Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

1469

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED AUG 24 1989
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Lynde Point Lighthouse

AND/OR COMMON: Lynde Point Light, Saybrook Point Light

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Southeast of the eastern terminus of Sequassen Avenue — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Old Saybrook — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: Connecticut — CODE:

COUNTY: Middlesex — CODE:

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
X STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	X TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS *(If applicable)*: U.S. Coast Guard Third District, Governors Island

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: New York — VICINITY OF

STATE: New York 10004

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: U.S. Coast Guard Third District, Legal Dept., Governors Island

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: New York

STATE: New York 10004

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: see thematic form

DATE:

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

CITY, TOWN:

STATE:

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lynde Point Lighthouse (Light List #1041), erected in 1838, is located on the west side of the entrance to the Connecticut River on the northern shore of Long Island Sound. It replaced an earlier octagonal wood framed lighthouse built on the same site. The present octagonal light tower, painted white, supports a cylindrical grey cast-iron lantern, fitted with twelve glass panels and capped by an ogee iron roof presently painted red. To the west of the lighttower are ruins of the old keeper's dwelling, demolished in 1966. A modern dwelling is located immediately to the north. The concrete base for a fog-signal bell stands opposite the southeast face of the lighttower near the perimeter of the property, while a seawall of large, coursed stone blocks protects the site.

The foundation of the lighttower appears to have been built entirely below grade; specifications in the construction contract of 1838 called for a foundation "to be sunk deep enough to insure the stability of the whole superstructure." From ground level the brownstone walls taper from a thickness of five feet at the base to two feet at the top. The exterior measures twenty-five feet in diameter at ground level, twelve feet in diameter at the top, and sixty-five feet high. The builders were given a choice of using split granite or freestone. Their choice of brownstone resulted in carefully dressed blocks laid in the pseudisodomic pattern, described in the contract as "regular courses of stretchers and headers." Built thirty-six years after the two other early masonry towers in Connecticut, New London Harbor (1801) and Falkners Island (1802), Lynde Point possesses the finest masonry work of the three; however, the window and door detailing of the two earlier masonry towers is less evident at Lynde Point. According to the contract, walls were laid in lime mortar, the joints "thoroughly pointed with Roman or hydraulic cement" and the exterior and interior given two coats of whitewash.

Inscribed at midpoint on the southeast face of the tower is the date: "A. D. 1838" (or 1839; the last numeral has been partly obscured by repointing). This inscription, crude and uncentered, seems to have been a later addition. The west-facing entrance is bordered by a flush lintel and posts of dressed stone. A replacement door of cast-iron, set into a cast-iron jamb and lintel, fills the doorway. Above the entrance opening and on the northwest face of the tower are traces of an

See Continuation Sheet

attached gable-roofed building which connected the tower and the keeper's dwelling.

Six windows, each corresponding to a story, are located on the south face. As directed in the contract, each contains twelve lights and is framed by a projecting sill and flush flat lintel of dressed stone. The original panes were to measure ten by twelve inches; however, present panes measure ten by ten inches. The sixth story of the light tower serves as a watchroom, in which the original stone vaulting continues to support a projecting octagonal lantern gallery of dressed brownstone. Presently, the gallery is covered with sheet metal. A checkered tread, cast-iron lantern gallery deck is supported by the brownstone and edged with a flat iron handrail supported on cylindrical cast-iron posts. The original balustrade was iron with a double railing of square-plan and posts two inches in diameter.

Centered on the lantern deck, and bolted to it, is the cylindrical cast iron lantern, seven feet, three inches in diameter. The original lantern, octagonal in shape, was nine feet in diameter. The upper half of the existing lantern contains twelve panes of glass set in iron mullions, each pane measuring two feet by three feet, two and one-half inches. The lower half of the lantern consists of six curved cast-iron sections, unlined and bolted together on the inside. Of these, five sections contain projecting round transverse ventilators, while the sixth contains a door to the lantern gallery. The floor of the lantern is composed of four cast-iron sections. Through one of these a hatch permits access to a ship's ladder leading to the watchroom below. The lantern roof is built in six cast-iron ogee sections, and is covered with sheet metal. There is no ceiling. Surmounting the roof is a spherical vent, above a beak molding, presently sheathed in metal.

