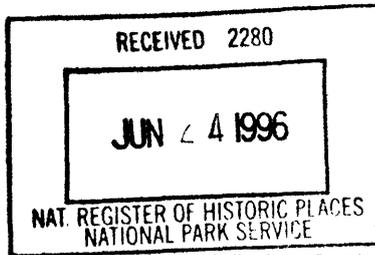


822

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lighthouse Inn

other names/site number Meadow Court

2. Location

street & number 6 Guthrie Place not for publication

city or town New London vicinity

state Connecticut code CT county New London code 011 zip code 06320

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 6/19/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

8-1-96

Entered in the
National Register

Lighthouse Inn
Name of Property

New London County, CT
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
2	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: hotel

Commerce/trade: restaurant

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: hotel

Commerce/trade: restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century

Revivals: Mission/Spanish

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone: granite

walls stucco

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Lighthouse Inn (note 1), at 6 Guthrie Place, New London, Connecticut, is located one block inland from the city's Guthrie Beach on Long Island Sound and approximately one-and-one-half miles south of the city center (photograph 1). Historically, the property consisted of a nearly 12-acre private estate created in 1901 (note 2) by Charles Strong Guthrie and Frances Amelia Lampson Guthrie that included a residence (1902) and outbuildings, landscaped grounds, and exclusive rights to a section of beach; the National Register nomination includes the 2.8 acres and beach rights (now shared with adjacent properties) that remain in common ownership with the residence (the inn) and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

outbuildings (Figure 1).

Design of the inn was the work of William Ralph Emerson (1833-1917), the noted Boston architect. The building is one of the oldest and largest in a residential area of primarily mid-20th-century homes. Several blocks to the north and east is the Pequot Colony National Register Historic District, a resort community whose development and prestige were an impetus to the creation of the Guthrie estate (note 3).

The terrain is mostly flat, although the inn stands at the head of Guthrie Place on a rocky outcropping with a commanding view southward toward Long Island Sound (photograph 2). The bulk of the inn property is north of the building, where the carriage house (1902)(photograph 3), gazebo (1995), and a small house (c.1902) are located on the edge of a greensward with a thick backdrop of foliage. The outbuildings, all wood-framed, do not contribute to the historical significance of the property because of alterations and modern construction. The c.1902 landscape design by Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Massachusetts, extant in limited form, is a contributing feature of significance. Surviving elements include the rustic random ashlar stone retaining wall and steps along the south elevation (photograph 5), and some planting around the inn and along the property edges.

The two-story Lighthouse Inn, an example of Mission-style architecture, has a complex plan. The central element is the approximately 110' x 50' hip-roofed main block. Symmetrical hip-roofed wings, also two stories, project northwest and northeast from the side elevations, each at a 45-degree angle from the east/west orientation of the main block. The wings themselves then turn 45 degrees, becoming perpendicular to the main block. The front elevation of the inn faces north, with an allegorical fountain (1902, a contributing resource) opposite the main entrance and within a large flower bed that is surrounded by the circular driveway (photograph 4). Curving stucco walls extend outward from the corners of the wings, beside the driveway.

Despite alterations, the present appearance of the building strongly recalls the original design (photographs 5, 6, and 7). The c.1950 enclosures of the verandas (south elevation) and arcaded walkway (north elevation), the major exterior changes,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

were accomplished with some sensitivity (note 4). The impact of c.1984 additions on the side elevations for stairways and an elevator, required for code compliance, is lessened considerably by their location and plantings. On the interior, few changes have occurred to the first and second floors in the main block, which comprise the most embellished and significant spaces, or to the first-floor kitchen facilities in the west wing. The wings, which originally also contained children's and servants' quarters, and the third floor of the main block, originally unfinished, have been altered over time to create guest facilities and in response to a serious fire in 1979 (note 5).

Exterior

The foundation consists of random granite ashlar, with poured concrete supporting the small additions. The building's walls are painted stucco, with white trim, as are the four tall irregularly placed chimneys with decorative caps. Most of the windows are original and display three-over-one or two-over-one double-hung sash, with some one-over-one; their arrangement is generally symmetrical, and some appear in twos. Modern windows in the enclosed verandas of the south elevation, similar to original ones in that elevation's central pavilion, are tripartite with large fixed sashes flanked by casements. The few modern windows elsewhere are primarily eight-over-eight sash. Asphalt shingles cover the broad hipped roofs, whose overhangs are supported by small classically inspired curvilinear brackets. The roofs of the north and south elevations are punctuated by a number of dormers, which have either hipped roofs or flat roofs with distinctive central arched sections, over tripartite dormer windows, in a Palladian motif.

