of Youth

Finding no evidence of gold or other valuable resources, Ponce ordered his ships to weigh anchor and assume a southerly course down the coast. Progress was slowed, however, when the flotilla encountered a strong north-flowing current shortly after its departure. Unable to maintain position with its sister ships, the smallest vessel, the *San Cristobal*, became separated from the group and was soon lost from sight.

Failing to locate the missing caravel in the days that followed, Ponce De León ordered his ships to steer a course toward shore in hopes of finding an inlet with a high enough vantage point to search the far horizon.

Hugging the shoreline to avoid the strong head current, the fleet continued south until April 9th when a second inlet was located. Christened Rio de la Cruz (River of the Cross) due to the unique shape formed by the inlet and three rivers that fed it, Ponce claimed the region for the Spanish Crown by erecting a second stone marker. (Due to its unique shape which is formed by the convergence of Spruce Creek and the Indian and Halifax rivers, and proximity to St. Augustine, many believe Ponce Inlet to be the location of his second landing.)

Greeted by a group of curious Timucuan from a nearby village, the Europeans were initially welcomed as potential trading partners until the Spanish took several of them prisoner to ensure their continued cooperation. With the Spaniards' true intent revealed, native hospitality turned to open hostility and the trespassers were asked to leave. Refusing to depart, the Spanish engaged in several skirmishes with the Timucuan before Ponce abandoned camp and set sail with eight captives on board.

Leaving the inlet, the flotilla continued south down the Florida coastline past Cabo de las Corrientes (now known as Cape Canaveral) and southern tip the peninsula via the Florida Straits. Having located the missing San Cristobal after departing Rio de la Cruz, the fleet sailed west along the Florida Keys which Ponce De León named Los Martires (the Martyrs) because they reminded him of suffering men. Continuing into the Gulf of Mexico the expedition was accosted at nearly every anchorage by hostile natives. Finding little in the way of gold or silver, Juan Ponce decided to end the expedition and return to San Juan Bautista by way of Cuba.

Unaware that the strong current that had disrupted their progress along the Florida coast originated in the Gulf, the flotilla was pushed further east than they had originally intended. The resulting navigational error resulted in the ships making landfall somewhere along Cuba's northern coast rather than its western shore. Having lost his bearings, Ponce De León determined it was safer to return via his earlier route than risk catastrophe in unfamiliar waters.

Reaching the Grand Bahamas on July 8, 1513, Ponce was surprised to discover the wreckage of a Spanish vessel. Dispatched by Viceroy Colon to either capture slaves or spy on Ponce's activities, the stranded crew was rescued by Ponce De León who set sail for San Juan Bautista shortly thereafter.

Ponce returned to Puerto Rico on October 19th after nearly eight months at sea to find the island in chaos following a surprise attack that had left many Spanish dead and reduced Caparra to ashes. Fearing for his family's life and concerned that Viceroy Colon would try to strip him of the rights to Florida, Juan Ponce decided the time had come to return to Spain.

Departing Puerto Rico in April, 1514, Ponce De León was welcomed as a hero upon his return to Spain. Warmly received by the King, Juan Ponce was



Statues of Ponce De León abound throughout Florida and the Caribbean. This one is located in St. Augustine.

Ponce De León Article Cont.

showered with accolades for his service including a knighthood and a personal coat of arms. Confirming him as the sole and rightful governor of the lands he had discovered, the King instructed Ponce to return to the Caribbean and subdue the hostile natives who continued to plague many of the colonies.



Ponce De León was fatally wounded on the Gulf Coast during his second voyage to Florida in 1521.

Departing Spain in May 1515, Ponce De León spent the following year sailing from one island to the next in an effort to end the ongoing hostilities between the Spanish and native populations. His mission ended abruptly, however, when news was received of the King's death on January 23, 1516. Returning to Spain, the veteran explorer spent the next two years solidifying his exclusive rights to La Florida and Bimini.

With his claims to the lands discovered in 1513 confirmed by Ferdinand's successor, King Charles I, Ponce returned to San Juan Bautista in 1518. Intent on resuming his previous efforts to explore and colonize La Florida, Juan Ponce organized a second expedition consisting of two ships, over 200 men (including priests, farmers, soldiers, and craftsmen), 50 horses, ample livestock, assorted equipment, and enough supplies to see the colony through its early months.

Setting out from Puerto Rico on February 20, 1521, the small fleet landed on the southwest coast of Florida near present-day Fort Myers a few weeks later. Having encountered Spanish slavers on numerous occasions since his initial discovery in 1513, the local Calusa Indians were alarmed by the foreigners' arrival and promptly attacked. Caught unprepared, the Spanish had little opportunity to mount an organized defense. Several colonists were killed during the violent assault and many more wounded, including Ponce De León, who took an arrow in the thigh.



