



*Grey's Harbor Lighthouse*



# Caring for Your Lighthouse Buildings

Lighthouse Environmental Programs  
of Island County

Lighthouses are a significant contribution of our Washington heritage. These majestic navigation icons dot the western coast and inland shipping channels. Most were constructed in the late 1800's and nearly all of the original light structures remain.

But these lighthouses and their support structures require continual care in order to retain their historic integrity into the future. They may not function as they did when first constructed but it is important for us and it is our obligation as stewards to pass these historic treasures on to future generations in the best condition possible.

The purpose of this booklet is to suggest some basic ways to help preserve these structures and their unique architecture. No doubt, you have probably been engaged in some of these actions by involvement with the Lighthouse Environmental Program. But it could be that for many reasons your group may have not yet been able to initiate some of these programs.

If some of the suggestions seem to make sense at your lighthouse site give them a thought..... or give them a try. There could be someone in your group or others you know who could help.

The important thing is that we all want the lighthouse buildings to be around another hundred years ..... and more.... and retaining their historic integrity and character.



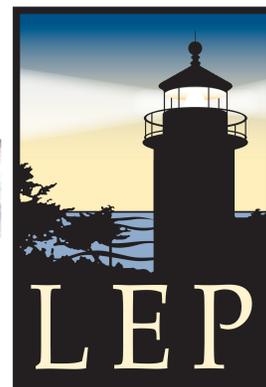
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Is a lighthouse license plate on your car?



