Lights of the Dry Tortugas

By Carole DiNapoli

Indulging my passion for islands and lighthouses, I recently took a sea-plane adventure to the Dry Tortugas, a group of seven islands, including Garden and Loggerhead Keys, approximately 70 miles west of Key West, Florida.

The flight from Key West to Garden Key is breathtaking. You actually can see shipwrecks and sea turtles from the five passenger sea-plane. As you approach Garden Bay, a huge six-sided brick structure arises from the turquoise and aquamarine water. This is Fort Jefferson.

Aerial View of Fort Jefferson - Photo By Carole DiNapoli

Atop Fort Jefferson sits a lighthouse. It was built in 1876 after the original 1826 lighthouse was badly damaged in a hurricane. The light overlooks the harbor from Bastion C of the fort. The stubby hexagonal lighthouse is constructed of boiler-plate iron and painted black.

Fort Jefferson is a National Monument open to the public and administered by the National Park Service. It is a unique spot where you can enjoy natural beauty, snorkeling, bird watching, and, of course, exploring the fort and lighthouse. The fort’s most famous occupant was Dr. Samuel Mudd, who was imprisoned there after he set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth.

The views from the top of the fort are beautiful, including that of another light on another island, for three miles to the west is Loggerhead Key. There, the flashing beacon of the 151-foot Loggerhead Key Lighthouse beckoned me. Built of brick in 1858, the upper half of the conical tower is black and the lower half is white.

By this time I had impressed the sea-plane pilot with my interest in lighthouses. To my delight, he offered to fly over Loggerhead Key on the return flight. I had a bird’s eye view of the light which is situated near the
center of the island and surrounded by forest. Loggerhead Key Light continues to guide ships where the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean meet.

Flights to the Dry Tortugas are from Key West Sea Plane Service. Half day and full-day trips are available.

Further Reading:
Florida Lighthouses by Kevin McCarthy.
Lighthouses of the Florida Keys by Love Dean.
Guide to Florida Lighthouses by Elinor DeWire.
The Florida Keys by Joy Williams.

North Carolina Lighthouses: Currituck Beach to Cape Lookout

By Ted and Jo Panayotoff

All of our vacation trips seem to include a substantial element of lighthouse visiting and photography. A late summer trip for one week to Ocracoke Island on the Outer Banks of North Carolina was no different. We were able to visit most of the lighthouses along the North Carolina coast and we will share some information about the five from Currituck Beach south to Cape Lookout.

Of the five, Ocracoke Lighthouse, completed in 1823, is the oldest and is different in design from the others. The other four, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Bodie Island, and Currituck Beach are very similar, so much so that in 1873 the Lighthouse Board had the first three painted in distinctive black and white patterns so that they could be distinguished as day-marks. When Currituck Beach Lighthouse was completed two years later, it was left in its natural brick color as its distinctive marking.

CURRITUCK BEACH LIGHTHOUSE

Currituck was the last of these North Carolina coas-
cepted fate of many lighthouse related structures. Even though they have been on the National Register of Historic Places since the 1950’s, the houses continued to decay until 1980, when the Outer Banks Conservationists, Inc., assumed responsibility for the lighthouse and keeper’s houses from the State of North Carolina. Since that time they have made extensive repairs, opened the lighthouse to the public, made the keepers house habitable, and stabilized the condition of the other house pending restoration. The lighthouse is an active light and the first order classic lens is still in place. The Currituck Beach Lighthouse is reached by going north on NC Route 12 when you reach Kitty Hawk on the Outer Banks via NC Route 158. It is located in the town of Corolla, about 24 miles north of Kitty Hawk, on the Currituck Sound side of Route 12 at 3rd Street.

The lighthouse is open Easter through Thanksgiving. For further information, call (919) 453-4939. The Outer Banks Conservationists have done a commendable job of restoration and a visit to the top is well worth the $3.00 donation. There is a small shop with items for sale in the office at the base of the lighthouse.

