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Usually one of the easiest parts of my year is sitting down to write this letter for Arts & Sciences Magazine as I can simply look back on all that we have undertaken here at the Museum over the last 12 months while looking ahead to the exciting things we have planned for 2021. I think we can all agree that this has been a year like no other, and one that will give us much to reflect on for many reasons. Of course, we started the year on a high with our traveling exhibit, Frida Kahlo: The World of Frida and Billie Holliday at Oak Hill. Photographs by Jerry Dantzic exhibits see great numbers of visitors coming to celebrate two legends of the fine and performing arts worlds. Both our staff and our wonderful Guild members really were looking forward to what was shaping up to be a record-breaking year for MOAS, and we had so many great programs and experiences lined up for our visitors and members when seemingly the world changed overnight.

I have talked several times in these pages about how we had to quickly adapt and find ways to serve our community when our buildings suddenly became unavailable to us, but I think what 2020 has shown us once and for all is that the greatest resource we have here at the Museum is our people. Our Board of Trustees has been just amazing to work with throughout all of this, offering both counsel and encouragement whenever needed, and never panicking in the face of unprecedented challenges. Our volunteers have stayed in touch and demonstrated that their commitment to our work here is not wavering, despite us having only limited in-person programming we have had to institute. Our Guild members made the difficult but correct choice to postpone the Halifax Art Festival this year. I know it was a heart-wrenching decision for them to make. It made the success of their safe and socially-distanced golf tournament back in October, which broke records this year, that much sweeter.

And I want to thank you, our members, for your continued support of our work and staff here. It is hard to overstate how much your faith in us has meant to us all at the Museum. The notes, cards, phone calls, and comments we have received have really been great boosts for our morale. It has been so gratifying to see membership renewals keep coming in, giving us a vital source of income during these difficult times, even though we know not everyone feels able to attend the Museum in person right now and knowing that our programming has to remain somewhat limited for now.

Lastly, I want to pay tribute to our wonderful staff here at MOAS. They have been an inspiration to me since the day we met to announce that we would have to close to both staff and visitors back in mid-March and their instant response was to begin planning ways to bring the Museum to our community online. Since re-opening in May their creativity, commitment, and the passion they bring to their many and varied jobs here has been truly awe-inspiring. I have always been a big believer in the adage that adversity doesn’t build character, it shows character. And if this year of dealing with the pandemic has taught me anything it’s that our MOAS community has a LOT of character! Ordinarily, this would be the point in my letter where I would entice about our upcoming schedule into the New Year and as you will find in these pages, we definitely have some great programs and exhibits planned in 2021. Naturally, the COVID-19 pandemic looms large in all our planning right now and until we have some control over the virus that gives us a clear path to getting back to large in-person gatherings. As I write this, we have had some good news about promising results from vaccine trials, but as always the feelings of optimism are constrained by our experience of how quickly things have changed in the last nine months and how the path we all take continues to evolve.

Our planning for 2021 assumed things would be improved in the second half of the year and news like that of the successful vaccine trials gives us hope that when I sit down in 12 months to write my letter for the magazine we are concentrating on the future and not the past. Whatever 2021 brings, I want to take the opportunity to thank you all for your support and faith in us here at MOAS. We continue to be committed to bringing our community innovative, enjoyable, and enriching programs, whether they be educational or more social, and I hope that 2020 has shown you not only the level of our commitment but also the capabilities of the fantastic team of staff, trustees, and volunteers that we have build here at the Museum.
ARTS & SCIENCES  MAGAZINE  7

ABOUT THE MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The Museum of Arts and Sciences is a not-for-profit educational institution, chartered by the State of Florida in 1962 and accredited by the American Alliance of Museums. Museum collections and research include Cuban and Florida art, American line and decorative arts, European fine and decorative arts, pre-Columbian and African artifacts, Pennsylvania forests, Florida history and regional natural history. Permanent and changing exhibitions, lectures, and classes highlight educational programs. The Museum houses historic and scientific exhibits; permanent collection galleries; a gallery of American art, paintings, decorative arts and furniture, the Charles and Linda Williams Children’s Museum, the Cici and Hyatt Brown Museum of Art, the Cuban Fine and Folk Art Museum, the Lowell and Nancy Lehman Family Planetarium, library, the Frischer Sculpture Garden, maintains nature trails in a 90-acre preserve in adjacent Tuscawilla Park, and operates Gamble Place in Port Orange. The Museum of Arts and Sciences is recognized by the State of Florida as a cultural institution and receives major funding from the State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Cultural Affairs and the Florida Council on Arts and Culture.

Major Museum programs and activities for members, school children and the general public are also supported by grants from the County of Volusia, the Guild of the Museum of Arts & Sciences, Elfun Community Fund, and over 30 Major Sponsors from the community.

MUSEUM HOURS:
10 a.m. – 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday
11 a.m. – 5 p.m. Sunday

The Museum of Arts and Sciences is committed to the Americans with Disabilities Act by making our facility and programs accessible to all persons. If you have any special requirements, suggestions, or recommendations, please contact our representative, Executive Director Emeritus, Andrew Sandall, at 386.255.0285.

2100 S. Nova Road, Daytona Beach, Florida 32114, telephone 386.255.0285, website www.moas.org. Income from contributors helps offset a portion of the expense involved in the production of this publication.