The north elevation contains the main entrance, which is centrally located and flanked by blind arcades. The entrance features a projecting, one-bay storm enclosure (1983) recessed under a broad, three-bay flat canopy (original), curvilinear in plan, that is anchored to the wall with chains and supported by long arched brackets. The front of the enclosure has a central arched window, with doorways in the side elevations. The front door within, with two paneled leaves, is flanked by wide screens in a decorative geometric motif of Moorish inspiration. The entire composition is surrounded by a band of brightly colored tiles, also of Moorish design. Over the main entrance is a large elliptical-arched cross gable with stepped sides; centered in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

gable is a non-original Palladian window at the third story. The dominant feature of the south elevation is a large centrally located projecting pavilion, two stories in height and four bays wide, with hipped roof (photograph 5). The three large windows in the first floor of the pavilion are elliptical-arched and shaded by a canvas awning. Breaking the roofline above is a large elliptical-arched cross gable with curvilinear stepped and segmental sides. Centered in this gable is a small balcony with inset latticework railing and door recessed under an elliptical archway. To either side of the central pavilion are dormers with arched roofs similar to those in the north elevation. Flanking the pavilion are long shed-roofed enclosed verandas of one story that terminate in projecting polygonal pavilions.

The side (east and west) elevations of the main block are dominated by the long wings, described above, and by projecting two-story polygonal bays whose south side walls are flush with, and visually terminate, the south elevation of the main block. Also projecting from each side elevation is a three-story enclosed stairwell (c.1984) with flat roof; adjacent to the west stairwell is a small one-story kitchen addition with shed roof. A slender elevator shaft (c.1984) of three stories, with an arched recess complementing the building's original design, is located at the junction of the east elevation and wing.

Interior

In the basement, the concrete floors are scored to resemble masonry blocks. Brick piers and iron columns support the ceiling, which is plaster with the exception of a barrel vaulted section of corrugated iron in the west wing. Original beaded-board partitions survive, although the floor plan includes non-original rooms created with concrete block and sheetrock. Oblong awning-style windows at ground level provide light, and the exterior is accessed by several doorways that are reached by granite ashlar steps.

The main floors are of wood-frame construction with plaster partitions and carpeted floors (note 6). At the first story in the main block, a central hall oriented east/west provides access to the original living, dining, and drawing rooms, all of which are to the south of the hall and now function as dining rooms. The hallway terminates at the Meadow Court Lounge, in the east

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

wing, and at a small inn office and large kitchen facilities, which occupy the west wing. A curved stairway, contained within a two-story elliptical well, ascends to the second floor from the hall.

The extant original detailing of the first-floor main rooms is elaborate. Walls display molded cornices and shoulder-height wainscotting with vertically oriented paneling that terminates in wide molded baseboards. The doors, which are hinged or slide into pockets, feature long panels (in wood or glass) and are recessed within molding casings. Fireplaces in the three dining rooms display elaborate classically inspired surrounds (photograph 8).

The main dining room, hall, and main stairway are especially rich in embellishments. Molded elliptical arches frame doorways and divide the hall into sections (photograph 9). Boxed beams articulate ceiling coffers, which are multi-paneled with decorative egg-and-dart molding. Original ceiling fixtures and wall sconces, baroque in their sculpted designs, display marine, allegorical, and foliated motifs (note 7).

In the main dining room (photograph 10), four ornate light fixtures, each with five globes and inspired by traditional Spanish altar lamps, hang from the coffered ceiling, with torch wall sconces of similar design. The fireplace composition, with marble surround and hearth, features a mantel with egg-and-dart molding supported by massive foliated console brackets (photograph 11). Large three-part built-in china cabinets, of similar detailing, flank the main doorway.

