

PH001 2190

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Florida
 COUNTY: Escambia
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY DATE: JUL 15 1974

H2 2h16 E 470400
N 335695

1. NAME

COMMON:
Pensacola Lighthouse & Keeper's Quarters
 AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Pensacola Naval Air Station
 CITY OR TOWN: Pensacola CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First
 STATE: Florida CODE: 12 COUNTY: Escambia CODE: 033

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: U.S. Coast Guard
 STREET AND NUMBER: 8th Coast Guard District, Custom House
 CITY OR TOWN: New Orleans STATE: Louisiana CODE: 22

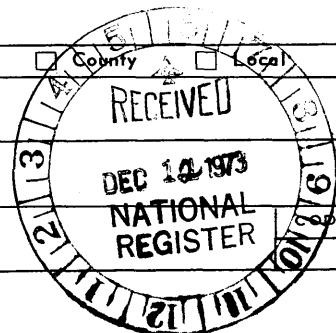
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Escambia County Courthouse
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: Pensacola STATE: Florida CODE: 12

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: None
 DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
(Check One)			(Check One)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Pensacola lighthouse consists of a conical tower constructed of brick; the focal plane of its lantern was 160 feet above ground level in 1859. An early photograph dating from the Civil War indicates that the tower was at that time painted entirely white. An illustration made from a photograph dating from about 1877 indicates that the present bichromatic scheme had been adopted by that time. The double hung 6 over 6 sash windows in the tower are small and recessed. The window surrounds are header bricks which project perhaps two inches. The window lintels appear to be made of granite. At the top of the conical tower are several bands of bricks which have been stepped gradually to accommodate the catwalk and lantern housing. The latter consists of three tiers of glass panes mounted in metal ribs.

Attached to the lighthouse is a keeper's dwelling and another passageway structure. The keeper's dwelling was erected in 1869. In 1877, a tornado which struck in the area of the lighthouse tore the slate roof off the keeper's house; shingles were used in replacing the roof. The Keeper's Quarters, as it survives today, is a two-story building with sash windows and extensive two-story gallerie. Porch posts are square in section with plain capitals and simple balustrade. The building has a ridge roof with end gables and a heavily bracketed raking cornice. Four chimneys with double flues rise from the gable ends of the roof.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1859

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Although the area possessed an excellent harbor, the port facilities at Pensacola were minimal when Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. During its first session in 1822, the Florida Legislative Council sent to President James Monroe a request for the construction of a federal naval depot at Pensacola. The proposal was well received in Washington due to current interest in the Caribbean area and in the Spanish American colonies which had recently declared their independence. A U.S. naval base on the Gulf Coast was therefore a highly desirable objective; a lighthouse would be needed for that establishment and would, of course, be useful to trade and commerce in the area as well.

In 1823, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$6000 for the construction of a lighthouse for Pensacola. The contract for the structure was awarded on April 13, 1824, to Winslow Lewis, a famous designer of lighthouses. The lighthouse was to be built at the south entrance to Pensacola Bay. It was erected there during the fall of 1824, and on December 20, it was lighted for the first time. The lantern of this lighthouse was eighty feet above the sea level; the method of lighting used was the soon-to-be-outdated Argand lamp with parabolic reflectors. Both the height of the tower and the strength of the light provided by its lantern proved to be unsatisfactory.

In 1837, an inspector of lighthouses visited the site and recommended it be moved to a higher place. The next year, another inspector suggested "removing the present light-house to the height between the old Fort Barrancas and the Oaks" as part of a scheme to improve the lighting of Pensacola harbor. Nothing was done to implement these ideas, however. Perhaps one reason lay in the fact that, due to poor connections with the interior, the nearby town of Pensacola was not yet the booming commercial center which it later became. However, ocean-going commerce was important to the town, and the light-house was a significant aid to the economic development of the area.

(Continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Bearss, Edwin C. "Civil War Operations in and around Pensacola," Florida Historical Quarterly, XXXVII (1959), no. 3, pp. 125-165.