The body of Juan Ponce De León resides in the Cathedral de San Juan Bautista in Puerto Rico.

Driven back into the sea, the Spanish were forced to abandon whatever supplies had been brought onshore and flee the area. Suffering greatly from his pierced leg, Ponce De León ordered the ships to plot a course to Havana, Cuba, from where he hoped to renew his colonization efforts after recovering.

The wound, however, proved far more serious than Ponce could have imagined. Refusing to heal in the moist tropical climate, the injured leg continued to fester. Racked with pain and fever, the celebrated explorer died at the age of 47 and was buried Havana, Cuba. Exhumed thirty years later, the remains of Juan Ponce De León were transported to Puerto Rico and interred in the crypt of the San Jose Church. In 1836, the Spanish

explorer's body was transferred to the Cathedral de San Juan Bautista where it remains today.

Encouraged by their discoveries elsewhere in the Americas, Spain launched numerous expeditions to Florida in the decades following Ponce De León's death. Plagued by hostile natives at seemingly every turn and ill-equipped for the peninsula's harsh and unforgiving environment, nearly all ended in dismal failure.



The burial crypt of Ponce De León inside the Cathedral de San Juan Bautista

Although failing to locate the precious metals and other valuable commodities found elsewhere in the Caribbean, Ponce is credited with multiple discoveries including the Abacos, Grand Bahamas, Florida, and the Gulf Stream. Flowing north along the eastern coastlines of the United States and Newfoundland before crossing the Atlantic Ocean, history would later prove Ponce De León's discovery of the Gulf Stream as one of the most important finds of the sixteenth century. It remains one of the world's busiest sea lanes to this day.

Obscured by the fog of legend and fairytale, the true accomplishments of Juan Ponce De León are often overlooked. His contributions provided Spain the opportunity to bar the French and English from laying claim to a vast swath of the North American continent for centuries to come. His actions helped shape our history, our culture, and our very borders. Whether he be considered villain or hero one fact remains, Juan Ponce De León was a man of exceptional courage, fortitude, and vision living in extraordinary times.



The official poster, by artist Christopher Still, for next year's commemoration.

Viva Florida 500 is a state wide celebration of the 500th anniversary of Ponce De León's discovery of Florida in 1513.

THE OLD SPANISH WATCH TOWER

Soaring 167 feet above the Atlantic coastline, the current St. Augustine Lighthouse, with its distinctive black and white spiral bands and red lantern room, is considered one of the most beautiful beacons in the United States. Completed in 1874, the familiar tower was constructed as a replacement for an earlier lighthouse that started out as a watch tower during the First Spanish Period.

Established in August, 1565, St. Augustine was founded by Admiral Pedro Menendez de Aviles shortly after the founding of the French colony of Ft. Caroline by Admiral Jean Ribault on a bluff overlooking the St. John's River. Determined to maintain Spain's exclusive claim to La Florida, Menendez launched an overland attack against the French at Ft. Caroline. Ironically, Ribault was leading an amphibious assault against the Spanish in St. Augustine at the exact same time. Menendez succeeded in accomplishing his mission while Ribault did not.



1586 MAP OF ST. AUGUSTINE Created by Italian cartographer Baptista Boazio, this map of Sir Frances Drake's 1586 attack on St. Augustine is the oldest known map of the historic city. Note the original wooden watchtower/beacon in the north end of Anastasia Island. This tower was later burnt by Privateer Robert Searles in 1668.

Caught in a violent storm at the entrance to St. Augustine, the French fleet was driven ashore between present-day Cape Canaveral and Ormond Beach. Shipwrecked in an unfamiliar and hostile land, the surviving 250+ Frenchmen marched north along the beach in hopes of sneaking past St. Augustine and reaching the safety of Ft. Caroline before being discovered. (The survivors were unaware that Ft. Caroline had already been destroyed). They, however, shared the same fate as their ships when Menendez captured them a few miles south of St. Augustine and ordered their summary execution.

Although having effectively ended all French attempts to colonize lands claimed by the Spanish Crown, Admiral Menendez realized his isolated colony remained susceptible to amphibious assault. Determined to mitigate the threat, Menendez ordered a watch tower built near the entrance to the harbor to warn the city garrison of approaching ships and possible impending attacks.

Constructed on the northern tip of Anastasia Island (a narrow barrier islet that forms the eastern

bank of the harbor) in the mid-1500s, the Spanish watchtower served as both an observation post and as a navigational aid to assist ships through the treacherous inlet. Described by Sir Frances Drake during his 1586 raid against St. Augustine as "a scaffold upon four long masts, raised on end for men to discover the seaward," this early structure was often referred to as the "beacon." Clearly shown on a 1589 map by cartographer Baptista Boazio depicting Drake's raid on St. Augustine, the old wooden watchtower may very well have been the first lighthouse of European design ever constructed in North America. (The true purpose of the "Viking Tower" in Newport, RI, notwithstanding)

Surviving numerous raids by pirates and privateers, the wooden tower was destroyed along with much of St. Augustine during Robert Searles' attack in 1668. Prompted by this disaster, Spanish authorities ordered that the colony's new fort be constructed of coquina, a natural occurring sedimentary stone composed of sand, crushed coral, cockleshells, and other invertebrates over thousands of years. Mined from a quarry on Anastasia Island, the versatile material was also used in reconstructing many of the buildings destroyed by Searles, including the former beacon.

