



Following the Light

Lighthouses Along the Great Lakes



Marci Paulsen

LESSON SEVEN

Subject/Grade:

Grade 4, Social Studies and Language Arts

Duration:

Two class periods

Materials needed:

- Flashlight
- Map of lighthouses on the Great Lakes (optional)
- The Edmund Fitzgerald: The Song of the Bell by Kathy Jo Wargin (2003)
- The Big Fitz (big book) by Jack Edwards (2003)
- The Edmund Fitzgerald: Lost With All Hands by Capt. Robert Hertel (1999)
- Books & websites about lighthouses for students' research
- Computers & internet access for research
- Rubric for lighthouse brochure
- Rubric for oral presentations

Per student group:

- Lighthouse Research student page
- Brochure Layout & Rubric

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Lesson Overview

Students will explore the role of lighthouses in promoting safer travel on the Great Lakes, and how their specific locations were selected. Students will choose a lighthouse to research and make a visitor's brochure describing interesting facts about "their" lighthouse. Students will present their lighthouse brochures to the class, time permitting.

Learning Objectives

After this lesson, students will be able to

1. Explain why lighthouses came to be on the coast of the Great Lakes.
2. Explain how lighthouses saved the lives of many sailors.
3. Create a brochure about a specific lighthouse on the Great Lakes, of his/her choosing.
4. Locate five lighthouse stations along the Great Lakes coastline.
5. Compare and contrast how lighthouses are used today versus how they were used historically.

STANDARDS



Michigan Grade Level Content Expectations (GLCEs) Addressed

Grade 4 Language Arts

W.PS.04.01

Exhibit personal style and voice to enhance the written message (e.g., in narrative text: strong verbs, figurative language, sensory images; in informational text: precision, established importance, transitions).

W.GN.04.04

Use the writing process to produce and present a research project using a teacher-approved topic; find and narrow research questions; use a variety of resources; take notes; and organize relevant information to draw conclusions.

W.PR.04.01

Set a purpose, consider audience, and replicate authors' styles and patterns when writing a narrative or informational piece.

S.CN.04.02

Adjust their use of language to communicate effectively with a variety of audiences and for different purposes including community-building, appreciation, invitations, and cross-curricular discussions.

L.CN.04.01

Ask substantive questions of the speaker that will provide additional elaboration and details.

L.CN.04.02

Listen to or view critically while demonstrating appropriate social skills of audience behaviors in small and large group settings.

Background

Merchant shipbuilding on the Great Lakes began in 1679 with the launch of the “Griffon,” the first known ship to navigate the Great Lakes, built in 1679 by the French explorer, La Salle. Great Lakes commerce steadily increased and ship designs changed over time. It is difficult today to understand the past difficulties for maritime transportation on the Great Lakes. Early vessels had no charts (maps) that identified shoals and other obstructions, or barriers to navigation, or safe entry into harbors. This was all learned by trial and error by ship captains and then communicated by word of mouth. If sailors or passengers experienced shipwreck, there was little hope for survival since there were few settlements, and inhabitants were unprepared to offer aid.

In 1789, the US Government created the Lighthouse Service and by 1819, it had established the first lighthouse on Lake Erie. As the number of shipwrecks increased, additional solutions were needed (see *Surf Men of Shipwreck Coast* lesson by Melinda Green). In 1841, the US started a survey of the Great Lakes to produce accurate navigation charts showing all the hidden reefs and shoals, as well as the water levels of the Great Lakes.

Between 1852 and 1860 twenty-six new lights were erected on the Great Lakes. During the 1860's a dozen new lights were lit. Between 1870 and 1880 forty-three new lights were lit on the Lakes and in the next decade more than one hundred new lights appeared on the Great Lakes. By the beginning of the twentieth century the Lighthouse Board oversaw 334 major lights, 67 fog signals, and 563 buoys on the Great Lakes.