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L. GALE LEMERAND WING

The Unveiling of the L. Gale Lemerand Wing

On September 17, 2020 the Museum honored L. Gale Lemerand for his $1.3 million donation to the Museum’s endowment with the unveiling of his portrait that hangs at the entrance to the L. Gale Lemerand Wing. The portrait, which was commissioned by the museum’s trustees, was painted by artist Darlene Williams of Havana, Florida who has a respected track record of painting great Floridians. This generous gift to the Museum’s endowment was made by L. Gale Lemerand in December 2019. The impact of this gift will be tripled by the two-to-one endowment match being provided by Cici and Hyatt Brown.

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The COVID-19 pandemic has really placed a halt on major travel plans. No exotic cruises, trips to Europe, or flying to see relatives. What can you do that is safe, fun, and educational? Let’s explore some of the places that are off the beaten path that even most locals do not know about. There are some really cool historic places that are safe, educational, and even better, free. By exploring the nooks and crannies of our county we can learn more about our local history and environment. Let’s check out some of these unusual places.

Let’s start in the west part of the county on Lake Monroe. Green Springs in Enterprise, Florida is an unusual spring that has a bright rich green color and gives off a strong smell of sulfur. This 36-acre park is replete with walking and biking trails, and connects to the Spring-to-Spring bicycle trail. Beautiful oaks draped in Spanish moss lean over the boil and spring run to Lake Monroe. Dappled rays of sunshine penetrate into the mysterious green waters. The overall impression is other worldly. The history of Green Springs stretches back to paleo-Indians over 6,000 years ago. In the early 1840s, pioneers discovered the Green Springs that they believed contained healing properties. From 1858 to 1900, several lodging facilities sprung up that provided housing and access to the healing waters for northern tourists. One famous lodging facility was the famous Brock House Hotel built in 1856 by steamboat captain and riverboat pioneer Jacob Brock. He would transport tourists from all over the world from Jacksonville to his hotel with his steamboat. Their stay included the nearby springs for fun, healing, and relaxation. Famous people like Ulysses S. Grant, the Vanderbilts, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Henry DeLand were all guests at the Brock House where they participated in fishing, hunting, and of course, swimming in the healing waters of the Green Springs. A visit today includes biking, hiking, and picnicking, but swimming is not allowed. Green Springs is located at 994 Enterprise-Osteen Road in Deltona, Florida.

Moving north along the St. John’s River, the Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge is one of the best places to hike, observe wading birds, and view beautiful vistas. In 1823, Major Joseph Woodruff sold the property to Colonel Orlando Rees and he developed Spring Garden Plantation where he raised corn and cotton. In 1831, the famous ornithologist and artist, John James Audubon visited the area for a weekend as he was searching for Florida birds for his magnificent art book, The Birds of America. Not long after his visit the Second Seminole War erupted, and the plantation was burned. In 1952, an agricultural group invested in levees and impoundments to grow rice, but the adventure failed. In 1964, the acreage was handed over to the federal government as conservation land and was opened to the public in the early 1970s. Today the refuge makes up 30,000 acres of marshes, lakes, swamps and is home to over 234 species of birds. It is an important resting stop for birds on the flyway between South and North America. There are three shallow impoundments and over 50 miles of waterways and 6.5 miles of trails. You can walk or bike on the dikes surrounding the water impoundments. Bring your binoculars as the vistas are breathtaking. It is located at 2045 Mud Lake Rd, De Leon Springs, Florida.

About five miles down the road from Green Springs is DeBary Hall Historic Site. In 1871, Frederick DeBary, the Mumm’s Champagne Agent for North America, built this 8,000 square foot Victorian hunting lodge. After his wife passed away, he ventured down to Florida on a hunting and fishing trip where he stayed at the famous Brock House Hotel. He fell in love with the area and purchased 10,000 acres to build his winter retreat which reflected the excesses and grandeur of the Gilded Age. In addition, he developed a major steamship line on the St. John’s River and pioneered the local citrus business industry. The three-story Victorian home had a primitive form of electricity, floor to ceiling windows, an icehouse, and stables for the horses. Today, this restored historic house museum is a great place to learn about life on the St. John’s River. If you visit, it is located at 198 Sunrise Blvd., DeBary, Florida.
The Old Daytona-DeLand Road is an important historic road that connected the county’s most populous city, Daytona Beach, to the county seat in DeLand. Originally a simple sand path through the palmettos, a trip by horse and cart to conduct important business at the courthouse took six to eight hours and required an overnight stay before returning the following day. Once the horseless carriage became the norm, better roads were required. In 1917, the Daytona to DeLand Road was paved with bricks and the improved road was renamed the Pershing Highway after General John J. Pershing. Today U.S. 92 parallels its original path. Remarkably, the firestorm of 1998 burnt the forest debris and exposed part of the original brick road. Today, a portion of the road can be hiked or driven on. This transports the visitor back in time to when travel was an effort, and not just a half hour drive between the cities. It is located in Tiger Bay State Forest approximately seven miles west of Daytona Beach off of U.S. 92.