In accordance to the terms of the Treaty of Paris that brought an end to the French and Indian War (also known as the Seven Year War) in 1763, Spain traded Florida to the English in return for Havana and Manila, which had been captured during the conflict. Naming St. Augustine the capital of its 14th American colony, the British launched an ambitious plan to do what the Spanish could not: transform the wild Florida peninsula into a profitable agricultural and maritime center.

Recognizing the need to improve maritime safety, the British Governor authorized numerous improvements and additions to St. Augustine's system of navigational aids. On Anastasia Island, the British increased the height of the Spanish watchtower/beacon, armed it with signal cannons to improve coastal defense communications, and constructed a barracks to house the facility's small garrison. In 1789, Florida reverted back to Spanish rule following the conclusion of the American Revolution.

Little changed within St. Augustine during the Second Spanish Period which lasted from 1789, until 1821, when Florida became a territory of the United States. Under American rule, northeast Florida experienced a period of rapid growth as men and women moved down from neighboring states to take advantage of the region's inexpensive land and developing commercial opportunities. In 1823, the old coquina lighthouse on Anastasia Island was demolished and new tower erected in its place using coquina from the demolished structure.

Lit for the first time by Keeper Juan Antonio Andreu in April 1824, the new tower stood thirty feet high and featured a Winslow Lewis lighting apparatus. Of poor quality and effectiveness, the Winslow



OLD COQUINA LIGHTHOUSE Built from the ruins of the coquina watchtower/beacon built by Spanish and improved by the English, the old coquina St. Augustine Lighthouse stood from 1823 until the Lighthouse Board authorized its demolition in 1869.

Lewis apparatus was replaced with a far superior fourth order Fresnel lens in 1855. As the needs of the maritime community increased, the height of the tower was raised on several occasions before reaching its final elevation of 52 feet. The tower remained in continual operation from 1824, until the Civil War when the garrison commander in St. Augustine ordered the beacon extinguished to prevent it from aiding the enemy. The tower was not relit until 1867.

In 1869, the Lighthouse Board decided the time had come to replace the old coquina lighthouse when its foundation was undermined by beach erosion. Finding the old structure a poor candidate for restoration, the Board ordered it demolished and a modern tower and keepers' dwelling built in its place.

Completed in 1874, the new St. Augustine Light Station featured a 165 foot tall tower with attached oil storage building, a duplex unit for housing its resident keepers, and other associated structures. Destroyed by fire in 1970, the Keepers' dwelling was rebuilt in 1980, and opened to the public as a museum in 1988. The lighthouse continues to guide mariners through St. Augustine's narrow inlet to this day.



1740 MAP OF ST. AUGUSTINE This map depicts the famous 1740 Siege of St. Augustine by General Oglethorpe who approached the area both from the land & the sea. Note the Coquina Watchtower/Beacon constructed by the Spanish after the burning of St. Augustine in 1668.

PINCKNEY LAMBERTON WHITELEY AND HIS ILLUSTRIOUS LIGHTHOUSE LINEAGE

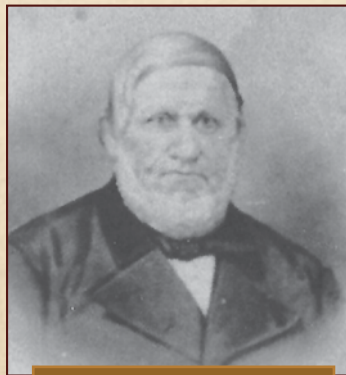
In 1804, the United States Government constructed a small masonry fort on Shutes' Folly Island in Charleston Harbor. Built on the ruins of an even older log and earth fort begun in 1797, the site was meant for defense of the harbor and was named Fort Pinckney after Charles Pinckney (1757-1824), son of Col. Charles Pinckney and Frances Brewton Pinckney. The masonry fort was nearly destroyed by a hurricane in the same year it was completed, and by 1810 it had been replaced by a brick castle-like building which became known as Castle Pinckney. Following the War of 1812, the fort was abandoned and fell into disrepair, but each time the city of Charleston and its harbor came under threat, the "castle" would be repaired, armed, and otherwise upgraded. One of its main functions was as a prison during the Civil War. A navigational beacon on a 50-foot tower was established at the fort by 1855, and in 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury requested that Castle Pinckney be transferred to the control of the Light-House Board for use as the Sixth District depot for buoys and supplies.