During the 1920's and 1930's improvements in the road and highway systems provided better and more rapid means of transportation. As a result, the need for lighthouses decreased. Lighthouses now have a historical value to the surrounding Great Lakes. Most are owned and operated by historical societies as museums and used mostly for tourism.



Advance Preparation

Order *Lighthouses of the Great Lakes Locator Map* from <http://www.lighthousedepot.com> (optional).

Make copies of the **Lighthouse Research** student page and rubrics (one copy for each child to use, and one copy for each child for you to grade).

Organize students into groups of two or three to work together on this project.

Order *Lighthouses of the Great Lakes Locator Map* (optional).

Procedure

Focus Questions

- *Why were lighthouses constructed along the Great Lakes shoreline?*
- *Compare how lighthouses are used today in contrast to their past use?*

1. Dim the lights in the classroom, take out a flashlight and turn it around in a circle such as a lighthouse would look. Ask the students what they think you are demonstrating? (*Lighthouse*)
2. Read one of the “The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald” stories. On the night that the Edmund Fitzgerald sank, storms severed electricity to the lighthouse, darkening the shoreline.
3. Review new vocabulary: buoyancy, chart, lifeboat, listing, navigational aids.

Buoyancy: upward force on an object produced by the surrounding liquid, and equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

Chart: map of navigable waterways; nautical version of a highway road map.

Lifeboat: a small craft aboard a ship to allow for emergency escape

STANDARDS



Michigan Grade Level Content Expectations (GLCEs) Addressed

Grade 4 Social Studies

H3 History of Michigan (Beyond Statehood)

4-H3.0.4

Draw upon stories, photos, artifacts, and other primary sources to compare the life of people in towns and cities in Michigan and in the Great Lakes region during a variety of time periods from 1837 to the present (e.g., 1837-1900, 1900-1950, 1950-2000). (G)

4-H3.0.5

Use visual data and informational text or primary accounts to compare a major Michigan economic activity today with that same or a related activity in the past. (E)

4-G1.0.1

Identify questions geographers ask



Listing: when a ship leans far to one side, and is in danger of tipping over

Navigational aids: devices which assist a ship captain to determine location; including lighthouses, compasses, buoys, radios, etc.

4. Discuss the story and its significance with the class. Would the fate of the Fitzgerald have changed if the lighthouse at Whitefish Point was working? (Remember, the power was out and the light was not working at the time of the storm). Why are there fewer shipwrecks today than one hundred years ago?
5. Discuss why there are lighthouses on the Great Lakes. List students' responses on the board or on an overhead transparency. (*They serve as navigational aids to save seafarers' lives.*)
6. Show the *Lighthouses of the Great Lakes Locator Map* to the students to show where lighthouses are located on the Great Lakes. Ask students:
 - Has anyone visited a lighthouse?
 - What was it like?
 - How was it being used? (as a navigational device, or as a historical site, such as a museum)
 - What do you observe about the location of the lighthouse? To what navigational hazard is the lighthouse alerting mariners?
7. Have students choose a lighthouse of interest. This works best, if you have the students choose two or three that may sound interesting or are in a place where they have visited. Then have them go online to some of the sites listed below, or "Google" the lighthouse, so that they can see the lighthouse. Have them choose the lighthouse that most interests them.

8. Pass out the **Lighthouse Research** student page. Explain to the students that they will be conducting research using the internet, books, videos, and/or people in order to answer the questions). Use the information on the Whitefish Point worksheet to model what the students need to do.
9. Have the students research their lighthouse and complete the lighthouse research questions.
10. Have the students organize their information into a brochure format using the guide (provided). Pass out the brochure and oral presentation rubrics to students so that they can accurately prepare for the assessment.

Assessment of Student Learning

Have students present their brochure to the class to provide public speaking experience and introduce new lighthouses to the students. Use the attached rubric to grade the brochure and oral presentations of the brochure.

Extensions

Create a poster about your lighthouse to advertise it as a tourist attraction.

