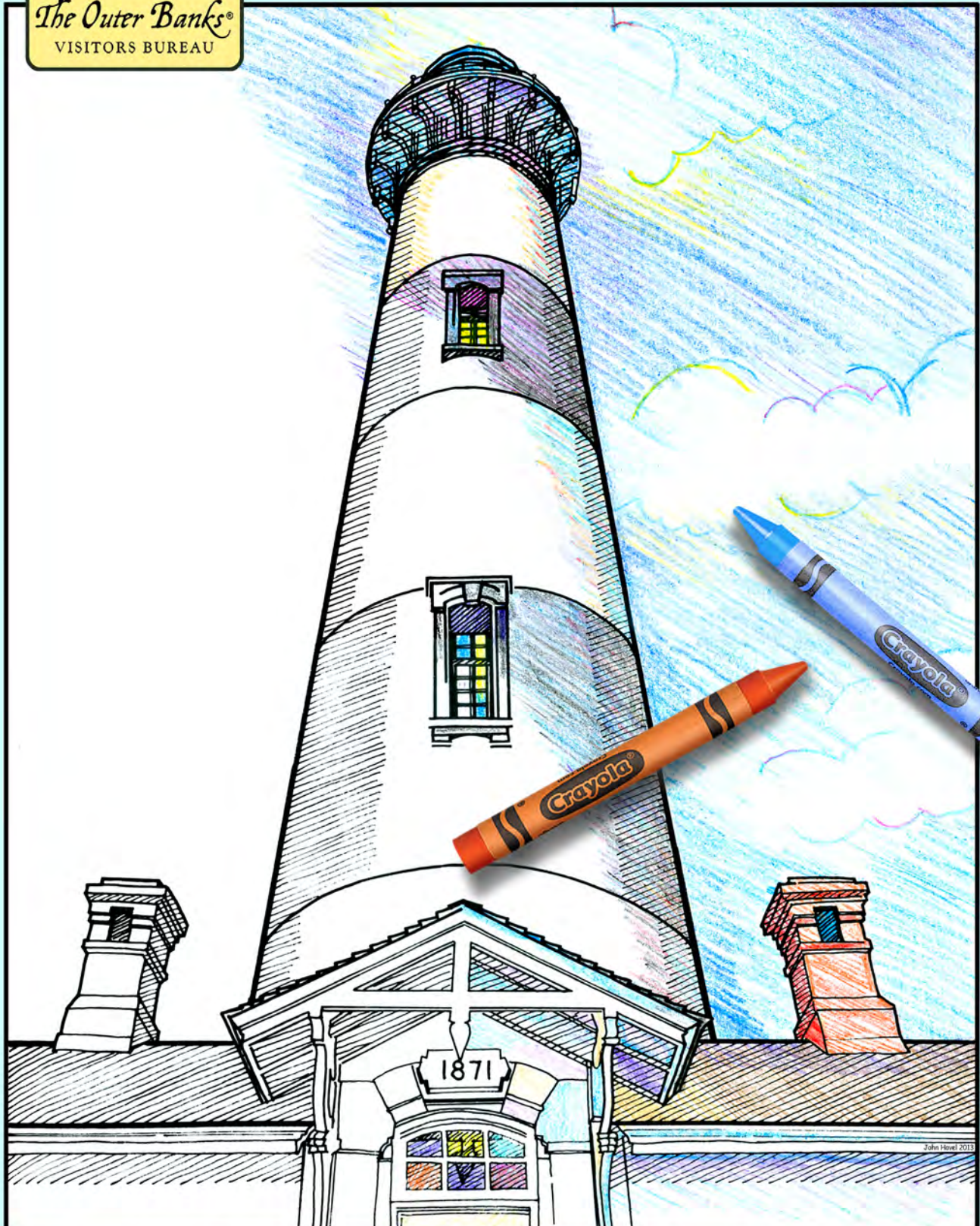




# OUTER BANKS LIGHTHOUSE SOCIETY LIGHTHOUSE COLORING BOOK

*The Outer Banks®*  
VISITORS BUREAU



Created for the Bodie Island Lighthouse Descendants Homecoming, October 18-20, 2013



# OUTER BANKS LIGHTHOUSE SOCIETY LIGHTHOUSE COLORING BOOK



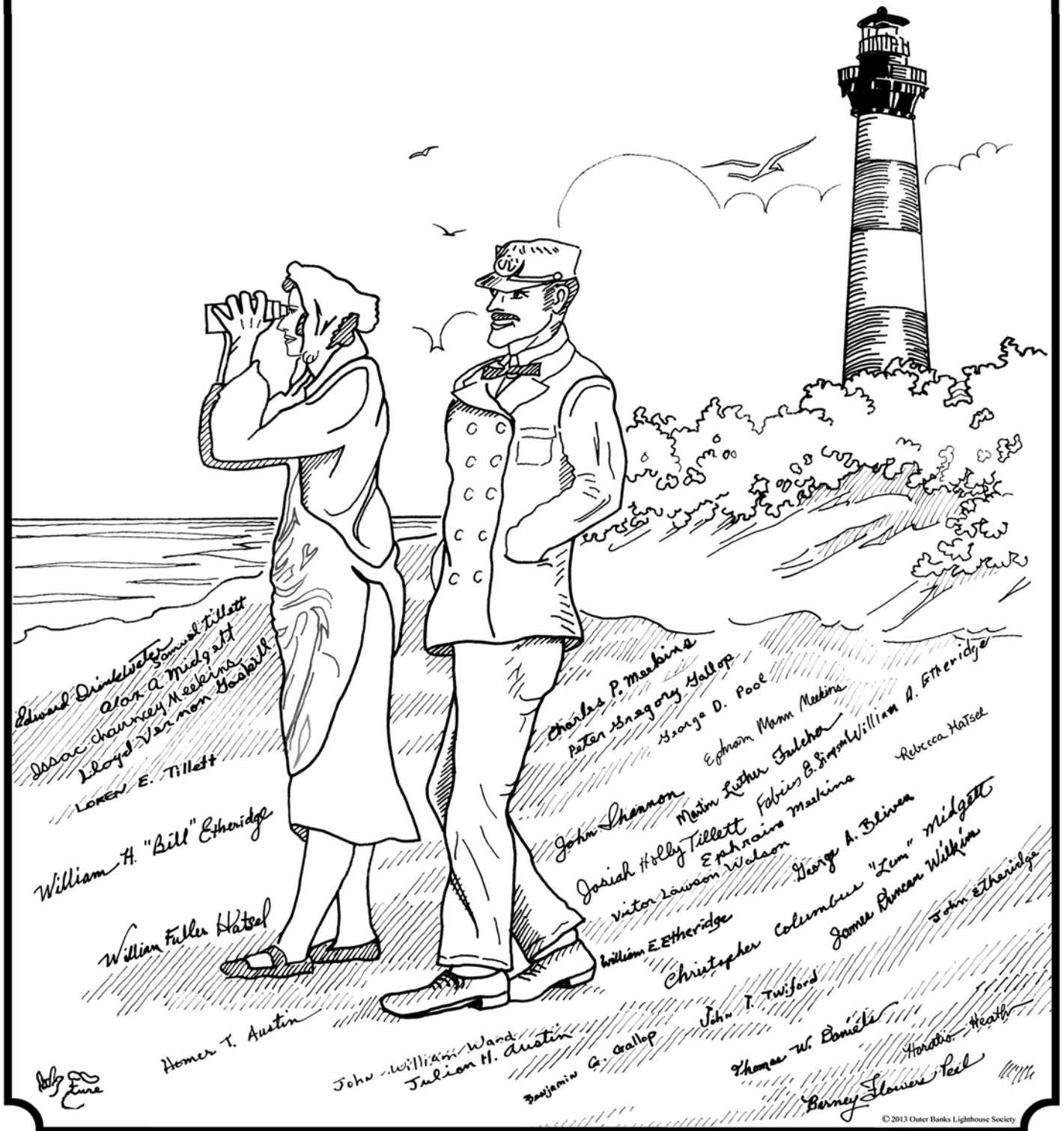
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First Edition, October 2013

