

<b>SECTION-TOPIC</b>	<b>PIONEER LIFE – JUPITER LIGHTHOUSE</b>
<b>SUNSHINE STATE STANDARD</b>	<b>Standard 3: <i>Analyze the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in response to the industrial Revolution.</i></b> <b>SS.912.A.3.13: <i>Examine key events and people in Florida history as they relate to United States history.</i></b>
<b>VOCABULARY</b>	<b>Lighthouse, Gulfstream, Secede, Fresnel Lens</b>
<b>REQUIRED MATERIALS</b>	<b>Jupiter Lighthouse Reading, Timeline Worksheet, Link to Additional Reading</b>
<b>DURATION</b>	<b>1 – 50 minute period</b>

**DO NOW OR PRE-READING –**

- Teacher will post the chart below on the whiteboard for students to evaluate.
  - Students will spend 5 minutes evaluating the chart and answering the following question.
1. According to the chart, the Jupiter Lighthouse was deactivated from 1861 to 1866. What is your best guess using your prior knowledge of American History, why was the lighthouse deactivated for those particular 5 years?

**Keepers of the Jupiter Lighthouse – Pioneer Era**

Thomas Twiner	June 12, 1860	to	January 1, 1861
Joseph Papy	January 1, 1861	to	August 15, 1861
** Lighthouse deactivated **	August 15, 1861 **	to **	July 10, 1866 **
William B. Davis	July 10, 1866	to	December 16, 1869
James A. Armour	December 16, 1869	to	September 15, 1906

## **LESSON –**

- Teacher will make copies or project the following reading on the whiteboard for students to complete.
- Students will read the *Travelers' Aids: Jupiter Lighthouse* and complete the **TIMELINE WORKSHEET (see attached).**

### Travelers' Aids: Jupiter Lighthouse<sup>1</sup>

The oldest building in Palm Beach County, the Jupiter Lighthouse, has helped ships steer clear of dangerous ocean shoals and reefs for almost 150 years. Construction of the 108-foot-tall tower, built on a 48-foot-high mound, took six months and cost \$60,000. At times the beam of its French-made Fresnel lens could be seen almost 20 miles into the Bahamas Channel on the other side of the Gulf Stream.

Lighthouse duty was lonely most places, and especially so at Jupiter. The first men, without families, were the only non-Indian residents in a vast wilderness, and settlers were not expected any time soon. Until 1884, the lighthouse would be part of the 9,100-acre Fort Jupiter military reservation created in 1855. Delivery of supplies was infrequent and especially difficult, coming by river barge from the Indian River Inlet or left on the beach at high tide.

Florida seceded from the United States of America on January 10, 1861, and joined the Confederate States of America; three months later, the Civil War began. As in other parts of the country, the people scattered around southeast Florida did not always share the view of their neighbors. José Francisco “Joe” Papy, the second head keeper of the Jupiter Lighthouse, was loyal to the Union. His two assistants were Confederate sympathizers: Francis A. Ivey, a veteran of the Third Seminole War, and Augustus Oswald Lang, a German immigrant who had been living at St. Lucie to the north. Lang and Ivey were frustrated when Papy refused to turn off the light to handicap naval blockaders from the North. Lang found others who shared his cause—John Whitton, James E. Paine, and Paul Arnau—and they expelled Papy from his post, dismantled part of the light mechanism, and buried it. The lighthouse remained dark until 1866.

Captain James Arango Armour, a Confederate deserter, spent much of the war capturing Confederate blockade-runners. Armour helped to find the missing parts for the Jupiter light and delivered them to Key West for safekeeping. After the war he became assistant keeper at the Jupiter Lighthouse, then head keeper in 1869. During the next 40 years, James Armour had many assistants, who were frequently new settlers. Their position allowed them a base from which to explore the area and accumulate funds until they chose a site to build a house.

For many years, the keepers, two assistants, and any family they had shared a 26-by-30-foot home with an outdoor kitchen. In 1883, during the Armours' long tenure, the house was enlarged to two floors for the assistants, and a new keeper's house was added; neither exists today.

**Additional Reading** – If there is time in class, teacher will click on the link below to read a letter written by the pro-confederate lighthouse keepers about their pro-union lighthouse keeping partner.