Send the finished brochures to the lighthouse along with a letter from the student describing their research and ask the lighthouse to evaluate the brochure.

Make a salt-dough map of Michigan and label each of the lighthouses researched. Make the brochures available (in the school library) for other students, teachers, and parents to see.

Visit a nearby lighthouse—take a field trip!



References

Hancock, Paul. (2004). *Shipwrecks of the Great Lakes*. Thunder Bay Press. Holt, MI.

Nolan, Jenny. *The Detroit News*. “The fateful voyage of the Edmund Fitzgerald”
<http://info.detnews.com/history/story/index>.

WEBSITES FOR STUDENT USE

Lighthouses in the Great Lakes Region – Great Lakes Information Network.
<http://www.great-lakes.net/tourism/cul/lighthouse.html>

Seeing the Light - Links to the Lighthouses of Lake Superior. http://www.terrypepper.com/lights/lake_superior.htm

The United States Lighthouse Service – Michigan Lighthouse Conservancy
<http://www.michiganlights.com/lighthouseservice.htm>

Michigan’s Lighthouse List – Michigan Lighthouse Conservancy
<http://www.michiganlights.com/lightlist.htm>

Inventory of Michigan Lighthouses
<http://www.nps.gov/history/maritime/light/mi.htm>



LIGHTHOUSE RESEARCH



1. What is the name of the lighthouse?

2. Where is the lighthouse located?
 - a. Nearest city:

 - b. On which Great Lake:

3. Why was a lighthouse constructed in this location?

4. Describe an exciting or interesting event that happened at the lighthouse?

5. What is the history of the lighthouse?

6. How are lighthouses used today?



LIGHTHOUSE RESEARCH

Sample Responses

1. *Whitefish Point Light Station*

2. a. Nearest City: *Paradise, MI*

Whitefish Point is 70 miles from Sault St. Marie and 11 miles north of Paradise.

b. On which Great Lake: *Lake Superior*

3. *This 80 mile stretch of coast is nicknamed, Shipwreck Coast, and for good reason. Many ships have gone down with the lighthouse light shining bright. Even more went down before it was built. Lake Superior is one of the most treacherous Great Lakes to travel. Many ships have used the Whitefish Point Light Station to help guide them past the shoals and high waves to the safety of harbor.*

4. *In 1975, the wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald occurred just 15 miles north of the lighthouse, when the light went out due to a very bad winter storm. The ship's entire crew of 29 men lost their lives. The bell of the Edmund Fitzgerald was recovered in 1995 and is on display in the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Museum in Whitefish Point Museum.*

5. *First lit in 1849, the Whitefish Point Light shares honors with the Copper Harbor lighthouse for being the first lighthouses on Lake Superior. Also known as "the oldest light on Lake Superior," Whitefish Point has shined onto the big lake unflinching for almost 150 years except for the night when the Edmund Fitzgerald went down. Many lives were saved because of this lighthouse.*

6. *The lighthouse today is still lit as a navigational aid for boats passing through Whitefish Bay. The lighthouse has been turned into a museum, and now is a popular tourist attraction. The lighthouse and museum are open from May 1 to October 31 daily from 10 A.M. to 6 PM, There is an admission fee to enter the Lighthouse or the Shipwreck Museum, but there is no charge for walking on the grounds around the lighthouse, visiting the Gift Shop, and taking a stroll on the beach. Contact the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society, phone 906-635-1742 or 800-635-1742 or call the Shipwreck Museum at 906-492-3747 during the summer.*

Sources:

<http://www.exploringthenorth.com/whitefish/whitefish.html>



Brochure Layout Guide Rubric

Cover Flap	Middle Flap	Far Right Outside
<p>Name of Lighthouse</p> <p>City Where Lighthouse Stands</p> <p>One Picture</p> <p>Insert a map to show location.</p> <p>Student Name</p>	<p>Photos of the Lighthouse</p>	<p>Flap</p> <p>Location of the Lighthouse Directions in words describing where the lighthouse is located.</p> <p>Mapquest is a good site for this.</p>
Inside Left Flap	Inside Right Flap	Back Flap
<p>History Of the Lighthouse</p> <p>Answers to Question 3 on Lighthouse Research</p>	<p>How is the Lighthouse Used Today?</p> <p>Answers to Question 4 on Lighthouse Research</p>	<p>Sources: List where information is from including photos</p>



Oral Presentation Rubric

Student Name: _____

Criteria	4	3	2	1
Posture & Eye Contact	Stands up straight, looks relaxed and confident. Establishes eye contact with everyone in the room during the presentation.	Stands up straight and establishes eye contact with everyone in the room during the presentation.	Sometimes stands up straight and establishes eye contact.	Slouches and/or does not look at people during the presentation.
Volume	Volume is loud enough to be heard by all audience members throughout the presentation.	Volume is loud enough to be heard by all audience members at least 90% of the time.	Volume is loud enough to be heard by all audience members at least 80% of the time.	Volume often too soft to be heard by all audience members.
Enthusiasm	Facial expressions and body language generate a strong interest and enthusiasm about the topic in others.	Facial expressions and body language sometimes generate a strong interest and enthusiasm about the topic in others.	Facial expressions and body language are used to try to generate enthusiasm, but seem somewhat faked.	Very little use of facial expressions or body language. Did not generate much interest in topic being presented.
Preparedness	Student is completely prepared and has obviously rehearsed.	Student seems pretty prepared but might have needed a couple more rehearsals.	The student is somewhat prepared, but it is clear that rehearsal was lacking.	Student does not seem at all prepared to present.
Speaks clearly	Speaks clearly and distinctly all (100-95%) the time, and mispronounces no words.	Speaks clearly and distinctly all (100-95%) the time, but mispronounces one word.	Speaks clearly and distinctly most (94-85%) of the time. Mispronounces no more than one word.	Often mumbles or can not be understood OR mispronounces more than one word.



Inventory of Michigan Lighthouses

<http://www.nps.gov/history/maritime/light/mi.htm>

ALPENA LIGHT (1914)

Location: NORTH BREAKWATER, THUNDER BAY RIVER / LAKE HURON
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

AU SABLE LIGHT (1874)

Location: LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION IN NATIONAL PARK

BEAVER HEAD (BEAVER ISLAND) LIGHT (1858)

Location: MACKINAC STRAITS APPROACH/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION CLASSES

BIG BAY POINT LIGHT (1896)

Location: UPPER PENINSULA/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: BED & BREAKFAST

BIG SABLE POINT (GRAND POINT AU SABLE) LIGHT (1867)

Location: EAST SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

BOIS BLANC ISLAND LIGHT (OLD) (1867)

Location: STRAITS OF MACKINAC/LAKE HURON
Current Use: PRIVATELY OWNED

CHARITY ISLAND LIGHT (1857)

Location: APPROACH TO SAGINAW BAY/LAKE HURON
Current Use: TOWER IS UNDER RESTORATION

CHEBOYGAN CRIB LIGHT (1910)

Location: RELOCATED FROM ENTRANCE TO CHEBOYGAN RIVER
Current Use: CITY PARK

CHEBOYGAN RIVER RANGE FRONT LIGHT (1880)

Location: CHEBOYGAN HARBOR
Current Use: UNKNOWN

COPPER HARBOR LIGHT (1866)

Location: KEWEENAW PENINSULA/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: MUSEUM IN STATE PARK

COPPER HARBOR RANGE LIGHTS (1869)

Location: LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION/HOUSING

CRISP POINT LIGHT (1904)

Location: 13 MILES W. OF WHITEFISH POINT/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use:

DETOUR REEF LIGHT (1931)

Location: MOUTH OF ST. MARY'S RIVER
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