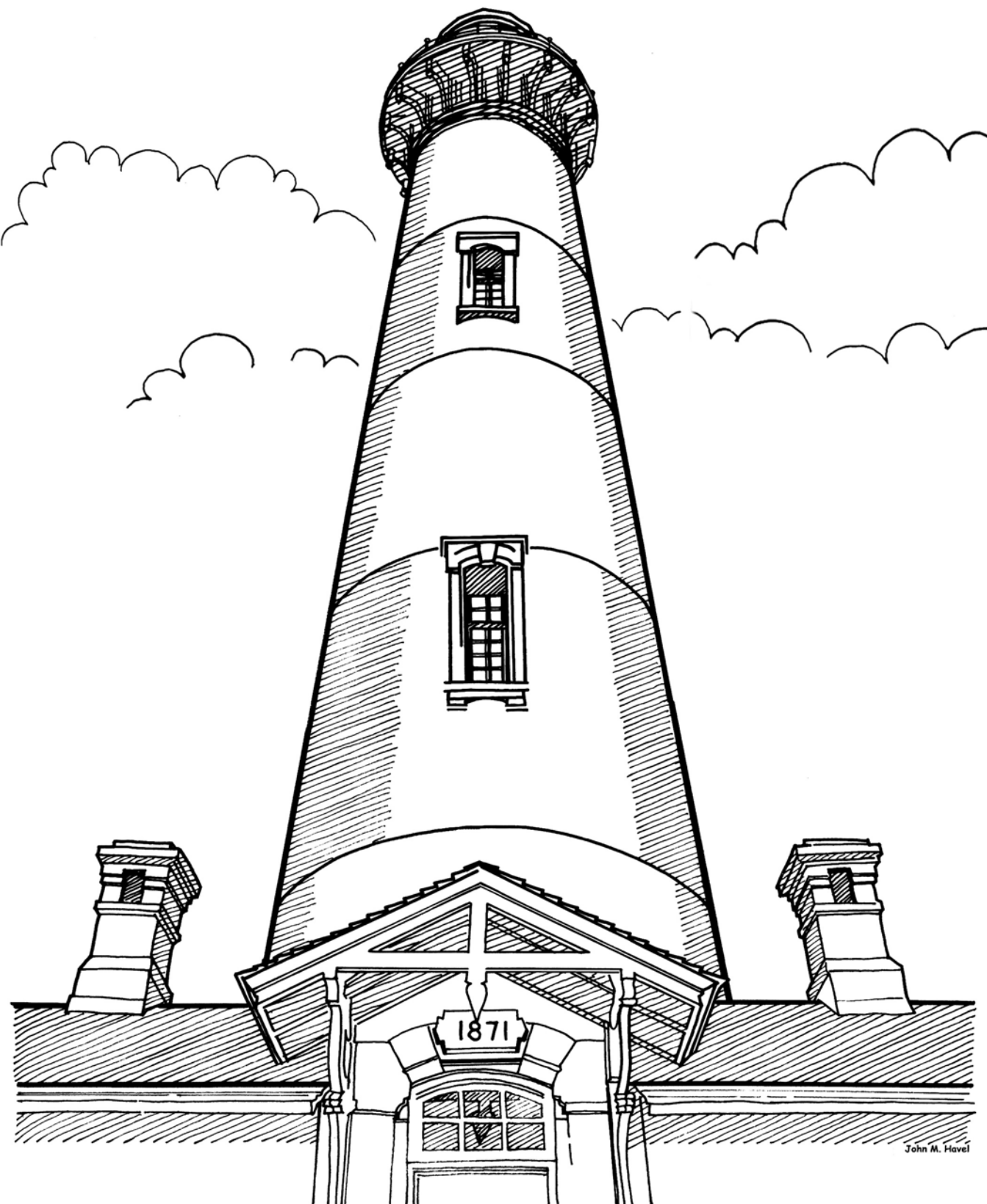
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1847 Celebrating the Restoration of the Bodie Island Lighthouse 2013  
**THE LIGHT WAS THEIR SIGNATURE**