The lighttower has no brick lining wall. Moreover, none was specified in the construction documents and none appears ever to have been installed. As specified in the original contract, the ground level floor is built of stone laid in cement. A plywood ceiling has been installed under the joints of the first landing. The interior of the masonry walls has been whitewashed repeatedly. The most striking feature of the interior is the wood spiral stair, supported by a central wood mast, eleven inches in diameter and faceted into sixteen sides. The risers and supporting knee braces under each tread are let into this

mast. Simple posts at the outer end of each winder support a simple, curved wood handrail. The use of cut nails and the similarity of existing measurements to those in the original specifications suggest that the stairs are original. There are five wood landings along the stairs, each landing supported by wood members keyed into the brownstone walls and illuminated through a window. A fixed fifth order Fresnel lens, one of only two such lenses remaining in Connecticut, is mounted in the lantern atop a cast-iron pedestal. Built in 1881 by Barbier and Fenestre of Paris the light has since been electrified and automated. An earlier gambrel-roofed, wood framed keeper's dwelling, dressed in Gothic Revival detailing such as a cross-gable, pointed window arches, and recessed chimney panels, was demolished and replaced in 1966 by a masonry duplex dwelling of contemporary vernacular design. A barn, an oil house, and a privy, reported to have stood on the site in 1936, no longer remain.

Description (continued):

In 1989, Lynde Point Lighthouse was re-photographed and examined in the field in order to bring the National Register documentation fully up to date. Following are the features or characteristics of the lighthouse that differ from its condition and appearance as described in the National Register Inventory/Nomination form prepared in 1985.

> The site of the original keeper's dwelling, immediately west of the lighthouse, has been disturbed by the installation of underground fuel tanks. (This has no impact on the National Register eligibility of the lighthouse because Criterion D was not cited in the 1985 documentation.)
>
> The masonry seawall protecting the site has a concrete coping.
>
> The lighthouse windows are fitted with one-over-one metal sash with clip-in, six-over-six muntin grids.

Lynde Point Lighthouse still retains the requisite degree of integrity for National Register eligibility.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	_ART	X ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
X 1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION
_1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES built 1838

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Jonathan Scranton, Volney Pierce and John R. Wilcox

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lynde Point Lighthouse, built in 1838, is significant as a carefully crafted, typical example of the masonry tower lighthouses built in the first half of the nineteenth century to specifications of the U.S. Treasury Department. Containing a well-preserved wood spiral stair of early date, which is unique in the thematic group of twelve Connecticut lighthouses, Lynde Point exhibits superior stone work in the tapering brownstone walls. Of the three early masonry lighttowers in the nominated group, Lynde Point is the latest and its construction is the best documented: two advertisements for construction proposals survive, containing the government's specifications, and the construction contract as well. Lynde Point also is significant as part of the federal government's early efforts to improve aids to navigation in Long Island Sound, when the mouths of important harbors and rivers were among the first sites chosen for lighthouse appropriations. Lynde Point marks the mouth of the Connecticut River.

Although deed records indicate that a lighthouse was established at Lynde Point in 1802 on land purchased from William Lynde, the present lighttower is not the original structure. On April 6, 1802, Congress authorized the construction of a "sufficient light-house to be erected on Lynde's Point, at the mouth of the Connecticut River"; Abishai Woodward, Master Carpenter of New London, was awarded the contract at the end of November 1802, to build a wood shingled octagonal tower, 35 feet high, with an iron octagonal lantern and a stone foundation. Thirty-five years later, this lighthouse was found to be inadequate. In April, 1837, the federal government published in the Connecticut newspapers advertisements for proposals from contractors to build a granite or freestone lighttower, 45 feet high. The old lighthouse was to be moved a short distance away and was to continue in operation while the replacement tower was under construction at the old site. Alternate proposals for a tower 65 feet high also were requested, the builder to receive the old lighthouse, its lantern, lamps and reflectors as partial payment.