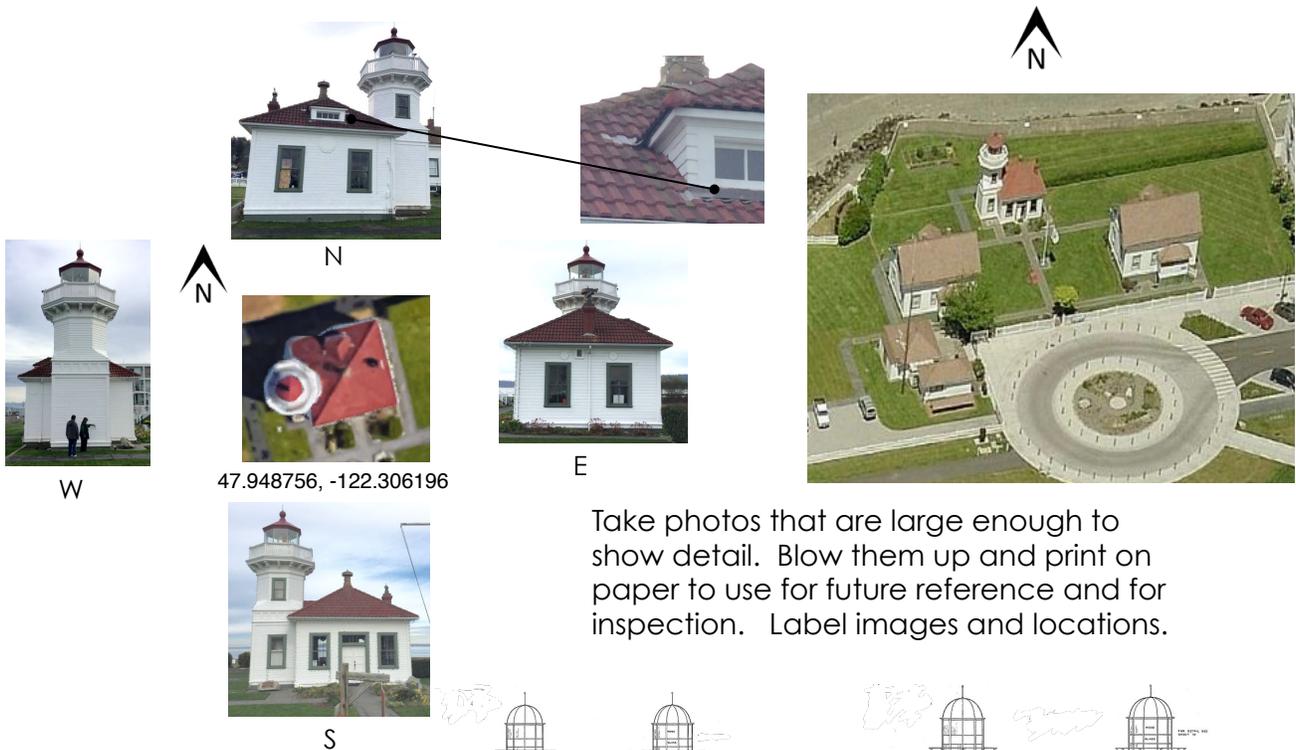
Prepared by  
Harrison  
Goodall  
2017

Courtesy  
Lighthouse Environmental Programs  
of Island County

<http://www.dol.wa.gov/vehicleregistration/splighthouse.html>

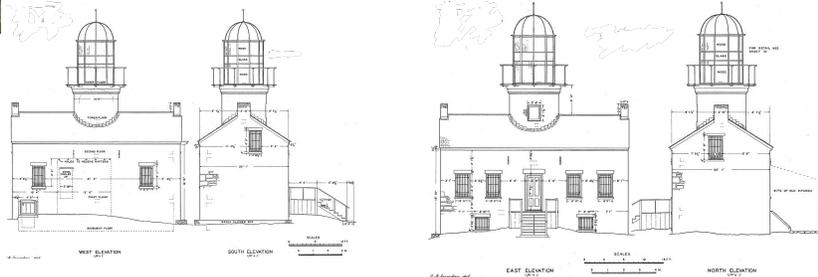
<http://washingtolighthouses.org>

Making a visual record of your buildings and site is one of the easiest and most enjoyable of preservation tasks, especially for volunteers. A simple, comprehensive method is to photograph the elevations, details and interiors to create baseline documentation of what the structures look like. Yes, it would have been ideal to have these photos from the time of construction but that isn't possible. Since our goal in preservation is to keep the buildings looking like they were originally, **photographs become an important reference for planning future projects and for maintenance.** Remember that the cultural landscape and site objects are likely to be as significant as the buildings. Include photos of the site from different directions.



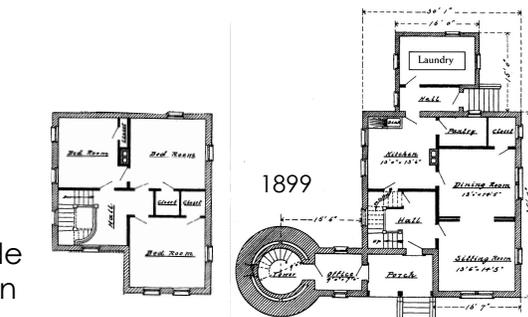
Take photos that are large enough to show detail. Blow them up and print on paper to use for future reference and for inspection. Label images and locations.

Sometimes drawings already exist that can be used as well



Assemble early sketches, photographs and drawings

Attempt to show side by side images of an early photo next to current one. Note differences.



Make a video documentation with a phone or tablet and sent it up to YouTube for all to enjoy. It also can be good building and site documentation.



## Photo Documentation

Look at the historical information that you already have about the lighthouse. Does the documentation provide future lighthouse stewards with details about past written, visual and oral history relating to the site, buildings, people and events? Much of this site specific and factual information will be extremely valuable in the future for planning preservation efforts, refining historic significance, preparing interpretation, and general management of the site. It is invaluable for planning projects.



Treat your lighthouse and support buildings as a national treasure...because they are.

Historical data and objects should be stored in a secure environmentally - controlled space and be easy to access and use.

Some examples include:

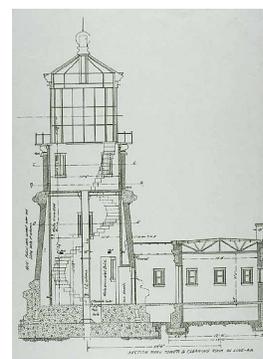
- Documents about significance, designation nominations
- Historical data - when built, installed, modified, by whom
- Identification of historic character and defining features
- Description and explanation of historic and physical integrity
- Past and present management documents and goals
- Chronology of keepers and people and their influence on the structures



- Dates and background of when modifications occurred and why
- Inventory information that provides detailed description of each item, feature and system
- Finish and stucco analysis and color; include paint samples
- Identification of which features are original and historic or not historic
- Architectural description of building construction or feature composition
- Chronology changes in utilities, electric and systems with descriptions and locations
- Description and operation of the light and its history
- Records of projects or major work on any of the buildings
- Records of all routine, corrective, preventive maintenance
- Early photos, drawings, contracts, images, newspapers
- Books, publications, newspapers with reference to the site
- Papers, diaries, letters, studies, contracts,



