

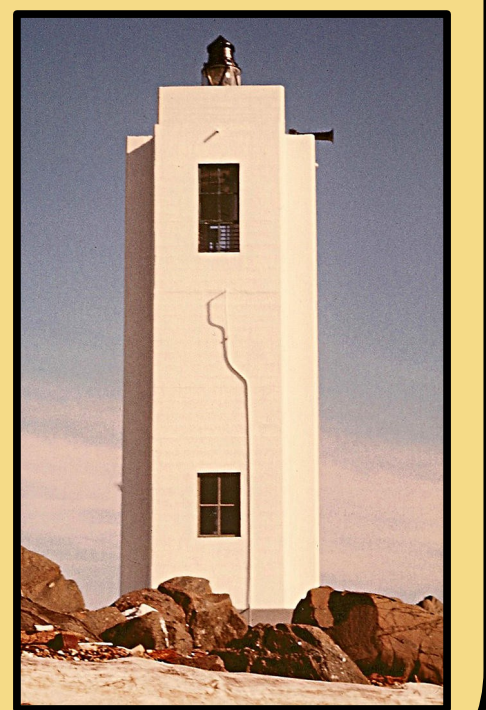
Puget Sound Lighthouses

Research Assistance Provided by U.S. Coast Guard Museum
Seattle WA
NOT FOR NAVIGATION
Base Chart NOAA 18440 Puget Sound
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13 Browns Point

On December 12, 1887, two years before Washington became a state, a post lantern was placed on a white post on Point Brown. In 1901, a house and a wood framed two story tower were built. It was lighted by lighthouse keeper, Oscar Brown, and his wife, Annie, on October 26 of 1903. The tower was located at the edge of the beach and at high tide the Keepers had to row out to the tower. The grounds were filled in 1906 and the Keepers no longer needed to row out to the tower. In 1933, the wooden tower was replaced with the current lighthouse. In 1963 the station was automated.

Active: Yes
Open to the public: Yes



1 Ediz Hook

A light has shown on Ediz Hook since the founding of Port Angeles in 1862. The first light was a bonfire in a grill mounted at the top of a high tripod. The first lighthouse was built in 1865 and torn down in 1939. A second lighthouse was built in 1908, it was sold in 1946 and moved to Port Angeles as it had become a hazard to aircraft traffic at Coast Guard Air Station Port Angeles. Today the lighthouse function is provided by a light on top of a tower at the end of Ediz Hook, not far from the original lighthouses.

Active: Yes as a light, but neither lighthouse exists
Open to the public: No



2 New Dungeness

The New Dungeness Lighthouse was lighted on December 14, 1857 with a fixed white light. Dungeness Spit is a low narrow ribbon of sand about 5 miles long that is very difficult to see from a distance. The light was automated in 1976 with modern optics. In 1980 Seaman First Class Jeni Burr became the first woman in the Coast Guard to be assigned as a lighthouse keeper. The lighthouse was the last Coast Guard manned station when the keeper was transferred. The 4th Order Fresnel Lens from the Lighthouse is on display at the Coast Guard Museum in Seattle.

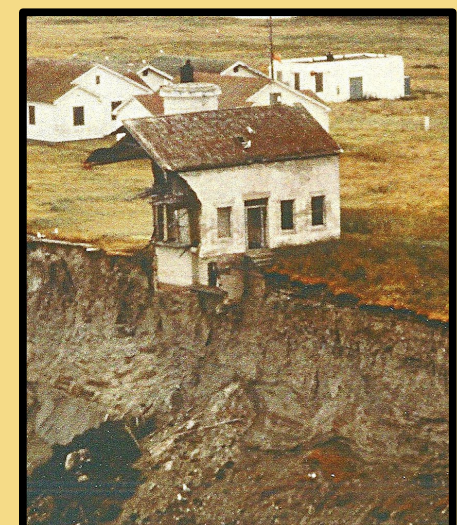
Active: Yes
Open to the public: Yes, by a private organization



3 Smith Island

The Smith Island Lighthouse was built in 1858 and lighted on October 18. In the 1950's, the bluff on which the lighthouse was built began to rapidly erode. By 1957, a new tower was built in the center of the island. The old lighthouse was abandoned when the bluff reached the front door; the last remains toppled into the sea in 1998.

Active: Yes as a light; lighthouse no longer exists
Open to the public: No



4 Point Wilson

Point Wilson has had an Aid to Navigation since 1865 when Captain J.W. Seldon donated a bell to the St. Paul's Episcopal Church on the condition the bell be rung on foggy days. The first Lighthouse was constructed in 1879 and lighted on December 15. The present Lighthouse was constructed in 1914.

Active: Yes
Open to the public: No



5 Admiralty Head

The first Admiralty Head Lighthouse was Lighted on January 20, 1861. The second and present lighthouse was built by the War Department and Lighted on June 14, 1903. The light was extinguished in 1922 due to changing vessel traffic patterns. At the start of World War II, Fort Casey was reactivated as a training center and the lighthouse used for housing sentries. Today the lighthouse is an interpretive center for a Washington State Park.

Active: No
Open to the public: Yes, by a state organization



6 Marrowstone Point

The first Aid To Navigation at Marrowstone Point was a Post lantern hung from a post in 1888. In 1912 the Lighthouse was lighted. Coast Guard Keepers lived at the lighthouse until 1962 when the light and foghorn were automated. Today the lighthouse is a field station for the United States Geological Survey.

