



GSA Office of Real Property Utilization and Disposal

# National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act



## 2013 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS REPORT

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Lighthouses play an important role in America's history, serving as aids to navigation (ATONs) for American and international maritime vessels, as well as symbols of our rich cultural heritage. In 2000, Congress passed the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act ("NHLPA") to establish a lighthouse preservation program. Through the NHLPA, Federal agencies, state and local governments, and not-for-profit organizations (non-profits) can obtain historic lighthouses and light stations (collectively called "lights") at no cost (i.e., stewardship transfers) if they agree to preserve the light's historic features and make them accessible to the public. The NHLPA recognizes the importance of lights to maritime traffic and the historical, cultural, recreational, and educational value of these iconic properties, especially for local coastal communities and nonprofit organizations that serve as stewards who are dedicated to their continued preservation. If suitable public stewards are not found for a light, GSA will sell the light in a public auction (i.e., competitive public sale).

## Purpose of the Report:

This report outlines:

- 1) The history of the NHLPA program;
- 2) The roles and responsibilities of the three Federal partner agencies executing the program;
- 3) Calendar Year<sup>1</sup> 2013 highlights and historical disposal trends of the program;
- 4) A discussion of the program's 2014 projected transfers; and
- 5) The various types of lighthouse architecture.

## **For More Information**

Information about specific lights in the NHLPA program is available at the following websites:

**National Park Service Lighthouse Heritage:**  
<http://www.nps.gov/maritime/nhlpa/intro.htm>

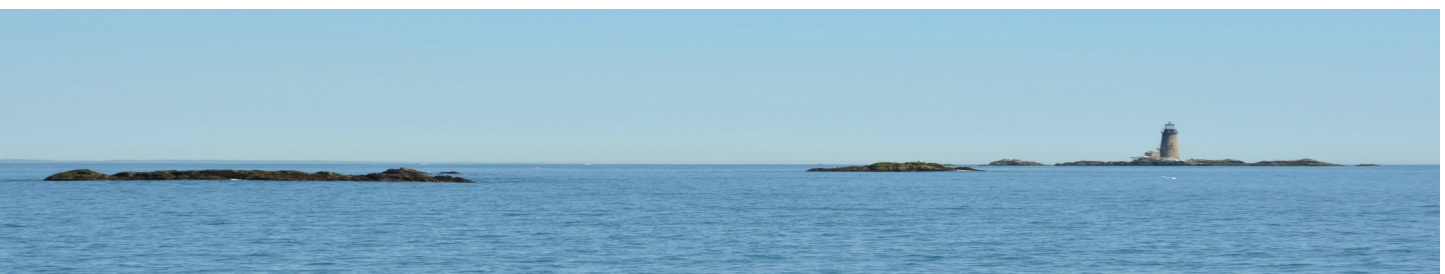
**National Park Service Inventory of Historic Light Stations:**  
<http://www.nps.gov/maritime/inventories/lights.htm>

## **NHLPA Progress To Date:**

Since the NHLPA program's inception in 2000, 104 lights have been transferred to eligible entities. Public bodies, including not-for-profit organizations, received 65 percent of the lights (68 lights) through stewardship transfers, while 35 percent (36 lights) were conveyed through public sales, generating over \$4.9 million.

In 2013:

- Eight lights were transferred through stewardship transfers and four lights were transferred through public sales;
- Nine Expressions of Interest (EOIs) were submitted for eight lighthouses; and
- The Graves Light located in Massachusetts generated the largest amount of sales proceeds (\$933,888) to date for a single lighthouse through a public sale.



<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise specified, all references to year are referring to the calendar year (January through December), not fiscal year.

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# NHLPA PROGRAM HISTORY

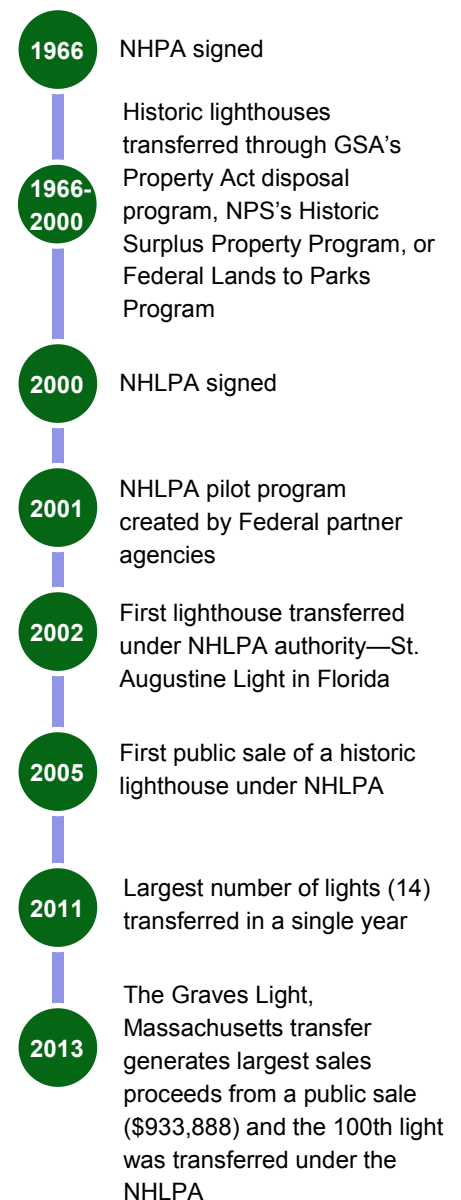


Congress passed the NHLPA to facilitate transferring historic lighthouses that are no longer used as aids to maritime navigation from the Federal government to eligible public entities (including non-profit organizations) or private individuals who will ensure that the lighthouses receive the necessary care to remain cultural beacons for generations to come. The NHLPA eased lighthouse transfers by creating a specialized and formalized process that agencies could use to transfer lights to new stewards.