**Historical data helps future stewards and conservators preserve historic integrity and character**



**Historical Data**

<http://www.lighthousefriends.com>

<http://www.lighthousefriends.com/pull-state.asp?state=WA&Submit=Go>

## Maintenance IS Preservation

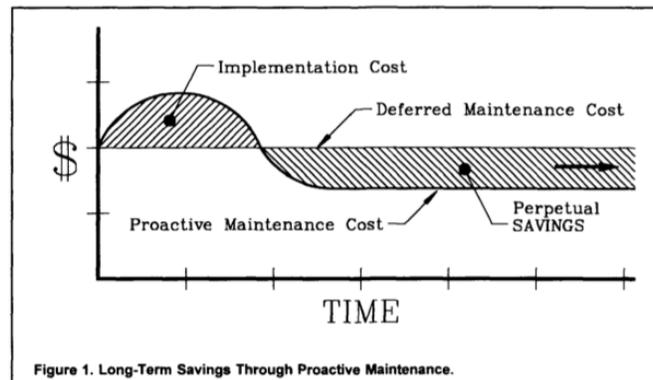
Unfortunately as buildings age they degrade. When preserving historic structures the most important goal is anticipate and predict oncoming deterioration and attempt to prevent or retard these conditions before they become fabric degrading or lead to costly repairs. Finding and addressing the cause of problems is often more important than taking immediate remedial action. Systematic predictive and preventive care is proactive and reduces corrective maintenance.

Caring for historic buildings is much like dental hygiene. In addition to daily attention we periodically or annually have our teeth inspected for new problems and have a thorough cleaning. At the end of the process the dentist keeps a running history of condition including taking X-rays.

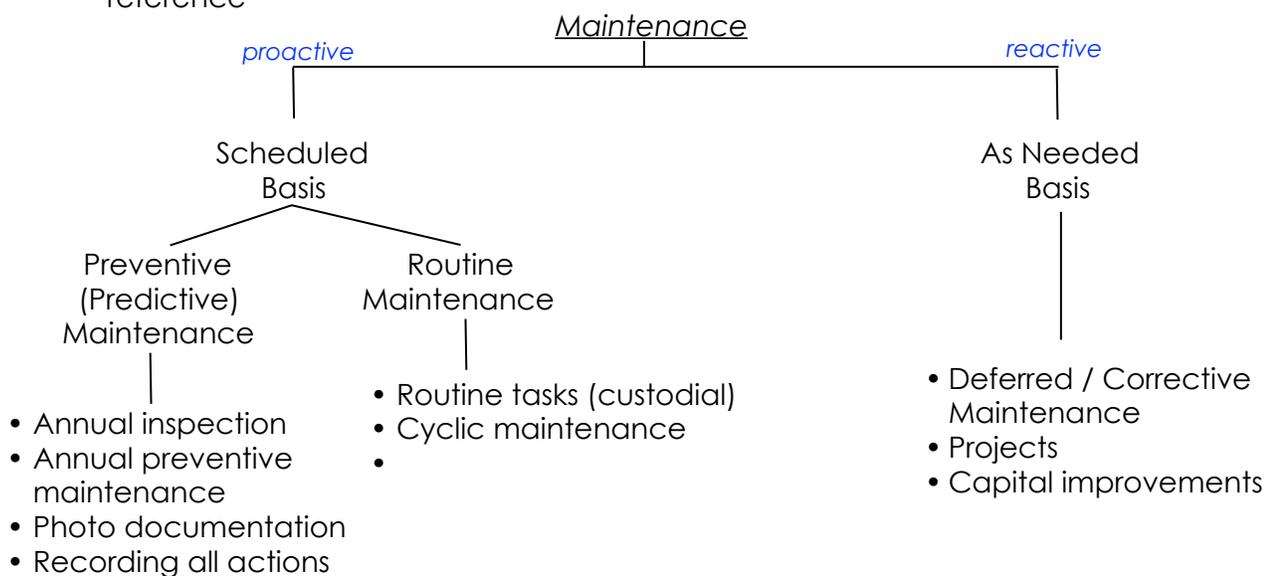
For historic buildings the basic process is similar:

- annual inspection (monitoring)
- specific predictive or preventive tasks performed to retard degradation from occurring
- documenting conditions or problems with photographs and keeping a running history of all actions performed on the structure for future reference

Maintenance of a historic lighthouse is particularly difficult with limited budgets and volunteers to carry out the work. You obviously have a maintenance program now but consider initiating a simple process based around predictive and preventive tasks.



**Predictive Maintenance not only reduces loss of historic fabric but is COST EFFECTIVE.**



**Predictive Maintenance Program**

Prevention of building failures is ultimately less expensive than making repairs or replacing historic fabric.