Embellishing the main stairway is a railing with attenuated turned spindles interspersed with pierced screens of circles in a distinctive sinuous motif (photograph 12). The newel posts, featuring massive consoles and foliated caps, are flanked by tall free-standing torch lamps of baroque design.

On the main floor of the east wing, the two-room Meadow Court Lounge displays a beamed ceiling and pecky cypress paneled walls installed c.1952. In the west wing, the multi-room kitchen facilities retain many original features, including sections of original wood cabinets, beaded wainscotting, and a large walk-in

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

freezer (note 8).

At the second floor, the vaulted elliptical stairwell is embellished with beaded woodwork, a central light fixture in sunburst design, and Ionic columns flanking the openings to long hallways (photograph 13). The main block's large guest rooms facing south, which include the master bedrooms built for the Guthries, display original woodwork, classically inspired fireplaces (photograph 14), and paneled doors with handles in shell motifs. One bedroom contains a full-height built-in dresser with sliding drawers labeled for items of apparel.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
[] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
[x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
[] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
[] B removed from its original location.
[] C a birthplace or grave.
[] D a cemetery.
[] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
[] F a commemorative property.
[] G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1902-1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Ralph Emerson

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
[] previously listed in the National Register
[] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[] designated a National Historic Landmark
[] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
[] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
[] Other State agency
[] Federal agency
[] Local government
[] University
[] Other

Name of repository:

Lighthouse Inn
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	8
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7	4	3	2	4	0
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4	5	7	7	7	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

2

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gregory E. Andrews, reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization _____ date February 1996

street & number 1643 Boulevard telephone 860-561-3841

city or town West Hartford, state CT zip code 06107

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Eldorado Hotels & Resorts, Ltd.

street & number 6 Guthrie Place telephone 860-443-8411

city or town New London state CT zip code 06320

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

Lighthouse Inn, originally known as Meadow Court, is significant historically because of its central mid-20th-century role in the social and cultural life of New London and southeastern Connecticut. Adding historical interest are the associations with Charles Strong Guthrie and Frances Amelia Lampson Guthrie, who created the Meadow Court estate. Charles Guthrie was a leader in the American steel industry at the turn of the century. Architecturally, the building is a fine example of the Mission style, one of relatively few Mission buildings in New London (note 9), and the work of the noted Boston architect William Ralph Emerson (1833-1917). One of New England's leading designers of the late 19th century and an originator of the Shingle style, Emerson here produced a rare example of his interest in Spanish colonial architecture near the end of his career. Lighthouse Inn blends elements of earlier work with the Mission idiom, marking a skillful transition to the late-century fashion of period revivals.

Historical Background and Significance

In the 1890s Charles Strong Guthrie and Frances Amelia Lampson Guthrie began vacationing at Pequot Colony, a resort with considerable social cachet and popular with wealthy New Yorkers like themselves. Charles Guthrie was an archetypical industrial mogul of the age: a man who rose meteorically from a modest background to the presidency of Republic Iron and Steel Corporation, in the process accumulating a sizable fortune. Guthrie was an active player in the rapid consolidation of the steel industry at the turn of century, and was an associate of such legendary entrepreneurs as John "Bet A Million" Gates in the 1899 formation of Republic Iron and Steel and its later corporate takeovers (note 10).

In 1901 the Guthries created a 12-acre estate fronting on Long Island Sound in the Pequot Colony. Selection of reknowned design professionals (architect William Ralph Emerson and Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects) indicated their high social and aesthetic aspirations. Upon completion in 1902-03, the estate became known as Meadow Court, taking its name from the six-acre wildflower meadow overlooking the Sound (note 11).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

Charles Guthrie died prematurely in 1906 at age 46. By 1920 Frances Guthrie had begun spending summers at more fashionable Long Island resorts, a decision that perhaps reflected the Pequot Colony's faltering prestige. Soon after, Mrs. Guthrie began active efforts to sell Meadow Court. In 1925 she formed a partnership that sold off lots from the estate for residential development. The local prominence of her partners, Frederck Mercer and John P. Taylor Armstrong (note 12), was an obvious advantage. Many Pequot Colony estates suffered similar fates; the Meadow Court mansion, more fortunate than most, survived and opened as the Lighthouse Inn.