EARLY IMAGE OF CASTLE PINCKNEY

James W. Whiteley (born in England in 1858) was appointed as the keeper of this depot in 1880. By 1886, a harbor light had been added to the end of the wharf at the Castle, and Whiteley was given a pay raise resulting from his increased duties in maintaining the beacon. His new rate was \$60 per month. In 1890 the fort was filled with sand and a concrete platform was poured over the top to serve as a foundation for new buildings. The fort then became a Light Station and another lighthouse was installed which operated until 1917 when the light was discontinued. In 1902, James Whiteley would earn one of his many distinctions by saving the upgraded Castle Pinckney from an oil storage house fire.

Captain Henry Brown was a man very familiar with the city of Charleston and the role of the Light-House Establishment there. Brown had been born in 1828 in Norway and made his way to New York where he shipped aboard a vessel and learned seamanship. Ever curious, he became a self-educated man with a creative and inventive mind. He volunteered for service in the war with Mexico, and was commended and promoted to command of a ship. During the Civil War, Brown volunteered with the Navy and served under Admiral Farragut. He achieved command of his own ship before the conclusion of the war, and following the war he was eventually assigned to command the United States Light-House Department Buoy Tender *Alanthus* which was stationed at Charleston. It was soon after this appointment that he gained fame by designing and patenting The Brown Naval Automatic Bell Buoy, a marine fog signal consisting of a large bell mounted on a buoy and struck by an interior rolling ball (actually a cannon ball) whose movement was precipitated by the action of the waves. Brown also designed and patented improved mooring



CAPTAIN HENRY BROWN

attachments for buoys.

Brown eventually became master of a new ship, the *Wistaria*, in which he sailed the Atlantic coast on behalf of the Light-House Establishment for many years. The Great Charleston Earthquake of 1886 occurred during Brown's tenure on the *Wistaria*. In the aftermath of the quake, Brown opened his ship to as many of the homeless survivors as could be fitted on board.



CAPT. HENRY BROWN AND CREW ON THE TENDER WISTARIA

Brown married and had three daughters and a son. One of those daughters, Annie Rebecca Brown, wed James W. Whiteley, the hard-working young man from England who was in charge of the Sixth District Light-House Supply Depot at Castle Pinckney.

Concurrent with the establishment of James Whiteley and his growing family at Castle Pinckney was the career of Benjamin P. Lambertson.

Born in 1844, Lambertson was a rear admiral in the United States Navy and served in the Spanish-American War. From 1868 to 1885, Lambertson was assigned to the Light-House Board in Charleston as an inspector for the Sixth District. In the early 1900s, Lambertson was assigned to his final post as chairman of the Light-House Board where he served until his retirement in 1906.

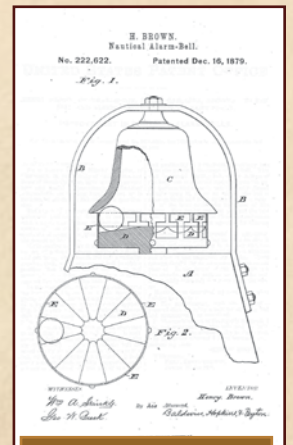


TENDER WISTARIA

Annie Rebecca Brown and James Whiteley had a large family. One of their sons was Pinckney Lambertson Whiteley, born in 1886 and named both for his birthplace and for Lighthouse Inspector Benjamin Lambertson, who was also a family friend.

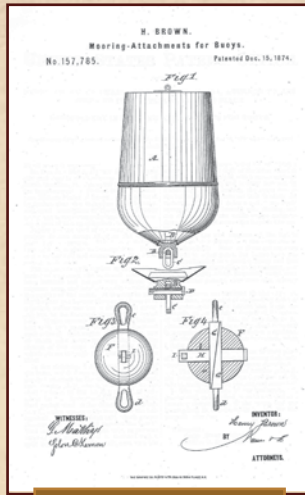
Life at Castle Pinckney was an adventure for every member of the Whiteley family. One famous episode occurred in August of 1888, during a heavy gale. Annie Whiteley spotted a boat in the harbor that had capsized. Her daughter, Maud King, aged 13, and her sister-in-law, Mary Whiteley, took the Station's small boat out into the storm and rescued three men.