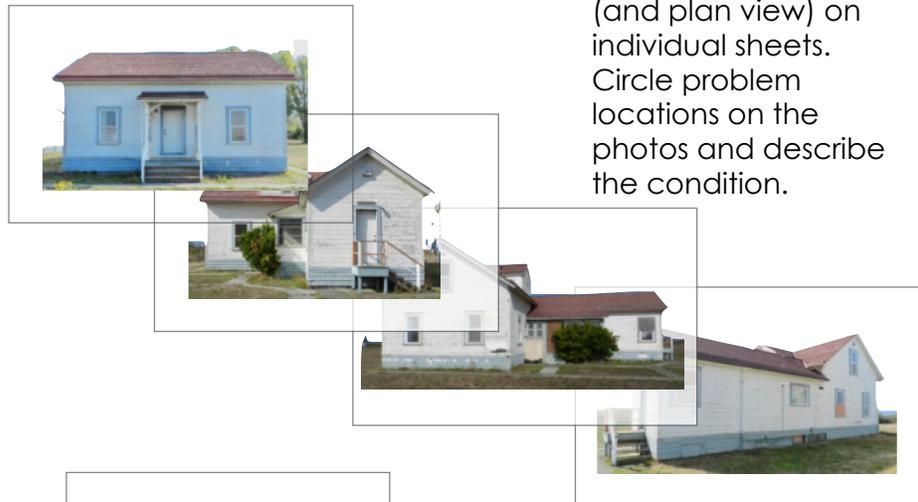
**Features to inspect:**

- Roof Covering / Surface
- Chimney / Roof
- Penetrations / Flashing
- Gutters / Downspouts
- Cornice / Eaves
- Ext. Wall Surface /
- Structure
- Ext. Window
- Ext. Doors
- Columns / Posts
- Porch / Deck
- Ext. Steps / Ramp
- Foundation / Crawl Space
- Site Drainage
- Site Grade
- Vegetation
  
- Under Roof / Attic Space
- Structure
- Int. Wall / Ceilings
- Int. Finish
- Int. Flooring
- Int. Stairs
- Int. Windows / Doors
- Kitchen Features
- Bathroom Features
  
- Electrical System
- Electrical Lighting
- HVAC
- Plumbing System
- Water Heater
- Fire Protection System
- Fire Extinguishers
- Smoke / Fire Detectors
- Carbon Monoxide Det.
  
- Walks
- Fences
- Site Objects
- Others
  
- Accessibility
- 
- 
- 
- 

Just like with your teeth, your body, the airplane you fly in and most physical objects it is important, sometimes critical, that you know about its condition. Knowing the condition of your lighthouse or any of the buildings is no different. It helps in identifying what portions or features are degrading. This process is proactive and is a major component of a predictive maintenance program. It is also an important preventive measure.

- identify degraded features in their early stages before conditions destroy or degrade historic fabric or become costly repairs
- careful investigation of your lighthouse forces a close evaluation of every feature of the building
- building inspection helps in identifying and prioritizing deficiencies that require more immediate attention and often triggers action
- continuous and annual inspections can be used to determine the effectiveness of your maintenance program

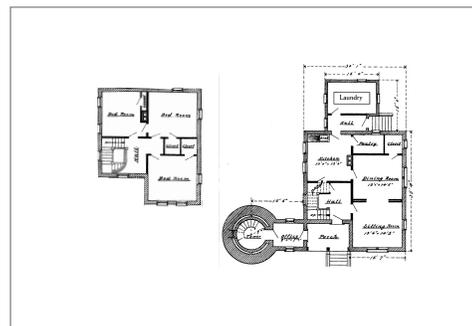
There are many ways to inspect and monitor your buildings. Here are a few suggestions.



Print out elevations (and plan view) on individual sheets. Circle problem locations on the photos and describe the condition.



Save and accumulate inspection information to monitor change.



**Annual inspections could be the most important preservation action for your buildings !**

*continued on next page*

Sample:

Another format could be listing each feature with prompts to remind those who will be inspecting what to look for.

This helps make sure all of the important features get assessed and is more consistent from year to year and varying inspectors.