## The Light Was Their Signature

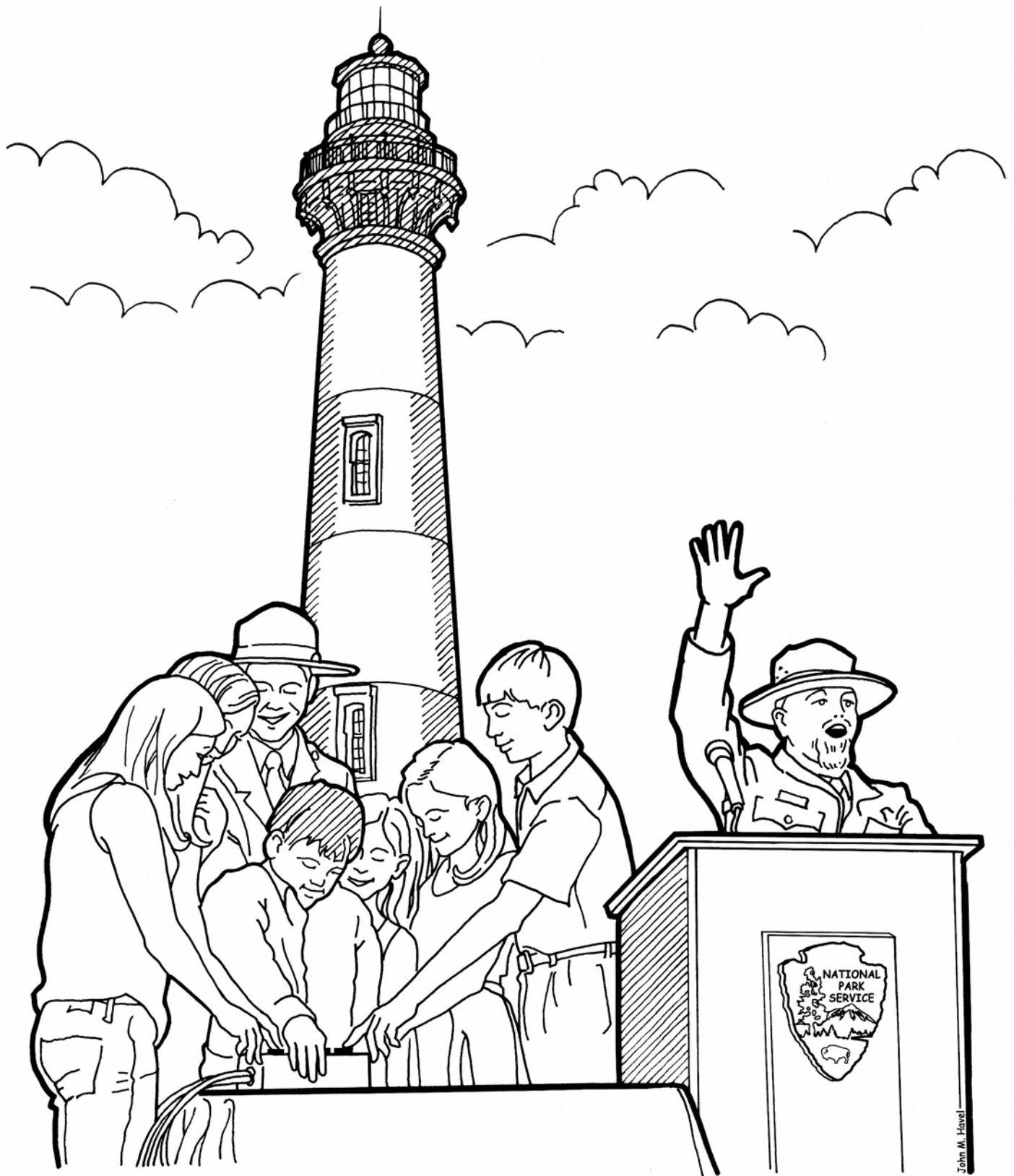
This drawing is taken from the 2013 commemorative poster for the Bodie Island Lighthouse Descendants Homecoming painted by artist Glenn Eure for the Outer Banks Lighthouse Society. The painting depicts a lighthouse keeper and his wife looking out over the ocean for passing ships. They stand at the edge of the surf with the symbolic signatures of 33 keepers beneath their feet.



## *Bodie Island Lighthouse Restored*

After undergoing a three-year renovation to replace corroded ironwork, repair worn and weathered stone and brickwork, and to strengthen supports for the ten flights of spiral stairs, the Bodie Island Lighthouse was relit in April 2013 and opened to the public for climbing for the first time in its history. It will be the fourth Outer Banks lighthouse—after Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Currituck Beach—to allow the public to climb to its top.

*John Havel, Outer Banks Lighthouse Society, 2013*

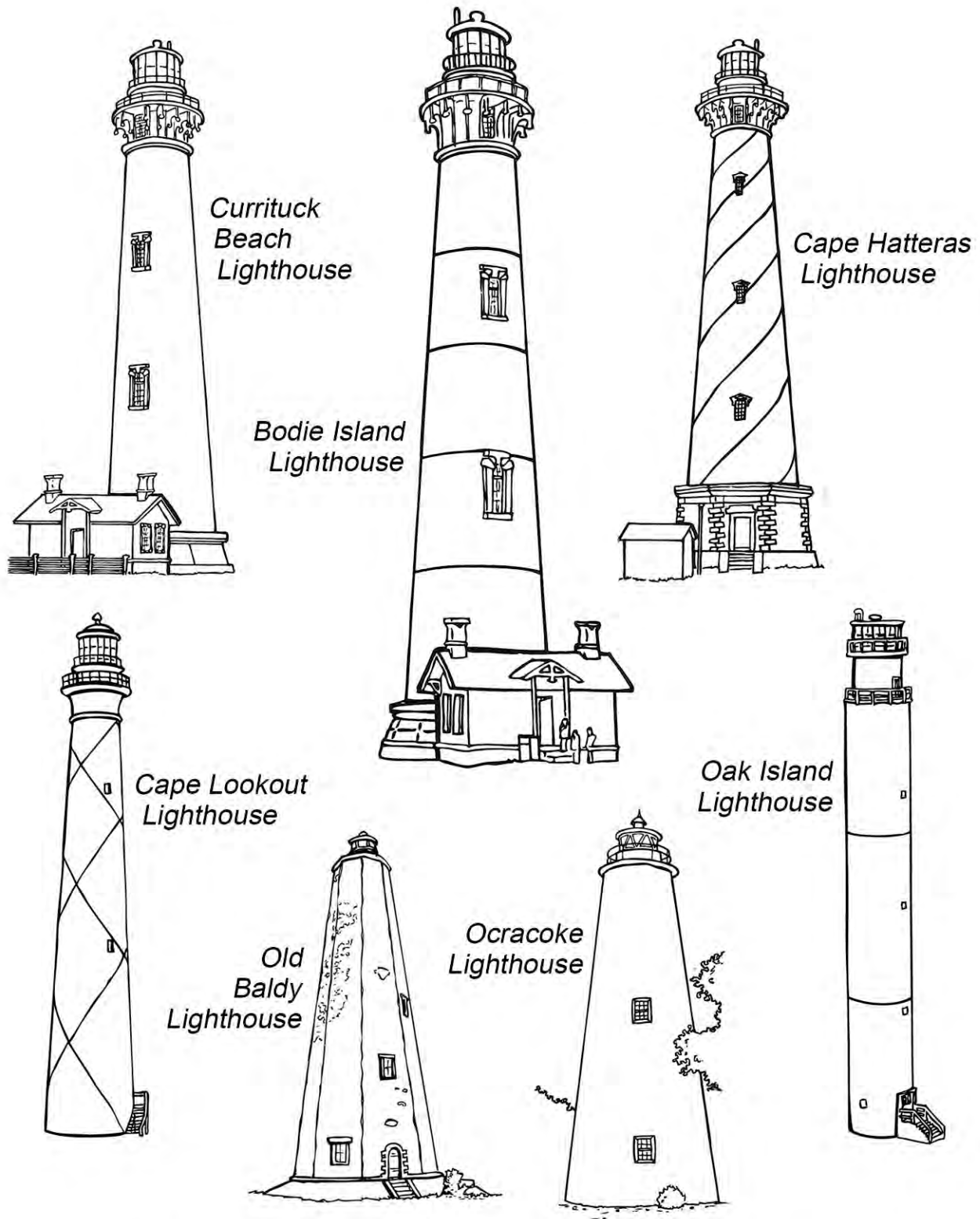


## *Countdown to Relighting*

National Park Service Ranger Patrick Gamman, at right, begins the countdown for the relighting of the Bodie Island Lighthouse on April 18, 2013. Six descendents of lighthouse keeper Peter Gallop had their fingers poised, ready to push the six buttons needed to turn on the beacon. From left to right are Lauren Quinn, Sarah Kate Quinn, Park Superintendent Barclay Trimble, Sam Dough, Lea Bonner, Laney Bonner, and Logan Bonner. *Five!, four!, three!, two!...*