On August 22, 1888, the Lighthouse Inspector for the Sixth District wrote to the Chairman of the Light-House Board about



BROWN'S BELL BUOY

the event saying, "I have the honor to bring to the attention of the Board a gallant act in the rescue of three men from drowning, in the Harbor of Charleston, by a young woman and a young girl, who, while not directly employed by the Light-house Establishment, are relatives of men who are so employed, and who at the time were alone – save for the presence of another woman and some small children – at the Lighthouse Station at Castle Pinckney, the Keeper being absent on duty. At about midday yesterday, 21st inst. (note: inst. is the abbreviation of instant, meaning the current month) while blowing a gale from the S.W. in Charleston Harbor, with a heavy sea, a boat containing three men and a boy was swamped some distance from the wharf at Castle Pinckney. The boy being good swimmer, struck out for the beach which he finally reached in safety. Meanwhile, one of the men clung to the boat and the other two managed to reach the piles of the wharf, where, owing to the heavy sea and strong tide, they were barely able to sustain themselves above water, and all were crying loudly for help. Mrs. Mary Whiteley, the sister-in-law of the Keeper, J.W. Whiteley, and Maud King, aged 13, the granddaughter of Henry Brown, the Master of the light-



BROWN'S MOORING ATTACHMENT

house tender "Wistaria", having seen the accident lowered the boat belonging to the station, and at the imminent risk of their lives proceeded to render them assistance. When they succeeded in reaching them, the men were so overcome that they were unable to help themselves, but after great exertion, attended by no little danger, this young woman and young girl, unaided, got them all into their boat and carried them safely ashore."



JAMES W. WHITELEY

The two brave rescuers were awarded silver medals by the United States Life Saving Service. All in all, members of the Whiteley family rescued nearly 60 people during the time James Whiteley was keeper at the Depot.

Son Pinckney Lamberton Whiteley was working for the Lighthouse Service by the time he was 19, serving as the storekeeper at his father's Station. He then served as the first assistant keeper at Tybee Island in Georgia, and he would eventually work at Mosquito (Ponce) Inlet, Sullivan's Island, and Charleston Harbor.

The year 1907 was a difficult one for the Whiteley family. On May 21, 1907, James W. Whiteley died, and in September, his father-in-law, Henry Brown, also died. A few years prior to those deaths, a newspaper article described the idyllic life of the family at Castle Pinckney or "Whiteley's Little Realm", saying, "For the while you forget that there is any such thing as a light house district. There is so much poetry and music and sentiment in the very atmosphere. There is such an inspiring feeling of Elysian pleasure in the general surrounding of the place and you seem to be so far and high above the commonplace humdrum things of this vain old world when you find yourself here that you begin to wonder to yourself how Capt. Whiteley can remain so utterly practical and business-like when his environments are so romantic."



SIXTH DISTRICT LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR BENJAMIN LAMBERTSON

The year following James Whiteley's death, Pinckney Whiteley arrived on December 16, 1908, at the Mosquito (Ponce) Inlet Light Station to serve as the second assistant keeper to John Lindquist. On January 12, 1911, Whiteley married his bride Carrie Geneva Sellers at the Light Station. He resigned from his position on May 31, 1911, and moved with his bride to be near her family in Dayton, Ohio, for the birth of their first child who arrived in March of 1912.



WASHINGTON TIMES REPORTED ON RESCUES BY WOMEN



MAUD KING WAS FEATURED ALONG WITH OTHER FAMOUS WOMEN LIKE IDA LEWIS.

and was not excused from duty again. On November 16, 1918, he transferred to Charleston to become the assistant keeper of the navigational beacons in Charleston Harbor. In 1920, he served briefly as keeper for the Sullivan's Island Light, but from 1921 until his death in 1923 he was again listed as the assistant keeper of the Charleston Harbor lights.

Pinckney Whiteley's untimely death at age 37 left Carrie a widow with three children: Donald Lambertson Whiteley (1912-1998), Annie Geneva Whiteley (1915-2003), and Caroline Mae Whiteley Hill (1918-). After her husband's death, Carrie remarried to Samuel Leonard Jackson. She lived until 1944 and is buried, as is Pinckney



PINCKNEY WHITELEY AND BRIDE CARRIE GENEVA SELLERS AT MOSQUITO INLET

Whiteley, in the Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston, SC.

In September 2007, the Light Station was visited by Carol Dirks and Nancy Hill, the daughters of Caroline Mae Whiteley Hill and Tandy J. Hill, making them Pinckney Whiteley's granddaughters and the great-great-granddaughters of Captain Henry Brown. They have graciously provided the information from which this article was written.



PINCKNEY LAMBERTSON WHITELEY AT MOSQUITO INLET LIGHT STATION

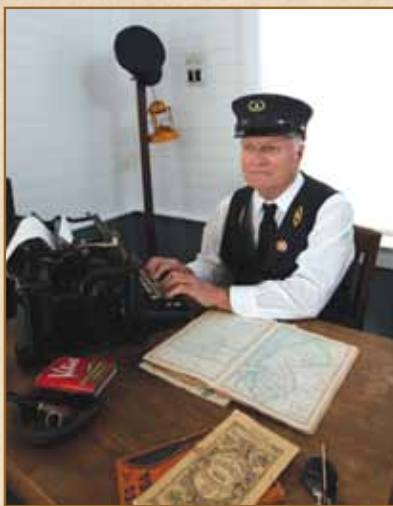
Committed to the ongoing preservation and dissemination of the maritime and social history of Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse, the Preservation Association relies heavily on the generosity and dedication of its volunteer corps to provide quality educational programming to museum visitors and throughout the local community.