BODIE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

About 32 miles south of Currituck Lighthouse, at the southern end of Bodie Island, and about two miles north of Oregon Inlet, stands Bodie Island Lighthouse. This is the third lighthouse constructed at this light station, but the first north of Oregon Inlet. The first lighthouse, which was built south of the inlet in 1847, had to be replaced in 1859, having been constructed upon an unsound foundation. The 1859 lighthouse had its third order lens was destroyed by retreating Confederate soldiers in late September of 1861, as they withdrew along the Outer Banks.

After the Civil War, the Lighthouse Board began to upgrade the coastal lights along the Outer Banks. A new lighthouse at Cape Hatteras, a new one at Bodie Island, and one at Corolla were planned. After completing the new Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, the Lighthouse Board’s construction crew, under foreman Dexter Stetson, moved north to the new Bodie Island lighthouse site, but this time the lighthouse was built north of Oregon Inlet because the southward migration of the inlet had encroached on the original site. The workman used the same foundation design as that of the Cape Hatteras lighthouse; two layers of 6’x12” yellow pine timbers in a 7 foot pit, 4 feet below the water line and on top of the timbers, a base of heavy granite blocks. This design has obviously withstood the test of time and vindicates the Board’s decision to carry out the project with their own crew rather than rely on a contractor, as was the customary practice. The lighthouse was completed and lighted in October, 1872.

In addition to the 156 foot brick lighthouse, a brick two story duplex keeper’s house was built at the site. The latter is a plainer design than the Victorian keeper’s house at the Currituck Beach Lighthouse.

The light was automated prior to the 1950’s and in 1953 came under the management of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The light, with its original first-order lens, is still an operating light. The keepers house has been restored and is the National Park Service Bodie Island Visitor Center. It houses a museum and gift shop. The Bodie Island Lighthouse is about 5 miles south of the entrance of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore on the Pamlico Sound side of Rt 12; look for signs at the turn-off.

For information on hours write: Superintendent, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Rt. 1, Box 675, Manteo, NC 27954 or phone (919) 476-2111. While visiting the lighthouse we were told that there are occasional tours inside the base of the lighthouse although climbing the structure is not allowed. We were not able to schedule a tour, however, the site is well worth a stop.

CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE

From Bodie Island, we crossed the bridge at Oregon Inlet and drove south on Hatteras Island about 35 miles
to Buxton, where Cape Hatteras Lighthouse is located. This lighthouse, with its distinctive diagonal black and white stripes, is the tallest lighthouse in the United States, measuring 193 feet to the tip of the lantern.

This well known lighthouse is almost symbolic of the tall seacoast-type light. It has been commemorated on U.S. postage stamps twice, in 1989 and in 1972, and is on a 1990 North Carolina Duck Stamp. It is the second lighthouse at the site and the third Hatteras Lighthouse if one counts the skeleton steel tower used from 1936 to 1950.

The distinctive black and white stripes of the Cape Hatteras are well known among Pharologists - Photo by Ted & Jo Panayotoff

The first Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was authorized by Congress in 1794. Construction started in 1799 and the lighthouse was lighted in October, 1803. The tower and lantern were 100 feet tall. Although equipped with the latest Argand lamps by Winslow Lewis, there were many complaints about its effectiveness at this very critical location. In 1854, the tower height was increased to 150 feet and a "high tech" first order Fresnel lens was installed. The lower half of the tower was painted white and the top half red. A wood frame duplex keeper's house was also built at this time.

During the Civil War, plans to destroy the tower were thwarted, but the lens and lamp were removed by Confederate soldiers. In 1862, the light was returned to operation, initially, with a temporary second order lens and finally, in 1863, with a new first order one. After the war it was decided to replace the original tower, which was cracking and becoming unsafe due to erosion near the foundation. The new tower was located 600 feet north of the old tower and 1500 feet from the high tide mark, safe from the sea, it was hoped.

Work was started in 1868 and in December, 1870, it was completed and the lantern, with its new first order lens was lit. Using brick and stone left over from the lighthouse, a second keeper's house was built. This became the head keeper's house, with the assistant keepers sharing the original duplex.

In 1871, the old tower was blown up because it was a hazard. Until they were washed away in 1980, remains of the old tower were visible in the sand.