On July 7, 1838, Congress appropriated $2,500.00 to add to the $5,000.00 already appropriated for the new lighthouse at Lynde Point. A month later on August 18, 1838, Jonathan Scranton, Volney Pierce and John Wilcox of Madison, Connecticut, were awarded the contract for an octagonal masonry tower 65 feet high, 25 feet in diameter at the base and 12 feet at the top. The walls were to be five feet thick at the

See Continuation Sheet

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

see continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA see location map

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

see site plan

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
see thematic form			

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Dorothy B. Templeton/Historian

ORGANIZATION
John Milner Associates, Inc.

DATE
October 22, 1985

STREET & NUMBER
309 North Matlack Street

TELEPHONE
(215) 436-9000

CITY OR TOWN
West Chester

STATE
Pennsylvania 19380

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES X NO ____ NONE ____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Beth L. Savage

~~DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION~~

DATE 5/29/90

ATTEST:

DATE

~~KEEPER~~ OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214

base and two feet at the top. Offered the choice of split granite or freestone as a building material, they chose brownstone, and followed the contract instructions "to be laid throughout in regular courses of stretchers and headers" by laying up walls of alternating courses of two different heights of carefully dressed and fitted ashlar blocks.

The contract specified construction details: door and window sills, caps and posts to be dressed stone); a stone ground floor to be laid in cement; a winding wood stairs to connect each of six stories; an arch turned at the top of the tower to support a deck of dressed stone, 13 and 1/2 feet in diameter and 6 inches thick. On this the octagonal wrought iron lantern rested, with 28 panes of best quality Boston glass, 10 by 12 inches, set in iron sash on each side. Copper panels with sliding ventilators filled the lower part of each lantern wall. A copper-sheathed dome, formed of 16 iron rafters, roofed the lantern. Above it was a traversing ventilator, 12 inches in diameter and 15 inches high, on which was secured a vane, 30 inches long and 15 inches wide. The ventilator and vane also were to be made of iron and sheathed with copper. Bounding the deck around the lantern was an iron balustrade with two railings, the posts and railings of square plan. The posts were to be six feet, three inches high and were to be connected to the posts of the lantern with iron bars. Woodwork inside the lighthouse was to be painted white; the lantern black.

At the end of the Civil War, a Congressional appropriation was used to repair and renovate the Lynde Point Lighthouse. In 1867 and 1868, the Annual Report of the Lighthouse Board records the intention to remove the wood window shutters and stairs in the lighthouse, which were rotten, and to replace them with iron. A brick lining wall was to be built at the same time. However, the present stairs are of wood, in good condition and constructed with cut nails. The brick lining wall was never installed. It seems likely that the present wood stairs date from the 1868 period of renovation; no record of a later stair construction appears in the annual reports during the period when cut nails were still in use. The lantern was to be repaired, and an iron deck plate for the lantern was to be installed at this time. The sea wall, built in 1856, was repaired, and suitable outbuildings constructed, including both a coal and a wood house.

Lighting apparatus for the 1838 Lynde Point Lighthouse was to consist of ten patent lamps and ten reflectors. Each reflector was to be

fourteen inches in diameter and was to contain six ounces of pure silver in its coating. The Treasury advertised for someone to supply this equipment at Lynde Point. This fitting-out had formerly been a monopoly of Winslow Lewis, inventor of the patent lamp system. Although the Lewis lamp system had been outdated for more than a decade since the vastly superior Fresnell lamp was first introduced in Europe, the 1838 Lynde Point tower was constructed three years before the first Fresnel lens was installed in the U.S. lighthouse at Navesink, New Jersey. At Lynde Point, the ten lamps were still in place in 1850. The first Fresnel lens installed at Lynde Point was a fourth order Barbier and Fenestre lens, to be replaced with a fifth order lens in 1890. Whale oil was the fuel used until 1879, when kerosene was introduced. Eventually the light was electrified, and in 1978 it was automated.