Active: Yes
Open to the public: No



7 Skunk Bay

The Skunk Bay Lighthouse was built by maritime author Jim Gibbs. The lighthouse is topped by the lantern room and lantern from the Smith Island Lighthouse, the lantern room and lantern was removed before the Smith Island Lighthouse toppled off a cliff due to erosion. One night the light was left on by accident and the Coast Guard received many calls about an unauthorized light. The Coast Guard paid a visit to Mr. Gibbs and explained to him that he either needed to keep the light turned off or have the light listed as a Private Aid to Navigation (PATON). Mr. Gibbs, a former Lighthouse Keeper successfully applied to the Coast Guard to have the light listed as a PATON in 1965, the light is still operated as a Private Aid today.

Active: Yes
Open to the public: No



8 Point No Point

The Point No Point Lighthouse is the oldest lighthouse in Puget Sound. It was lighted on January 1, 1880 with a household kerosene lantern as the neither the lens nor the glass for the light had been delivered and the lighthouse buildings had not been completed. In 1915 the lens was changed to a larger fourth-order Fresnel lens. The lighthouse was struck by lightning and the lens damaged in 1931. The lens remained in service until 2006 when the Coast Guard replaced the lens with modern optics.

Active: Yes
Open to the public: Yes by a private organization



9 Mukilteo

The Mukilteo Lighthouse was lighted on March 1, 1906. In 1977 the lighthouse was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The lighthouse was automated in 1979 and the original Fresnel lens was kept. In 2001 the City of Mukilteo took over ownership of the lighthouse and the area is a city park. The Coast Guard continues to maintain the light to guide mariners.

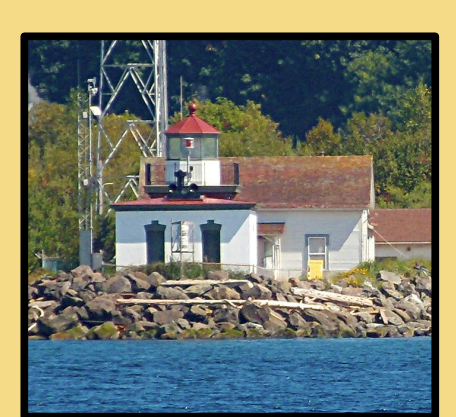
Active: Yes
Open to the public: Yes, by a state organization



10 West Point

The West Point Lighthouse is located at the foot of the Magnolia Bluff in Seattle's Discovery Park and was lighted on November 15, 1881. In 1977 the lighthouse was added to the National Register of Historic Places. The lighthouse was automated in February of 1985. Modern optics were added in 2006, the Fresnel lens remains in the lighthouse but is no longer used.

Active: Yes
Open to the public: No



11 Alki Point

Tradition has it that Hans Martin Hanson first set a lantern on the beach to provide a light to help vessels in 1868. In 1887 a Post Lantern was hung from a scaffold and became the first official light. Post Lanterns could burn continuously for eight days and in some remote locations they were refueled and serviced weekly. The original Alki Point Post Lantern is on display at the Coast Guard Museum on the Coast Guard Base in Seattle. The lighthouse was built in 1913 and first lighted on June 1 of that year. The light was automated in 1984. Senior Coast Guard personnel live in the the lighthouse keepers homes.

Active: Yes Open to the public: Yes



12 Point Robinson

The first Aid to Navigation at Point Robinson was a fog signal dedicated on July 1, 1885. In 1887 a Post Lantern with a red lens was installed on a 25 foot tall post near the fog signal. A wooden tower was built in 1894 to raise the light to 31 feet to aid vessel traffic from the south. The current lighthouse was built in 1915 that raised the light to 38 feet. The lighthouse and fog signal was automated in 1989 and modern optics were added in 2007. The original Fresnel lens remains in the lantern room.

Active: yes
Open to the public: Yes



14 Dofflemayer Point

A post lantern was placed on a wharf in 1887 to provide the first Aid to Navigation at Dofflemayer Point. The current concrete tower was built in 1933 - 1934 and housed both a light and air horn. The lighthouse is on the Register of Historic Places.

Active: Yes
Open to the public: No

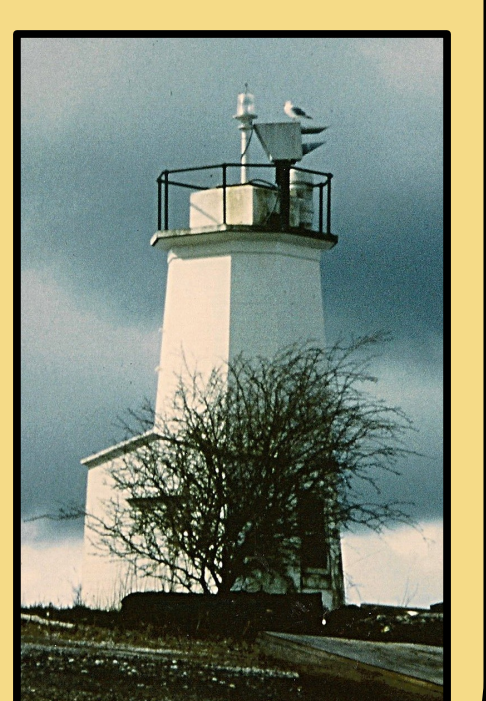


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