*John Havel, Outer Banks Lighthouse Society, 2013*





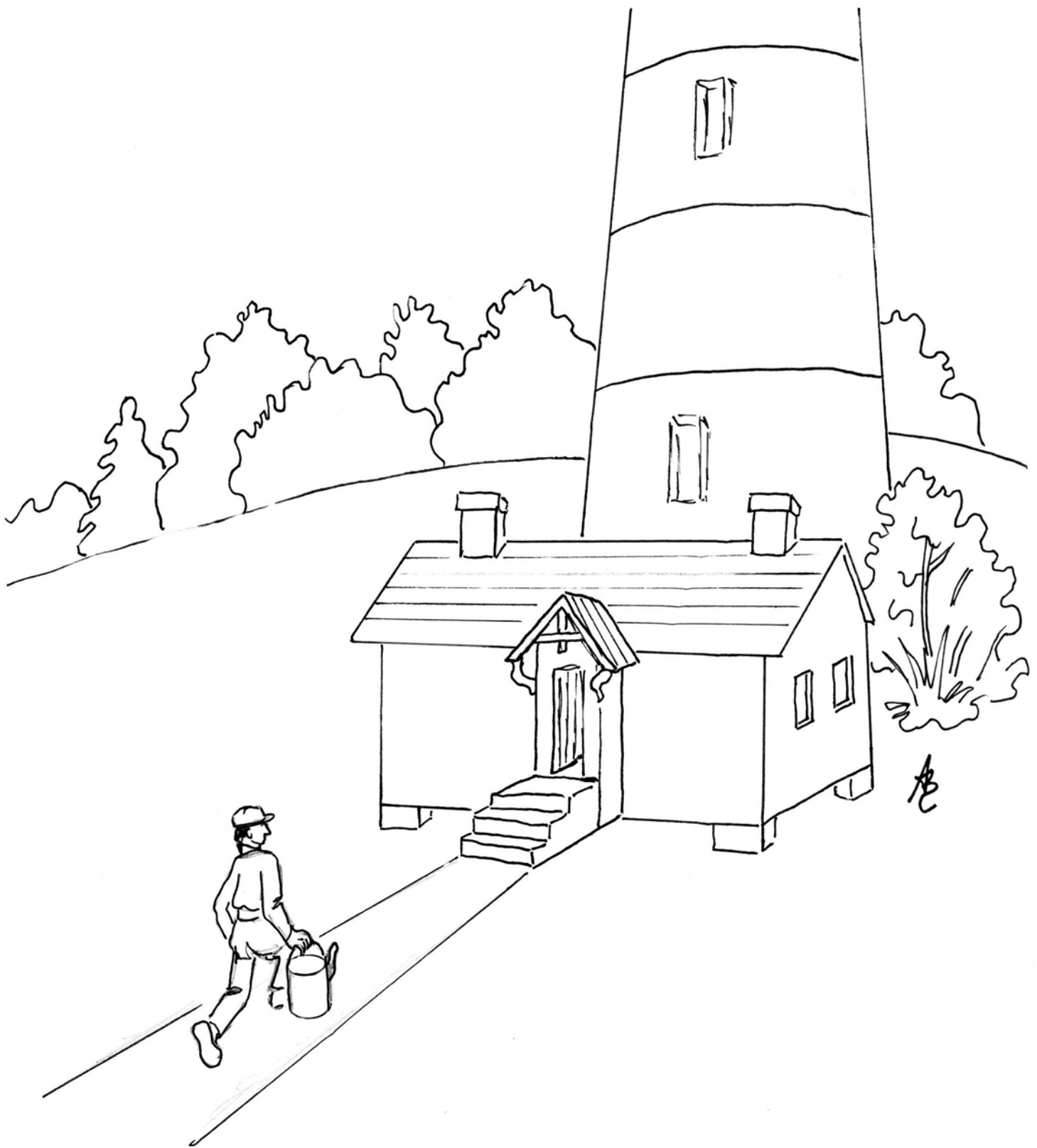
## North Carolina Lighthouses

There are seven major lighthouses that guard North Carolina's coast, each distinctive in its own right. Cape Hatteras is the tallest brick lighthouse in America and was moved a half mile inland in 1999 to protect it from erosion. Old Baldy is the oldest, built in 1817, with nearby Oak Island being the newest, completed in 1958. Ocracoke is the oldest light still operating, and Cape Lookout, built in 1859, is the only one that flashes both day and night. Currituck Beach, located in Corolla, is the northernmost light and the only brick tower left unpainted.



## *L. Vernon Gaskill and Dixie*

This drawing was taken from a photo of keeper Vernon Gaskill with his dog, Dixie. Vernon was the last principal keeper at Bodie Island Lighthouse, serving from 1919 until 1939. His son, John Gaskill, served as a docent and volunteer at the lighthouse until 2010 and, at age 94, still sat on the porch of the double keepers' quarters, his childhood home, answering visitors' questions and telling stories about growing up at one of the most isolated light stations in America.



## *The Long Climb*

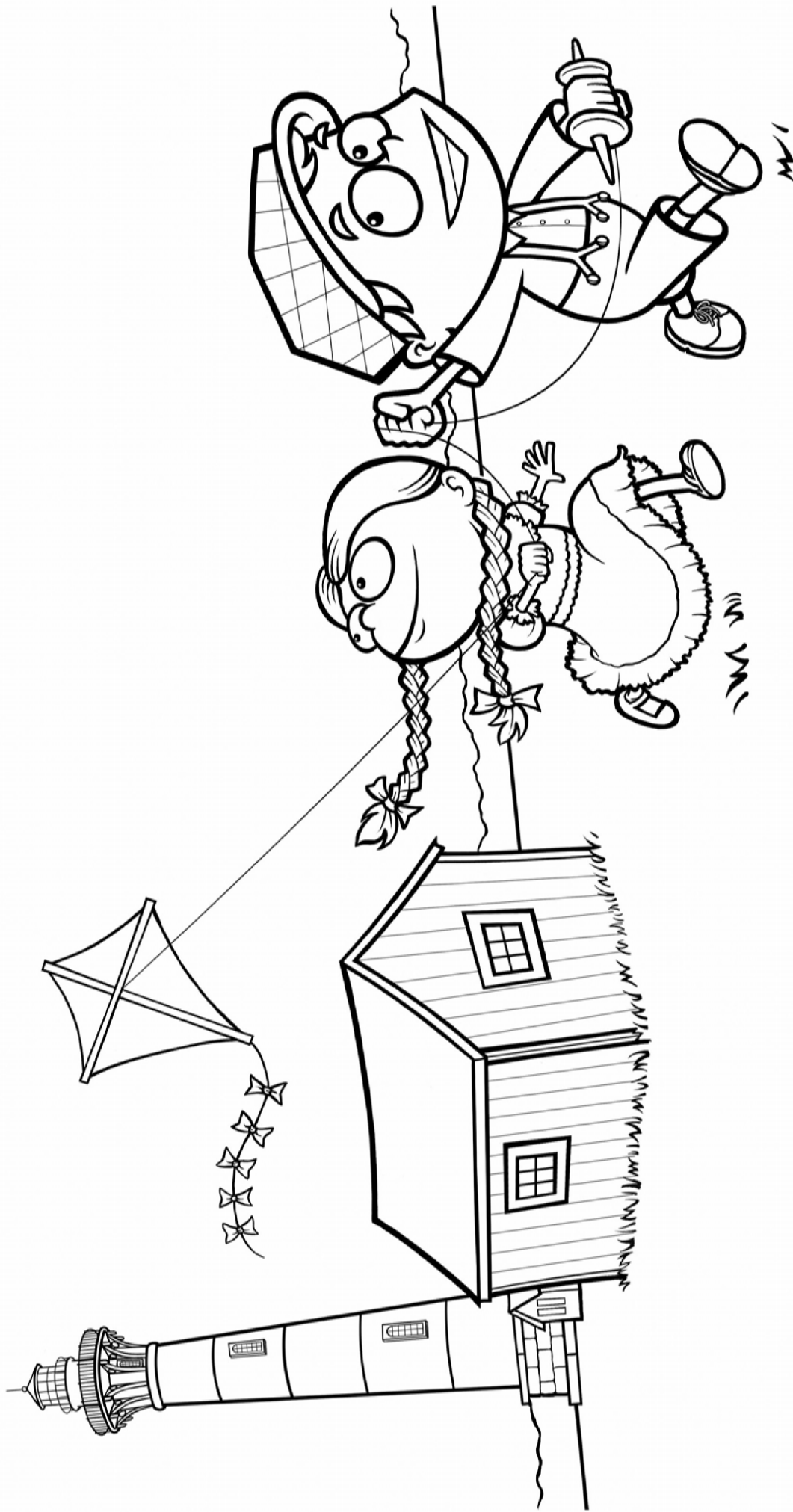
Before lighthouses used powerful electric beacons, keepers carried large cans full of whale oil or kerosene up the hundreds of steps to the top to light the lamp. A keeper's job was very important and tedious, and it was important that he stay awake to tend the light so that passing ships could navigate the dangerous seas off the North Carolina coast.