Except for the occasional hurricane, the history of the Cape Hatteras Light was uneventful until the early 1930's. At that time severe erosion began to cause concern about the lighthouse. In 1934, the light was electrified, but was closed in May, 1936, when continued erosion allowed the waves to reach the base of the lighthouse. The light was moved to a steel tower in Buxton, with an aero beacon. Work to stop the erosion continued and progress was encouraging.

In 1937, the Cape Hatteras National Seashore was established, the first in the country. The land around the lighthouse was donated to the park and the National Park Service took title to the light and the other structures. During World War II, there was no action on the park, but in 1948, it was decided to return the light to the lighthouse because the sea was now 1000 feet from the base. The Coast Guard renovated the structure and in January, 1950, the aero beacon which replaced the original lamp and lens was lit. The light was now automated.

In 1953, the Cape Hatteras National Seashore officially came into being and included all of Hatteras and Ocracoke Island except for the existing villages. With this began the continuous battle to control the erosion and protect the lighthouse. This long and at times controversial campaign is too complex to detail here but suffice it to say it has been characterized by disagreement over the costs and methods to preserve the lighthouse. At this point, the National Park Service seems to have made the decision that the lighthouse will be moved sometime in the future when the threat is critical. In the interim, they will continue efforts to protect the light area with sandbag revetments.

The site includes the restored duplex keeper's house which is the visitor's center and has a museum and shop. The museum includes parts of the original lens. Also at the site, is the newer brick keeper's house (unused) and a brick oil house. The tower has recently been renovated but, sadly, isn't open to the public. The visitors center presents talks on the lighthouse given by the son of the last keeper. The entrance to the lighthouse off Rt. 12 in Buxton is clearly marked. Further information is available from the Cape Hatteras National Seashore.
OCRACOKE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

To get to Ocracoke Island and the lighthouse requires a 40 minute ferry ride from Hatteras Island across Hatteras Inlet to Ocracoke. The ferry, which runs every half hour in the summer and every hour in the winter, is free. Once on Ocracoke Island, it is about a 14 mile drive to Ocracoke Village at the other end where the lighthouse is located. This lighthouse, built in 1823, is the second light in the area of Ocracoke Inlet at the south end of the island. Because it is lower (only 75 feet) and has a fourth order lens it isn't considered a seacoast light.

Except for a run-in with Confederate soldiers who removed the lens in 1861, its history seems to have been unspectacular. It was the last of the Outer Banks lights to be automated, which happened sometime after 1955. The site also includes a two story keeper's house, now occupied by a National Park Service ranger, and a small masonry oil house.

We made inquiries at the Ocracoke Island Visitors Center and the Coast Guard Station but made no progress toward access for interior photo's. The Visitors Center in Ocracoke Village at the ferry dock has a few lighthouse related items for sale.

The lighthouse is reached by turning left off Rt. 12 on to Lighthouse Road at the Island Inn. The lighthouse is about half a mile down the road on the right side.

Further information is available from the National Park Service Visitors Center, or call (919) 928-4531. Information on ferry schedules can be obtained from the North Carolina Department of Transportation Ferry Division, 113 Arendell Street, Morehead City, NC 28557.

CAPE LOOKOUT LIGHTHOUSE

The last lighthouse on our trip and the most difficult to reach is the one at Cape Lookout. The first lighthouse at Cape Lookout was lighted in 1812 and consisted of an unusual brick tower covered with wood. The tower was 96 feet high and was painted with horizontal red and white stripes. The focal plane of the light was 104 feet above sea level.

There were a numerous complaints about the lighthouse, either because of the lack of height or its inef-
fective illuminating apparatus. On the Outer Banks, where dangerous shoals extend a significant distance out to sea, a high tower and first rate lighting equipment were essential for safe navigation. To improve the light, a first order lens was installed in 1856. One year later, work was begun on a new, taller tower, which is the present lighthouse. It was completed and lighted on November 1, 1859. The new all brick tower was 150 feet tall with its first order lens 156 feet above sea level. The design was considered so successful that it was used as a prototype for the Hatteras, Bodie Island, and Currituck Lighthouses. The old tower was demolished after the Civil War, but some of the remains can still be seen a short distance north of the present tower.