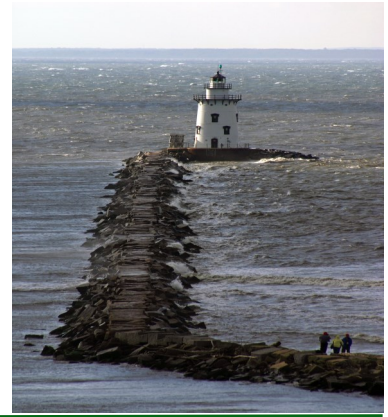
Prior to the NHLPA, historic lights were transferred to state or local agencies through the National Park Service's ("NPS") Historic Surplus Property Program or the Federal Lands to Parks Program. GSA also conveyed historic lighthouses as historic monuments through the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Property Act). Initially, non-profit lighthouse groups were not considered in the disposal process, even if a group had spent significant time and money to rehabilitate and maintain a historic light station or had leased it from the Coast Guard.

Congress established the NHLPA of 2000—P.L. 106-355—as an amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. Since Congress passed the NHLPA, the United States Coast Guard ("USCG"), NPS, and the General Service Administration ("GSA") have built a strategic and mutually beneficial alliance to preserve historic American lights in accordance with the NHLPA guidelines. Each of these agencies fulfill unique roles and responsibilities in the NHLPA process, but work together to protect and maintain historic lights by conveying these pieces of our shared cultural history to eligible stewards. See Figure 1 for a timeline of the NHLPA program.

**Figure 1: NHLPA Timeline**



# TRANSFER PROGRAM ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES



The NHLPA process involves three Federal agencies working together year-round to prepare lights for transfer to new stewards. The GSA, USCG, and NPS all work together to ensure that the Federal government finds the best new steward for available historic lights. The general NHLPA process is outlined in Figure 2 below, but many factors influence how a light is transferred.

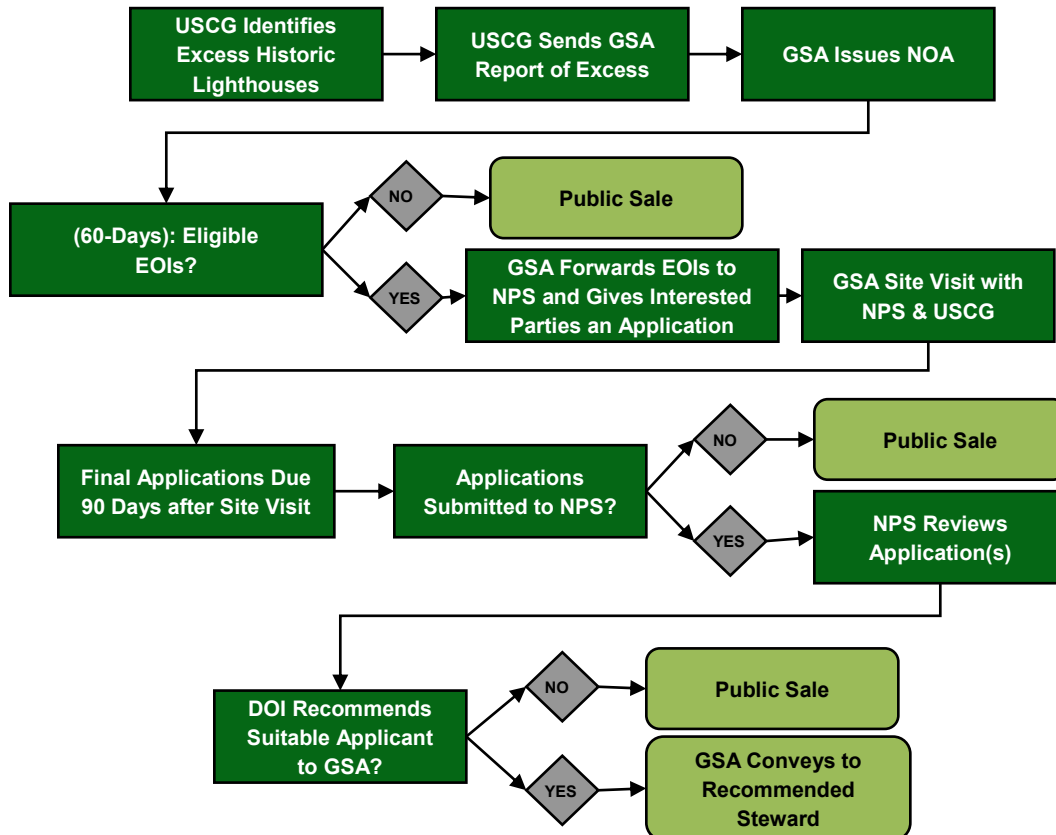
Initially, USCG identifies lights that are no longer needed for mission purposes. The three partner agencies then work together to develop an annual list of lights available for transfer through the NHLPA program. Eligible lights are announced through a Notice of Availability (NOA) on the GSA and NPS websites. Regional staff also reach out to potentially interested parties in local or regional lighthouse publications or newspapers. If interested, eligible parties submit an EOI and NPS sends them an application to apply for ownership of the light for public

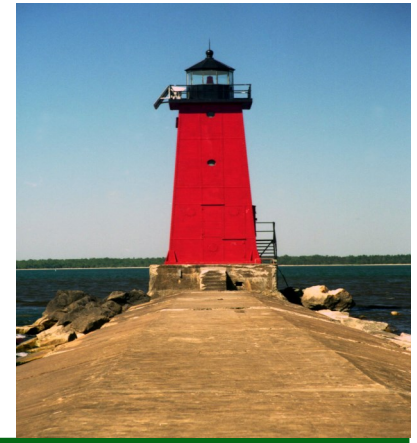
use purposes. Parties that respond can inspect the properties during a site visit. USCG and NPS assess the applications on the merits of the preservation and reuse plan, financial viability, and how the applicant will manage the light.

If there are no interested parties or suitable applicants, the NPS recommends the light for public sale. GSA will then schedule and hold a public auction for the light.

Conveyance documents include covenants for historic preservation. Stewardship transfers also require the transferee to allow public access to the light. The USCG will retain rights to access the lights and to service ATON equipment if the light remains active.