## *Packing up the Lens*

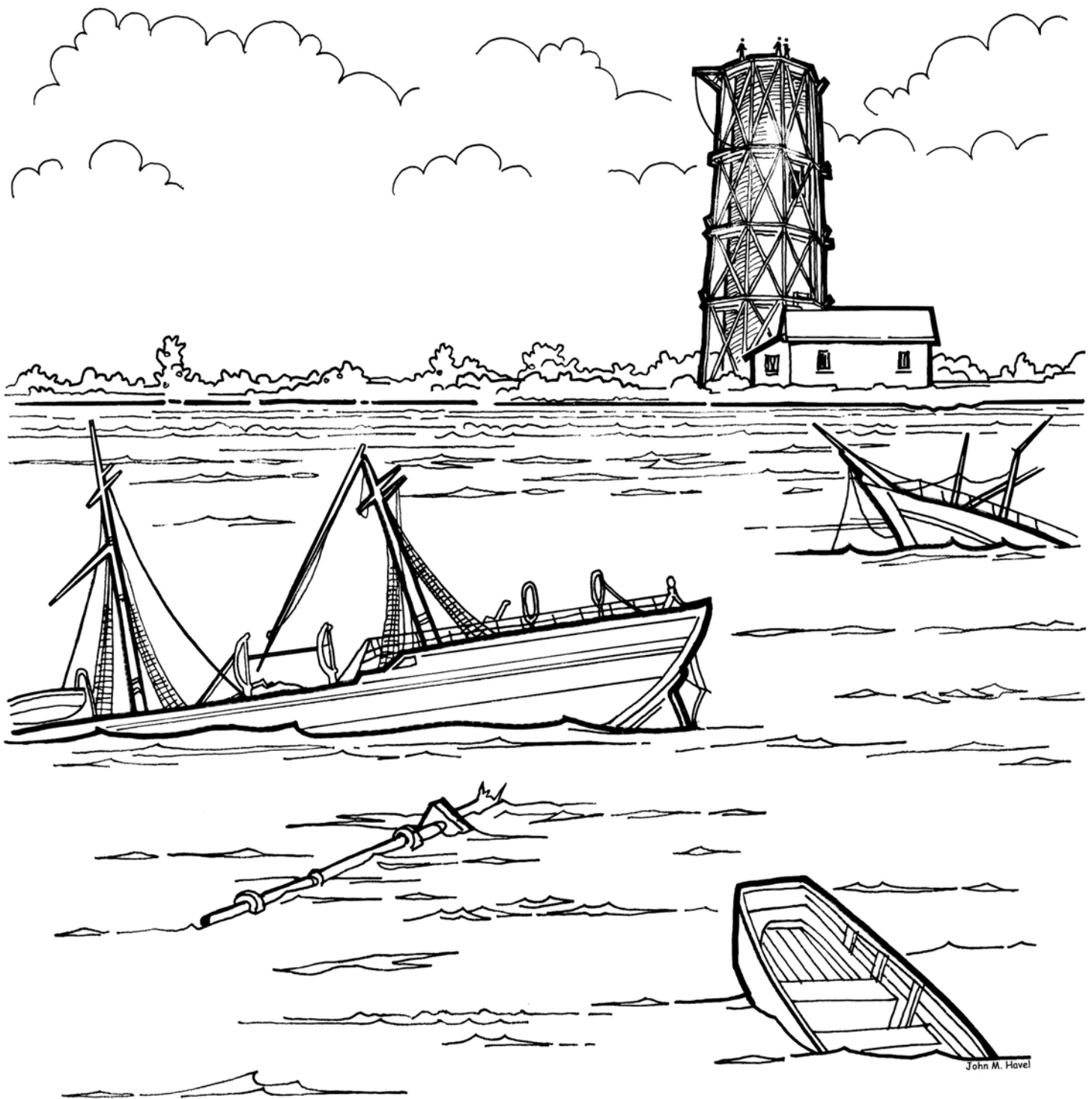
During the Civil War, Confederate soldiers realized that Union troops could use lighthouses to locate important ports and cities to attack with their ships and cannons. In 1861, a decision was made to remove the lenses from lighthouses so that they could not be used against the Confederacy. The lenses at Bodie Island and Cape Hatteras were carefully removed, packed in wooden crates, and loaded onto wagons to be shipped to the State Capital in Raleigh for safekeeping.



## *The Keeper's Children*

Until 1963, there were no roads or bridges to connect Bodie Island to other cities and places, so the family and children of the keepers usually stayed in Manteo on Roanoke Island where they could attend school. But during holidays or when school was out, they could take a ferry over and stay at the lighthouse. There was plenty of open space to play in the shadow of the beautiful striped tower, and with swimming, exploring, shell collecting, and all kinds of outdoor games to play, life was never dull for the keeper's children.