During the Civil War, the Cape Lookout Lighthouse was put out of service by Confederate troops, by damaging the lens. This seemed to have been the fate of most southern lighthouses during the conflicts, since their keepers were disposed to remain loyal and keep the lights in operation. The local Confederate forces considered the lights as an aid to the blockading fleets of the Union, while the blockade running southern ships had the services of local pilots who could find their way without the lights. As a result, most of the lighthouses along the Southern Coast were darkened at one time or another during the war. The lights were important aids to navigation, and so, when returned to Federal control they were repaired as soon as possible. In the case of Cape Lookout, it was relighted in 1863 using a third order lens.

In 1867, the original first order lens was repaired and replaced. Also, the original wooden spiral stairway was replaced with a cast iron one. In 1873, the unique black and white diamond pattern was applied at the same time that Cape Hatteras received its spiral pattern and Bodie Island its stripes. The black diamonds face north and south while the white ones face east and west.

In 1950, the light was automated. The light is still an active light; however, an aero beacon has replaced the original first order lens. The site includes the restored wood frame keeper's house which is used as the National Park Services Visitors Center and contains displays on the history of the lighthouse. Also near the lighthouse is a masonry oil house and a small wooden storage building. The foundation of an earlier keeper's house is also evident.

The National Park Service had just finished a complete renovation of the lighthouse and although it is in beautiful condition, it isn't open to the public.

A trip to Cape Lookout is a bit of an adventure and a full day needs to be set aside for it. Access to Cape Lookout is via passenger ferry from Harkers Island, North Carolina. From NC Rt. 70, either southbound from the Cedar Island Ocracoke ferry landing or northbound from Beaufort, North Carolina, turn south at Otway and follow the signs to Harkers Island. The ferry sails from Calico Jack's Marina in Harkers Island, NC 28531, or phone (919) 728-3575. Contact them for up to date schedules.

It is a 1/2 mile walk from the ferry dock to the lighthouse. Cape Lookout is very primitive, so plan to bring everything you will need, including water, and plenty of bug repellent.

Further information is available from the Superintendent, Cape Lookout National Seashore, 3601 Bridges Street, Suite F, Morehead South Carolina, 28557.

For additional information on the Outer Banks lighthouses, the following books are very useful:

Southern Lighthouses, by Bruce Roberts and Ray Jones, 1989.
The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, by Dawson Carr, 1991, presents a history of Cape Hatteras light including a detailed discussion of the various plans to save the structure from beach erosion.

Still More Cup Plate News!

By Ted & Jo Panayotoff and Rosemary & John Siegel

Since the last Beam, we have learned of a new lighthouse Cup Plate from the Pairpoint Glass Company, #645 - Wings Neck Lighthouse on Cape Cod. It was commissioned by the Bourne/Sandwich Rotary Club and based on information received with it, it is the first of an Historic Lighthouse Series. We will pass on further information as it becomes available. You can also contact the Pairpoint Glass Cup Plate Collectors of America, Box A-2058, New Bedford, MA 02741.

The Peninsville Historical Society has informed us, via Rosemary and John Siegel, that they will accept mail orders for the Finns Point Cup Plate for $9.00 ($6.00 for plate and $3.00 shipping and handling). They also have note paper, $6.00 and and 8x10" sketch, $3.00. They do not collect sales tax on the items because they are a non-profit organization. Send to Eleanor Zane, Recording Secretary, 4 Broad Street, Deepwater, NJ 08023. [ed. re: BEAM #11].

June Meeting

By Katherine Von Ahnen

The June meeting of the United States Lighthouse Society - New Jersey Chapter will be held June 26th at the State Park Museum building at the Cape May Point Lighthouse. Your own brown-bag lunch and a "show & Tell Time" will take place from eleven to one in the Conference Building at the State Park. Members will be accorded free passage up the lighthouse upon showing
their membership cards. Also, members will be given a 10% discount on any purchases in the Lighthouse Gift Shop. At registration, each member will be presented with a Cape May Diamond.