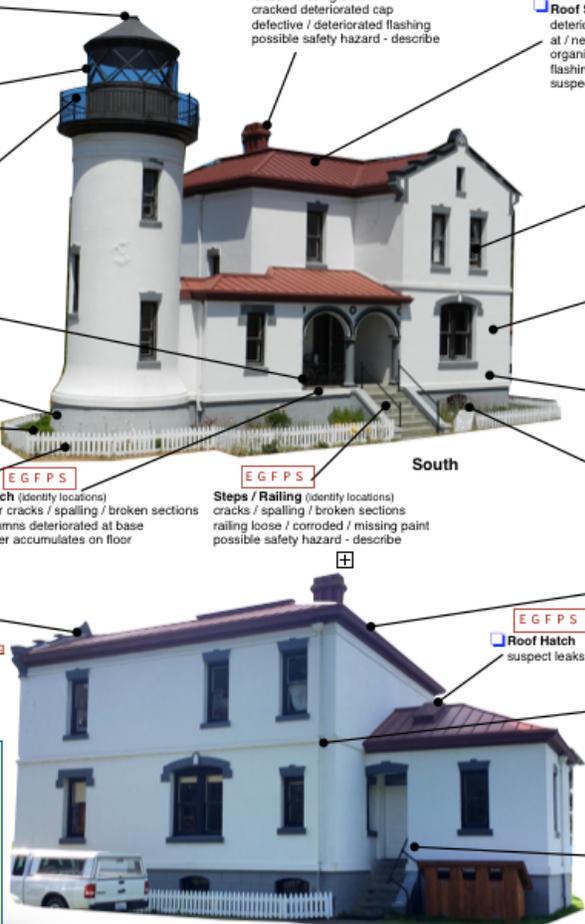
Circle problem locations and describe	Circle Problem		Describe Condition or Needs
	Condition	Urgency	
			<b>Lantern Roof</b> deteriorated / damaged / lifting open seams / defective caulking suspect leaks - describe
			<b>Lantern Glass</b> damaged / improper fit needs attention - describe
			<b>Lantern Walkway</b> railing loose / unsafe / corroded walkway slippery / unsafe - describe improper / blocked drainage paint missing / peeling / blistering
			<b>Railing</b> railing loose / corroded / missing paint possible safety hazard - describe
			<b>Foundation</b> (identify locations) cracks / stucco spalling blistering of finish or stucco
			<b>Vegetation</b> (identify locations) vegetation within 2' of foundation
			<b>Drainage / Grade</b> (identify locations) evidence of puddling splash against foundation grade slopes toward foundation ground soft / uneven

*Describe in more detail on back*

**There are many ways to inspect.  
Just be sure to inspect annually.**

**EGFPS**

**Roof Surface**  
deteriorated / damaged / lifting / open seams  
at / near end of useful cycle  
organic matter / tree debris on surface  
flashing / edge problems  
suspect leaks - describe



**EGFPS**  
 **Lantern Roof**  
deteriorated / damaged / lifting  
open seams / defective caulking  
suspect leaks - describe

**EGFPS**  
 **Lantern Glass**  
damaged / improper fit  
needs attention - describe

**EGFPS**  
 **Lantern Walkway**  
railing loose / unsafe / corroded  
walkway slippery / unsafe - describe  
improper / blocked drainage  
paint missing / peeling / blistering

**EGFPS**  
 **Railing**  
railing loose / corroded / missing paint  
possible safety hazard - describe

**EGFPS**  
 **Foundation** (identify locations)  
cracks / stucco spalling  
blistering of finish or stucco

**EGFPS**  
 **Vegetation** (identify locations)  
vegetation within 2' of foundation

**EGFPS**  
 **Drainage / Grade** (identify locations)  
evidence of puddling  
splash against foundation  
grade slopes toward foundation  
ground soft / uneven

**EGFPS**  
 **Parapet** (observe from lantern walkway)  
cap deteriorated / open seams  
flashing corroded / open seams  
loose elements

**EGFPS**  
 **Chimney**  
loose / missing brick  
cracked deteriorated cap  
defective / deteriorated flashing  
possible safety hazard - describe

**EGFPS**  
 **Roof Surface**  
deteriorated / damaged / lifting / open seams  
at / near end of useful cycle  
organic matter / tree debris on surface  
flashing / edge problems  
suspect leaks - describe

**EGFPS**  
 **Windows** (identify locations)  
damaged / cracked / missing glazing  
does not operate / seal / lock properly  
evidence of condensation on sash and sills  
sills / trim with cracks / deteriorated  
finish peeling / bare wood exposed to weather

**EGFPS**  
 **Stucco** (identify locations)  
buckling / bulging / cracks / missing

**EGFPS**  
 **Finish** (identify locations)  
blistering / peeling / missing  
evidence / suspect moisture under finish

**EGFPS**  
 **Basement Windows** (identify locations)  
sills less than 6" from grade  
evidence of water penetration to interior  
sash deteriorated / coming apart  
finish blistering / peeling / missing  
dirt / organic matter on / near sills

**EGFPS**  
 **Gutters** (identify locations)  
evidence of being clogged / overflowing  
water stains under gutter  
scupper box with overflows / leaks

**EGFPS**  
 **Downspouts** (identify locations)  
evidence of being clogged / overflowing / leaking  
spills / improper connections  
brackets loose / not secure / corroded

**EGFPS**  
 **Roof Hatch**  
suspect leaks

**EGFPS**  
 **Handrail** (identify locations)  
loose / safety hazard

**EGFPS**  
 **Porch** (identify locations)  
floor cracks / spalling / broken sections  
columns deteriorated at base  
water accumulates on floor

**EGFPS**  
 **Steps / Railing** (identify locations)  
cracks / spalling / broken sections  
railing loose / corroded / missing paint  
possible safety hazard - describe

**Condition Rating**  
E = Excellent  
G = Good  
F = Fair  
P = Poor  
S = Serious

Yet another format could be a combination of photos and problem prompts.