Lynde Point's importance as an aid-to-navigation is reflected in the activity and funds involved in trying to upgrade the fog signal apparatus there during the second half of the nineteenth century. The record of fog-signal apparatus at Lynde Point begins with an $800.00 appropriation for a fog-signal in 1850. In 1854 a fog-bell was established for $1,000.00. The machine for striking the fog-bell was completed in 1856; during the renovation program of 1867 part of the appropriation was for a more efficient fog signal to take the place of the old fog bell. In 1874 the bell was rehung and its striking apparatus was installed. Again in 1883, a new fog bell striking apparatus was introduced.

The original keeper's dwelling, with a frame kitchen addition dating from 1833, was joined to the lighthouse. In 1858 a gambrel-roofed, one-and-one-half-story frame structure was built, replacing the old keeper's dwelling. Historic photographs show that the 1858 keeper's house was ornamented with Gothic Revival elements, including a cross gable with pointed arched windows (later made rectangular), and a central chimney with pointed arched panels. Physical evidence of a gable-roofed wing connecting the dwelling and the lighthouse remains on the west side of the tower; photographic evidence suggests that the wing was part of the earlier dwelling. The 1858 dwelling was demolished and replaced in 1966 with a contemporary brick veneer and siding duplex residence some distance to the north of the light tower. This duplex does not contribute to the historical significance of the site. Foundations of the old keeper's dwelling remain, while evidence of the oil house and privy is minimal.

Bastian, Richard E., "Automated Guides in Boat's Future," New Haven Register, March 11, 1978.

National Archives Record Group 217, Contracts for Lighthouses, Connecticut File:

"Agreement with Abishai Woodward for building a lighthouse on Lynde's Point," November 30, 1802.

"Contract for Addition to Keeper's House at Lynde Point and Cistern", July 5, 1833.

"Contract for Building a Light House at Lynde Point," August 18, 1838.

Fenwick Historic District Study Committee, Borough of Fenwick Historic District (n.p., n.d.).

Ingoldsby, W. Crawford, Superintendent: "Advertisements for Proposals for Building a Lighthouse at Lynde Point," April 29, 1837 and July 18, 1838, National Archives Record Group 26, Old Lighthouse Records, 1812-1854.

U.S. Lighthouse Board, Annual Report of the Lighthouse Board, 1867-69, 1874-79, 1880-85, 1890, 1903.

All photographs:

1. LYNDE POINT LIGHTHOUSE
2. Old Saybrook, CT
3. Photo Credit: HRC, Hartford, CT
4. March 1989
5. Negative filed with Connecticut Historical Commission, Hartford, CT

View of site, with recent dwelling to left, lighthouse base in center, and concrete pads for the demolished powerhouse and removed fog signal to right, camera facing northeast
Photograph 1 of 6