**Figure 2: Federal Agency’s Roles and Responsibilities in the NHLPA Process**





# PROGRAM OVERVIEW

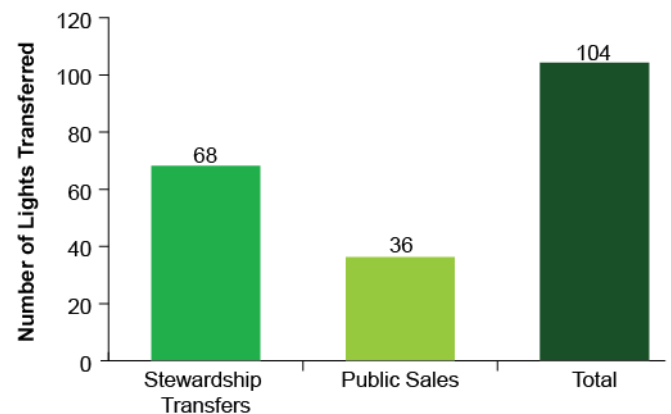
Since Congress enacted NHLPA in 2000, GSA has conveyed 104 lights to new public and private owners through stewardship transfers and public sales.

## Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales

During the initial five years of the program, all lights were conveyed through stewardship transfers. In 2004, nine lights were conveyed to new public stewards—the highest number of stewardship transfers in a single year in the program’s history. In 2005, GSA sold the first three lights through public sales (Figure 4). The number of public sales has only exceeded that of stewardship transfers in 2007. GSA transferred the largest number of lights through public sales in 2011 when seven lights were sold to new owners.

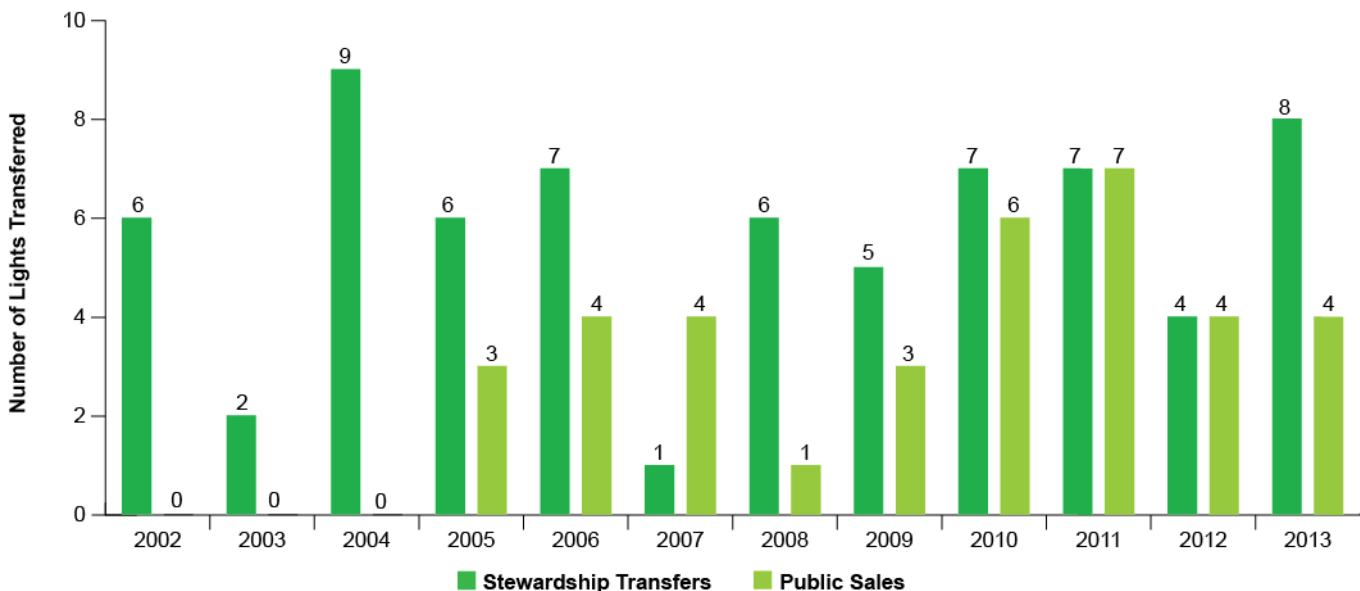
GSA conveyed 14 lights in 2011, the highest number of lights to new owners in a single year. GSA attributes this increase to the state of Michigan and new stewards concurring on submerged land occupancy agreements, which expedited several stewardship transfers of offshore lights in Michigan.

**Figure 3: NHLPA Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales**



In 2013, GSA transferred eight lights through stewardship transfers and four lights through public sales. This large number of transfers is due in part to NPS and GSA completing several long-term conveyances as well as active non-profit communities applying for available lights.

**Figure 4: Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales by Year**

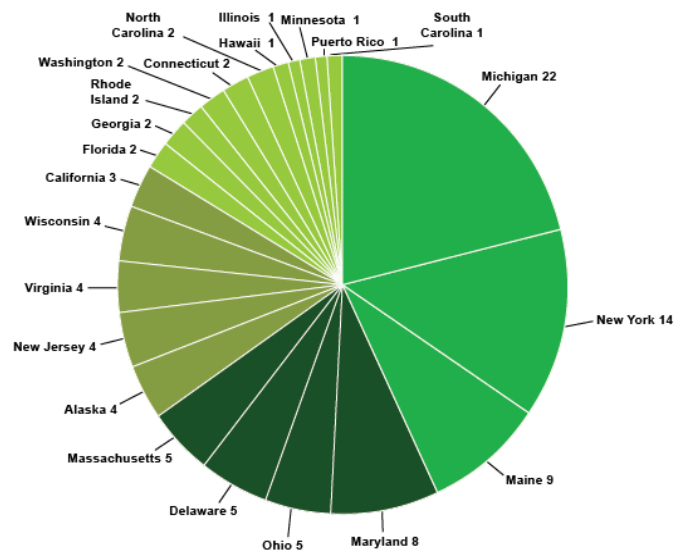


# PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Figure 5 illustrates that a large majority of the lights transferred through the NHLPA program are located in the East Coast and Great Lakes regions, while very few transfers are from the West Coast and Gulf Coast regions. As of 2013, 21 percent of conveyed lights are located in Michigan, 13 percent in New York, and 8 percent in Maine.