Starting with a short business meeting, the afternoon session will commence at 1:15 p.m. on the second floor of the Cap May Point Firehouse, just two blocks away from the lighthouse. Speaker for the day will be U.S. Coast Guardsman Captain Tom Carroll, who played a major role in the restoration and preservation of the lighthouse by the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts. Captain and Mrs. Carroll own and operate the most prestigious Bed & Breakfast in Cape May, the Mainstay Inn. Captain Carroll is also co-author of the popular new book, Images of Cape May and is well versed in Cape May's culture and heritage, targeting in on the National Historic Monument, the Cape May Point Lighthouse.

The Cape May Point Lighthouse Ferry-Boat Cruise will be loading at 4:30 p.m., cruising from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m., featuring free drinks, music, refreshments, entertainment, and lighthouse viewing, in this fund-raising event.

MAC Receives $316,000 Grant for Cape May Lighthouse

From Barbara Nelson

MAC (Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts) has recently received a $316,000 Federal Grant for painting the exterior of the Cape May lighthouse. This comes on top of an earlier $197,842 grant from the New Jersey Historic Trust Historic Preservation Bond to restore the lantern of the lighthouse.

Plans call for the lighthouse to be painted its original colors, gray tower with white trim and red lantern. Permission to change the color of the tower will be requested from the Coast Guard, who still operate the light as an aid to navigation.

Work is expected to commence after Victorian Week in October, and be completed by spring, 1994.

Hereford Inlet Lighthouse Sponsors 5th Annual Lighthouse Day Craft Show

From Al Moukas

The Hereford Inlet Lighthouse is sponsoring its annual craft shows. There are three shows scheduled, June 19, July 17, and August 21, 1993. All shows are from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Rain dates are June 20, July 18, and August 22 from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

If you are interested in renting space, please bring your own tables and stands. Cost is $25.00 per 10 foot space. Pre-registration is required. Tables will be on a space available basis. A separate registration is required for each date. Late registrations will be accepted the morning of the show, space permitting.

Please make checks or money orders payable to Hereford Inlet Lighthouse Restoration. For more information please call (609) 522-4520 weekdays.

Baldy's Back

By Carole DiNapoli

It is wonderful to be able to report that Bald Head Island Lighthouse, (See March 1992 BEAM), is once again open. Old Baldy is welcoming visitors daily from 7:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Standing taller and prouder than ever before, Old Baldy reopened her door on Friday morning, April 9th, to greet the first of many visitors. I was privileged to be among those who admired her freshly whitewashed walls, climbed her rebuilt steps, and enjoyed the panoramic view from the top.

Thanks to the Old Baldy Foundation for its love and care in repairing and preserving the oldest lighthouse in North Carolina!

Annual Financial Report

By Kim M. Ruth

Kim Ruth and Carl Nelson have recently completed an in-house audit of our books for 1992, and are happy
to report an ending balance of $5,611.69 as of December 31, 1992.

There are many things that go on in the background of an organization such as this, and keeping the books is one of them. There are many, many hours spent preparing reports for the quarterly meetings and interim reports prepared for officers and board meetings. There are expenses to be itemized, petty cash to be paid out, bills to be paid, checks to be deposited and membership lists to keep up to date.

Carl Nelson is to be commended for the orderliness and accuracy with which he keeps our accounts. He doesn't even have a computer to help him out!

We issue an open invitation to all members to examine our books at any time. Copies of the 1992 Annual Report Summary and Details will be available for inspection at the June Meeting. (Would have been the March meeting but the Blizzard of '93 did us in).

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**Howard Worner Lighthouse Art**

We have completed plans for an exhibit of the works of Howard Worner, an artist from Long Beach Island.

Howard is a gifted artist and member of the New Jersey Chapter. He has many one-man shows and has agreed to show 30 of his works from June 15 to August 15 in the Fine Arts Building at Ocean County College on College Drive in Toms River, NJ.

A special reception for T.V., radio and press will be hosted by the First Fidelity Bank on June 18, 1993. Jack Lamping, Senior Officer of the Bank, is assisting with the public relations aspects.