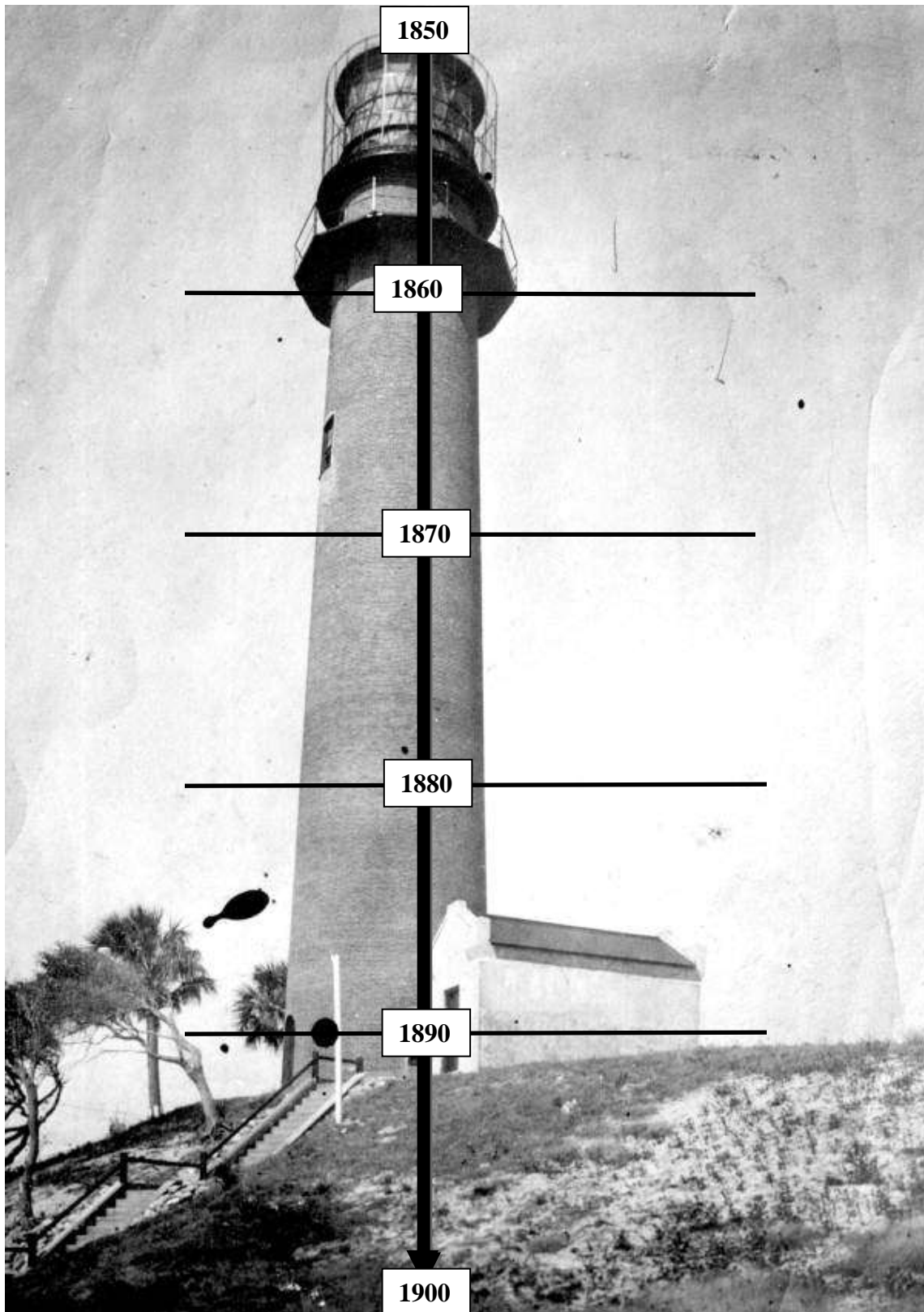
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<sup>1</sup> James D. Snyder, *A Light in the Wilderness* (Pharos Books, 2006) and *Five Thousand Years on the Loxahatchee* (Pharos Books, 2003); Tim Robinson, *A Tropical Paradise* (Port Salerno: Port Sun Publishing, 2005).



# JUPITER LIGHTHOUSE TIMELINE 1850 -1900

\*Florida Memory: State Library and Archives of Florida (<http://www.floridamemory.com/PhotographicCollection/>)



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Lesson plan by Clint Kovach, Lake Worth High School

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