Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74) NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Transportation & Communication

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T	O COMPLETE NATION	IAL RECISTER FORMS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
TYPE ALL ENTRIES (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 NAME			
HISTORIC Sandy Hook Light			
AND/OR COMMON Sandy Hook Light		- 	7 - 1 - 1
2 LOCATION			
STREET & NUMBER Fort Hancock		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN		CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	СТ
Sandy Hook	VICINITY OF	3	
STATE New Jersey	34	county Monmouth	code 25
3 CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT X_PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTUREBOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECTIN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
	NO	MILITARY	xOTHER: Lighthous
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY NAME Rear Admiral Richard Ross, Guard District STREET & NUMBER U.S. Custom House	United States Coa		er, 3rd Coast
CITY, TOWN	VICINITY OF	New York	
New York — 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCR		NOW YOLK	
COURTHOUSE.			
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Monmouth Count STREET & NUMBER	y Courthouse		
CITY, TOWN		STATE	
Freehold	AND ON IDAMESTO	New Jersey	
6 REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE Historic American Buildings	Survey		
1935, 1937		_STATECOUNTYLOCAL	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress			os
CITY, TOWN		STATE D. C.	
Machineten		n r	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XEXCELLENT

_GOOD

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

__RUINS

__UNALTERED

X ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED

DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Sandy Hook Light is still housed by the original tower, built by Isaac Contro in 1764. The octagonal structure is nine stories (103') tall and tapers from a base diameter of 29' to a 15' diameter on the top level. The lighthouse is built of brick on a masonry foundation, which walls are 7' at the base. The interior diameter of the tower is constant while the width of the walls tapers. The exterior has been whitewashed.

The lighthouse is entered through a vestibule on the south side and the visitor then proceeds down a short, vaulted hall to the circular iron stairs by which the ascent to the beacon is made with the aid of a rope guy attached with iron rings to the interior wall. The tower is pierced by 13 windows, positioned in a spiral fashion. There are no windows on the north, northeast, south, or southeast sides. The windows are recessed at a standard distance from the exterior wall surface, and as the visitor ascends, their sills which are capped with masonry blocks, grow progressively more shallow.

The circular stairway terminates on the level just below the beacon platform. An iron ladder passes through the brick vaulted ceiling to the glass and steel superstructure which houses the beacon. The 45,000 candlepower beacon is approximately 4' wide and 8' high. The light itself is housed within thick circular glass lens. A circular walkway surrounds the this cupola, with its copper domed roof.

The Sandy Hook Light is located within Fort Hancock Military Reservation in the middle of the penisula, approximately one mile from the northern tip. New York City is directly to the north, across Lower New York Bay. Approximately 10' southwest of the tower is the former lightkeeper's house, a two-and-a-half story frame house with a hip roof. It has been converted into officers' quarters but is presently unoccupied.

SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1764	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT Sandy Hook I	light	
		INVENTION			
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
1800-1899	X_COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION	
X 1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
_1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
PREHISTOPIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The tall, white lighthouse at Sandy Hook, New Jersey was the fifth lighthouse to be built in America, when erected in 1764, and today is the oldest standing light tower in the United States. Originally called the "New York Lighthouse," its unfailing beam has befriended innumerable vessels as they have passed in or out of New York.

Sandy Hook Light is presently maintained by the United States Coast Guard within the Fort Hancock military reservation.

HISTORY

In 1761, the merchants of New York City financed a lottery to raise sufficient funds to erect a lighthouse on Sandy Hook, to guide ships past the New Jersey Shoal into New York harbour. Built by Isaac Contro by June 11, 1764, the 105' brick and masonry lighthouse was called the "New York Lighthouse." The cost of construction was defrayed by a 22¢ per ton tax levied on ships entering the harbour.

During the Revolution, the Americans put the light out of operation in March, 1776, so that the British could not benefit from it. However the enemy soon repaired the beacon and despite an attempt to destroy it by cannon fire, by an intrepid band in small boats, the light has remained lit except during the blackouts of the Second World War.

In addition to shining its beacon at night, the lighthouse communicated with lookouts on Staten Island during the day by flying a series of varicoloured shapes on top of the tower, which indicated inbound vessels at the Narrows.

Sandy Hook Light was ceded to the Federal Government in 1789. In 1823 a light ship, the Sandy Hook, was put into operation, to facilitate shipping. A light ship is still in use today, and the lighthouse is no longer listed by the Coast Guard as a seacoast lighthouse. Nontheless, Sandy Hook Light and its fellow lights at Navesink still shine, warning mariners of the dangerous shoals of the New Jersey coast.

	III FORM PREPARED BY					
	NAME/TITLE Richard Greer	wood, Historian,	Landmark Review Tas	k Force		
*****	ORGANIZATION Historic Sites	Survey	DATI 6/	16/75andm		
-	STREET & NUMBER 1100 L. Street, NW.		TELE 202-523-5	PHONE JAN		
	CITY OR TOWN		202-323-3 STAT			
-	Washington		D.	7,77		
	12 STATE HISTORIC PR			1		
(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)	THE EVALUATE	D SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS	PROPERTY WITHIN THE STA	ATE S: Ch		
	NATIONAL	STATE	_ LOCA	L + 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1		
	As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Rublic hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated a					
	hereby nominate this property for inclu criteria and procedures set forth by the		er and certify that it has beei	1 evaluated a		
Ĭi.	FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE					
	TITLE		DA	Γ E		
	OR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PRO	PERTY IS INCLUDED IN TH	E NATIONAL REGISTER			

LANDMARKS)

9 MAIOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA 1.6 acres ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _ UTM REFERENCES A 1 18 | 5 | 8 1 4 | 5 1 7 1 0 4 4 7 9 2 7 0 NORTHING ZONE ZONE **EASTING** NORTHING С VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The Sandy Hook Light is situated on a triangular plot of land in the fork of two roads which provide access to Fort Hancock (roads A & B in the enclosed sketch map). Beginning at the junction of Roads A & B, proceed north along the east curb of Road A for 375', thence due east to the west curb of Road 8 thence south 375' along said curb to the point of origin. These boundaries enclose the lighthouse and the keeper's house while excluding the post-historic features of the military reservation. LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES STATE CODE COUNTY CODE CODE STATE CODE COUNTY Law 89-665). ccording to the DATE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY DATE KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER WNATIONAL HISTORIC (NATIONAL HISTORIC

LANDMARKS)

John T. Cunningham, The New Jersey Shore (New Brunswick, 1958). George Putnam, Lighthouses and Lightships of the United States (Roston, 1933).

Edward R. Snow, Famous Lighthouses of America (New York, 1955).

U.S. Coast Guard, Historically Famous Lighthouses (Washington, 1957).