The geographic disbursement of transfers is attributable to several factors. First, there are more lights in the East Coast and Great Lakes regions. Second, there are highly active non-profit communities in these regions. Also these regions have successfully resolved environmental and bottomland issues and put conveyance mechanisms in place to allow these transfers. Several environmental impediments related to some of the West Coast lights have delayed their transfer to new stewards. USCG, NPS, and GSA are working with the West Coast states to resolve these environmental issues. Once the impediments are overcome, USCG, NPS, and the GSA will likely see an increase in the number of lights available for transfer.

**Figure 5: Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales by State**



## Case Study 1: Edgartown Harbor Light (1828)

**Location:** Entrance of Edgartown Harbor, Massachusetts

**Conveyance Mechanism:** Stewardship Transfer — Local Government (2013)

**New Steward:** Partnership between Martha's Vineyard and the Town of Edgartown.

Edgartown Harbor Light was constructed in 1828 to assist whaling vessels as they approached Martha's Vineyard. The light was originally a two-story cape cod-style house with an attached light. However, this original light was destroyed during a hurricane in 1938, and was replaced by a tower-style light that was relocated from Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Due to increased pressures on the USCG budget, Edgartown Harbor Light was designated for destruction in the 1980s. However, public support from Martha's Vineyard eventually led to USCG leasing this light to a local not-for-profit organization — the Vineyard Environmental Research, Institute (VERI) — in 1985. This was the first time in United States (U.S.) history that a not-for-profit group was given control over an active light. In 1994, USCG transferred the lease to the Martha's Vineyard Historical Society, now known as the Martha's Vineyard Museum.

Edgartown Harbor Light was transferred from the USCG to a partnership of Martha's Vineyard and the town of Edgartown. However, the Martha's Vineyard Museum will likely maintain the light.



# PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS



**NOAs:** GSA issued eight NOAs in 2013 for the lights listed in Table 1, which were located in four different states. Each NOA includes instructions for expressing interest in the lighthouse and a fact sheet about the property. The eight NOAs published in 2013 is a slight decrease from previous years, in which NPS issued 10 NOAs on average.

**EOIs:** For the eight NOAs issued in 2013, GSA received nine EOIs. While this is a significant drop from the 70 EOIs in 2012, the drop is due to 2012's record-breaking 53 EOIs for a single light (Point Fermin Light Station in California). Comparatively, there were only 14 EOIs in 2011 and eight EOIs in 2010. As such, the nine EOIs in 2013 are a return to the historical average of 10 EOIs per year.

**Table 1: 2013 NHLPA NOAs and EOIs**

Light Stations	GSA Region	No of EOIs
New London Ledge Light, CT	1	5
Gay Head Light, MA	1	3
Gray's Reef Light, MI	5	0
Isle Aux Galets Light, MI	5	0
Martin Reef Light, MI	5	0
Poe Reef Light, MI	5	0
Round Island Light, MI	5	0
Superior Harbor Light, WI	5	1

## Case Study 2: The Graves Light (1905)



**Location:** Boston Harbor, Massachusetts

**Conveyance Mechanism:** Public sale (2013)

**New Steward:** Private Owners

The Graves Light is located on the outermost islands of the Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area. Since its lighting in 1905, the light has been one of the most important ATONs for ships approaching Boston Harbor.

GSA put up the Graves Light for public auction in 2013 after no eligible stewards showed interest in the light. With a starting bid of \$26,000, the auction for the Graves Light soon heated up. A bidding war between several interested parties resulted in a Massachusetts couple's winning bid of \$933,888, the single highest amount paid for a light station in NHLPA program history. This large bid pushed the year's total sales to over \$1,000,000 for the first time. The sales price of the Graves Light alone is more than the combined total sales in any previous NHLPA program year. The new owners plan to make repairs and improvements to the light.



# PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## Determinations of Eligibility and National Register

**Listings:** In order for a light to be eligible to participate in the NHLPA program, it must be a “historic” light station as defined by Federal law. The term “historic” means that the property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places or has been formally Determined Eligible for listing by the Keeper of the National Register. In 2013, one light station was added to the National Register – Michigan’s Round Island Light Station. In addition, the Keeper formally determined that the Port Hueneme Light Station in California is eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

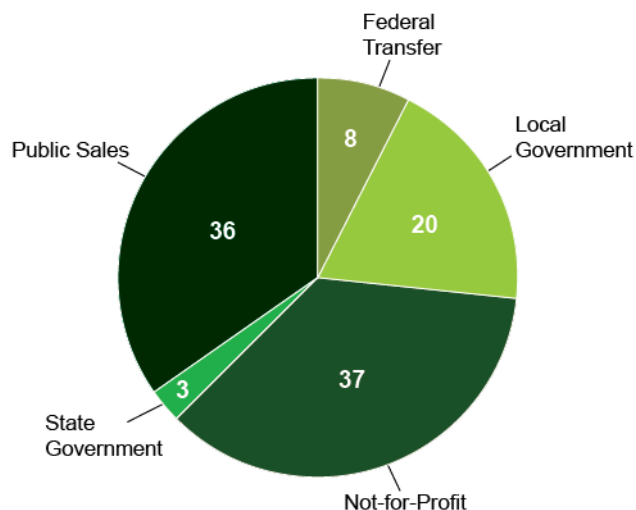
## NHLPA Recommendations by the Secretary of the

**Interior:** The Secretary recommended five stewardship transfers to designated public entities and four recommendations indicating no suitable applicants.

**2013 Transfers:** Table 2 identifies all of the lights that were transferred in 2013 to new stewards. If the light was transferred through a stewardship transfer, the steward is identified, while if the light was transferred through a public sale, the proceeds amount is identified. In 2013, Rock of Ages Light, Michigan was finally transferred to a new steward – NPS – after an environmental process that took 13 years to complete.

**Total Program Transfers:** Over the NHLPA program’s history, many of the lights have been transferred to public bodies, including government agencies and not-for-profit organizations. Figure 6 shows all 104 lights by the type of steward they were transferred to.