Within a short time after its 1927 opening, Lighthouse Inn established an excellent reputation as a restaurant and hotel. Unlike its competitors, the prestigious Mohican Hotel and the Crocker House in downtown New London, the inn enjoyed an intimate residential setting and waterfront locale. It quickly became a favorite for social, cultural, and civic occasions (note 13). Chamber music and operatic concerts, for example, were featured events, with the concertgoers representing a who's who of New London society (note 14). The inn hosted dinners honoring visiting dignitaries, while parties connected with the annual Yale-Harvard regatta in June were regularly held (note 15). During the summer, vacationing families from throughout New England came for stays of several weeks or longer. Between 1929 and 1936, furthermore, the inn assumed an educational role. Space in the east wing and carriage house was occupied by the Pequot Day School, a private elementary school organized for children of wealthy city families.

Following the 1945 purchase by William and Albert Ronnick of Hartford, the inn's reputation reached new heights. William Ronnick's charismatic personality, capable management and staff, ongoing physical improvements, and nightly top-notch entertainment were the formula for success. The inn featured society bands such as Ralph Stuart's, which regularly played New York and Palm Beach; the pianist Roger Williams began his career here in 1951, playing the entire summer season. Contributing to this ascendance was the gradual decline of the city's downtown and hotels.

For the next 30 years Lighthouse Inn was widely considered the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

premier dining and dancing establishment in southeastern Connecticut (note 16), besides its superb reputation as a place to stay. More than ever before, it was the most desirable New London venue for parties and special events; its popularity ran the gamut from visiting corporate and governmental dignitaries to the legendary numbers of area people who were weekly "regulars." Adding glamour were the movie and theatrical entertainers who stayed at the inn, beginning in the early 1940s, during their "summer stock" engagements at local summer theaters. Some, like Franchot Tone, returned yearly; other guests included Joan Crawford, Bette Davis, Esther Williams, and William Bendix (note 17).

The inn faltered in the 1970s as the Ronnicks neared retirement. A calamitous fire in 1979, following soon after its sale, destroyed much of the upper floors. Albert Ronnick reacquired the building through foreclosure and devoted the next 14 years to restoring the property at great expense. In 1988 New London Landmarks/Union Railroad Station Trust honored "the superlative restoration" (note 18). Ronnick, however, also lost the property through foreclosure in 1992. The present owners have continued the restoration in both facilities and reputation. In 1995 the National Trust for Historic Preservation designated Lighthouse Inn a "Historic Hotel of America," the only hotel in Connecticut so recognized.

Architectural Significance

Architect William Ralph Emerson is widely recognized as one of the first, and most accomplished, designers in the Shingle style. His work at the height of his career was marked by fluidity and inventiveness; among his trademarks were careful attention to siting, picturesque exterior plans, and spacious open interiors (note 19). Country and vacation residences, many at fashionable resorts on the New England coast, were his specialty. Commissions included the C. J. Morrill House (1879) in Bar Harbor, Maine, praised as the "first fully developed monument of the new shingle style" (note 20), and the rambling General Charles Loring House (1881) in Pride's Crossing, Massachusetts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

Emerson's design for Lighthouse Inn (1902), much different from his earlier work, is significant in several respects. As one of the few documented commissions from late in the architect's long career (1857-1909), it illuminates his entire work and artistic development. Like many architects toward the end of the century, Emerson turned to the new fashion of period revivalism. While most of his designs were archaeologically correct Colonial Revivals (note 21), this commission is distinctive for its Mission style. It is his only known example reflecting a strong interest in Spanish colonial architecture. Following travels in the Hispanic world, Emerson published an illustrated volume extolling the "beauty, completeness and richness" of the architecture, "an almost unexpected revelation" (note 22). Elements of the Lighthouse Inn design suggest the direct influence of the publication on his work (note 23).

Lighthouse Inn demonstrates Emerson's skill in interpreting the Mission style within his forte, expansive country residences. The picturesque qualities of his Shingle-style work are mostly replaced by the more restrained balance of the Mission style. The well-proportioned, capable design presents characteristic Mission features, with the strong cross gables of the main elevations the dominant element (note 24). Their elliptical shape is repeated elsewhere with effect to unify the design. The work also embodies the style in its restrained exterior and more lavishly articulated interior, with the richly modeled fixtures a strong Spanish motif. Emerson's appreciation for the "sculpted enrichment" of Hispanic architecture, "employ[ed]...in subordination to the general design" is a mark of the building's interior (note 25).