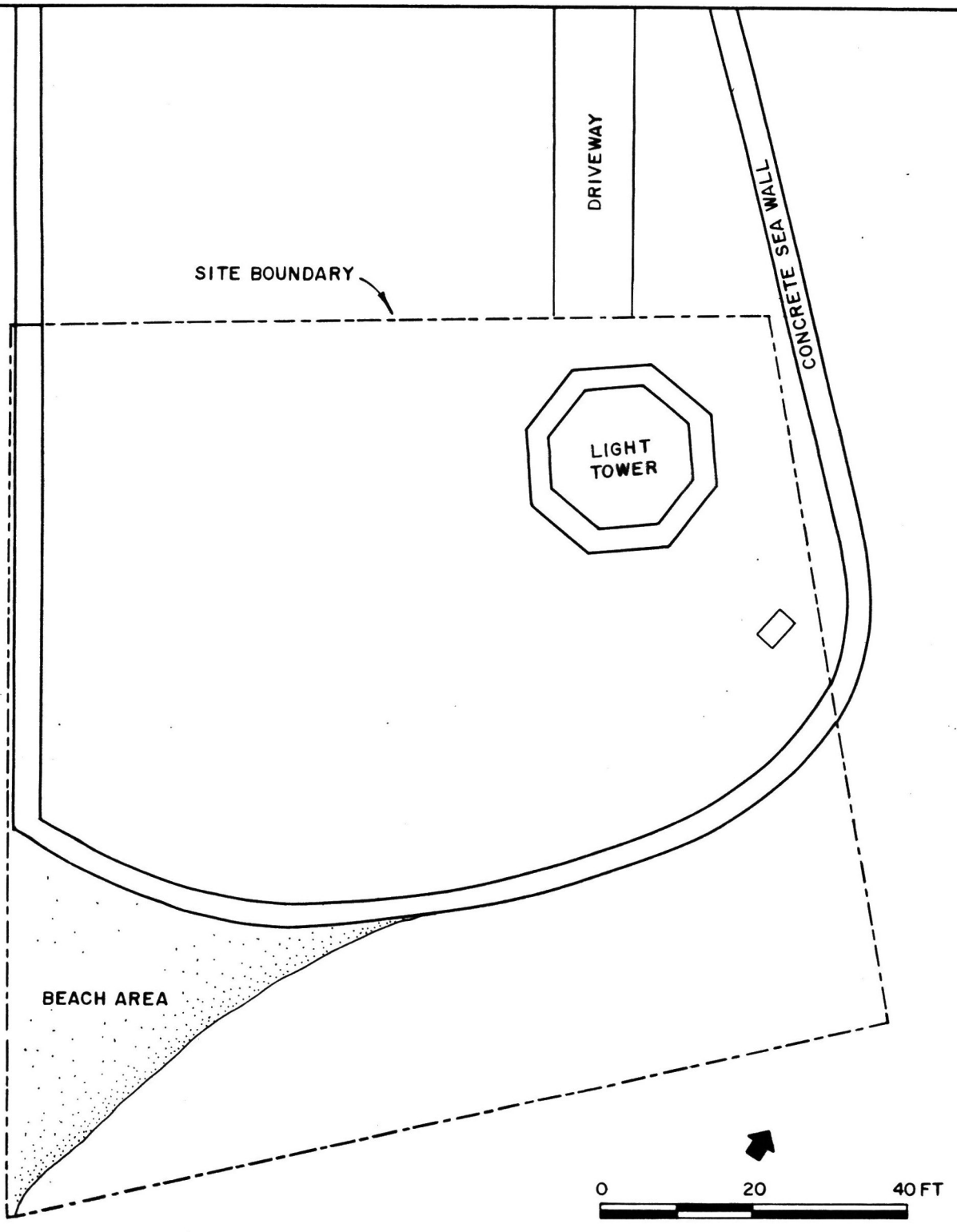
Lighthouse, camera facing northeast
Photograph 2 of 6