**Figure 6: Total Stewardship Transfers and Public**



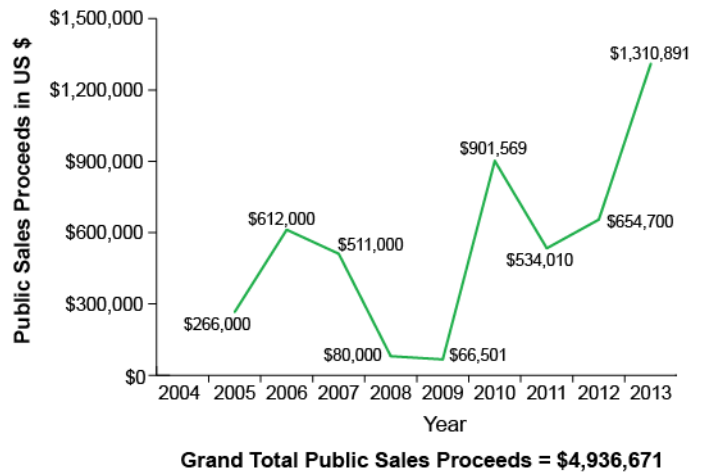
**Table 2: 2013 NHLPA Transfers**

Light Stations	Public Sale/Stewardship Transfer	Grantee	Sale Amount (\$)
Alpena Light, MI	Stewardship Transfer	Michigan Lighthouse Conservancy	N/A
Brandywine Shoal Light, DE	Stewardship Transfer	Brandywine Shoal Lighthouse, Inc.	N/A
Edgartown Light, MA	Stewardship Transfer	Martha’s Vineyard/Town of Edgartown	N/A
Grand Haven Entrance and Inner Lights, MI	Stewardship Transfer	City of Grand Haven, MI	N/A
Milwaukee Breakwater Light, WI	Stewardship Transfer	Optima Enrichment, Inc.	N/A
Port Austin Light, MI	Stewardship Transfer	Port Austin Reef Lighthouse Association, Inc.	N/A
Race Rock Light, NY	Stewardship Transfer	New London Maritime Society	N/A
Rock of Ages Light, MI	Stewardship Transfer	National Park Service	N/A
Graves Light, MA	Public Sale		\$933,888
Liston Rear Range Light, DE	Public Sale		\$22,003
Manistique Light, MI	Public Sale		\$15,000
Saybrook Breakwater Light, CT	Public Sale		\$340,000
Total Sales:			\$1,310,891

# PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**Public Sale Proceeds:** Figure 7 shows that as of December 2013, the gross public sales of lights in the NHLPA program totaled over \$4.9 million. GSA generated the largest amount from public sales in 2013, when proceeds totaled over \$1 million, including the Graves Light, Massachusetts (see Case Study 2) that sold for \$933,888. In addition to the large amount garnered through public sales, there was still an emphasis to transfer lights through stewardship transfers. This led to eight lights being transferred to public stewards in 2013 – twice as many as public sales. Because of these two factors, the NHLPA program had both the highest amount of proceeds in a given year as well as the second-highest amount of stewardship transfers in the program's history.

**Figure 7: Public Sales Proceeds**



## **Case Study 3: Race Rock Light (1878)**



**Location:** Entrance to Long Island Sound, New York

**Conveyance Mechanism:** Stewardship Transfer—New London Maritime Society (2013)

GSA deeded the Gothic Revival style granite light to the nonprofit New London Maritime Society (NLMS) on August 3, 2013. There were five interested parties responding to GSA's NOA, resulting in two competitive applications, which were evaluated by NPS architectural historians for a recommendation on stewardship.

Francis Hopkinson Smith designed and built Race Rock Light (1898), which marks a treacherous deep water channel called "The Race" in the Long Island Sound off Fishers Island, New York. It took seven years to complete the construction. There are five principal integral components to the light station, which is on the National Register of Historic Places: an oval-shaped foundation 65 feet in diameter with a protective riprap; a masonry pier constructed of granite stone blocks; a dwelling with six brick-lined rooms; and an octagonal cast iron lantern and gallery.

Race Rock Light is the second light that the NLMS has received under the NHLPA Program. In 2010, GSA deeded the New London Harbor Light to the nonprofit group, which runs educational programs for local schools, lighthouse tours, and maritime museum exhibitions throughout the year from the former U.S. Custom House in New London, Connecticut.

Race Rock Light continues to serve as an important navigational aid in the Long Island Sound, one whose beacons and fog signal horn are maintained by the USCG ATON Team.

# PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**Stewardship Transfers:** When lights are conveyed at no cost to public entities through stewardship transfers, NHLPA requires the public entities to use the lights for educational, park, recreational, cultural, or historic preservation purposes. In 2013, GSA conveyed eight historic lights to public entities (Table 3). GSA deeded five light stations to not-for-profit organizations, transferred two to local governments, and transferred one to another Federal agency. Four transfers took place in Michigan due to ongoing positive enthusiasm for stewardship in the state.

**Table 3: 2013 Stewardship Transfers**

	Light stations	State	Grantee
1	Grand Haven Entrance and Inner Lights	MI	City of Grand Haven, MI
2	Edgartown Light	MA	Martha's Vineyard—Town of Edgartown
3	Rock of Ages Light	MI	National Park Service
4	Port Austin Light	MI	Port Austin Reef Lighthouse Association, Inc.
5	Alpena Light	MI	Michigan Lighthouse Conservancy
6	Brandywine Shoal Lighthouse	DE	Brandywine Shoal Lighthouse, Inc.
7	Race Rock Light	NY	New London Maritime Society
8	Milwaukee Breakwater Light	WI	Optima Enrichment, Inc.

**Public Sales:** GSA conducted four competitive public sales of lights in 2013 that generated gross sales proceeds totaling \$1,310,891 (Table 4). This represents a 100% increase over 2012 sale amounts, despite selling the same number of lights. The increased sales most likely occurred due to the prominent and attractive locations of the light stations offered, creating higher public demand for the lights than in previous years. For example, The Graves Light in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts generated a public sale amount of \$933,888, the highest individual sale price for a NHLPA property since the program began (see Case Study #1).

**Table 4: 2013 Public Sales**

	Light stations	State	Proceeds
1	Liston Rear Range Light	DE	\$ 22,003
2	The Graves Light	MA	\$ 933,888
3	Manistique Light	MI	\$ 15,000
4	Saybrook Breakwater Light	CT	\$ 340,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,310,891</b>



# 2014 PROGRAM FORECASTS



**2014 Projected Transfers:** In the coming year, GSA is projecting 10 conveyances: five stewardship transfers and five public sales. These lights can be seen in Table 5. However, if GSA and the Northwest states resolve outstanding legal and environmental issues in 2014, these numbers could increase.