Emerson's proficiency in imbuing the Mission style with his own artistic personality is evident. The design displays numerous elements characterizing his earlier work. Careful siting is one, with the building oriented and rooms arranged most effectively to "captur[e] sunlight and the exterior world of nature" (note 26), especially Long Island Sound vistas. The plan, with angled service wings and wide verandas terminating in polygonal pavilions that relate to the bays at the ends of the main block, is similar to those in earlier commissions (note 27). The interior plan recalls his own landmark home of 1887, in particular the main stairway. Decorative features continue this

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

theme; Emerson utilized characteristic wainscotting and fireplace compositions (note 28) whose robust articulation complements the Spanish-inspired light fixtures.

Lighthouse Inn survives today largely intact, an important example of Emerson's work. Exterior alterations have not seriously compromised the original design, and the most significant interior spaces retain almost all of their original features. While the landscape design of Olmsted Brothers is mostly obliterated, some elements of significance survive. In particular, the rustic stone walls and steps framing the inn's south elevation and the groves of trees bordering the property and sweeping north lawn embody the firm's design emphasis on the picturesque integration of building and nature.

The inn also occupies a distinctive place in New London's architectural history. It is one of New London's grandest residences of the period and one of the city's few examples of the Mission style. Its 1902 construction occurred during, and symbolizes the heyday of, the Pequot Colony as a resort of national significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

Notes

1. For the purposes of National Register listing, "Lighthouse Inn" is used as the historic name. Although "Meadow Court" is the estate's original title, the property has been known since 1927 as "Lighthouse Inn." Of the two, this name is the one more closely associated with the building's significance.
2. In 1901 the Guthries acquired five lots, totaling 11.6 acres, fronting on Long Island Sound, together with 507 feet of beach rights. Land records, City of New London, warranty deeds at vol. 98, pp. 104 and 106, recorded 8/3/1901.
3. See 1988 nomination documentation for Pequot Colony Historic District, New London, Connecticut, which was listed 12/01/88 on the National Register of Historic Places.
4. The profile of the original arcaded walkway, for example, survives in the blind wall arcade.
5. The changes consist primarily of the Meadow Court Lounge on the first floor of the east wing, which was created in 1952, and guest bedrooms on the second floors of the wings and on the entire third floor of the building.
6. Part of the first-floor hall adjacent to the front entrance received overlaid marble flooring in 1995.
7. The sconces in the first-floor hall and chandelier in the west dining room, however, are not original.
8. The freezer displays the nameplate of its manufacturer, the Jamieson Company of Hagerstown, Maryland.
9. See Historic Resource Surveys of New London (1979, 1984-85), prepared by New London Landmarks-Union Railroad Station Trust.
10. Bet a Million! The Story of John W. Gates (Indianapolis and New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1948), by Lloyd Wendt and Herman Kogan, is an informative account of this noteworthy steel baron during a boisterous period in the steel industry. See also The New York Times, 1/5/1906, 11 (Charles Guthrie obituary).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

11. See Henry Stuyvesant Savage's complete description of the property in "Meadow Court," American Homes and Gardens, September 1912, p. 308. The landscape plan also included a formal garden and flower-bedecked arbor leading to the Carriage House.

12. Mercer, like Charles Guthrie a self-made man, rose from handyman to become one of New London's most prominent businessmen and civic leaders. The New London Evening Day, 5/26/1949, 2:1 (obituary). Armstrong's family had built one of the city's largest textile enterprises, Brainard and Armstrong Mills, and in 1928 he was vice-president and treasurer of the successor firm, Corticelli Silk Company, and president of Associated Charities of New London. 1928 New London City Directory.

13. One of the first social events, which set the tone for the future, was the 1928 senior graduation dance for Williams Memorial Institute, a private secondary school in New London. Interview with Alma Wies, autumn, 1995. Weddings and receptions for socially prominent families were also a staple from the beginning. Typical was the August 28, 1939, ceremony at the inn for the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Nathan Belcher. Judge Belcher was later president of New London Savings Bank. The New London Evening Day, 8/28/1939.