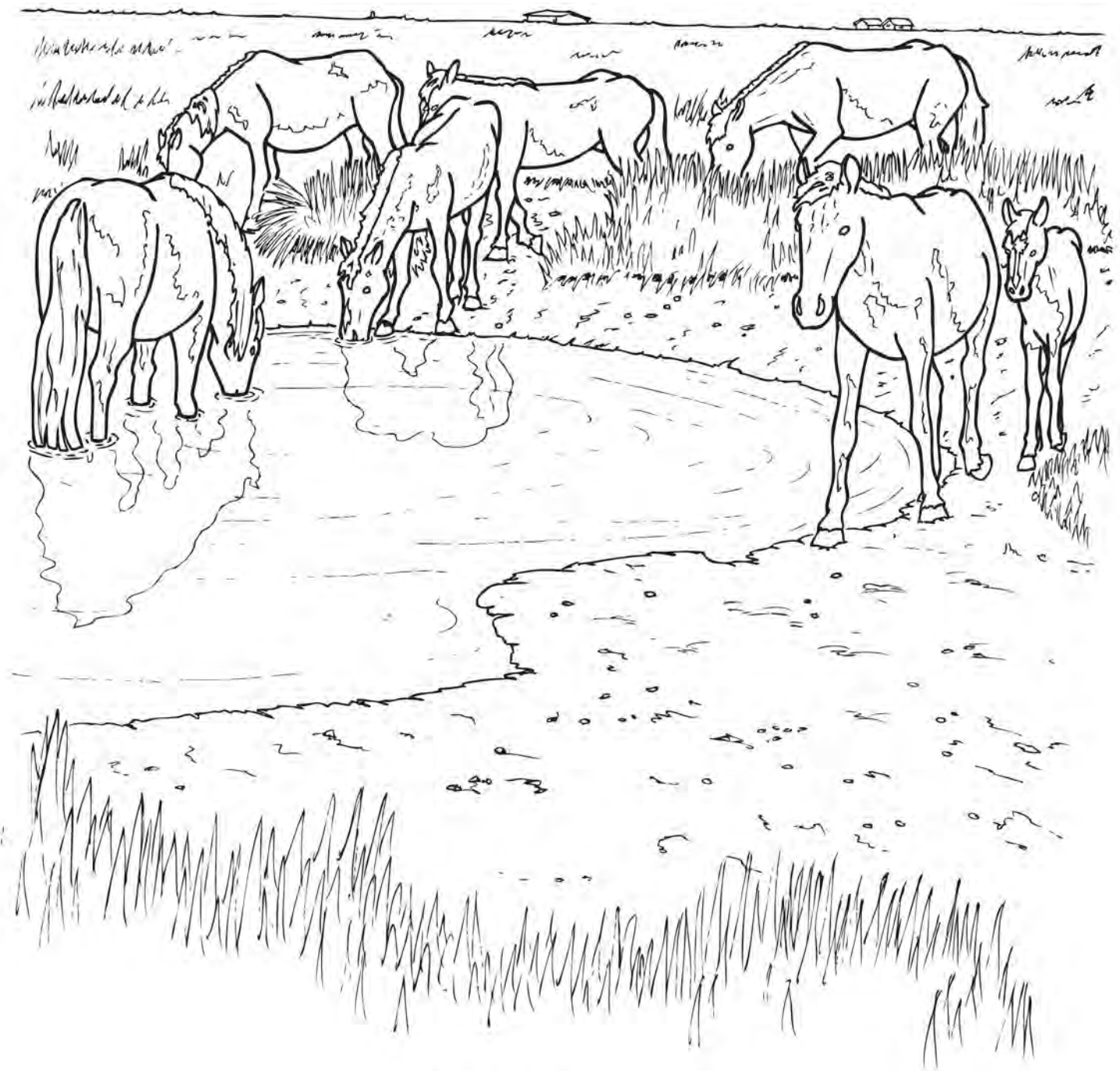
*Mike Litwin, 2013*



## *Shipwrecks on the Shoals*

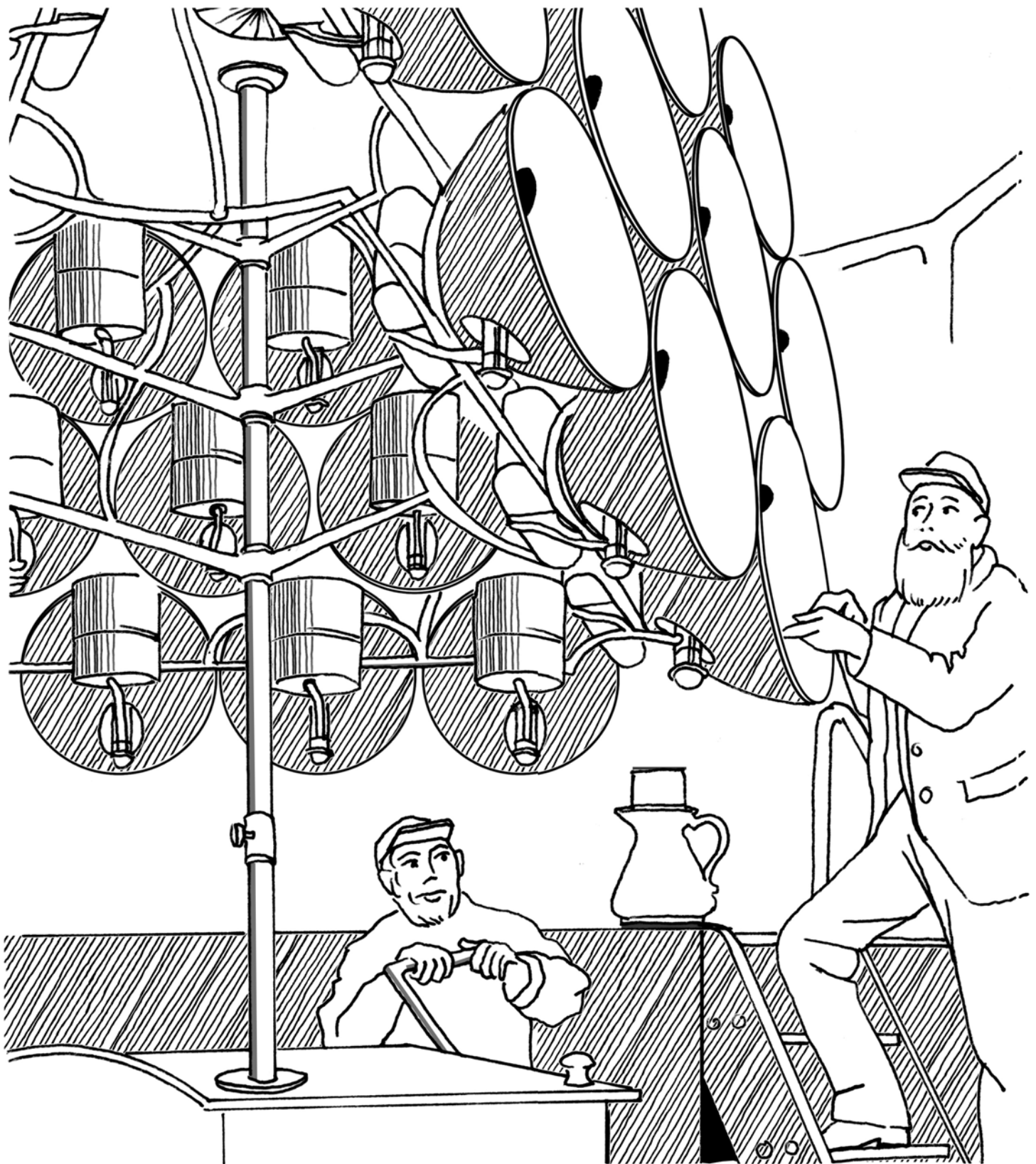
In 1871, even as the new Bodie Island Lighthouse was being built, ships of every kind continued to wreck on the dangerous shoals while trying to pass through one of the busiest shipping lanes of the Atlantic Ocean, famously known as the “Graveyard of the Atlantic.”