DETROIT RIVER (BAR POINT SHOAL) LIGHT (1885)

Location: LAKE ERIE S. OF DETROIT RIVER ENTRANCE
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

EAGLE HARBOR LIGHT (1871)

Location: WEST END OF HARBOR/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION/MUSEUM

EAGLE HARBOR REAR RANGE LIGHT (1877)

Location: LAKE SUPERIOR/KEWEENAW PENINSULA
Current Use: PRIVATE RESIDENCE

EAGLE RIVER LIGHT (1874)

Location: EAGLE RIVER/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: PRIVATE RESIDENCE

FORT GRATIOT LIGHT (1829)

Location: LAKE HURON/ST. CLAIR RIVER
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION/COAST GUARD HOUSING & SMALL BOAT STATION

FORTY MILE POINT LIGHT (1897)

Location: LAKE HURON
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION IN COUNTY PARK

FOURTEEN FOOT SHOAL LIGHT (1930)

Location: CHEBOYGAN HARBOR ENTRANCE/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

FRANKFORT NORTH BREAKWATER LIGHT (1932)

Location: LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION



GRAND HAVEN SOUTH PIERHEAD LIGHTS
(1905/1922)
Location: GRAND RIVER/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

GRAND ISLAND EAST CHANNEL LIGHT (1870)
Location: LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: PRIVATELY OWNED

GRAND ISLAND HARBOR RANGE REAR LIGHT
(1914)
Location: LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use:

GRAND ISLAND NORTH (OLD NORTH) LIGHT
(1867)
Location: GRAND ISLAND/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: SUMMER HOME

GRAND MARAIS HARBOR RANGE LIGHTS (1895)
Location: GRAND MARAIS HARBOR/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION/KEEPERS IS A MUSEUM

GRAND TRAVERSE LIGHT (1858)
Location: GRAND TRAVERSE PT/LEELANAU PENINSULA
Current Use: MUSEUM IN STATE PARK

GRANITE ISLAND LIGHT (1869)
Location: NW END GRANITE ISLAND/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: PRIVATELY OWNED

GRAYS REEF LIGHT (1936)
Location: GRAYS REEF EAST CHANNEL
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

GROSSE ILE NORTH CHANNEL RANGE FRONT LIGHT (1906)
Location: DETROIT RIVER
Current Use:

GULL ROCK LIGHT (1867)
Location: WEST OF MANITOU ISLAND/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

HARBOR BEACH LIGHT (1885)
Location: N. SIDE BREAKWATER ENTRANCE/LAKE HURON
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

HOLLAND HARBOR (SOUTH PIERHEAD) LIGHT
(1936)
Location: BLACK LAKE/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: STATE PARK

HURON ISLAND LIGHT (1877)
Location: WEST HURON ISLAND/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION IN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ISLE ROYALE LIGHT (1875)
Location: MENAGERIE ISLAND/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION IN NATIONAL PARK

KEWEENAW WATERWAY LOWER ENTRANCE LIGHT (1920)
Location: PORTAGE RIVER ENTRANCE/PORTAGE LAKE
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

LANSING SHOAL LIGHT (1928)
Location: WESTERN SHORE LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

LITTLE POINT SABLE LIGHT (1874)
Location: EAST SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: STATE PARK

LITTLE TRAVERSE (HARBOR POINT) LIGHT (1884)
Location: LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: PRIVATE RESIDENCE

LUDINGTON NORTH BREAKWATER LIGHT (1924)
Location: PERE MARQUETTE HARBOR/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

MANISTEE (NORTH PIERHEAD) LIGHT (1927)
Location: MANISTEE RIVER/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

MANISTIQUE (EAST BREAKWATER) LIGHT (1917)
Location: LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

MANITOU ISLAND LIGHT (1861)
Location: OFF KEEWANAU PENINSULA/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION



MARQUETTE HARBOR LIGHT (1866)
Location: NORTH POINT/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