Another great day trip is to head to the Canaveral National Seashore and visit the ghost town of Eldora, Florida. The only extant building is the beautiful Eldora State House which overlooks the marshes and waterways of the Mosquito Lagoon. It houses a museum where visitors can learn about the settlement. Originally, the town was established in 1877 and consisted of roughly 100 pioneering people who made a living growing citrus, fishing, and collecting saw palmetto berries. During the great Florida freezes of 1894 and 1895, the temperatures dropped to 17 degrees in the area for multiple days and wiped out the citrus industry in the town. After the Florida East Coast Railroad bypassed the town, the pioneer community began to decline.

What happened to the town? Many of the homes changed hands as the original residents sold their homes to wealthy northerners who were looking for a fishing paradise. The Great Depression hastened the community’s decline and the last resident left during this era. The Eldora State House was built in 1912 and was known originally as Moulton’s Place. Take a stroll through 100-year-old oaks to see the great vista of the Mosquito Lagoon and the restored Eldora State House. There are some short walking trails, but it is the view of the lagoon that is mesmerizing. The town of Eldora is located at the end of the Canaveral National Seashore Parking Lot 8 at 7611 South Atlantic Avenue, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.

On the mainland side of the Canaveral National Seashore is the Seminole Rest Historic House located in Oak Hill, Florida. It is built on a waterfront Timucuan shell mound dating back 4,000 years. This late Victorian style home, called the Instone House, is attributed to Hatton Tumor who owned it from 1890 to 1911. There is some speculation it may have been constructed somewhere else and moved to top of the shell mound to save it from being used as road fill for the railroad. This was great foresight by Hatton Tumor as the majority of shell mounds in Volusia County were destroyed or partially destroyed. In 1911, Wesley H. Synder purchased the home, and it remained in his estate until the 1990s. Seminole Rest was donated to the Nature Conservancy and then became part of the Canaveral National Seashore. Even if you cannot visit the inside of the house, the grounds are beautiful and natural. From Route 1 in Oak Hill, turn east at light on Halifax Avenue, then north on River Road to the entrance about 1.5 miles from Route 1. Check their website for more information about its hours of operation.

This is just a smattering of the historic places that are off the beaten path that are easy to find, free to visit, and safe during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. As far as entry into any of the houses, please check with management to make sure they are currently open to the public. These places are perfect for the nature lover and history buff as so much of what to see is outside with huge open spaces and very few visitors. History and Florida’s natural environment make these off the beaten path places a great combination during a time when it is hard to travel. If you want to feel like you are a million miles from nowhere, I highly recommend packing a lunch and enjoy the views.
Currently on view in the Bouchelle Changing Gallery at the Museum of Arts & Sciences is an exhibition titled *East Meets West: Decorative Hand Fans from Europe and China in the MOAS Collection*.

A subset of the hand fans on view here includes some fascinating Napoleonic-era fans that appear to be souvenirs celebrating the life and legacy of probably France’s most famous leader. A “reading” of some of the scenes depicted on these fans provide an engaging look into the last years of the Emperor-in-exile and reveal an enduring legend in the making.

Napoleon Bonaparte I (fig. 1) dominated Europe and ruled France as emperor and military commander from 1804-1814 and again, briefly, in 1815. After his defeat at Waterloo in June 1815 at the hands of Belgian, British, and Prussian Allied forces, he abdicated in favor of his only son who was four years old. The young Napoleon II would never rule, either through the regency of his mother Empress Marie Louise or otherwise, and Louis XVIII (the brother of Louis XVI who was guillotined during the French Revolution) became King of France. First exiled to the island of Elba off of Tuscany, Napoleon organized an escape and returned to France to attempt to reclaim the throne. Defeated again after 100 days, he was this time sent to St. Helena, a small island under British rule in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

After a journey of nine weeks at sea, he arrived at St. Helena in October of 1815 with a retinue of at least twenty people, including some of his devoted generals, noblemen, and their families and servants. Their residence was an estate known as Longwood House (fig. 2) where the former emperor would ride horses, read from his extensive 600-volume library, dictate his memoirs to his companions, and even take up gardening. He is said to have propagated agapanthus flowers in red, white, and blue after the colors of the French flag in his garden.

On May 5, 1821, Napoleon died at the age of fifty-one of what was officially recorded as a stomach ulcer. On May 7, a plaster mold was made of Napoleon’s face which was subsequently copied (MOAS has one of these copies). On May 10, Napoleon was buried in a valley close to Longwood, known as Geranium Valley. At the end of May, the Emperor’s last companions-in-exile left St Helena on a British ship, Camel, and arrived in Europe on August 2, 1821. In a couple of years time, the memoirs Napoleon had dictated to his friends and confidants would reach publication and, in particular, Las Cases’s *The Memorial of St. Helena* would fascinate the European public in the years following Napoleon’s death and it was translated into eight languages. In it, Las Cases collected together the thoughts of Napoleon as heard during the many conversations they had shared starting from the boat journey to St. Helena until Las Cases left the island in 1816. It also chronicled daily life at St. Helena. As an admirer of the Emperor, Las Cases painted a flattering portrait of the prisoner and attempted to cast as ‘difficult’ the living conditions imposed upon him by the governor of the island, Sir Hudson Lowe.