## *Wild Horses*

Wild horses once roamed up and down the entire length of North Carolina's Outer Banks, but because of increasing numbers of visitors, they now are isolated for their own protection on the northern beaches of Corolla, in pens on Ocracoke Island, and on Shackleford Banks near Cape Lookout Lighthouse. The horses now are known to be the descendants of Spanish horses brought to the coast by European explorers in the early 1500s.



## *Reflector Oil Lamp System*

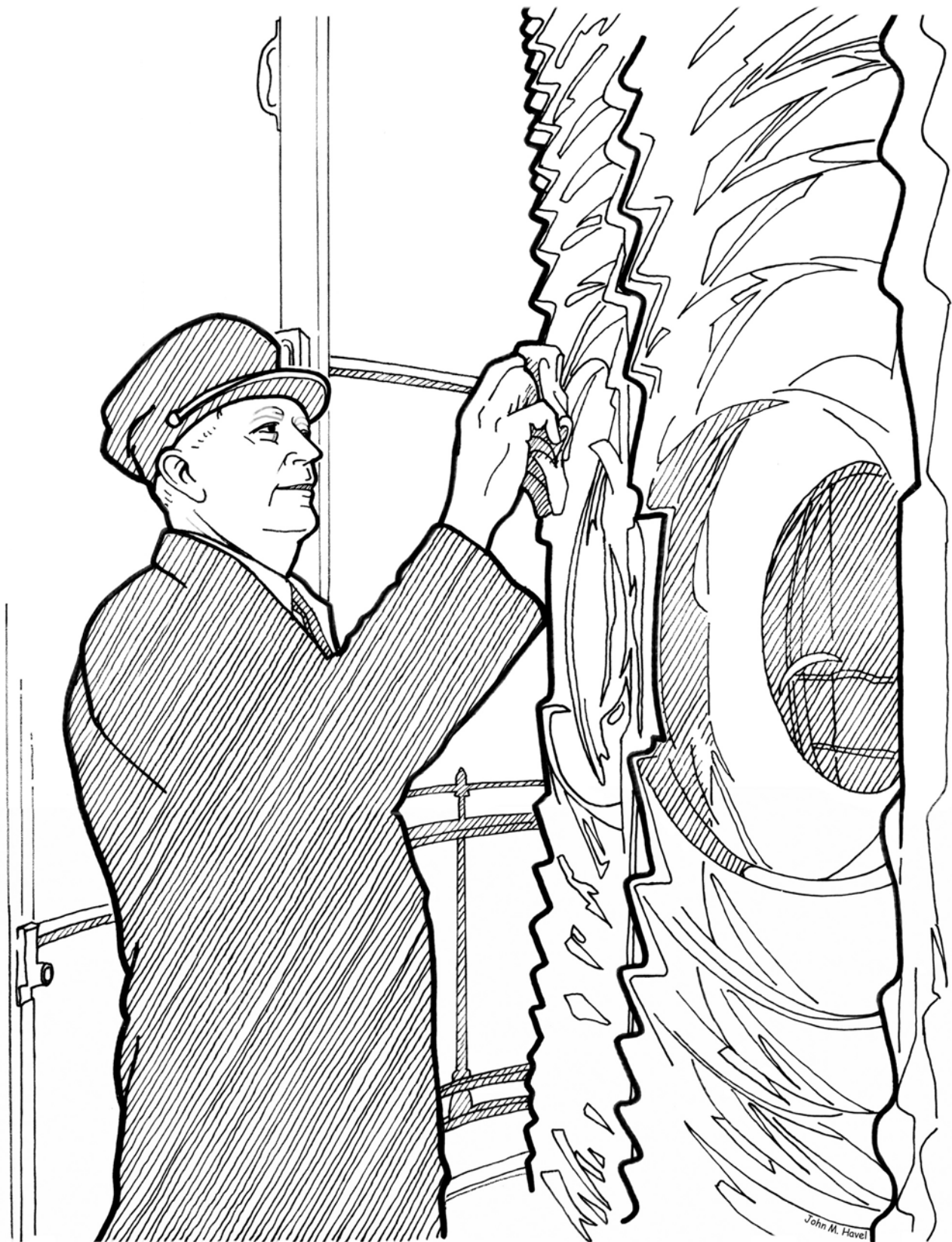
Before American lighthouses began using the powerful Fresnel lens in the 1840s and 50s, giant chandeliers of specially designed oil lamps with polished reflectors were the best method known to create a bright source of light that ships could see from far off our coast. However, even on the darkest night and in the best weather, these lamps could be seen only for a few miles out to sea.



## *The View from the Top*

The shiny black iron balcony, called the gallery deck, sits just below the giant flashing lantern, 150-feet and 219 steps above the ground. From this deck, keepers would watch the weather, the tides moving in and out, and ships sailing the Atlantic passing north and south. The beautiful view from the top of the lighthouse looks very much the same today as it did 141 years ago in 1872.