14. Ibid., 1/13/1936, 5:1. The guests at this chamber music concert, one of a series, included Winslow Ames, director of the Lyman Art Museum and professor at Connecticut College in New London, and Ralph Powers, president of the Robertson Paper Box Company.

15. Ibid., 9/17/1935, 8:2 (luncheon honoring officers of visiting U.S. Navy destroyer in connection with Connecticut's 300th anniversary celebration); 6/15/1935, 16:1 (Yale-Harvard regatta party).

16. Autumn, 1995, interviews with Alma Wies, Sally Ryan, Russ Lewis, and Joseph Worth; see also The New London Evening Day, 3/4/1940, 14:6 ("one of the most popular of its kind in this area"), and 4/27/1950, 17:1 ("the Connecticut shore's favorite haunt," with "luxury hotel accommodations and exceptionally fine cuisine").

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

17. The inn, for example, was a preferred locale for dinners and accommodations for important visitors to the Groton, Connecticut, facilities of Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corporation, maker of U.S. Navy submarines, and the chemical manufacturer Charles Pfizer, Inc. Guests included U.S. Navy Admiral Hyman Rickover, U.S. Senator Everett Dirksen, and successive chairmen of General Motors Corporation. Ibid., 7/30/1979, 1; Interviews with Donald Tillett, Alma Wies, and Sally Ryan, autumn, 1995.

18. The New London Day, 11/12/1988.

19. Zaitzevsky, The Architecture of William Ralph Emerson 1833-1917 (Cambridge: Fogg Art Museum, 1969), pp. 3-28; Zaitzevsky, "William Ralph Emerson," Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects (New York: Free Press, 1982), p. 24.

20. Scully, The Shingle Style (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1955), p. 84.

21. Zaitzevsky, op.cit., p. 1.

22. Emerson, The Architecture and Furniture of the Spanish Colonies during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries (Boston: Geo. H. Polley & Co., c.1901), p. 1.

23. These features, and the related illustrations in Emerson's work, include the repeated geometric forms of the entrance tile work and screening (plates V and IX), the circular motif of the stairway railing (plate XV of colonial chairs), and the lamp fixtures (plates III and XXVI of heavy, intricately embellished chandeliers).

24. Other Mission features include the stucco walls, arcaded passageway (now enclosed), and broad overhanging roofs with decorative brackets.

25. Emerson, op.cit., p. 1.

26. Zaitzevsky, op.cit., p. 7.

27. See plans for Morrill House (1879), Cochrane House (1881),

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

and Loring House (1881), at figs. 1-3, respectively, in
Zaitzevsky, op.cit.

28. See the fireplace composition for the Boston Art Club (1881),
plate 19 in Zaitzevsky, op.cit.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

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- Sally Ryan, Municipal Historian, City of New London.
- Alma Wies, local historian, New London, Connecticut.
- Arlene Ronnick, Sarasota, Florida.
- Carol Chappell, Waterford, Connecticut (Pequot Day School student in 1930s).
- Russ Lewis, Old Lyme, Connecticut (Lighthouse Inn resident in 1943).
- Joseph Worth, Scottsdale, Arizona (Lighthouse Inn resident in 1935).