Having quite literally been a ‘legend in his own time,’ the cult of Napoleon Bonaparte and the Early 19th-Century Cult of his Celebrity
Napoleon after his death was now seeded to flourish throughout the nineteenth century. The Museum’s three Napoleonic fans have been dated to this era and pay testament to the cult of celebrity around the Emperor and, especially, his years of exile and eventual death on St. Helena. In the fan pictured above (fig. 3), we see three scenes depicted on one side – Napoleon alive by the fireside at his campsite reviewing his famous battle plans with cannon, caisson, and military tents behind him, followed by Napoleon in death symbolized by his tricorn hat and sword on the ground under a tree receiving celestial beams from above as a waterfall next to his tomb is visible in the background. Finally, the third vignette shows a winged allegory of ‘Time’ sketching the bust of Napoleon which is placed within a small temple inscribed with the word ‘Immortalité.’ Each of these small vignettes includes symbols leaving no doubt about who is portrayed and what location is being represented. Napoleon’s military prowess needs no more than a depiction of him at camp with plans unfolded on his lap and troops and artillery behind to remind of his many great battle victories for France. And the laurel wreath placed above his gravestone beneath the weeping willow trees of St. Helena reminds that for most of his life France was grateful for Napoleon’s service to the country. Finally, in the third vignette, his bust has the royal eagle – a reference to Napoleon as the heir to the great Roman Empire – placed in front of it and all three scenes are draped with golden garlands of flowers, perhaps also a reference to Geranium Valley where the tomb is located.

Another fan in the collection is equally symbolic. In this fan (fig. 4) only one scene is depicted on the front side – one that would have been recognized in its day as the ‘apotheosis’ of the Emperor. Napoleon, in his full royal regalia, is elevated on a cloud of smoke in the center of the composition, indicating his ascension to a deified position in heaven. His royal eagle at his feet is attempting to bestow the crown on his very young son who is at his mother’s feet. This is the Greek messenger god Hermes, Mercury, to the Romans who escorted souls to the afterlife.

In 1840, King Louis-Philippe organized the return of Napoleon’s remains to Paris, which are now buried under the Dome of The Invalides. It took twenty years of repeated requests but, finally, several of Napoleon’s companions – including those who had memorialized him in print – were able to travel to St. Helena to exhume his body in October of 1840 and bring it home to a specially built crypt where his body was finally laid to rest.

One of the major events of the day, thousands came to the installation of the body of Napoleon in his tomb at the Invalides in Paris. Are the Museum’s fans perhaps souvenirs purchased by attendees -- or given to the honored -- at that famous event? Or were they obtained by visitors who made the pilgrimage to St. Helena? As remote as the island was, especially in the days when it was only accessed by sea, it is recounted that many actually did make the journey to see Napoleon’s famous resting place on St. Helena. With decorative, everyday objects such as hand fans from centuries past, we rarely are left the history of their provenance so these are questions we may never answer. But, as humble as they are, these fans do much to enlighten us about the popular veneration for a famous figure in the past and show that there is truly nothing new under the sun regarding the “cult of celebrity” and how it is spread.
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Daytona Beach Symphony Society is saddened to announce we will not be presenting the 2020-2021 symphony season. Our foremost priority is preservation of the Symphony Society. Now more than ever, your support is needed. Every dollar makes a difference to help fund future performances and our YES! (Youth Experiencing Symphony) Program.

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ARTS & SCIENCES MAGAZINE 18

WINTER EXHIBITS

MEDIEVAL TO METAL: THE ART & EVOLUTION OF THE GUITAR
OPEN THROUGH JANUARY 10, 2021
FORD GALLERY
Highlighting the single most enduring icon in American history, Medieval to Metal: The Art & Evolution of The Guitar explores all aspects of the world’s most popular instrument. The exhibition covers the guitar’s history beginning in the Middle Ages with European and Asian instruments such as the oud and lute to its present-day status as an American instrument. The exhibition will include a selection of 50 guitars from the National GUITAR Museum in New York is an exciting and engaging experience that gives visitors the opportunity to interact with the guitar from the perspective of history, evolution, and design - and the lasting music it has created. Image Credit: Teisco/Kimberly Kessler Cook, Angles on the Hudson, color photograph, Courtesy of The National GUITAR Museum

FORD GALLERY
A selection of contemporary works in a variety of media coming to the Museum of Arts & Sciences from the Kendall Art Center in South Florida. Highlighting the vibrant diversity in the Miami Metro area, this exhibition showcases the vibrant artistic energy of women artists from many cultural backgrounds who have been influenced by the traveling performers, its pivotal role in blues, country western music, and rock ’n roll, ultimately serving as a catalyst for popular culture. Visitors will experience the artistic, history, design, and cultural influence of the guitar. Along with 40 distinct instruments that showcase the rare and antique to the widely popular and innovative, Medieval to Metal includes dozens of photographs and illustrations that depict significant musicians and instruments of the last century. Medieval to Metal: The Art & Evolution of The GUITAR from the National GUITAR Museum in New York is an exciting and engaging experience that gives visitors the opportunity to interact with the guitar from the perspective of history, evolution, and design - and the lasting music it has created. Image Credit: Teisco/Kimberly Kessler Cook, Angles on the Hudson, color photograph, Courtesy of The National GUITAR Museum

WATERCOLORS BY FRANK SPINO
OPENING JANUARY 16 - APRIL 25, 2021
NORTH WING CORRIDOR
One of our areas most accomplished watercolorists, Frank Spino has achieved signature status in the National Watercolor Society, the Transparent Watercolor Society in America, the Southern Watercolor Society and the Florida Watercolor Society. In addition to national shows, he has exhibited in juried and invitational international shows in Canada, China, Greece, Hungary, Italy, and the Netherlands. With Still Lifes as his specialty, Frank Spino brings libran radiance to the simplest of subjects. Image Credit: Frank Spino, Key Lime #1, Watercolor on paper, Courtesy of the artist