**2014 Projected NOAs:** GSA projects issuing NOAs for 13 historic light stations USGC reported as excess (Table 6). Interested parties will have 60 days after GSA issues the NOAs to express interest in these light stations.

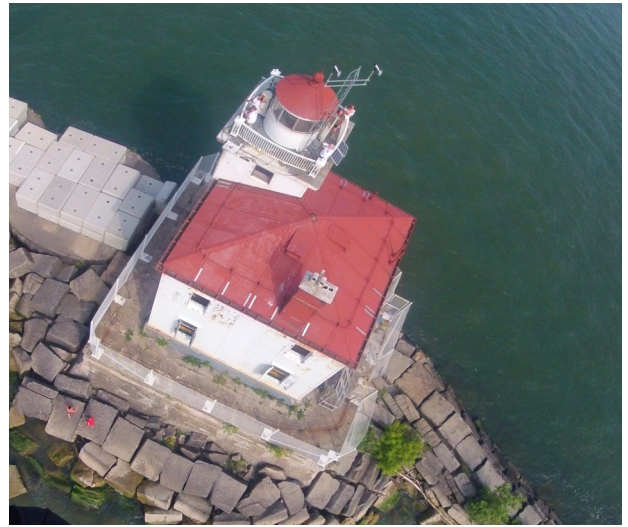
**Table 5: 2014 Projected Stewardship Transfers and Public Sales**

	Light Stations	State	Stewardship Transfer or Public Sale	Year Built	Year Placed on National Register
1	New London Ledge Light	CT	Stewardship Transfer	1909	1990
2	Ontonagon West Pierhead Light	MI	Stewardship Transfer	1875	Eligible
3	Stannard Rock Light	MI	Stewardship Transfer	1883	1971
4	Baker Island Light	MA	Stewardship Transfer	1828	1988
5	Gravelly Shoal Offshore Light	MI	Stewardship Transfer	1939	Eligible
6	Halfway Rock Light	ME	Public Sale	1871	1988
7	Boon Island Light Station	ME	Public Sale	1811	1988
8	Minots Ledge Light	MA	Public Sale	1850	1987
9	Round Island Passage Light	MI	Public Sale	1947	2013
10	Sturgeon Bay Canal Light	WI	Public Sale	1899	1984

**Table 6: 2014 Projected NOAs**

	Light Stations	State		Light Stations	State
1	Carysfort Reef Light	FL	8	White Shoal Light	MI
2	Sand Key Light	FL	9	Grays Reef Light	MI
3	Alligator Reef Light	FL	10	Superior Entry South Breakwater Light	WI
4	Sombrero Reef Light	FL	11	Port Hueneme Light	CA
5	Gay Head Light	MA	12	American Shoal Light	FL
6	Poe Reef Light	MI	13	Gravelly Shoal Offshore Light	MI
7	Martin Reef Light	MI			

# CASE STUDY REVISIT: FAIRPORT HARBOR WEST LIGHTHOUSE



**Location:** Lake County, Ohio

**Conveyance Mechanism:** Public Sale (2011)

**New Steward:** Private Owners

The Fairport Harbor West Breakwater Light was sold through the NHLPA program in 2011, and was highlighted in the 2011 NHLPA Program Highlights Report. Since then, the light has gone through a complete refurbishment and update. Windows, floors, and walls are getting much needed repair, and the plumbing and electrical systems are being updated as well. The owner undertook this renovation in the hope of making the light into a vacation home. During the renovation process, the owner has allowed the light to be open to visitors a few times per year, including an open house each year on the light's birthday—June 9th. Once the light is fully renovated, the owner plans for the light to be made available to the public for tours, visits, and community events.

Fairport Harbor West Light will continue to serve as an active ATON maintained by the USCG, as well as house a National Weather Service weather detection system (Station FAI01) that shows current marine weather observations.

The current owner maintains a website showing the progress of the light, and also updates a blog about the lighthouse renovations on the Lake County website. The pictures displayed here show both the condition of the interior of the light when the new owner took possession of the light, as well as current progress.

## For More Information

For more information about Fairport Harbor West Light, visit the following websites:

<http://www.fairportharborwestlighthouse.com/>

[blog.lakevisit.com/author/sheila/](http://blog.lakevisit.com/author/sheila/)

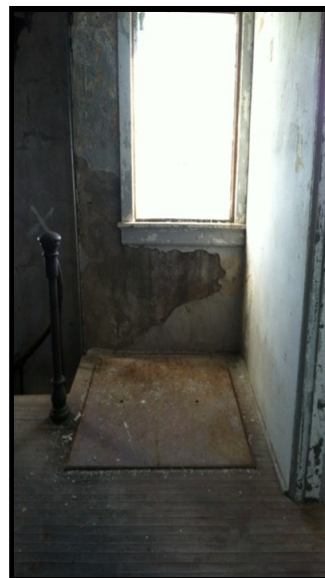
**Before:**



**After:**



**Before:**

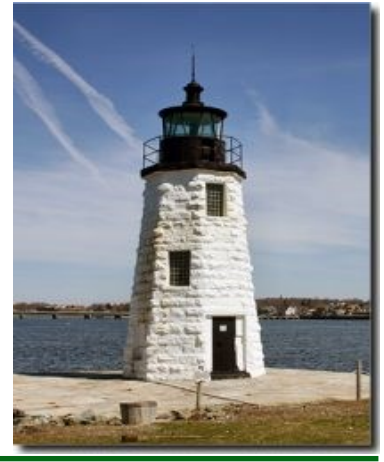


**After:**



# CULTURAL STUDY: LIGHTHOUSE ARCHITECTURE

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Lighthouses come in many different styles, including independent towers, larger light station complexes, or even true light “houses,” where a beacon is appended or integrated into a domestic dwelling. This section highlights examples of some of the more common lighthouse architecture types.