This quarter's featured volunteer is Allen Bestwick. A resident of Port Orange, FL, and Coventry, RI, Allen is a retired army veteran of 28 years and a tried and true Lighthouse supporter.

A member of the Daytona Beach Amateur Radio Association, Allen has been elevated to the level of Honor Roll. The Honor Roll designation means that Allen has successfully communicated by radio with every country in the world with the exception of North Korea. Allen mentions that in North Korea communicating by radio is punishable by death.

Allen enjoys volunteering at the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse because he feels a real desire to pass on the information he has gathered about early lighthouse living. He enjoys stepping back in time as a 1930s lighthouse keeper, complete with the uniform and keeper's hat, meeting our guests, and sharing his wealth of knowledge with them.

You can often find Allen at the top of the tower sharing his vast information about early radio



Allen Bestwick educates visitors about working at the Light Station in the Principal Keeper's Office of Bldg. 5.

communication with Lighthouse visitors. Allen presents his program, "Wireless at the Lighthouse" to school groups and organizations throughout the year.

On January 8th Allen presented his "Wireless" program to our Lighthouse volunteers. He demonstrated the proper technique for tuning into a radio program using a crystal radio set and impressed us all with his vast collection of historic

and custom-made radios that he uses to teach the workshop.

A snow bird, Allen divides his volunteer time between the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse and the Beaver Tail Lighthouse back home. Located in Jamestown, Rhode Island, the Beaver Tail Lighthouse was constructed in 1749, during the Colonial Period. Once owned by the Benedict Arnold family, Beaver Tail is the oldest surviving lighthouse in the country.

Allen's spirit of volunteerism is not restricted to lighthouses alone. For 22 years Allen served as a scout master in Coventry, RI, where he was a part of the Coventry Friendship Link, a program by which scouts from Coventry, RI, and Coventry, UK, were able to travel between the two countries and spend time with scouts across the pond.

While busy with a career in the army, raising three children, and travelling around the world, he and his wife still had the time to get involved with auto racing. For a time Allen owned a race car which his wife Polly and son Allen Jr. drove. Allen and Polly were married for 51 wonderful years before her passing in 2010.

We are proud to call Allen Bestwick our V.I.P. Lighthouse volunteer of the quarter.

Photo Courtesy of Thomas W. Zane

OBJECT OF THE QUARTER



When Carrie Sellers married assistant keeper Pinckney Whiteley at the Mosquito Inlet Light Station in 1911, she would have had few conveniences to help her in her role as housewife, but one item that she would have

been more than familiar with was the SAD iron and its relatives.

The activity of smoothing out clothing with flat stones, wood, or pieces of glass dates back to the Middle Ages, but technology had improved a bit by Carrie's time. Plain metal flatirons and even irons made of stones could be heated on a stove or in a fire. The solid metal irons were called sad irons, and the true origins of that terminology have somehow been lost over time.

A HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

A major innovation occurred in 1870 when a young woman named Mary Florence Potts invented a cold-handle iron. Prior to that time, a woman had to wrap a rag around the handle of her iron to prevent burning her hand. Mary Potts designed a detachable wooden handle. The sole plate of the iron was a separate piece, and a woman could have several of these heating on the stove as she ironed. When her iron cooled, she could simply detach the cool sole, put it on the stove to heat up again, and attach the handle to an already heated plate.

Box irons were also available. Slugs or pre-heated metal plates could be placed in the box. Even hot coals could be used inside this type of iron. By the 1860s, gas irons were available. Rubber tubing connected them to gas fittings. Some irons had a small exterior fuel tank and interior burners that kept the sole plate hot. The first workable electric flat iron appeared in about 1883, but

in remote places like Mosquito Inlet, the convenience of reliable electrical service was still many years in the future. Carrie Sellers Whiteley most probably used a version of the Potts design until she moved to a more populated location.

In order to foster an appreciation of the difficulty of household tasks performed by keepers' wives, the Museum has acquired a collection of irons that show the evolution of technology and design as well as the real difficulties involved in keeping a family looking presentable in past centuries. This exhibit is available to travel to schools and other community organizations along with a docent interpreter and activities based on the objects and on the Florida Sunshine State Standards of Learning.



The Programs Department has been very active these past few months meeting the educational needs of local students and lighthouse visitors alike. Staff and volunteers have been working hard to bring our dynamic programming, both the core lessons as well as our newly developed Viva Florida 500 activities, to our guest and the community.