Knap, acrylic on canvas
MIDFALL: PORTRAIT OF A DAYTONA BEACH NEIGHBORHOOD
OPENING FEBRUARY 13 - APRIL 11, 2021
FORD GALLERY
Gordon Parks was an American photographer, musician, writer, and film director. In 1943, while working for the Office of War Information, Gordon Parks was given an assignment to travel to Daytona Beach, to photograph the renowned African American educator and activist Mary McLeod Bethune, and her surroundings. The pictures he took capture a time of imminent and momentous change. Image Credit: Gordon Parks, 1943, Daytona Beach, Florida. January 1943, Bethune-Cookman College, girl welder in the National Youth Administration school. 14865-C, photograph from original negative. Museum Purchase. 99.01.032

MOUSEUM OF ARTS & SCIENCES

IN THE STYLE OF THE EMPEROR:
NAPOLEONIC DECORATIVE ARTS FROM THE COLLECTION
OPENING FEBRUARY 27 - MAY 24, 2021
BOUCHELLE CHANGING GALLERY
2021 marks the bicentennial of the death of France’s most famous ruler in the past, Napoleon Bonaparte I. This exhibition will contain examples of the many types of objects in the MOAS collection that touch on the reign of this incredibly influential leader who sponsored a comprehensive movement known as Neoclassicism in early 19th century French art. Paintings, sculpture, and works on paper will join furniture, porcelain, glass, decorative fans, and ephemera in this look at the pervasive influence of this highly consequential historical figure. Image Credit: Germany, 19th Century. Plaque with Portrait of Napoleon I, porcelain, enamel. Gift of Kenneth Worcester Dow and Mary Mohan Dow. 94.01.496

ETHEREAL:
The Art of Riitta Klint
OPEN THROUGH MARCH 14, 2021
RODT Hall
Finnish-born Riitta Klint has been creating her unique works combining drawing and acrylic paint for years from her studios in Texas and South Florida. Recalling something between dreamscape and landscape, her style reflects her years of traveling around the world and absorbing other cultural expressions in Asia, the Middle East and Europe. In the best tradition of Modernism, her works evoke feeling, atmosphere and mystery and achieve an elegance only matched in nature. Image Credit: Aria, Riitta Klint, acrylic and pencil

SEEING DIFFERENTLY:
PHOTOGRAPHY BY
MARGO KESSLER COOK
OPENING MARCH 20 – JULY 18, 2021
RODT Hall
Margo Kessler Cook is a Fine Art Internationally Award winning photographer. She is also a self-taught artist who has worked in printmaking, fabric design, and metalmaking. Her approach to photography is that of a quiet observer who discovers interesting things in ordinary places, shedding light onto subjects that many times go unnoticed. Cook is known for her architectural images, often in black and white. She often takes the language of shapes, forms, and lines and makes it into abstract compositions giving the photograph a degree of independence from the normal visual reference. Image Credit: Margo Kessler Cook, Angles on the Hudson, color photograph, Courtesy of the artist

EXCEPTIONAL:
THE ART OF JILL CANNADY
OPENING FEBRUARY 20 – MAY 2, 2021
LEMERAND WING
Jill Cannady is a Texas-based artist who is renowned for her figurative drawings and paintings. Her works are often funny or ironic and always full of movement and life and never fail to evoke a response from the viewer. She works in many media from drawing, painting, collage, sculpture, and ceramics. Always surprising, her works depicting animals, humans, humorous objects or highly symbolic still lifes either stun for their audacity or startle for their ferocity. This exhibition will bring a representative selection of her long, varied and award-winning career to Daytona Beach. Image Credit: Twist, charcoal on acrylic stained stretched canvas. 60x40"
Saturday, February 13 7:00pm-8:45pm Second Saturday Laser Rock Concert 7:00pm Pink Floyd – The Wall 8:00pm Laser Zeppelin $5.00 for one show and $7.00 for two shows. Seating for these concerts is very limited and advanced RSVP is required. Free for members, $5.00 for future members.

Sunday, February 14 5:00pm-6:45pm Special Valentine’s Day Show – Love and the Cosmos in the Lohman Planetarium Bring along your special someone for an afternoon show where we will look into the love through all comers of outer space – from our rocky constellation folklores to Valentine’s themed cosmos coincidences that can be found in planets, nebulae, and even galaxies. Seating is limited. Call the Museum at 386-255-0285 to purchase admission. $5.00 for members, $7.00 for future members.

Thursday, February 18 1:00pm-4:00pm Mars Perseverance Rover Landing Celebration Join us in the Lohman Planetarium (seating is limited) as we celebrate the landing of the next rover to land on the surface of Mars. This exciting mission will take Perseverance to an ancient dried up river delta in Jezero Crater, where scientists will look for signs of past microbial life. In the Martian soil, we will review a special show about Mars in the Lohman Planetarium about the mission and host a live landing ceremony as we tune into the NASA JPL feed for a planned landing to occur and host a live landing ceremony. Tickets can be purchased in advance by calling the Museum at 386-255-0285.