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

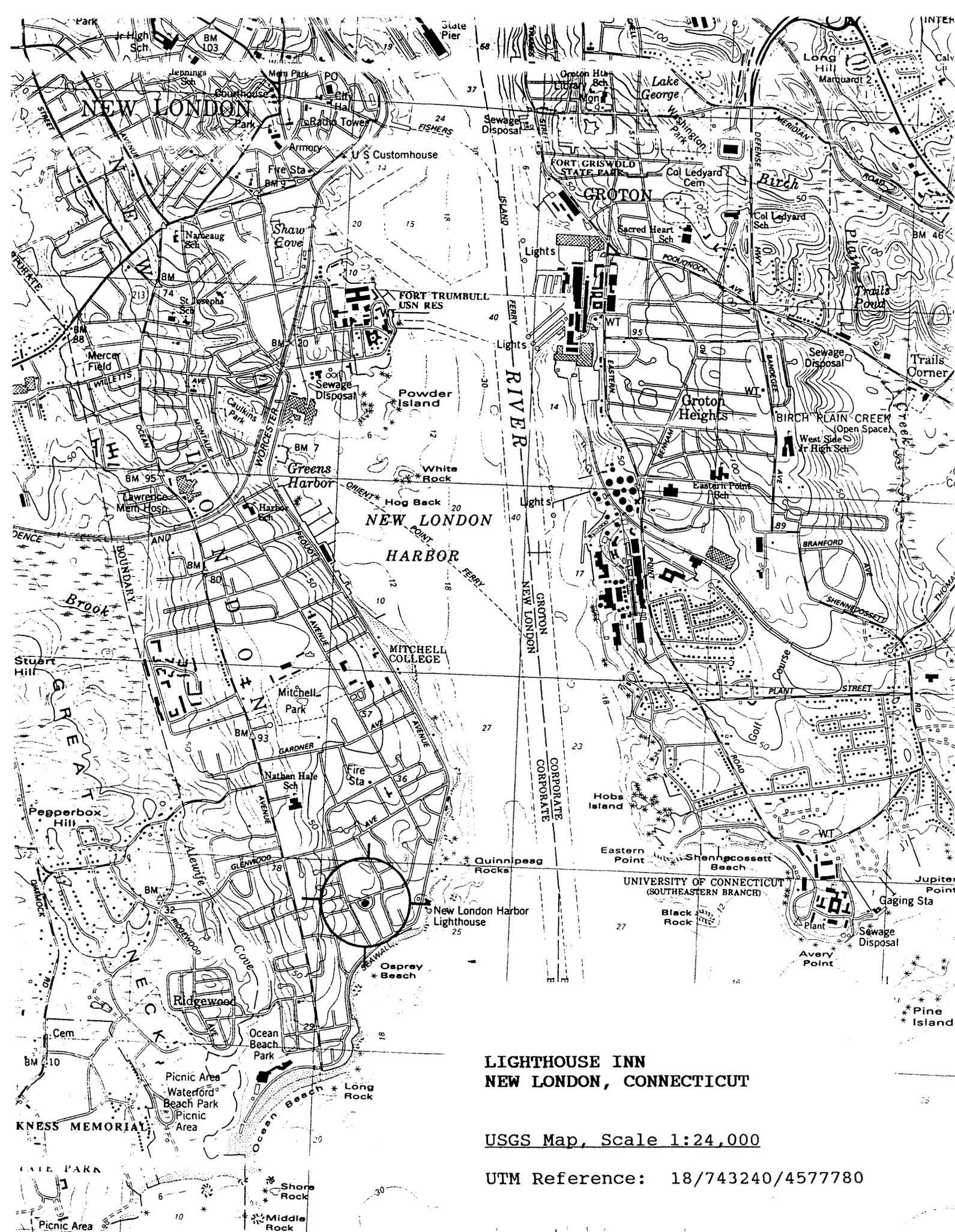
Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of this property, for National Register listing purposes, are identical to those found in volume 922, page 193, of the New London, Connecticut, land records, which is the 1994 deed into the present owners.

Boundary Justification

The boundary conforms to the present property lines, which encompass the central part of the original 12-acre estate created in 1901 by Charles Strong Guthrie and Frances Amelia Lampson Guthrie.