MARTIN REEF LIGHT (1927)
Location: REEF EAST OF STRAITS OF MACKINAC
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

MCGULPINS POINT LIGHT (1869)
Location: SOUTH POINT MICHILIMACKINAC HARBOR
Current Use: PRIVATE RESIDENCE

MENDOTA (BETE GRISE) LIGHT (1895)
Location: MENDOTA SHIP CHANNEL/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: PRIVATE RESIDENCE

MENOMINEE (NORTH PIER) LIGHT (1927)
Location: LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

MIDDLE ISLAND LIGHT (1905)
Location: BETWEEN THUNDER BAY ISLAND/PRESQUE ISLE
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

MINNEAPOLIS SHOAL LIGHT (1935)
Location: LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

MISSION POINT LIGHT (OLD) (1870)
Location: PENINSULA IN GRAND TRAVERSE BAY
Current Use: PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR PARK'S CARETAKER IN TOWN PARK

MUNISING RANGE LIGHTS (1908)
Location: MUNISING HARBOR/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION IN NATIONAL PARK

MUSKEGON SOUTH BREAKWATER LIGHT (1903)
Location: HARBOR ENTRANCE/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

NORTH MANITOU SHOAL LIGHT (1935)
Location: OFF NORTH & SOUTH MANITOU ISLANDS
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

OLD MACKINAC POINT LIGHT (1892)
Location: STRAITS OF MACKINAC PASSAGE
Current Use: MUSEUM IN STATE PARK

ONTONAGON LIGHT (1866)
Location: ONTONAGON RIVER MOUTH/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: MUSEUM

PASSAGE ISLAND LIGHT (1882)
Location: PASSAGE ISLAND OFF ISLE ROYALE
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION IN NATIONAL PARK

PENINSULA POINT LIGHT (SITE) (1866)
Location: PENINSULA POINT/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: DEMOLISHED

POE REEF LIGHT (1929)
Location: STRAITS OF MACKINAC SOUTH CHANNEL
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

POINT BETSIE LIGHT (1858)
Location: NEAR CRYSTAL LAKE ON LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION/COAST GUARD HOUSING

POINT IROQUOIS LIGHT (1871)
Location: LAKE SUPERIOR/WHITEFISH BAY
Current Use: MUSEUM IN NATIONAL FOREST

POINTE AUX BARQUES LIGHT (1857)
Location: POINTE AUX BARQUES REEF/LAKE HURON
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION/MUSEUM IN KEEPERS

PORT AUSTIN REEF LIGHT (1878)
Location: LAKE HURON
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

PORT SANILAC LIGHT (1886)
Location: POINT SANILAC/LAKE HURON
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION/KEEPERS USED AS PRIVATE RESIDENCE

PORTAGE RIVER (JACOBSTOWN) LIGHT (1870)
Location: PORTAGE RIVER ENTRANCE/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: BED & BREAKFAST

POVERTY ISLAND LIGHT (1874)
Location: LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ABANDONED



PRESQUE ISLE LIGHTS (1840/1871)
Location: LAKE HURON
Current Use: MUSEUM/ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

ROCK HARBOR LIGHT (1855)
Location: MIDDLE ISLAND PASSAGE/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: NATIONAL PARK EXHIBIT

ROCK OF AGES LIGHT (1908)
Location: OFF ISLE ROYALE/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION IN NATIONAL PARK

ROUND ISLAND LIGHT (1895)
Location: STRAITS OF MACKINAC
Current Use: NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN NATIONAL FOREST

ROUND ISLAND (ST. MARY'S RIVER) LIGHT (1892)
Location: ST. MARYS RIVER/BETWEEN POINT AUX FRENES AND LIME ISLAND
Current Use: PRIVATE SUMMER HOME

ROUND ISLAND PASSAGE LIGHT (1948)
Location: STRAITS OF MACKINAC/LAKE HURON
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