Friday, February 26 12:00pm-1:30pm Lunch and Learn: Paintings from 1920 to 1930 Join Senior Curator of Education and History, Zach Zacharias for lunch in the courtyard at the Cici and Hyatt Brown Museum of Art followed by a discussion of the evolution of the paintings from a time period of the early 1900s. Learn about Florida history and its natural landscape through the great artists that visited the state as tourists themselves. From street scenes to the discovery of dinosaur fossils. Discover the flora and fauna of this important natural space. Space is limited and advanced registration is required. RSVP online at MOAS.org or by calling the Museum at 386-255-0285. $5.00 for one show and $7.00 for two shows. Seating for these concerts is very limited and advanced RSVP is required. Free for members, $5.00 for future members.

Friday, March 5 9:00am-11:00am Eco Buggy Tour at Heart Island Conservation Area Join Volusia County’s Environmental Specialist, Troy Hannah, and MOAS Educator, Kaley Halen for a two-hour tour of the Heart Island Conservation Area in DeLeon Springs. Travel on the Eco Buggy Tram and discover the pinewoods, flat, long leaf pine habitats, wetlands, mesic flatwoods, and learn how this area is being used to restore natural communities. Heart Island Conservation Area was purchased by the St. John’s Water Management District in 1996 to protect the areas water resources and restore its timber resources. Bring a blanket, water, and a camera, and enjoy the ride through this amazing ecosystem while you learn about the flora and fauna of this important natural space. Space is limited and advanced registration is required. RSVP online at MOAS.org or by calling the Museum at 386-255-0285. The Eco Buggy Tram departs promptly at 9:00am from DeLeon Springs, FL 32130. (For specific directions visit https://www. sjrwmd.com/lands/recreation/heart-island/ or email kaley@moas.org) $12.00 per family, $15.00 for future members.

Wednesday, March 10 6:00pm-7:00pm VIRTUAL LECTURE: The Natural History of Cuba Cuba is an ecological wonder with more than 1,000 species of tropical fruits and flowers and over 6,000 plant species of which half are indigenous. Join Senior Curator of Education and History, Zach Zacharias virtually on ZOOM to learn about this little-known aspect of the island of Cuba. Learn about the amazing species that inhabit the island, from the tiny frog in the woods to the discovery of dinosaurs.<= Discover the geology, rivers, reptiles, and mammals and get a peek at Cuba a gem of natural history. Register online at MOAS.org by calling the Museum at 386-255-0285.

Free for members, $7.00 for future members.

Monday, March 15 3:00pm-7:00pm Cocktails & Creations: Floral Arrangement Class Join us in the Courtyard at the Cici and Hyatt Brown Museum of Art for a creative and interactive Cocktails & Creations class with Ashley Robinson, Owner of Simply Roses Florist. Admission includes all supplies and florals to create a beautiful arrangement to bring home with you, plus one complimentary cocktail! Space is limited. Register online at MOAS.org or by calling the Museum at 386-255-0285. $30.00 for members, $35.00 for future members.

Monday, March 29 5:00pm-7:00pm MOAS After Hours Join us at the Museum of Arts & Sciences for exclusive after-hours access to the Museum’s galleries, happy hour drink specials, and a special tour of Exceptional!. The Art of Jim Cannady with Ruth Grim, Chief Curator/Gary R. Libby Curator of Art. Jill Cannady has been painting and drawing her works for decades for which she was commanded by the hand of the artist in which they documented Florida as it once was. Learn the story behind the artists, history, and style of these important landscapes. Call the Museum at 386-255-0285 to RSVP and place your lunch order. Space is limited and advanced RSVP is required. Lecture is free plus the price of paid lunch for members. Lecture is $5.00 plus the price of paid lunch for future members.

Saturday, March 13 7:00pm Second Saturday Laser Rock Concert 1:00pm Laser Vipix 8:00pm Laser Metallica $5.00 for one show and $7.00 for two shows. Seating for these concerts is very limited and advanced RSVP is required. Free for members, $5.00 for future members.

Saturday, March 20 7:00pm-9:00pm Night Sky Viewing at Gamble Place Join the Lohnam Planetarium staff as we ring in the spring equinox and host a fan star party at our Gamble: Place historic houses in Port Orange. We will have telescopes set up and live star tours of the celestial highlights of the night sky. Parking is limited. Event is Free (weather permitting)

Wednesday, March 24 12:00pm-1:30pm Lunch and Learn: Paintings from the 1930s to the Present Day Join Senior Curator of Education and History, Zach Zacharias for lunch in the courtyard at the Cici and Hyatt Brown Museum of Art followed by a tour of paintings from the 1930s to the present day. Learn about Florida history and its natural landscape through the great artists that visited the state as tourists themselves. From street scenes to the discovery of dinosaur fossils. Discover the flora and fauna of this important natural space. Space is limited and advanced registration is required. Free for members, $5.00 for future members.

Friday, March 26 7:00pm-8:45pm Second Saturday Laser Rock Concert 7:00pm Laser Vipix 8:00pm Laser Metallica $5.00 for one show and $7.00 for two shows. Seating for these concerts is very limited and advanced RSVP is required. Free for members, $5.00 for future members.

