UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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MAR 1 1876

#### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

# 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Stonington Harbor Lighthouse

AND/OR COMMON

Old Lighthouse Museum

#### **2** LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

7 Water Street			NOT FOR PUBLICATION		
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DIST	RICT	
	Stonington	VICINITY OF	2nd - Christopher I	Dodd	
STATE	Connecticut	CODE 09	COUNTY New London	CODE 011	

## **3** CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	X_MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	<b>X</b> PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
<b>X</b> _STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

# **4** OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME	Stonington Hist	torical Socie	ty	1 miles
STREET & NUMBER	Whitehall - Rou	ute 27		l'es l'
CITY, TOWN			STATE	<u></u> ,
	Stonington	VICINITY OF	CT	
5 LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DE	SCRIPTION	I	144
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEL	DS,ETC. Stoningto	on Town Clerk		1 816
STREET & NUMBER				
	78 Elm St	treet		`
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Stoningto	on	СТ	
6 REPRESE	NTATION IN EX	KI <b>ST</b> IN <mark>G SUI</mark>	RVEYS	
TITLE Histe	ric American Eng	ineering Reco	ord	, ,
New I	ngland: an Inven	tory of Histo	rical Engineering and Industrial Si	tes
DATE -1974			FEDERALSTATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Library of Cong	ress		
CITY, TOWN	" <b>₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩</b> ₩₩₩₩₩	·····	STATE	
	Washington		<del>DC</del>	

#### 7 DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
EXCELLENT X-GOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED X_ALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE MOVED DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Stonington Harbor Lighthouse consists of an <u>octagonal stone tower</u> and an <u>attached keeper's</u> house. The tower is about ten feet in diameter at both its base and its top, and is 35 feet tall. It is surmounted by a cylindrical plate glass lantern, about six feet in diameter, which in turn supports a weathervane. The focal plane was 62' 00" above sea level, and the light could be seen from a distance of fifteen miles. The keeper's house, like the tower, is built of large irregular granite blocks. It is one and a half stories tall and about 30 feet square. On each side two small chimneys arise from the slate shingled gable roof.

The original lighting equipment was designed and supplied by I.W.P. Lewis, the foremost critic of the Federal Government's lighthouse policies. The fixed light was created by 8 lamps fitted with 16 inch parabolic reflectors. In 1856 this system was replaced by a sixth-order Fresnel harbor light, also fixed, which remained until the lighthouse was discontinued in 1889. It is now in the museum in the keeper's house. Both lights were fueled by whale oil. No other signaling equipment was used.

The chief architectural feature of the lighthouse is the forceful corbelling which encircles the tower at its midpoint and again at its top. Corbels also support the heavy granite lintels above the doors and windows, and the overall effect is one of mass and stability. This impression is enhanced by the ponderous stonework, the windowless side walls, and in the interior, by the massive blocks which form the spiral stairway in the tower. Apart from any reference to Lombard architecture, the sturdy design of the lighthouse had a special appeal to local inhabitants: this building replaced an earlier lighthouse which was plagued by erosion from without and a collapsing staircase within.

A one story wooden frame ell, probably of late nineteenth-century construction, has been added to the rear of the house. In 1925 the interior was completely remodeled, but external changes were mainly limited to the installation of diamond-paned windows in the front. In the nineteenth century, the lighthouse was painted, probably white, but this finish has been removed.

The lighthouse is situated on a large open lot at the southern end of Stonington Point. The gable end of the house and the tower attached thereto face the street. Originally, the lighthouse was the last building on the street, but in 1908 the Federal Government constructed a house next to it for the breakwater lightkeeper.

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Stonington Harbor Lighthouse	6	one	

Connecticut Statewide Inventory of Historical Resources

1975 - State

Connecticut Historical Commission Hartford, CT

#### PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE \_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC \_\_\_PREHISTORIC COMMUNITY PLANNING \_\_\_RELIGION \_\_CONSERVATION \_\_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC \_\_1400-1499 \_\_\_LAW \_\_\_SCIENCE \_\_1500-1599 \_\_AGRICULTURE \_\_ECONOMICS \_\_\_LITERATURE \_\_\_SCULPTURE \_1600-1699 X\_ARCHITECTURE \_\_EDUCATION \_\_\_MILITARY SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN \_\_\_1700-1799 \_\_ART **X**ENGINEERING \_\_MUSIC THEATER X1800-1899 \_\_\_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT \_\_COMMERCE \_\_\_PHILOSOPHY **X**\_TRANSPORTATION \_\_\_1900-.....COMMUNICATIONS \_\_INDUSTRY \_\_\_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT \_\_OTHER (SPECIFY) \_\_INVENTION 1840 John Bishop, builder SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

8. SIGNIFICANCE

The Stonington Harbor Lighthouse is a significant historic property because it typifies the history of American lighthouse policy and because it is an essential element in the physical preservation of Stonington's maritime heritage.