All members are cordially invited to attend the exhibit. Gallery hours are Tuesday-Thursday, 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 Noon. The Gallery is closed Sunday and Monday.

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**President's Letter - Happy 3rd Birthday New Jersey Chapter**

By Jack Granger

I feel we must give the weathermen very poor marks for what he did to our March meeting at Barnegat Light. It was not possible to reschedule the meeting so we are hoping for better weather on June 26th at Cape May.

We will be trying out a new time format at that meeting. At 11:00 a.m., we will start with an informal gathering during which we will have an opportunity to chat with one another, look at memorabilia, inspect the lighthouse, purchase items from the gift shop and have lunch. At 1:00 p.m. we will begin our formal meeting and have our guest speaker, Tom Carroll of MAC.

I am pleased to report that our members now number over 300. We are glad to welcome all new members and hope you will keep us advised as to activities that you would like to have us pursue as well as any ideas your might have. REMEMBER - IT IS YOUR ORGANIZATION.

For the September meeting, we will be trying something new that some members have suggested. We are attempting to arrange for a picnic which we hope will give us an opportunity to get to know each other better.

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**Obituary**

Barbara L. Conlin, 69, of Medford Lakes, New Jersey, died May 7, 1993 at Lee Memorial Hospital in Fort Myers, Florida. Mrs. Conlin, nee Underhill, served with the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II, and helped run emergency services at the Barnegat Lighthouse during a severe hurricane. The storm blew out the lighthouse's windows and she worked, soaking wet, without sleep for three days, contracting pneumonia for her efforts. Frank Sinatra visited her during her stay at the hospital and sang a song as he sat on her bed.

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**Special Lighthouse Commemorative License Plates**

By Jack Granger

Several states, including Connecticut and New York have issued commemorative license plates that can be displayed on an automobile. These are not legal license plates, but they do show a lighthouse. Generally, the fee is $50.00 with a portion of the fee going to cover the cost of the production and shipping, and the remainder of the fee, in Connecticut goes to the State of Connecticut Fund to clean up Long Island Sound.

New Jersey has a number of special license plates for university graduates, naval reserve personnel, purple heart recipients, and other groups. David Hugh, a colleague of mine at Ocean County College, is a member of the New Jersey Assembly. I spoke to him about the procedure for obtaining a New Jersey Lighthouse License plate. He has just introduced legislation for a "shore" plate to help in shore projects. He expects Governor Florio to sign that legislation soon.

If we are interested in getting a special plate, we need to have a number of signatures. If there is enough interest, David said he would pursue the matter.

We have decided to include a coupon in this newsletter to gauge the amount of interest in the plates. If you have friends who might be interested also, please feel free to photocopy the coupon and have them return it.

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Jack Granger, 21 Channel Road, Toms River, NJ 08753.
Delaware Bay Lighthouse Cruise

By Carole DiNapoli

Looking like a small flotilla, The Angler, the Mariner, and the Judy Ann set out to cruise the Delaware Bay. Aboard the three vessels were 115 members of the New Jersey Chapter - U.S.L.H.S. from New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey.

It was a magnificent sunny day, just right for photographing lighthouses. Captains Mahoney, Layton and Pharos (Is this for real? - ed.) were very accommodating, circling each light three or four times so we could capture the "perfect picture."

We were able to see Ship John Shoal, Cross Ledge, Elbow of Cross Ledge, Miah Maull, and 14 Foot Bank Lighthouses.

In between cruising and camera clicking, there was plenty of time for socializing, swapping stories, and snacking on lighthouse cookies and Cap Cod potato chips.

Many thanks to Fred Thies, Yvonne Miller, and Carole Reilly for their help in setting up this cruise. It was a huge success.
Barnegat Lighthouse Festival

By Sidney Rothman, "Unofficial Lighthouse Keeper"

Though August 7th is designated as National Lighthouse Day, the Borough of Barnegat Light, New Jersey is sponsoring a one day Festival of the Lighthouse on Sunday, August 8th, 1993 with the following events.

10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. - Lighthouse painting exhibition at the Barnegat Light First Aid Building, West 10th Street, Barnegat Light.

