

East Marion Main Road HD
 Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
122	64	buildings
1	0	sites
0	3	structures
2	0	objects
125	67	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure

RELIGION / Church

FUNERARY / Cemetery

COMMERCE / Specialty Store

GOVERNMENT / Post Office

SOCIAL / Meeting Hall

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure

RELIGION / Church

FUNERARY / Cemetery

COMMERCE / Specialty Store

GOVERNMENT / Post Office

LANDSCAPE / Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY / Greek Revival, Italian Villa

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS /
Colonial Revival, Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS / Bungalow

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick, Stone, Concrete

walls: Weatherboard, Shake

roof: Asphalt, Slate, Cedar Shingle, Metal

other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The East Marion Main Road Historic District is located in the hamlet of East Marion, which lies east of the village of Greenport and west of the hamlet of Orient in the town of Southold at the eastern tip of the North Fork of Long Island, New York.¹ The North Fork is a thirty-mile long peninsula in the northeastern part of Suffolk County that juts off the eastern end of Long Island toward the Atlantic Ocean. East Marion is 5.5 miles from Orient Point, the easternmost tip of the North Fork. The land is quite narrow this far east on the peninsula. The hamlet of East Marion is bounded by Long Island Sound to the north and Gardiner's Bay to the south. At its widest point, East Marion is only 1.5 miles north to south and at its narrowest only a few feet wide. There is just one east-west road, Main Road, which extends 2.7 miles through East Marion, 1.2 miles of which are in the historic district. The East Marion Main Road Historic District departs from Main Road at only one point, Bay Avenue, where it includes several turn-of-the-20th-century homes adjacent to Main Road. From the arrival of the earliest settlers in the mid 17th century to today, the Main Road has been the lifeblood of the East Marion community. The boundary was drawn to include the entire historic core of the East Marion community as it developed along Main Road into the mid-20th century.

The primarily residential East Marion Main Road Historic District developed as a linear community with people settling and building homes in a more or less straight line along Main Road between ca. 1757 and 1953, the district's period of significance. The period begins with the date of the earliest extant house and ends with the construction of two central civic buildings within the community: East Marion's War Memorial Post Office (1945) and the East Marion Volunteer Fire Department building (1953). Today, existing side by side are structures dating from the mid 18th century to the mid 20th century. The district's architectural diversity reflects the community's history and social fabric. The district contains examples of many of the architectural styles popular during the period of significance, from simple farmhouses to Colonial and Greek Revivals, large ornate Italianates, Queen Anne Victorians, and early 20th century kit homes. There are a small number of public buildings in the district including a store, chapel, church, post office and fire department.

Narrative Description

The hamlet of East Marion covers just 2.4 square miles, 1,412 acres, with an average elevation of 33 feet, and a length of 2.7 miles along Main Road. The hamlet is quite narrow; it is one-and-a-half miles at its widest point and a matter of feet at its most narrow point. No place in East Marion is more than three-quarters of a mile from a beach. The Long Island Sound shoreline, to the north, has bluffs and rocky beaches with numerous glacial erratic boulders.² The Gardiner's Bay shoreline, though very close to the sound distance-wise, is different topographically. It is flatter with sandy shores and sheltered anchorages. There are no deep harbors in East Marion on either the bay or the sound side.

East Marion's Main Road has always been its crucial transportation link with Greenport and communities to the west, as well as Orient to the east; both Greenport and Orient are historic communities with National Register-listed districts. Travel along East Marion's Main Road is also the only way to get to Orient for journey by water to New England. Because of East Marion's geography, the area naturally attracted both settlement and through traffic. While its proximity

¹ The Town of Southold is one of ten towns in Suffolk County, New York. The town also contains a hamlet named Southold that was settled in 1640.

² Glacial erratics are stones and rocks that were transported by a glacier and then left behind after the glacier melted. National Snow and Ice Data Center, "Glacier Landforms: Erratics." <<https://nsidc.org/cryosphere/glaciers/gallery/erratics.html>>

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to the water was an important part of the community's history and economy, the landscape along Main Road, within the boundaries of the historic district, is not view-based. It is a road that was sited for practical purposes and became the location of a predominantly year-round community.