E=excellent  
G=good  
F=fair  
P=poor  
S=serious

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Make copy of this master page - keep original**

On copy of this page:  
Inspect features of building  
Circle problems that occur and their locations  
Add other problems, notes and details  
Use back for addition notes  
Circle condition rating **EGFPS**  
Take photos of conditions that are rated P and S  
Include date of inspection and your name  
Give this to \_\_\_\_\_

**Inspection Process**

Have any problem areas at your site? ..... and not know what to do or don't have funding at this time?

Identify those preservation issues and use as way of communicating to specialists, donors, Boards, and stewards that follow. It is a good way to monitor conditions over a period of time to study progression.



Serious spalling; paint peeling

Spalling

SW

SE



UNSAFE!  
Pavement settling

Major cracks between blocks

Water penetration through deck

SE

NE

Saturated soils

**Browns Point**



NE

SE

SW

Steps pulling away from light base



Saturated soils

Opening in concrete

Steps pulling away from light base

**Problem Areas**



UNSAFE!  
Pavement settling

Serious erosion 18" + 12" +

Serious erosion 18" + 12" +

# Preservation Guidelines

Adapted from Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation  
<https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/stand.htm>

1. Since the lighthouse and the surrounding buildings have a new use **make minimal changes to the unique and distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships**. Refer to early photographs and documents for reference.
2. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment. **Avoid change to the appearance of all character-defining elements**.
3. Lighthouses and support buildings are recognized as being a physical record of their early period of time, place, and use. **Avoid making changes that create a false sense of history or by adding conjectural features** or elements from other historic properties.
4. But do **retain and preserve changes to buildings and the property that have acquired historic significance in their own right**, often 50 years or more.
5. **Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved**.
6. **Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced**. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. **Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence**.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. **DO NOT sandblast or power wash any historic fabric**. Cleansers or other chemicals, should be used with caution. Test first on small areas and evaluate the results over a delayed period of time. Do not apply treatments that could damage historic materials.
8. Actions that involve disturbance of the grade, such as drainage or setting posts, require review by an archeologist in advance. Should any **archeological resources** disturbed or be found protect them by **keeping them in place** and contacting an archeologist.
9. When making exterior alterations or new additions **do not destroy the historic materials that characterize the building**. Differentiate the old from the new in size, scale or massing but **be compatible to the original design to protect the building's historic integrity**.
10. **If new additions or modifications are made attempt to do so in such a way that if removed in the future the essential form and integrity of the building would not be lost**.

**Any intervention or maintenance should follow these guidelines to preserve integrity and character**

The intent of a completion report is provide preservationists and stewards 20, 100, 400 years from now with information of the intervention made to the historic building and fabric and how it complied with the Secretary of the Interior Standards. It is not only a final documentation or summary of a project, major maintenance or rehabilitation but an understanding and description of the preservation treatment that was performed including why it was needed, its historical context and how it was accomplished.



Laying north floor

As expected, this report will be heavily illustrated with drawings and photographs. Additionally, a brief video containing the same information can be a good way to communicate and document the project.

Contents of a completion report often include:

- Identification data - when, where, who, etc.
- Overview summary
- Causes for the need for the work
- Purpose for treatment
- Description of the work and chronology
- Rationale for the approach taken
- Materials used and their sources
- Time and costs
- People, contracts, responsibilities
- Future care - maintenance program updated
- Evaluation / reaction / summary



Plates temporarily held in place with steel cables with turnbuckles

Photos should include:

- Overall conditions at beginning
- People carrying out phases of treatment
- Progression of project
- Side by side photos of before and afterward of primary components
- Labels, locations, detail



Identification of replaced fabric

**Document !**  
**Document !**  
**Document !**  
**Future stewards will appreciate it**

**Completion Report**

Are you aware of the [Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook](#)? It is terrific! So terrific that it should be distributed to all lighthouse managers and used by those involved in planning preservation projects and all who are maintaining any of the buildings at your site.... even volunteers. If any contract work is to be done, such as painting or window repair, include in your agreement contract that the treatment to the building(s) must follow the guidelines and information.

The first few sections focus on overall preservation guidelines, the major portion of the handbook relate to lighthouse construction.