The period between 1820 and 1850 was one of tremendous expansion in the number of lighthouses in America, and a large number of these, like the Stonington light, were intended to guide local coastal traffic and serve as harbor markers. There was very little professional input into key locational or contructional decisions, however, and fully 40% of the nation's lighthouses were found to have structural problems, and even more had inadequate lighting.

The first Stonington lighthouse, built in 1823, was located further down the point from the present one, and was similar in proportions: a stone tower 30 feet tall and a detached stone house. The choice of site was poor, however: an inspector in 1838 found that 22 feet of the original property had been swept away by the sea, and the government was forced to choose between building a sea wall or replacing the \$2500 structure.

The lighthouse now standing was built in 1840 using stones from the original building. Its new location avoided the danger of erosion and at the same time raised the focal plane 15 feet. Nevertheless, its lighting system, installed at a cost of \$1900 (including the lantern), was just as inadequate as the earlier one. Even though its reflectors were larger, it was prone to the same kind of deterioration which affected the first light: the official reflector polishing powder wore off the silver coating very quickly. Moreover, such lights were long obsolete, ever since the invention in 1822 of the Fresnel lens, a prismatic device for concentrating light. Because of personalities and vested interests, this development was ignored until Congress intervened in 1851. Finally, in 1856, the Stonington Lighthouse received a Fresnel lens, and operated effectively for the next thirty years. With few exceptions, all American lighthouses were converted in this decade. The Stonington Lighthouse with its early problems and long-delayed solutions is representative of the many lighthouses of this period. It was discontinued when the harbor light was moved out to the breakwater.

Because it served as a sentinel for Stonington Harbor, the lighthouse is important in preserving the town's past. The major activities in 19th century Stonington were shipbuilding and refitting whaling and sealing vessels. These produced a large amount of commercial activity, and hence the life of the town depended upon the harbor. The significance of the lighthouse is increased by its location at the southern end of Stonington Borough, an area rich in 18th and 19th century buildings.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Barber, John W. <u>Connecticut Historical Collections</u>. New Haven: Durrie & Clark, 1838.
- Haynes William. <u>The Stonington Chronology</u>, <u>1647-1949</u>. Stonington: Pequot Press, 1949.

EASTING

NORTHING

Holland, Francis R. <u>America's Lighthouses</u>. Brattleboro, VT: Stephen Greene Press. 1972.

# **10**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_ One

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

STATE	CODE COUNT	Y	CODE
STATE	CODE COUNT	Y	CODE
FORM PREI	PARED BY		
NAME / TITLE			
ORGANIZATION	Bruce Clouette	DATE	
GIGANIZATION	Connecticut Historical Comm		July 8, 1975
STREET & NUMBER	59 South Prospect Street	TELEPHO (203)	566 <b>–3005</b>
CITY OR TOWN	Hartford	STATE <b>CT</b>	
STATE HIS	<b>FORIC PRESERVATION OFF</b> THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PRO	ICER CERTIFICA	
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Stonington Harbor Lighthouse	8	one	

Finally, in its fortress-like construction and detailing, unusual for a lighthouse, and in its thematic unity - solidness, as befits its function the Stonington Harbor Lighthouse is an architectural resource.

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CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
Stonington Harbor Lighthouse	9	one

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U.S. Congress, Senate Executive Document No. 28, 32d Cong., 1st Sess., (1840), Serial 617.

U.S. Lighthouse Board, Annual Reports, 1852-1889.

- Printing Office, 1871.
- U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, <u>Statement of Contracts Relative to Oil</u>, <u>Lighthouses, Beacons, Etc.</u> Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1824 (18th Cong., 2d Sess., Serial 116).
- U.S.Treasury Department Fifth Auditor, List of Lighthouses, Beacons and Floating Lights. Washington: C. Alexander, 1848.