SAGINAW RIVER (RANGE REAR) LIGHT (1876)
Location: SAGINAW RIVER ENTRANCE
Current Use: UNDER RESTORATION

SAND HILLS LIGHT (1919)
Location: EAGLE RIVER/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: PRIVATE INN

SAND POINT (BARAGA) LIGHT (1878)
Location: KEWEENAW BAY
Current Use: TRIBAL COMMUNITY CENTER

SAND POINT (ESCANABA) LIGHT (1867)
Location: WEST SHORE LITTLE BAY DE NOC
Current Use: MUSEUM

SEUL CHOIX POINTE LIGHT (1895)
Location: UPPER PENINSULA/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION/MUSEUM & PUBLIC PARK

SKILLAGALEE (ILE AUX GALETS) LIGHT (1888)
Location: SW OF WAUGOSHANCE ISLAND/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

SOUTH FOX ISLAND LIGHT (1868)
Location: APPROACH TO STRAITS OF MACKINAC/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ABANDONED

SOUTH HAVEN SOUTH PIERHEAD LIGHT (1903)
Location: LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

SOUTH MANITOU ISLAND LIGHT (1872)
Location: SOUTH MANITOU ISLAND/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: NATIONAL PARK EXHIBIT

SPECTACLE REEF LIGHT (1874)
Location: STRAITS OF MACKINAC/LAKE HURON
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

SQUAW ISLAND LIGHT (1892)
Location: NORTH OF BEAVER ISLAND
Current Use: PRIVATELY OWNED

ST. CLAIR FLATS S. CHANNEL RANGE LIGHTS (OLD) (1859)
Location: OFF HARSENS ISL/LAKE ST. CLAIR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION (FRONT RANGE)

ST. HELENA ISLAND LIGHT (1873)
Location: STRAITS OF MACKINAC/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION/MARITIME HERITAGE EDUCATION

ST. JAMES (BEAVER HARBOR) LIGHT (1870)
Location: WESTERN APPROACH MACKINAC STRAITS
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

ST. JOSEPH NORTH PIERHEAD LIGHTS (1906)
Location: ST. JOSEPH RIVER/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

ST. MARTIN ISLAND LIGHT (1905)
Location: ST. MARTIN ISLAND/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: UNKNOWN



ST. MARYS RIVER UPPER RANGE REAR LIGHT
Location: ST MARYS RIVER BETWEEN BIRCH POINT
& ROUND ISLAND POINT
Current Use: PRIVATELY OWNED

STANNARD ROCK LIGHT (1882)
Location: OFF KEWEENAW PENINSULA/LAKE SUPE-
RIOR
Current Use:

STURGEON POINT LIGHT (1869)
Location: STURGEON BAY/LAKE HURON
Current Use: MUSEUM

TAWAS POINT (OTTAWA POINT) LIGHT (1876)
Location: LAKE HURON/SAGINAW BAY
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION IN STATE
PARK

THUNDER BAY ISLAND LIGHT (1832)
Location: SE END THUNDER BAY ISLAND/LAKE
HURON
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION IN NA-
TIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

WAUGOSHANCE LIGHT (1870)
Location: NW OF WAUGOSHANCE ISLAND/LAKE
MICHIGAN
Current Use: ABANDONED

WHITE RIVER LIGHT (1875)
Location: WHITE LAKE CHANNEL/LAKE MICHIGAN
Current Use: MUSEUM

WHITE SHOAL LIGHT (1910)
Location: NW OF WAUGOSHANCE ISLAND/LAKE
MICHIGAN
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION

WHITEFISH POINT LIGHT (1861)
Location: WHITEFISH BAY/LAKE SUPERIOR
Current Use: ACTIVE AID TO NAVIGATION/MU-
SEUM MANAGED BY GREAT LAKES SHIPWRECK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY/BIRD OBSERVATORY MAN-
AGED BY STATE OF MICHIGAN