Ground-level window, exterior, camera facing north
Photograph 3 of 6

Spiral staircase
Photograph 4 of 6

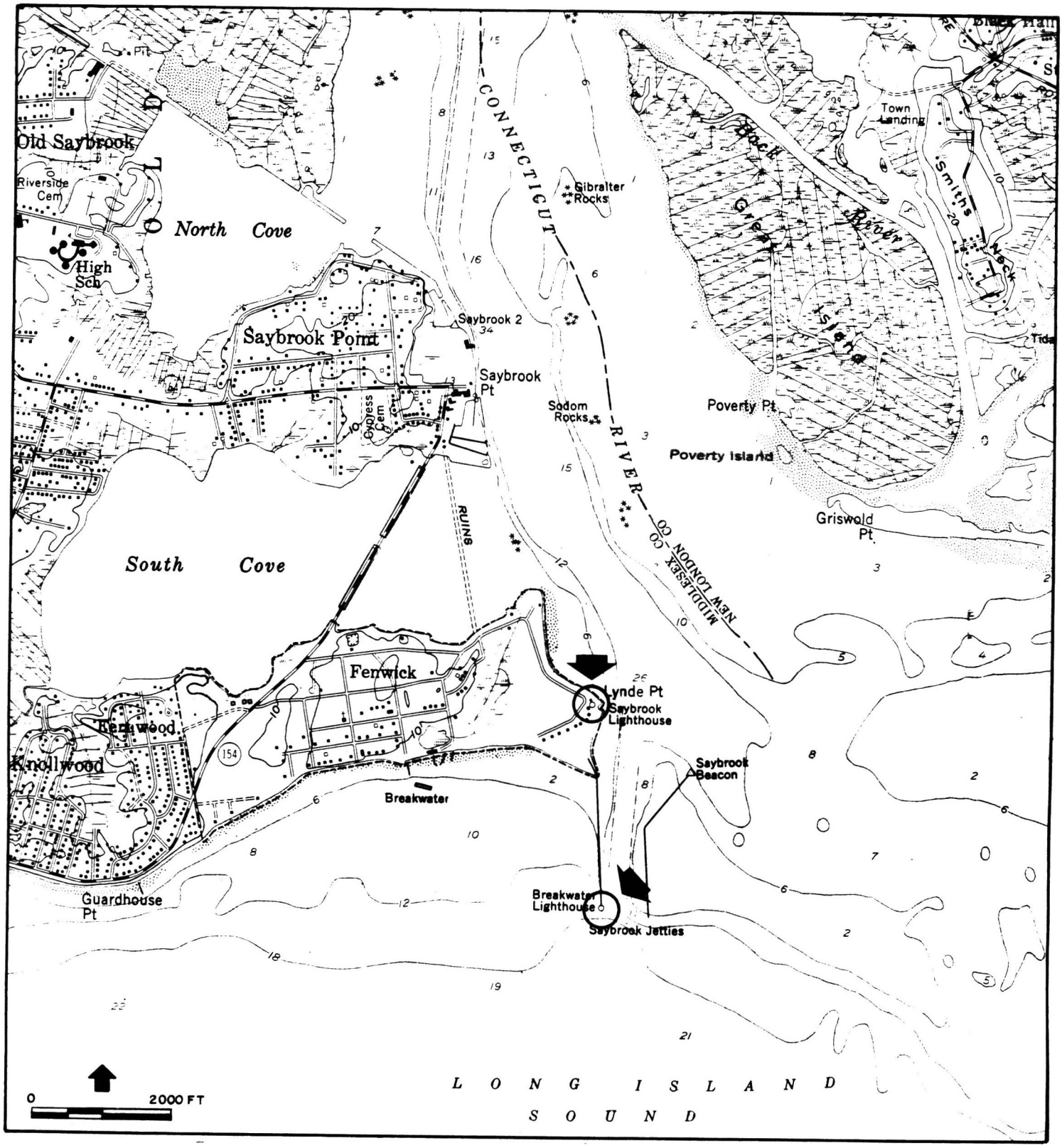
Interior, window niche and sash
Photograph 5 of 6

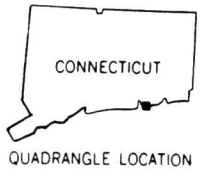
Fresnel lens
Photograph 6 of 6



SITE PLAN

LYNDE POINT LIGHTHOUSE
Middlesex County, Connecticut





QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SAYBROOK BREAKWATER LIGHTHOUSE, LYNDE POINT LIGHTHOUSE
Middlesex County, Connecticut

Old Lyme, Connecticut Quadrangle, 1958
1:24000

Saybrook Breakwater Lighthouse
UTM References:
18.722570.4571160

Lynde Point Lighthouse
UTM References:
18.722490.4572060

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lynde Point Lighthouse

MULTIPLE NAME: Operating Lighthouses in Connecticut MPS

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 8/24/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/05/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/21/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/08/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001469