Saturday, March 27 7:30pm-9:30pm MOAS conservatism to antiguellism and the style of the emperor, Louis XIV. Join MOAS Chief Curator and Curator of Art, Ruth Grim virtually on ZOOM to take a look at the many diverse objects in the MOAS collection that touch on the reign of this incredibly influential leader who sponsored a comprehensive movement known as Noaissance in early 19th-century French Art. Brew a coffee and take a look back at French history. Must be a MOAS member to attend. Register online at MOAS.org or by calling the Museum at 386-255-0285. Free for members.

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The Guild has been busy throughout the last couple of months. We hosted our 10th Annual Children’s Museum Golf Classic on October 16th. What a huge success! We were able to raise $21,700 for our museum. This success was due to having 104 golfers, perfect weather, outstanding staff at The Club at Venetian Bay, especially Ben Herring, and many generous sponsors who enjoyed playing in this tournament and were supportive of our museum. They are the BEST!

George Fortuna and his team of volunteers made this event Fall Fun & Preparation for 2021 a wonderful experience for everyone. A huge thank you to George Fortuna, Mike Armstrong, Joan Horneff, Karrie Houlton, Maureen Mahoney, Kathy Wilson, and several of my Venetian Bay friends.

In October and November, we had a food drive with donations from our generous Guild members. These donations then went to a local food bank.

In December we decorated holiday wreaths that were sold in the Museum lobby. The wreaths were donated by Michaels in The Pavilion at Port Orange. We also decorated the beautiful tree in the lobby. Our members are not only generous but also so talented.

We are planning several events in 2021 and hope that you will join us. We would like to invite you to join this fantastic group and men and women. Our dues are $35.00 per year. I hope to see you in 2021.

Diane Rogers | President

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Ritchey Cadillac, Buick, GMC, and Subaru of Daytona Beach

DATES TO REMEMBER FOR 2021

JANUARY 12
Welcome to 2021
Guest speaker: Fine artist, Cherree Mallette from the Art Ocean Gallery in Ormond Beach will share with us her fascinating life and career.

FEBRUARY 9
My Closet to Yours Luncheon
Halifax Plantation Golf Club

MARCH 9
Garden Party High Society Luncheon
Cici and Hyatt Brown Museum of Art
2020 has been one memorable year for our little pocket in the universe. For all the uncertainty and difficulties we have faced, finding a connection to the skies above has been a welcoming retreat.

This may be obvious for someone who works in the Lohman Planetarium and has a profound love for astronomy and all things space. But with families being closer together and everyone spending more time at home, it has been easier to feel solace in the cycles in the sky and the dance of celestial objects around us.

It can be quite easy to take all of this for granted and miss the wonders of the sky even when fully immersed in digital distractions, to feel connected to it all again.

And rediscovering this connection to the skies as old as human civilization itself, and is built into the fabric of our culture, society, and physical understanding of the universe.

Naturally, humans instinctively try to create order and meaning in phenomena they see around them to make sense of the world. When you look at a random grouping of stars at night, your mind most likely starts to organize them into familiar shapes, very much like a constellation from antiquity. If you notice that shape in the sky at a certain time of the year repeatedly, then you have developed a regular pattern that you can rely on.

Of course these consistent - and sometimes not so consistent - celestial markings had connections to gods and spirits for many observers of the past, and it provided a way to explain the events happening personally and for an entire society.

Much of this reliance on star patterns and their meanings, that we are familiar with, date back to ancient Mesopotamia, close to 4,000 years ago.

Within Mesopotamia - what is now the modern day Middle East around the Tigris-Euphrates river system - Babylonian astronomers created some of the first written observations of the sky and formed many of the constellations used in western astronomy that eventually formed the basis of the zodiac and astrology. Even though astrology and astronomy are light-years apart today in how they approach the study of heavenly bodies that early astrologers relied upon. Finding spiritual meaning and predicting omens in astrology led us to our understanding of the ecliptic - the path the Sun and planets seem to make in the sky that traces the plane of our Solar System.

Many of these constellations and traditions were adopted by the Greeks and Romans and were important to their gods and mythologies that influenced their lives in many ways. These starry connections can be seen in the great stories by Homer and Hesiod, and even persist today in our modern day telling of constellation mythologies.

The Skidi Band of the Pawnee Tribe of North America had a rich history of sky watching, relying upon bright stars and planetary objects that dictated their social hierarchy, religious rituals, and decision making. The sky was so important to their lives, the Pawnee made careful observation of the position of stars, and built special lodges with openings in their tops to keep a close eye on them. They knew the significance of the North Star, Polaris, and named it their “Chief Star,” never moving as it watched over the Earth.

At times, the unpredictable nature of certain celestial objects, like the aptly described “long-haired stars” of glowing comets, could spark fear and chaos as they were deemed bad omens and harbingers of war.

Lunar and solar eclipses were treated similarly, as their surprising occurrences and unusual appearances were thought as a sign of bad times ahead.

This Babylonian Cuneiform Tablet is one of the earliest examples of the written observations made of the sky, divided into two columns that describe the rising and setting of certain stars and the constellations that the Moon moves through. This ancient record is one a group that are part of the MUL.APIN - A COMPENDIUM OF ASTRONOMICAL KNOWLEDGE DEVISED IN MESOPOTAMIA AROUND 1600 B.C.E. - IMAGE CREDIT: BRITISH MUSEUM

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Hundreds of years ago, the South American Inca believed that a celestial jaguar devoured the Moon during a lunar eclipse, creating the signature “bloody” appearance as it passes into Earth’s ruddy shadow. Their people believed that the jaguar would turn its attention to them after eating the Moon, and they thought that yelling and waving their spears at this divine creature would scare it away. Although many of these ideas and beliefs no longer exist today, many of the phenomena that inspired them were written down and depicted in art, providing a timeline of the phenomena that inspired them and beliefs no longer exist today, many of the observations were very practical in daily life.