Most of the information in this booklet is similar to the content in Part III (Section 3) of the handbook. Indeed, content in the next few pages are directly from Part IV (Section 4) of the handbook for emphasis.

Google on Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook or go to this site.

<https://uslhs.org/sites/default/files/attached-files/HistoricLighthousePreservationHandbook.pdf>

## Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Materials and Character- Defining Features

The guidance for the preservation treatment begins with recommendations to identify the form and detailing of those architectural materials and features that are important in defining the lighthouse's historic character and which must be retained in order to preserve that character. Therefore, guidance on identifying, retaining, and preserving character-defining features is always given first.

*Part IV, Page 2, Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook*



some of the character defining features

### Overall from a Distance

- Shape
- Openings
- Trim
- Roof
- Projections
- Other predominate features
- Setting

### Close range

- Materials
- Craftsmanship
- Craft details

### Interior spaces, features and finishes

- Important spaces
- Sequence of spaces
- Interior features
- Surface materials and Finishes
- Exposed structure

### Setting

- Vegetation
- Landscape objects & aspects
- Orientation of buildings to site

Every lighthouse, historic site and building has its own distinct character - visual aspects, physical features and spaces. Historic character is what we are trying to protect, retain and preserve. With historic structures it is these character defining features, the shapes, materials, craftsmanship, details and use, that define the historic significance and qualities that are to be protected and preserved. Likewise, the same is true for the landscape, preserving the visual character of the site.

<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/17-architectural-character.htm>

Identify and photograph the character defining features of your buildings. Assemble these photos together to explain the importance of preserving these features to all who maintain and care for the structure.

## Stabilize and Protect Deteriorated Historic Materials and Features as a Preliminary Measure

Deteriorated portions of a historic lighthouse may need preliminary stabilization and protection measures to safeguard those features until additional work can be undertaken. Stabilization involves re-establishing the stability of an unsafe, damaged, or deteriorating structure while maintaining its existing character. Stabilizing may include emergency short- or long-term measures; long-term structural reinforcement, weatherization, or ventilation; or correcting unsafe conditions. Temporary stabilization should always be carried out in such a manner that it detracts as little as possible from the historic lighthouses appearance. Although it may not be necessary in every preservation project, stabilization is nonetheless an integral part of the preservation treatment; it is equally applicable, if circumstances warrant, for the other treatments.



*Part IV, Page 3 & 7, Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook*

## Maintain Historic Materials and Features

After identifying those materials and features that are important and must be retained in the process of preservation work, their protection and maintenance is addressed. Protection generally involves the least degree of intervention and is preparatory to other work. For example, protection includes the maintenance of historic materials through treatments such as rust removal, caulking, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coatings; the cyclic cleaning of roof gutters and internal ventilation systems; or installation of fencing, alarm systems, and other temporary protective measures. Although a historic lighthouse will usually require more extensive work, an overall evaluation of its physical condition should always begin at this level.

<https://uslhs.org/sites/default/files/attached-files/HistoricLighthousePreservationHandbook.pdf>

## Repair (Stabilize, Consolidate, and Conserve) Historic Materials and Features

When the physical condition of the character-defining materials and features requires additional work, repair by stabilizing, consolidating, and conserving is recommended. Repair generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. Preservation strives to retain existing materials and features while employing as little new material as possible. Consequently, guidance for repairing a historic material such as masonry again begins with the least degree of intervention possible, such as strengthening fragile materials through consolidation, when appropriate, and repointing with mortar of appropriate strength. Repairing masonry as well as wood and architectural metal features may also include patching, splicing, or otherwise reinforcing them using recognized preservation methods. Similarly, within the preservation treatment, portions of a historic structural system could be reinforced using contemporary materials such as steel rods or wood bracing. All work should be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and documented for future research.

## Best Practices in Preservation

## Limited Replacement In Kind of Extensively Deteriorated Portions of Historic Features

If repair by stabilization, consolidation, and conservation proves inadequate, the next level of intervention involves the limited replacement in kind of extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes (for example, gallery brackets, steps, window casings, hardware, railings, or portions of roofs). The replacement material needs to match the old both physically and visually, i.e., oak with oak, cast iron with cast iron, etc.

Thus, with the exception of hidden structural reinforcements and new mechanical system components, the wholesale use of substitute materials is generally not appropriate in the preservation treatment. Although using the same kind of material is always the preferred option, substitute materials may be acceptable in certain instances, i.e., repairing a damaged piece of historic lantern glazing, if the form and design, as well as the material itself, convey the visual appearance of the remaining parts of the feature and finish. Again, it is important that all new material be identified and properly researched for future needs. If prominent features such as interior staircase, exterior cornice, or roof ventilator are missing, then a rehabilitation or restoration treatment may be more appropriate.