(Continued on Attached Sheet)

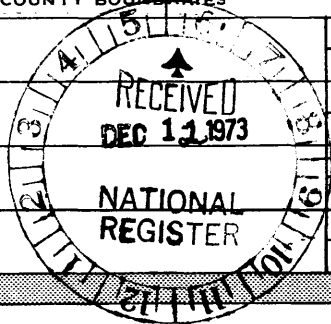
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
				N 30 20 45	W 87 18 29	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Fryman, Mildred L., Graduate Assistant

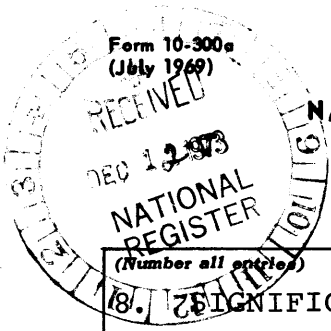
ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives, History & Records Mgt. DATE: May 9, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: Dept. of State, The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE: 12

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>Title: <u>Historic Preservation Officer</u></p> <p>Date: _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: <u>7/15/74</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: <u>7/12/74</u></p>
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

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STATE	Florida	
COUNTY	Escambia	
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18. SIGNIFICANCE (page 2)

During the Mexican War, the as yet uncompleted naval station at Pensacola served as the base of the American Gulf and Caribbean fleet. Of course, the lighthouse was important in the maneuvers of ships at that time.

In 1851, Congress initiated a sweeping investigation of the U.S. lighthouse administration, with which there was growing dissatisfaction. The inspection of the Pensacola lighthouse at that time revealed that its light was "deficient in power." Two years later, the naval station commandant recommended to the authorities that the height of the light be raised 20-25 feet so that it could be seen over the tops of the nearby pine trees. In 1854, Congress appropriated \$25,000 for the rebuilding of the lighthouse and for the elevating of the light. Another \$30,000 was appropriated for the same purpose in 1856. In 1858, a new tower was erected on the north side of the bay's entrance; at the time of its construction, it was 160 feet above the ground and 210 feet above sea level. On January 1, 1859, the first order revolving light was put into service. It is this lighthouse which is now standing on Pensacola Bay.

The new lighthouse was soon the scene of military activities. When the Civil War began, a company of artillery was the only contingent of federal troops holding the naval station; they were stationed at Barrancas Barracks, just to the east of the lighthouse. On January 10, 1861, the day on which Florida seceded from the Union, those troops evacuated the mainland and removed to nearby Santa Rosa Island. Confederate troops then established themselves near the lighthouse site. In November, 1861, federal bombardment of Forts McRee and Barrancas and the Confederate gun batteries in the vicinity of the lighthouse resulted in damage to that structure. Direct hits by solid shot put the light out of order.

In 1866, the lighthouse board began to take steps to re-establish the light at Pensacola. The next year, the U.S. Congress voted \$20,000 for its repair and renovation, but it was 1869 before the lighthouse was restored to working order. Several years later, in 1878, cracks appeared inside the tower beneath the lantern which occasioned further repairs. Presumably, these cracks were belated effects of the Civil War shelling. Funds for repairs were made available in 1879.

The significance of the Pensacola lighthouse from the end of the Civil War to the present has been related primarily to the commercial development of the area and to sea-going transportation.

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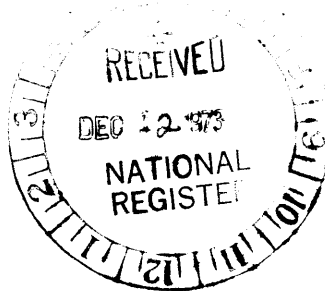
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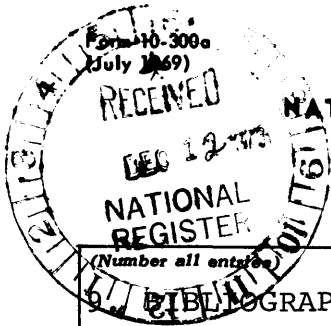
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8. SIGNIFICANCE (page 3)

in that area. The two Pensacola lighthouses, one serving from 1824 to 1859 and the other from 1859 to the present, together have provided signal and sentinel services for the Pensacola area for almost as long as Florida has been part of the United States of America.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY (page 2)

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_____. Winslow Lewis to S. Pleasonton, Fifth Auditor, December 22, 1835.

U.S. Treasury Department. Lighthouse Deeds and Contracts. Book D. / Contract to Winslow Lewis /, April 13, 1824. National Archives, TD.