The appearance of the brightest star in the night sky, Sirius, carried special importance to the Egyptians as its rising in the morning heralded the beginning of the annual flooding of the Nile River. This was vitally important in crop preparation as these floods would be relied upon for natural irrigation. To the ancient Greeks, Sirius (Greek for “scorching”), marked the hottest time of the year in the northern hemisphere as it rose in the morning in July through early August. This bright star, being part of the dog constellation Canis Major, garnered the nickname “Dog Star” - the source of the term “dog days of summer,” that relate to the intense heat of that time of the year.

The waxing and waning of the Moon has been observed over time to mark certain seasons or agricultural patterns. Native Americans were especially connected to the full Moon and the month they occurred in. The Full Corn Moon, as described by the Algonquin tribes, occurring in September, would signal the time to harvest corn and other similar crops. This is very similar to the Harvest Moon that occurs closest to the autumnal equinox, that tied in with agricultural seasons and were later adopted by modern day farmers.

Ancient civilizations keeping careful watch of the cycles in the sky paid close attention to the Sun and its position at various times of the year. The Egyptians devised an interesting method for measuring time, and this was seen in their use of the decan system starting around 2100 BCE. The decans were a group of 36 stars situated together that would rise every 10 days just before sunrise, known as heliacal rising. When you take 36 decans and multiply by 10 days, you get 360. They would add 5 days to this to get the 365-day year. This system was based on the Sun, which was a very important entity to the Egyptians for thousands of years, and was also a means to tell the local time by using sundials to measure the movement of shadows throughout the day.

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This seasonal shifts that were marked by the appearance of certain celestial objects were vital in forming the calendar and measure of time we rely on today. Ancient civilizations keeping careful watch of the cycles in the sky paid close attention to the Sun and its position at various times of the year. The ever-famous Stonehenge in Wiltshire, England, built more than 4,000 years ago, is thought to be tied to the summer and winter solstice. Visitors from all around the world flock to this location twice a year (more popularly in the summer) to watch the sun rise or set very precisely through and over the ancient architecture in seemingly purposeful ways. If solar alignments were behind the creation of Stonehenge (still in much debate), these types of structures would have helped delineate the seasons and usher in various rituals and celebrations.

The Maya civilization had some of the greatest astronomical knowledge in history and reflected that in their temple structures. The most famous of which is located in Mexico’s Yucatán state in the city of Chichén Itzá where the El Castillo, or Temple of Kukulcán, is still standing. This step-pyramid was cleverly constructed with four sides of 91 steps plus the top terrace, adding up to 365 steps to represent each day. This demonstrates their intimate knowledge of the year from their 365-day Haab’ calendar.

Chinese, Indian, and Mesopotamian calendars that comprised a 365-day year were also developed through the use of solar or lunar (sometimes both) cycles that were carefully organized after generations of observation. The build up of this knowledge eventually led to the development of the Roman, Julian, and finally Gregorian calendar that is now in use - utilizing the accurate solar or tropical year of approximately 365.24 days.
Lunar calendars have been used by many cultures throughout history and even in modern times in determining the year. In the 5th century BCE, the Chinese watched the Moon carefully and divided the sky into 28 lunar mansions - distinct star patterns that the Moon traveled through in a month. Along with this calendrical evolution are the many words in our English lexicon that involve units of time we use almost every day, and never realize their celestial connection.

The month relates to the orbit of the Moon around the Earth, and its cycle of lunar phases. Month and Moon are related words, or cognates, where the term used to be “moonth,” but an “o” has been removed to form the current version we use today.

Even the days of the week harken back to what are known as the seven classical planets that could be seen moving in the sky. Each of these celestial objects is tied to the day of the week and most easily recognized in their Latinized form: diēs Sōlis - Sunday, diēs Lūnae - Monday, diēs Mārtis - Tuesday, diēs Mercuriī - Wednesday, diēs Iovis (Jupiter) - Thursday, diēs Veneris - Friday, diēs Saturnī - Saturday.

Combining our cumulative knowledge of the position of the stars and the cycle of planetary objects, along with a systematic approach to measuring time, provided skills that were vital for navigating the open ocean as we began to explore every major part of the world. Creating maps of the sky, in turn, allowed us to create better maps of the Earth.

German astronomer Johannes Kepler followed careful observations of the sky and formulated the laws of planetary motions around Galileo’s time, providing a mathematical understanding of the celestial movements seen above since antiquity.

And English mathematician and physicist Isaac Newton further confirmed these ideas as he formed his even more fundamental laws of motion and gravity by confirming Kepler’s laws and predicting cometary orbits in the 17th and 18th centuries.

These important astronomical contributions over many millennia are just a handful of examples of how our connection to the sky has entirely shaped our world in so many ways. These connections keep alive a spirit of curiosity and lead us to new frontiers that we can’t even imagine today.

And knowing that just by looking up and noticing the workings of the universe around us can tell us this much, makes observing the sky even more meaningful.
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