These treatments are critical components of the process and should not be overlooked. Treatment measures should not result in permanent damage, and so each should be weighed in terms of its reversibility and its overall benefit. New exterior additions or reconstruction are not within the scope of any of these treatments.

<https://uslhs.org/sites/default/files/attached-files/HistoricLighthousePreservationHandbook.pdf>



Mulliteo



Burrows



Point Robinson



Lime Kiln

**Best Practices in Preservation**

Emergencies or natural disasters can happen anywhere and at any time.....a severe wind, an earthquake, a fire, a bursted water pipe, loss of electricity for a long duration of time, a window blow out, generator or structural failures. It could even be when a visitor has a heart attack, someone falls down the tower steps or an older man having a stroke. Few ever think that such things could happen. But they do.

It is not possible to anticipate every eventuality but it is possible to have a general plan of action just in case. And it is relatively easy. There are many web sites giving guidance and instructions for creating a plan. Google on "disaster preparedness" or "historic structure emergency preparedness". Some sites provide a general template of actions that can be customized to your particular buildings and situations.

But even if you do not to create an emergency or disaster plan at least prepare a communication link to selected others for guidance or assistance.

Begin by looking at this website from the US Lighthouse Society.

<http://uslhs.org/disaster-planning-lighthouses>



- 4 stages of preparedness
1. Prevention
  2. Preparedness
  3. Response
  4. Recovery



<http://www.museum-security.org/disasterbib.html>

[http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/4sustain/preparehsr\\_2015\\_11\\_02.pdf](http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/4sustain/preparehsr_2015_11_02.pdf) page 13

[https://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications\\_resources/pdf\\_publications/pdf\\_emergency\\_plan.pdf](https://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/pdf_publications/pdf_emergency_plan.pdf)

<https://www.aam-us.org/docs/default-source/continuum/developing-a-disaster-plan-final.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

## Emergency Preparedness Plan

# Some other preservation issues or actions to consider

There could be some other issues you may want or need to tackle.

Lantern Care - appropriate procedures for cleaning & caring for the lantern and lantern room  
Understanding Interior Environments - monitoring temperature, humidity, moisture  
Cleaning Historic Fabric - how to clean window sills, stucco walls, interior floors  
Controlling Vegetation Near Buildings - how vegetation holds moisture near foundation  
Consider a Condition Assessment - evaluation of buildings by a professional conservator  
Insect and Varmint Control - are ants, powder post beetle, rats, raccoons eating your buildings  
Paint and Finish - documenting what finishes work & touch-up areas rather than wait for a contract  
Paint and Finish - paint removal and dealing with lead paint  
Surface Drainage - does water drain toward buildings and puddle  
Gutter & Downspout - practical ways to manage roof runoff, especially during heavy rainfall  
Grade - erosion or plant buildup causing moisture  
Preparing a Lighthouse Preservation Guide or Handbook - an owner's manual concept

## References / Resource Information

***The most important reference:***

***Historic Lighthouse Preservation Handbook***

<https://uslhs.org/sites/default/files/attached-files/HistoricLighthousePreservationHandbook.pdf>

Consider downloading this .pdf handbook and customizing it to your specific lighthouse.

There is an abundance of information on the internet relating to historic preservation and lighthouses. But check out some of the Preservation Briefs when planning projects or managing your maintenance program.

National Park Service. *Preservation Briefs*

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

[03: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings](#)

[04: Roofing for Historic Buildings](#)

[06: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings](#)

[09: The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows](#)

[10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork](#)

[16: The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors](#)

[17: Architectural Character - Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic](#)

[18: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings - Identifying Character-Defining Elements](#)

[31: Mothballing Historic Buildings](#)

[36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes](#)

[39: Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings](#)

[45: Preserving Historic Wooden Porches](#)

[47: Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings](#)

**Other / Reference**



Cape Flattery



Ediz Hook



New Dungeness \*



Patos \*



Destruction Island



Cattle Point



Lime Kiln \*



Marrowstone Point



Greys Harbor \*



Gig Harbor



Burrows \*



Point Robinson \*



Turn Point \*



North Head



Cape Disappointment



Swiftsure \*



Browns Point \*



Point Wilson



Bush Point



Alki Point



Dofflemyer Point



Point No Point \*



Admiralty Head \*



West Point \*

\* = Open to the public and partially funded by Washington Lighthouse License Plate sales

# Lighthouses of Washington

Images taken from internet



Mukilteo \*