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	Y	SLR DRAFT:	Y	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___✓___RETURN ___REJECT 10/6/89 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

All comments for whole nomination.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return
REVIEWER Sauer
DISCIPLINE Arch. History
DATE 10/4/89

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone (202) 343-9540

Signed Antoinette J. Lee Date 10/6/89

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Operating Lighthouses in Connecticut MPS
State Fairfield County and others, CT

Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
Cover	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 10-5-89
1. Falkner's Island Lighthouse	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 5/29/90 Attest _____
2. Greens Ledge Lighthouse	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 5/29/90 Attest _____
3. Lynde Point Lighthouse	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 5/29/90 Attest _____
4. New London Harbor Lighthouse	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 5/29/90 Attest _____
5. New London Ledge Lighthouse	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 5/29/90 Attest _____
6. Peck Ledge Lighthouse	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 5/29/90 Attest _____
7. Penfield Reef Lighthouse	Keeper _____ Attest _____
8. Saybrook Breakwater Lighthouse	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 5/29/90 Attest _____
9. Southwest Ledge Lighthouse	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 5/29/90 Attest _____
10. Stratford Point Lighthouse	for Keeper Beth L. Savage 5/29/90 Attest _____

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89001469 **Date Listed:** 05/29/90

Lynde Point Lighthouse — Middlesex — CT
Property Name — **County** — **State**

Operating Lighthouses in Connecticut
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 05/29/90

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Level of Significance

All properties included in the multiple property nomination Operating Lighthouses in Connecticut were considered to meet the criteria within a statewide context.

10. Geographical Data: Acreage

The acreage is <1.

This information has been confirmed with John Herzan, National Register Coordinator, CTSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Lynde Point Lighthouse

MULTIPLE NAME: Operating Lighthouses in Connecticut MPS

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 4/16/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/31/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001469

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL

DETAILED EVALUATION: Y

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 5/29/90 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Significant brownstone lighthouse of the first half of the 19th century associated with the development of aids to navigation in Long Island Sound (located at the mouth of the Connecticut River).

Initial return comments have been addressed.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept a+c
REVIEWER Savage
DISCIPLINE Architecture/History
DATE 5/29/90

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

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___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



NAME OF PROPERTY: Lynde Point Lighthouse

COUNTY WHERE LOCATED: Middlesex County, CT

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 1985

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: John Milner Associates, Inc.

LOCATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH NEGATIVE: John Milner Associates, Inc.
309 N. Matlack St., West Chester, PA

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW: Aerial view from southwest.

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 1



NAME OF PROPERTY: Lynde Point Lighthouse

COUNTY WHERE LOCATED: Middlesex County, CT

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 1985

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: John Milner Associates, Inc.

LOCATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH NEGATIVE: John Milner Associates, Inc.
309 N. Matlack St., West Chester, PA

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW: Exterior showing windows.

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 2



NAME OF PROPERTY: Lynde Point Lighthouse

COUNTY WHERE LOCATED: Middlesex County, CT

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 1985

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: John Milner Associates, Inc.

LOCATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH NEGATIVE: John Milner Associates, Inc.
309 N. Matlack St., West Chester, PA

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW: Ground level, interior, showing wooden stairs.

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 3

NAME OF PROPERTY: Lynde Point Lighthouse

COUNTY WHERE LOCATED: Middlesex County, CT

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 1985

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: John Milner Associates, Inc.

LOCATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH NEGATIVE: John Milner Associates, Inc.
309 N. Matlack St., West Chester, PA

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW: Cornice of lantern roof.