On January 25th, we held our annual Museum at Night event at the Lighthouse. Under the waxing moon and the glow of our majestic tower, guests ascended the Lighthouse with flashlights in hand to hunt for unique and historic details present throughout the tower. On this evening we partnered with our GE Volunteers. The GE Volunteers, a group of retired and active employees of General Electric, helped children construct cardboard telescopes and simple circuit boards. The sound of buzzers, the humming of mini motors, and the twinkling of tiny lights energized the room as children learned about electricity.

The GE Volunteers have established long-term partnerships with many local organizations including the Halifax Habitat for Humanity, the Museum of Arts and Sciences (MOAS) where they work with others to develop new exhibits, and Palm Terrace Elementary School where they teach special math and science classes. In addition, the General Electric group is very active within the local community teaching seniors how to use a computer, building playground equipment for autistic children, constructing props for the Children's Musical Theatre, and even judging



science fairs. It is my pleasure to report that the GE volunteers have chosen to support the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse in its ongoing mission to preserve and disseminate the maritime and social history of this important National Historic Landmark.

Lighthouse staff and volunteers have traveled around the community in efforts to promote the unique and important history that is waiting within the white picket fences that surround our wonderful Lighthouse and museum. Recently a core group of dedicated V.I.P. volunteers gathered at seven local schools for the 2nd Annual **Read Across America** celebration. In three days, Lighthouse staff and volunteers read *Nelly*

the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse Cat to more than 1,400 students in kindergarten through second grade. Champion Elementary students enjoyed a special treat when the author of *Nelly, the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse Cat*, Stephanie Szerdy, stopped by to read the book created by herself and her husband Nathan Szerdy in person. We would like to personally thank the many volunteers who helped ensure that this year's Read Across America was a grand success.

Thanks to a dedicated corps of volunteers, our visitors as well as our community continue to experience the best that the Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse has to offer.

THANK YOU & WISH LIST

We would like to express our appreciation to Steve Simpson and the L. G. Simpson Family Trust for the rather unusual donation of a pallet of historic bricks of exactly the size, appearance, and approximate age of those in our historic buildings and tower. These bricks are a real treasure and will be put to good use in the ongoing repair and restoration work that takes place here.



Our gratitude also goes to Sandra Christmas for her donation of two Victorian loveseats. These are now on display in the newly restored living room of the First Assistant Keeper dwelling and have provided a significant upgrade in the furnishings of this space.

We also thank Judy DiCarlo for vintage books, Julie Davis for a child's tea set, Gladys and Earl Davis for numerous donations of household items and vintage tools, and John Mann for the humorous and very welcome gift of a tin can that once contained Lighthouse Cleanser.

Our current wish list is for original vintage tin cans and containers to furnish our pantry and tool room. Any items dating from 1900-1935 are welcome. For our tool room, we are looking for containers for sal soda, spar varnish, putty, red lead, white lead, motor oil, gasoline, gun oil, Roach Sault, and an insect sprayer. For the pantry we would like to collect coffee cans, tea tins, food cans, washing powder, soap, and cleaning products - anything dating from 1900-1935.



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.



Please complete the entire form to enroll, or join online at www.lighthouselocker.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 _____

- 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.

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!



The following are proud supporters of the Ponce de Leon Inlet Light Station's 125th Anniversary

GOLD LEVEL SPONSORS:

Travel Host Magazine, Daytona Beach Edition

SILVER LEVEL SPONSORS:

Tyco Integrated Security

Tony Giralomi of Ponce Inlet, FL

BRONZE LEVEL SPONSORS:

The Lighthouse Movie, LLC

Alan & Mary Ann Redinger/Halifax Humane Society

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7-11 of Ponce Inlet

Fifth Third Private Bank

Dr. G Scott & Kristi Drumheller

Brian Layman Wealth Management of

Raymond James & Associates, Inc

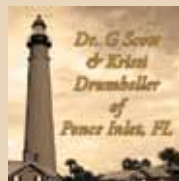
ADDITIONAL LIGHTHOUSE ENDOWMENT FUND CONTRIBUTORS:

Earl & Gladys Davis of Ponce Inlet, FL

Coca Cola

Cupcakes by the Sea

Marc Smith Custom Builders of Smyrna, GA



To learn more about becoming a sponsor of the Lighthouse's 125th Anniversary, contact Executive Director Ed Gunn via email at edgunn@ponceinlet.org or by phone at (386) 761-1821 ext. 15.