## Tower Lighthouses:

Tower Lighthouses can be either round, conical, pyramidal, or square in design. Tower lights are the most visually distinct, most numerous, and also some of the oldest lights in the U.S. Tower lights are usually independent of other structures, with living quarters and storage located in either attached or detached buildings. Towers are often made of stone or brick. However, newer designs may be made of steel or other sturdy materials depending on design limitations. The first known U.S. tower lighthouse was built in 1716 on Little Brewster Island (then known as Beacon Island) in Boston Harbor. The British blew up this light in 1776 during the American Revolution. The oldest surviving tower light is the Sandy Hook Light in New Jersey, built in 1764.



Sandy Hook Lighthouse



Carysfort Reef Lighthouse

## Screwpile Lighthouses:

Screwpile lights are most common in the Chesapeake Bay area, but are also found in other parts of the country. Usually built on shoals or at the mouths of rivers, they exist as a steel base that is screwed into the sea bed, with a full lighthouse built on a platform above. Unfortunately, fire or ice flows damaged or destroyed many of the steel bases by the 1960s, and the government tore down, replaced, or moved most of the remaining Screwpile lights. The first operational Screwpile light in the U.S. was Brandywine Shoal Light, built in 1850, but it was destroyed and replaced with a newer type. The oldest surviving Screwpile Lighthouse is Carysfort Reef Light in Florida, which is projected to be transferred under the NHLPA program in 2014.

# CULTURAL STUDY: LIGHTHOUSE ARCHITECTURE

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## Caisson Lighthouses:

As the Screwpile lights were decommissioned and torn down, many were replaced with Caisson lights. Caisson lights consist of a cast iron cylinder that is sunken into the seabed and then filled with stone and concrete with a platform constructed and a lighthouse built on top. Unlike the more fragile Screwpile lights, the Caisson lights were efficient and sturdy, and most still exist today. The first Caisson lighthouse to be built in the U.S. was the Craighill Channel Range Front Light, Maryland, which was first lit in 1873, and recently transferred through the NHLPA program.



Craighill Channel Range Front Lighthouse



Point Lookout Lighthouse

## Integral Lighthouses:

Integral lights are those either built into existing houses or designed as a house with a light on top of it. While cost effective, they were not as tall as the more typical tower lights, and were therefore less effective. The first integral lighthouse in the U.S. was built before the U.S. existed; there was an integral lighthouse built in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1769. However, this lighthouse no longer exists. Many others were built between 1820 and 1850, but only five still exist. The oldest existing integral lighthouse is Point Lookout Lighthouse, Maryland, built in 1830. It was transferred to the state of Maryland in 2002 through the NHLPA program.

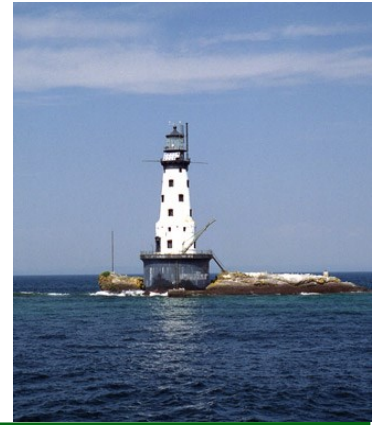
## Texas Tower Lighthouses:

Texas Tower lighthouses are based on the designs of oil drilling platforms. This type of light is typically used in places that were previously served by a lightship and where other types of designs were not deemed adequate. The first light of this type in the U.S. is Buzzards Bay Light, Massachusetts, commissioned in 1961. However, Buzzards Bay Light was replaced with a newer Texas Tower light in 1996. There were only seven Texas Tower lights built in the U.S., and one (Ambrose Light) was dismantled in 2008 after being struck by a tanker ship.

## Buzzards Bay Lighthouse



# PHOTO CREDITS



**Table 7: Photo Credits**

Section/Page Number	Light Station	Credit
Cover	Edgartown Harbor Light, MA	Winnetu.com
ES-1	Grand Haven Entrance and Inner Lights, MI	Wikipedia Commons
ES-1	The Graves Light	Bostonharborbeacon.com
Table of Contents	Race Rock Light, NY	GSA file photo
2	Brandywine Shoal Lighthouse	Lighthousefriends.com
3	Saybrook Breakwater Light	GSA file photo—Jeremy D'Entremont
4	Manistique East Breakwater Light	GSA file photo
5	Edgartown Harbor Light, MA	Wikipedia Commons
6	Port Austin Reef Light	Greater Port Austin Area Chamber of Commerce
6	The Graves Light, MA	GSA file photo—Jeremy D'Entremont
8	Race Rock Light, NY	GSA file photo—Tom Gaillard
9	Grand Haven Entrance and Inner Light	Wikipedia Commons
10	New London Ledge Light, CT	Militarysos.com
11	Fairport Harbor West Light	Sheila Consaul
12	Newport Harbor Lighthouse	Jeremy D'Entremont
12	Sandy Hook Lighthouse, NJ	Wikipedia Commons
12	Carysfort Reef Lighthouse, FL	Lighthousefriends.com
13	Craighill Channel Range Front Lighthouse	Lighthousefriends.com
13	Point Lookout Lighthouse, MD	Lighthousefriends.com
13	Buzzards Bay Lighthouse, MA	Theighthousepeople.com
14	Rock of Ages Light, MI	Lighthousefriends.com