10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. - American Craft Show at the Barnegat Light Fire Company Fire Hall, Barnegat Light.

8:15 p.m. - "Sound and Light" performance...an audio visual presentation of the story of Long Beach Island, concentrating on Barnegat Lighthouse, at Barnegat Light State Park. Lighthouse will be illuminated with a 3,200 watt light at the end of the performance.

9:15 p.m. - Fireworks will follow the performance of "Sound and Light" but not at the State Park. The fireworks display will be at the beach, but will be visible all over the area.

"Jewel of the Light," a 45 minute TV production on the Barnegate Lighthouse. Location and time to be announced. Not available at press time.

Virginia Chapter Upcoming Events

From Herb Entwistle

June 19 & 20 - Cruise from Crisfield to Baltimore and return. This cruise, during which we will see at least 18 lighthouses, will leave from Crisfield, MD at 9:00 a.m. June 19th, overnight in Baltimore at Harrison's Pier 5, and return to Crisfield the next day. Cost is $245.00 single, $340.00 double, $420.00 triple and $500.00 quad. Price includes boat trip both days, 2 lunches aboard, hotel room at Baltimore and breakfast Sunday. You will be on your own for dinner and the evening Saturday. Trip deposit of $50.00 needed to hold your place.

July 31 - Cruises from Reedville, Virginia. The cruise will run north from Reedville to see 8 lighthouses. We will leave promptly at 10:00 a.m. and return about 4:30 p.m. Price is $80.00 per person and includes the 6-7 hour boat trip and lunch aboard. Need $20.00 deposit to hold place.

September 25 - Cruise from Deale - We will leave Deale on a charter vessel at 9:00 a.m. for a 6-7 hour lighthouse cruise to Thomas Point, Sandy Point, Baltimore Light, Love Point, Bloody Point and Sharpe Island. Lunch will be served aboard. Ross Holland will narrate. Cost is $84.00 per person. $20.00 deposit required to hold place. If there is enough interest, the trip will be repeated the next day. Return about 5:00 p.m. If interested in an optional dinner together, please let Herb know.

Make deposit and other checks out to Virginia Chapter - USLHS, 211 Ross Drive, S.W., Vienna, VA 22180.

Paddlewheeler Cruise - Sandy Hook Bay

If you might be interested in a lunch or dinner paddlewheeler cruise aboard the Sandy Hook Lady, please contact Carole DiNapoli. We need 100 people for a Sunday cruise, cost about $40.00 each, or about 125 people at about $45.00 for a Saturday cruise if we have the boat to ourselves. The vessel departs from the Highlands Marina.

No plans have been made at this time, and we are just trying to gauge the interest. Call Carole at (908) 297-4280, if interested.

The Beam, the official journal of the United States Lighthouse Society - New Jersey Chapter, is published quarterly. Membership dues are $15.00 single and $20.00 family. Memberships are for the calendar year. Back issues are available free for members joining mid-year. All material is copyrighted and cannot be borrowed or reproduced without permission of the USLHS - New Jersey Chapter. The USLHS - New Jersey Chapter Inc., is a Not For Profit Corporation.

Officers and Board Members

President Jack Cranger (908) 255-7484
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Standing Committees

Historian George Feiner (609) 268-2210
Editor Kim M. Roth (609) 386-4296
Proof-Reader Sharon Fitzpatrick (609) 386-4296
Activities Carole DiNapoli (908) 267-4281
Memberships Barbara Cowling (908) 493-2527

Newsletter Information and articles to:
The Beam Kim M. Roth, Editor 425 Summer Avenue Beverly, NJ 08010

Memberships and Dues to:
USLHS-New Jersey Chapter Carl Nelson, Treasurer
50 South Main Street, Unit #2 Medford, NJ 08055

Historical Inquiries, postcards and clipping to:
USLHS-New Jersey Chapter George Feiner, Historian P.O. Box 661 Tuckahoe, NJ 08050

General Address:
USLHS-New Jersey Chapter P.O. Box 4226 Brick, NJ 08733

Jack Cranger, President 21 Channel Road Toms River, NJ 08753

- 10 -