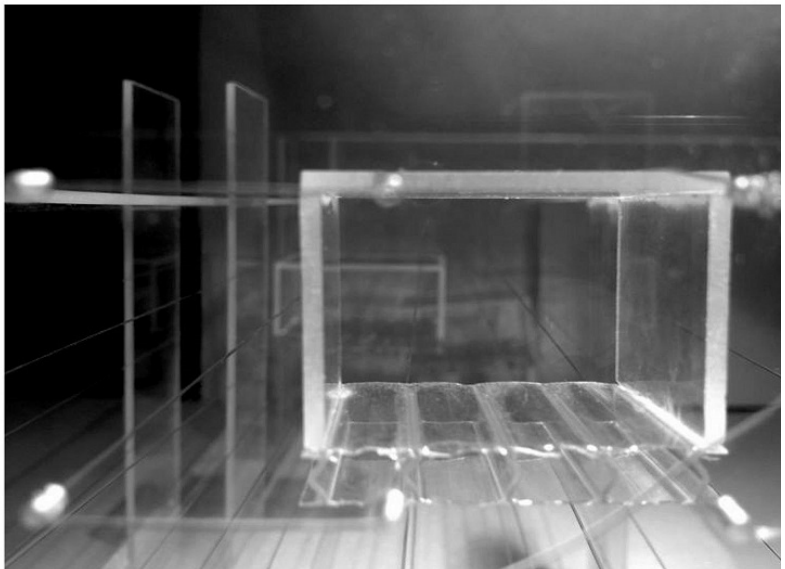


Onshore lights, or lighthouses built on land, made up the majority of the earliest lighthouses in America. These were made from a variety of materials and exhibited various architectural styles. Wood, stone masonry, brick, cast-iron plates, skeletal and reinforced concrete make up some of the most common types of lighthouse construction materials. Wood lighthouses were common before the 19th century because wood was readily available. It was phased out as a primary material due to the susceptibility to fire. Masonry towers were made from rubblestone, cut stone, brick and concrete

The oldest standing masonry tower in the U.S. is Sandy Hook Lighthouse (1764) in New Jersey. The stone towers were typically built in the form of a cone. The screw-pile lighthouse marked an important architectural development for lighthouses in the Chesapeake Bay and along the Carolina coasts. It was a type of off-shore construction invented by Irish engineer Alexander Mitchell in the 1830s and first used on the Thames. It made its way to the Chesapeake Bay because of the estuarial soft bottom which allowed wrought-iron piles to be inserted for the lighthouse structure

Inexpensive to build, easy to construct, and quick to build, it marked a significant improvement over the standard straightpile construction type. The screwpile was normally a complex hexagonal structure that sat on six to eight outer piles and one central pile, all of which were screwed in place. The first screw pile light in the United States was Brandywine Shoal in the Delaware Bay.



lighthouse

Marina Milojević 128/2012
 Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu
 Principi CAAD