

Nominated Structure or Location: Sanibel Lighthouse

Sec. 98-34. Criteria for listing on the local historic register	
Any site, improvement, or structure may be listed on the local register, as historic, according to the provisions of this chapter, if it meets one or more of the following criteria:	
(1) <i>Historical importance.</i> The site, improvement, structure, has character, interest or value as a part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the community; is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of local history; is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; it exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social, historic and prehistoric heritage of the community; or may have yielded or may be likely to yield information on recorded history.	Constructed in 1884. The third-order lens was first lit on August 20, 1884, a fixed white light with a white flash, standing 98 feet above the ground, powered by kerosene oil. It could be seen in good visibility 15 ¾ miles away. The lighthouse continues to be operated by the US Coast Guard with updated lens light installed after Hurricane Ian (2022). It is a notable landmark of Sanibel Island so much so that it is incorporated into the City logo.
(2) <i>Architectural importance.</i> The improvement or structure portrays the environment of a group of people in an area of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style; it embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type, period or method; it is the work of an architect or master building whose individual work has influenced the development of the area; or it contains elements of architectural design, detail, materials or work of outstanding quality which represents a significant innovation.	An example of late 19 th century iron skeletal lighthouses and the “Sanibel class” of square iron skeletal lighthouses.
(3) <i>Geographic importance.</i> The site, improvement or structure, because of its location or other distinctive area, should be developed or preserved according to a plan based on historic, cultural or architectural motif; or due to its unique location or singular physical characteristics represents an established and familiar visual feature of the area, community, or state.	The Sanibel Lighthouse remains in its original location at the eastern tip of Sanibel Island.
(4) <i>Archaeological importance.</i> The site, because of its content or presumed content, should be preserved because it exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social, historic or prehistoric heritage of the community or area, or it may have yielded or may be likely to yield information on recorded history.	N/A

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Sec. 98-35. Criteria for evaluation of historically significant structures as historic landmark.	
An improvement or structure may be listed as an historic landmark if it meets three or more of the following criteria:	
(1) The improvement or structure has retained its integrity either in original execution, materials, design, setting, or association.	Yes, the lighthouse is predominantly composed of original construction materials.
(2) The improvement or structure is at least 50 years old.	Yes, constructed in 1884.
(3) The improvement or structure has outstanding historical, cultural or architectural significance to the community.	Yes, the lighthouse has become known as representing the island and city.
(4) The improvement or structure exemplifies the broad cultural, economic, and social history of southwest Florida.	Yes, the lighthouse was in part installed to aid in the navigation of boats that shipped cattle from Punta Rassa.
(5) The improvement or structure has distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style representative of an historic or unique period or method of construction.	Yes, the Sanibel Lighthouse is the first lighthouse built in the "Sanibel class" of square iron skeletal lighthouses.