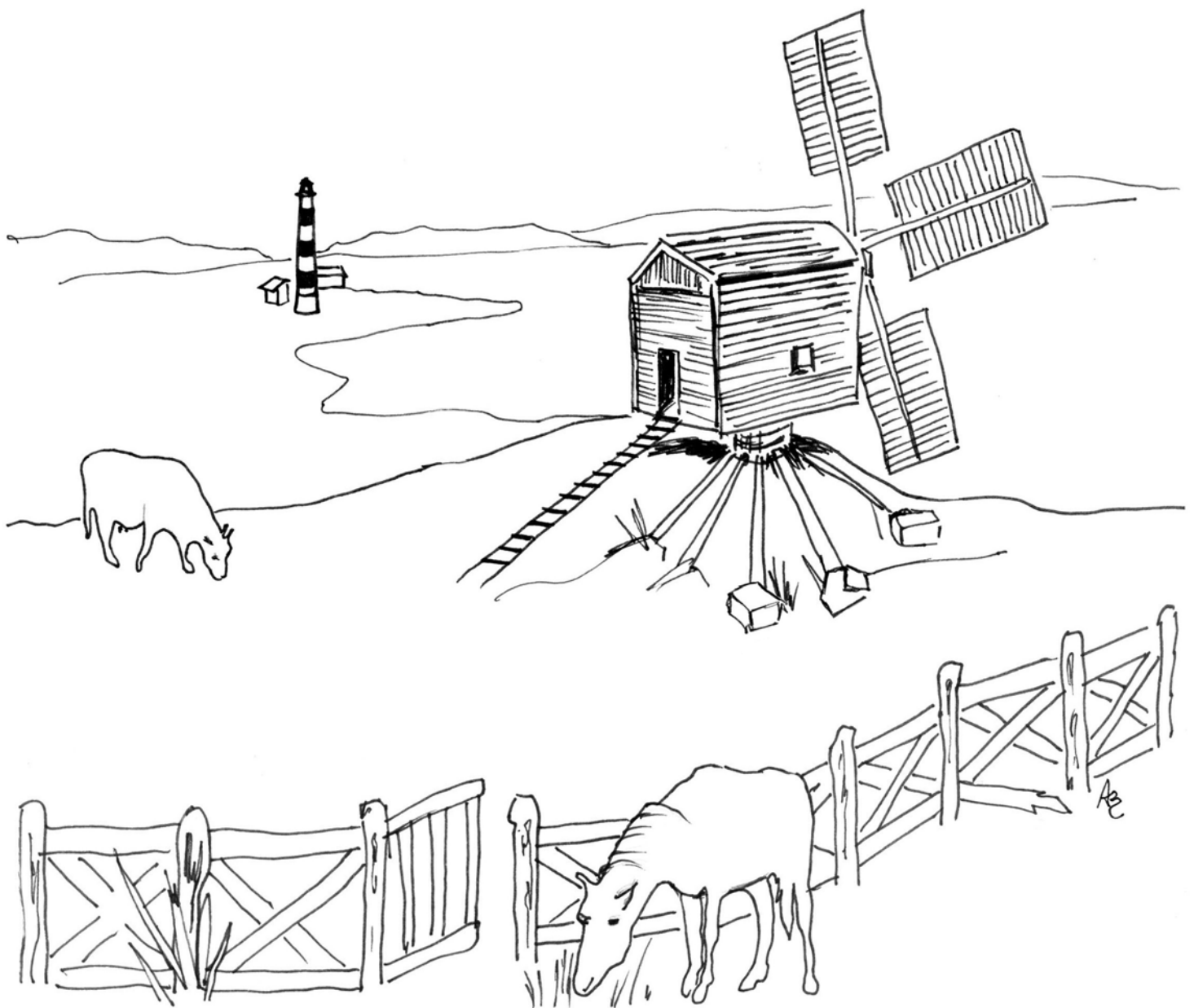




## *Polishing the Lens*

Lighthouse keeper Unaka Jennette, fondly known as "Captain 'Naka," is shown here polishing the giant Fresnel (*pronounced Fruh-nell or Fray-nell*) lens of the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. Keeper Jennette was the last and longest-working keeper at Hatteras, serving from 1919 until 1937. In 1933, Clifton Adams, a photographer with *National Geographic Magazine* visited the Outer Banks and took a now famous photograph, from which this drawing was made.

*John Havel, Outer Banks Lighthouse Society, 2013*



## *Windmills of the Past*

Early residents, sometimes called “Bankers,” on the remote and windy coastline of North Carolina’s Outer Banks built windmills to harness the wind and help them grind corn and grains for their food. These windmills were once a common sight up and down the coast. A full-size reproduction windmill still can be seen on the main road in Manteo (Highway 64) just across from Island Farm Museum.



## *Lighting the Lamp*

A keeper reaches up to light an incandescent oil vapor lamp, lighting the flame which will be magnified by the giant Fresnel lenses behind him to be seen by ships twenty miles out at sea. Before electric lamps and beacons, many different types of oil lamps were installed in American lighthouses to find the best and the brightest flame that would burn throughout the long nights.



# OUTER BANKS LIGHTHOUSE SOCIETY LIGHTHOUSE COLORING BOOK

*Thanks to Myra Rubinstein and John Havel for their leadership in the development and creation of this project. Myra spearheaded the project and was responsible for locating and coordinating the talented artists represented. John added his expertise to the layout and formatting of the book.*

*A special thanks to the Outer Banks History Center for their support and the use of line drawings created by Stuart Parks II for their own coloring book published in 2009.*

## *Art and Production*

**Audrey Conner**—Audrey is a retired art teacher from the Radnor, PA Township Schools who works as a volunteer at the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse and the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum. She is also a member of the Outer Banks Lighthouse Society. Audrey lives in Frisco, NC, and Virginia Beach, VA.

**Carla Gress**—Carla Gress is a self-taught freelance graphic artist. She is currently a full-time student and lives with her husband, four children, and grandson in Ruffin, NC.

**John Havel**—John is a graphic designer at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Research Triangle Park, NC. He is a board member of the Outer Banks Lighthouse Society and is researching and writing a book on the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. He lives with his wife, Aida, in Raleigh, NC.

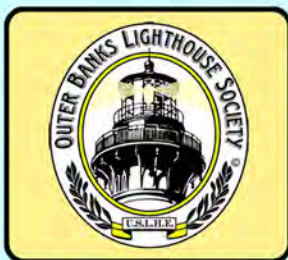
**Mike Litwin**—Mike is an award-winning children's book illustrator and graduate of East Carolina University School of Art. Mike lives with his wife and four children in Greenville, NC. Visit his website at [www.mikelitwin.com](http://www.mikelitwin.com).

**Stuart Parks II**—Stuart is an archivist and graphic designer with the Outer Banks History Center in Manteo. Stuart designs and creates the Center's public relations graphics and gallery exhibits and is a graduate of East Carolina University School of Art. Stuart lives with his wife, Lara, and two children in Kill Devil Hills, NC.

**Myra Rubinstein**—Myra came to the OBX in the Spring of 2012 to volunteer at the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. She and her husband, Leo, loved the beaches, the lighthouses, and the lifestyle so much they traded their RV for a beach house they call Cape Fearless. Myra is an active member of the Outer Banks Lighthouse Society and, in her next life, she plans to be an abstract expressionist artist.



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*The Outer Banks®*  
VISITORS BUREAU

*I'm a Buddy of  
Bodie Island  
Lighthouse!*



[www.oblhs.com](http://www.oblhs.com)

*Bookmark design by Virginia Howell*

After more than 100 years of hurricanes and the harsh spray of sea salt, the Bodie Island Lighthouse had become badly deteriorated. In 2009, the National Park Service received funding for a major restoration project for the lighthouse to correct structural and safety problems affecting the ten flights of spiral stairs, the ironwork around the gallery and lantern decks, crumbling masonry and stone, and the many other major repairs necessary to make the lighthouse safe for operation and climbing.

Unfortunately, during the first year of repairs, more problems were found that caused the project to stop until 2011, when additional funding was approved to finish the historic restoration. During this time, all 344 glass prisms of the original 1871 Fresnel lens also were carefully removed, cleaned, repaired, and then replaced in their original frames.

Finally, after undergoing three years of renovations and improvements, a re-lighting ceremony was held April 18, 2013, and the lighthouse was opened to the public for climbing for the first time in its history. It is the fourth Outer Banks lighthouse—after Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Currituck Beach—to allow the public to climb to its top.