**LIGHTHOUSE INN
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT**

USGS Map, Scale 1:24,000

UTM Reference: 18/743240/457780

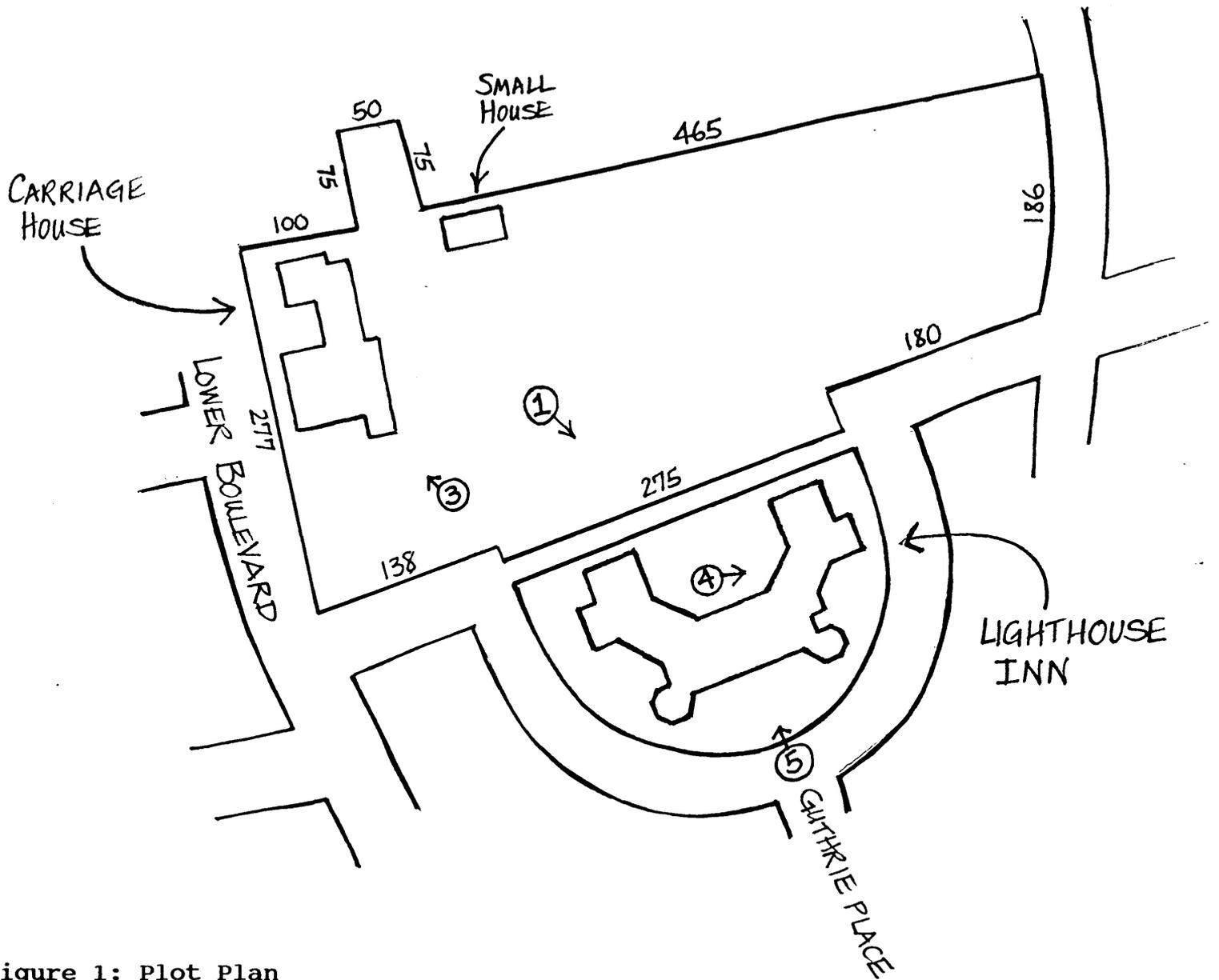


Figure 1: Plot Plan

Lighthouse Inn
 6 Guthrie Place
 New London, Connecticut

Scale 1 inch = approximately 110 feet

Key: (2) → Exterior photo positions

Source: Assessor's Map 4, City of New
 London, Connecticut



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Lighthouse Inn
New London, Connecticut

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs # 1, 3-5 and 8-14 of Lighthouse Inn, 6 Guthrie Place, New London, Connecticut, were taken by Gregory E. Andrews in October, 1995. Negatives for the photographs are on file with the Connecticut Historical Commission. Photographs # 2, 6, and 7 are copies of historical photographs in the private collection of Donald Tillett, former general manager of Lighthouse Inn.

Number, Description and View

1. Facade (north elevation), looking southeast
2. C.1970 aerial view of facade, looking southeast
3. Carriage House, looking northwest
4. Front entrance, looking southeast
5. South elevation, looking northwest
6. C.1910 view of south elevation, looking northwest
7. c.1950 view of south elevation looking northwest
8. Fireplace in west dining room, looking northwest
9. First-floor hall, looking northeast
10. Main dining room, looking northeast
11. Fireplace, main dining room, looking northeast
12. Main stairway, looking northeast
13. Hall landing, second floor, looking southwest
14. Second-floor bedroom, looking southeast