## APPENDIX A: LIGHT STATIONS CONVEYED AS OF DECEMBER 2013

No.	Light Station	State	Year Conveyed	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sales
1.	Cape Decision Light	Alaska	2004			✓		
2.	Five Finger Islands Light	Alaska	2004			✓		
3.	Point Retreat Light	Alaska	2003			✓		
4.	Sentinel Island Light	Alaska	2006			✓		
5.	Pigeon Point Light	California	2011				✓	
6.	Point Pinos Light	California	2006		✓			
7.	Point Sur Light	California	2005				✓	
8.	New London Harbor Light	Connecticut	2009			✓		
9.	Saybrook Breakwater Light	Connecticut	2013					✓
10.	Brandywine Shoals Light	Delaware	2013			✓		
11.	Fourteen Foot Bank Lighthouse	Delaware	2007					✓
12.	Harbor Of Refuge Breakwater Light	Delaware	2004			✓		
13.	Liston Rear Range Light	Delaware	2013					✓
14.	Marcus Hook Light Station	Delaware	2010					✓
15.	Fowey Rocks Lighthouse	Florida	2012	✓				
16.	St. Augustine Light	Florida	2002			✓		
17.	St. Simons Island Light	Georgia	2004			✓		
18.	Tybee Island Lighthouse Complex	Georgia	2002			✓		
19.	Molokai Light	Hawaii	2006	✓				
20.	Chicago Harbor Lighthouse	Illinois	2009		✓			
21.	Baker Island Light	Maine	2011	✓				
22.	Cuckold Island Fog Signal/Light Station	Maine	2006			✓		
23.	Goose Rocks Light Station	Maine	2006					✓
24.	Little River Lightstation	Maine	2002			✓		
25.	Lubec Channel	Maine	2007					✓
26.	Moose Peak Light	Maine	2012					✓
27.	Petit Manan Light	Maine	2006	✓				
28.	Ram Island Ledge	Maine	2010					✓
29.	Ram Island Ledge	Maine	2011					✓
30.	Whaleback Ledge	Maine	2009			✓		
31.	Baltimore Lighthouse	Maryland	2006					✓
32.	Bloody Point	Maryland	2007					✓
33.	Craighill Channel Lower Range Light	Maryland	2005			✓		

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No.	Light Station	State	Year Conveyed	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sales
34.	Hooper Island	Maryland	2009			✓		
35.	Sandy Point Shoal Lighthouse	Maryland	2006					✓
36.	Sharp's Island	Maryland	2008					✓
37.	Thomas Point Shoal Light	Maryland	2004		✓			
38.	Turkey Point Light Station	Maryland	2005				✓	
39.	Borden Flats	Massachusetts	2010					✓
40.	Edgartown Light	Massachusetts	2013		✓			
41.	Graves Light	Massachusetts	2011					✓
42.	Long Island Head Light	Massachusetts	2010	✓				
43.	Straitsmouth	Massachusetts	2013		✓			
44.	Alpena Light	Michigan	2013			✓		
45.	Charlevoix South Pierhead Light	Michigan	2013		✓			
46.	Cheboygan River Front Range Lighthouse	Michigan	2008			✓		
47.	Detour Reef Light	Michigan	2004			✓		
48.	Fort Gratiot Light Station	Michigan	2010		✓			
49.	Frankfort North Light	Michigan	2010		✓			
50.	Grand Haven Entrance and Inner Lights	Michigan	2012		✓			
51.	Gull Rock Light	Michigan	2013			✓		
52.	Harbor Beach Lighthouse	Michigan	2005		✓			
53.	Holland Harbor South Pierhead Light	Michigan	2010			✓		
54.	Ludington North Breakwater Light	Michigan	2008		✓			
55.	Manistique Light	Michigan	2006					✓
56.	Manistee North Pierhead Light	Michigan	2011		✓			
57.	Manitou Island Light	Michigan	2004			✓		
58.	Menominee North Pierhead Light	Michigan	2008		✓			
59.	Munising Station, Front/Rear Range Lights	Michigan	2002	✓				
60.	Muskegon South Breakwater Light	Michigan	2010			✓		
61.	Muskegon South Pierhead Light	Michigan	2010			✓		
62.	Port Austin Light	Michigan	2013			✓		
63.	Rock of Ages Light	Michigan	2013	✓				
64.	South Haven South Pierhead Lighthouse	Michigan	2012			✓		

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No.	Light Station	State	Year Conveyed	Federal Transfer	Local Government	Non-Profit	State Government	Public Sales
65.	St. James (Beaver Harbor) Light	Michigan	2005		✓			
66.	Duluth Harbor South Breakwater Inner	Minnesota	2009					✓
67.	Great Beds Light	New Jersey	2011					✓
68.	Robbins Reef Light	New Jersey	2011			✓		
69.	Romer Shoal Light	New Jersey	2011					✓
70.	Ship John Shoal Light	New Jersey	2012					✓
71.	Buffalo South Harbor Light	New York	2011			✓		
72.	East Charity Shoal	New York	2009					✓
73.	Esopus Meadows Lighthouse	New York	2002			✓		
74.	Execution Rocks	New York	2009			✓		
75.	Huntington Harbor Light	New York	2012			✓		
76.	Latimer Reef Light	New York	2010					✓
77.	Little Gull Island Light	New York	2012					✓
78.	Orient Point Light	New York	2012					✓
79.	Oswego Harbor West Pierhead (Oswego Outer Harbor)	New York	2008		✓			
80.	Race Rock Light	New York	2013			✓		
81.	Rondout Creek	New York	2002		✓			
82.	Stepping Stones	New York	2008		✓			
83.	West Bank Light	New York	2010					✓
84.	Frying Pan Light Tower	North Carolina	2003					✓
85.	Currituck Beach Light Tower	North Carolina	2010			✓		
86.	Ashtabula Harbor Light	Ohio	2007			✓		
87.	Cleveland East Pierhead	Ohio	2009					✓
88.	Conneaut Harbor W Breakwater Light	Ohio	2011					✓
89.	Fairport Harbor W Breakwater Light	Ohio	2011					✓
90.	Toledo Harbor Lighthouse	Ohio	2006			✓		
91.	Cape San Juan	Puerto Rico	2010			✓		
92.	Conimicut Shoal Light	Rhode Island	2004		✓			
93.	Hog Island Shoal Light	Rhode Island	2007					✓
94.	Charleston Light	South Carolina	2008	✓				

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95.	Newport News Middle Ground Light	Virginia	2005					✓
96.	Smith Point Lighthouse	Virginia	2005					✓
97.	Thimble Shoal Lighthouse	Virginia	2005					✓
98.	Wolf Trap Lighthouse	Virginia	2006					✓
99.	Grays Harbor (Westport) Light	Washington	2004			✓		
100.	West Point Light	Washington	2005		✓			
101.	Kenosha N Pierhead Light	Wisconsin	2011					✓
102.	Kewaunee Light	Wisconsin	2011		✓			
103.	Manitowoc Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2011					✓
104.	Milwaukee Breakwater Light	Wisconsin	2013			✓		
		<b>Total:</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>