**125TH ANNIVERSARY
COMMEMORATIVE T-SHIRT**
HELP US CELEBRATE THE LIGHT STATION'S 125TH ANNIVERSARY WITH THIS LIMITED EDITION CUSTOM-MADE PONCE INLET T-SHIRT FEATURING THE LIGHTHOUSE'S 125TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE LOGO. AVAILABLE IN MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CUTS, THIS UNIQUE SHIRT IS AVAILABLE IN SIZES SMALL THROUGH EXTRA-LARGE.
ITEM #: 0652 (MENS -MEDIUM)
0897 (WOMENS-(MEDIUM))
PRICE: \$17.99 (+ S&H)

**CUSTOM PONCE INLET
LIGHTHOUSE BALL CAP**

KEEP THE SUN OUT OF YOUR EYES AND YOUR HEAD COOL DURING THE HOT SUMMER MONTHS WITH A PONCE INLET LIGHTHOUSE BALL CAP. MADE OF 100% COTTON, THIS CUSTOM CAP FEATURES AN EMBROIDERED IMAGE OF THE HISTORIC LIGHTHOUSE, AND ADJUSTABLE VELCRO STRAP, AND A TATTERED BRIM. AVAILABLE IN KHAKI AND BLUE, ONE SIZE FITS ALL.
ITEM #: 3616
PRICE: \$11.99 (+ S&H)



**CUSTOM 125TH
ANNIVERSARY
SURFBOARD RAFFLE
TICKETS**

ENTER TO WIN THIS CUSTOMIZED 6.5' SURFBOARD DESIGNED BY RENOWNED SURF WEAR DESIGNER GEORGE FRANCO FEATURING THE PONCE INLET LIGHTHOUSE. TICKETS ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE OR IN THE STORE FOR ONLY A \$5 DONATION. DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE EVE OF THE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION'S 125 ANNIVERSARY GALA ON NOVEMBER 2, 2013, AT 7:00 PM. DRAWING IS LIMITED TO ONLY 250 ENTRIES SO ACT NOW BEFORE THEY ARE ALL GONE. SHIPPING AND HANDLING FEES APPLY.
ITEM #: 1524
SUGGESTED DONATION AMOUNT: \$5.00 (+S&H)



**Non-Profit Organization
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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 REPLICA

MEASURING 7" TALL, THIS HIGHLY DETAILED MODEL OF THE PONCE INLET LIGHTHOUSE AND KEEPER'S DWELLING FEATURES A BATTERY OPERATED BLINKING LIGHT. CUSTOM MADE FOR THE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION THIS UNIQUE PIECE ONLY AVAILABLE THROUGH THE PONCE INLET LIGHTHOUSE GIFT SHOP.
ITEM #: 265
PRICE: \$10.99 (+S&H)



**CUSTOM LIGHTHOUSE
CORKHOLDER**

DO YOU LIKE TO COLLECT THE CORKS FROM BOTTLES OF VINO PAST? WHAT BETTER WAY TO SHOW OFF YOUR LOVE FOR THE NECTAR OF THE GODS AND LIGHTHOUSES THAN THIS CUSTOM WIRE LIGHTHOUSE CORK HOLDER. THE HINGED LANTERN ROOM OPENS FOR EASY STORAGE OF YOUR FAVORITE VINEYARDS AND VINTAGES. THIS UNIQUE PIECE MEASURES 15" HIGH AND 7.5" WIDE AT THE BASE.
ITEM #: 0112
PRICE: \$24.99 (+S&H)



**PONCE INLET LIGHTHOUSE
Tervis TUMBLERS**

KEEP YOUR COLD BEVERAGES COLD AND YOUR HOT BEVERAGES HOT WITH A SET OF 16 OUNCE TERVIS TUMBLERS FEATURING AN EMBROIDERED PATCH OF THE HISTORIC PONCE DE LEON INLET LIGHTHOUSE. THESE HIGH QUALITY INSULATED UNBREAKABLE CUPS ARE MADE IN THE USA, ARE DISHWASHER



SAFE, AND ARE GUARANTEED FOR LIFE.
ITEM #: 4106
PRICE: \$28.99 (+S&H)



**LADIES CUSTOM PONCE INLET
LIGHTHOUSE T-SHIRT**

PROCLAIM YOUR LOVE FOR OUR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK WITH THIS CUSTOM T-SHIRT FEATURING THE PONCE DE LEÓN INLET LIGHTHOUSE SURROUNDED BY HIBISCUS BLOSSOMS. ARTWORK INCLUDES A COLORFUL RENDITION OF A NAVIGATION CHART CENTERED ON THE INLET AND THE NAME OF THE LIGHTHOUSE IN ELEGANT SCRIPT. AVAILABLE IN COLORS ORANGE, GREEN, AND YELLOW, SIZE SMALL THROUGH XX-LARGE. PLEASE INDICATE DESIRED COLOR AND SIZE WHEN ORDERING.
ITEM #: 551
PRICE: \$18.99 (S-XL), 19.99 (XXL) (+ S&H)



**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 April 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013.

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 LIGHTHOUSELOCKER.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 info@ponceinlet.org for more information. Usual UPS shipping charges apply to all orders.