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 4



NAME OF PROPERTY: Lynde Point Lighthouse

COUNTY WHERE LOCATED: Middlesex County, CT

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 1985

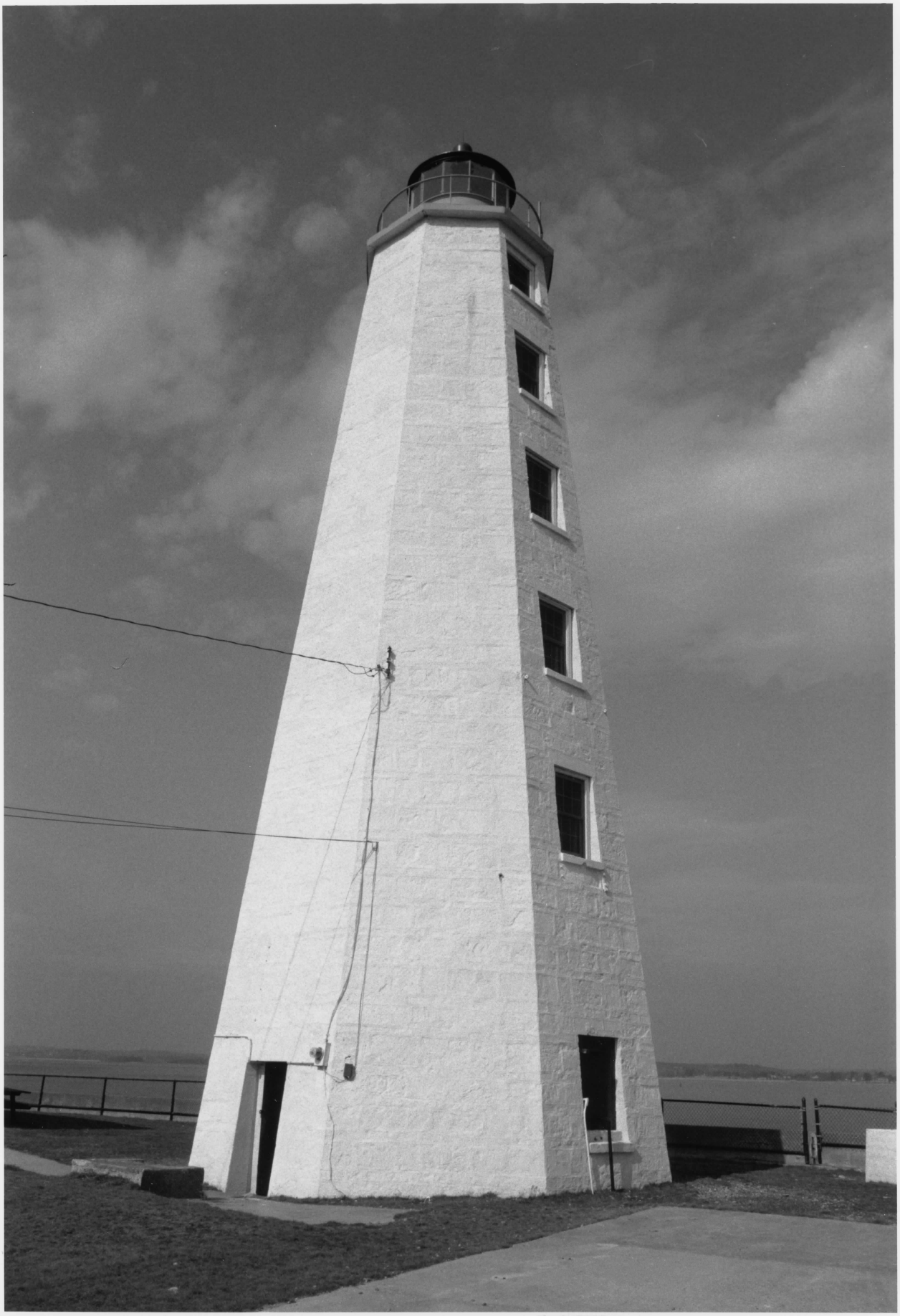
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: John Milner Associates, Inc.

LOCATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH NEGATIVE: John Milner Associates, Inc.
309 N. Matlack St., West Chester, PA

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW: Interior view of tower window.

PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: 5













Please refer to the map in the Multiple Property Cover Sheet for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64500080