The East Marion Main Road Historic District follows that sole east-west road, the original King's Highway, now known as SR25, or Main Road. The district begins just west of Gillette Drive and extends east to the edge of Dam Pond and the Dam Pond Bridge. Between these points, all parcels connecting to this 1.2-mile stretch of Main Road are included. The character of the East Marion Main Road Historic District has always been predominantly residential. Approaching Gillette Drive heading east on Main Road, one passes a golf course, a restaurant, open fields, and subdivision entry roads and then, near Gillette Drive, enters an area of dense historic homes. This is where the East Marion Main Road Historic District begins. The historic homes along Main Road are intermixed by period. The oldest houses in the district are simple post and beam dwellings built close to the road. They are interspersed with Greek or Classic Revival early 19th century homes, ornate Italianate sea captains' houses set further back, as well as early 20th century cottages and catalog homes. Lot sizes vary from small, quarter-acre lots to large multi-acre parcels. In only one instance, at Bay Avenue, do the district boundaries depart from Main Road. On Bay Avenue, proximal to Main Road, there are several Classic Revival and Italianate homes consistent with the architecture within the hamlet. East Marion's Main Road was largely built out by the mid 1920s. Toward the easternmost end of the district several large estate homes were built in the late 19th and early 20th century on lots that extend from Main Road to the Long Island Sound or to the bay.

The East Marion Main Road Historic District correlates with the built landscape evident in 19th and 20th century published maps of the hamlet of East Marion. These early maps reflect the slow steady growth of the East Marion community: 61 properties are shown in the 1858 J. Chace Jr. Survey; 70 properties are shown in the 1873 Beers, Comstock and Cline Survey; and 94 properties are shown in the 1909 Belcher-Hyde Survey.³ In essence, this district provides a picture of one small residential community's transition over nearly two centuries from a fishing and subsistence farming economy toward one based on providing visitors, second home owners and retirees with relaxation, recreation and rejuvenation from the rigors of city life. Until the second half of the 20th century, limited home building occurred in East Marion beyond Main Road. Following the historic pattern of development, the land behind the Main Road houses was mostly devoted to farming. By the early 20th century, vacation homes dotted the sound bluffs and the bay beachfronts. The lots along Main Road were pretty much built out, leaving little room for new construction. The land between the beachfront cottages and the Main Road continued to be farmed until after World War II, when farmers began to subdivide their farms and sell to developers. Most of East Marion's secondary roads were laid out during the second half of the 20th century. Almost all of East Marion's growth in the past 100 years has occurred between Main Road and the beaches with a high percentage of those homes being sold to retirees and part-time residents. Census records tell the story: In 1940, East Marion had a population of 320.⁴ By 2010, the population had grown to 926.⁵ In summer, the population swells and census figures do not capture the presence of many of the second homeowners. Yet, virtually none of this growth occurred along Main Road and it is only visible from the road in a few spots. This means that the view along Main Road in East Marion today is remarkably unchanged from what it was 100 years ago.

The north-south roads intersecting or connecting to Main Road are Gillette Drive, Rocky Point Road, Old Orchard Ave, Cedar Lane, Kayleigh's Court, Star's Road, and Bay Avenue. Bay Avenue was an early north-south road in the hamlet

³ J. Chace Jr., *Map of Suffolk County, L.I. N.Y. From Actual Surveys* (New York: John Douglass, Publisher, 1858); Beers, Comstock and Cline, *Atlas of Long Island, New York* (New York: Beers, Comstock, and Cline, 1873); E. Belcher Hyde, *Atlas of Suffolk County, Vol. II* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1909).

⁴ Federal Census, New York, 1940.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau AmericanFactfinder, "Geographic Identifiers: 2010 Demographic Profile Data (G001): East Marion CDP, New York." <<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>>

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providing access to fresh water Marion Lake and the bay. Most of the other cross roads were laid out during the twentieth century and the buildings constructed on them postdate the period of significance. Gillette Drive, which was deeded to the town in 1953, is defined by houses built mostly in the 1960s and 1970s. Rocky Point Road appears on the 1909 Belcher Hyde map with the name Sound Avenue. It runs a distance of 1.2 miles north from Main Road to the Rocky Point Life Saving Station (1895), which sits on a bluff on the sound. The lifesaving station is historically significant but is separated from the district by many non-historic buildings on the road. Cedar Lane is a private road and Old Orchard Avenue is a public road that becomes a private road as it enters the Gardiner's Bay Estates community; neither of these roads has buildings near Main Road constructed within the period of significance. Cove Beach Road and Truman's Path are also private roads. The laying out of Kayleigh's Court was not consented to by the town board until 1997.⁶ Likewise, Star's Road has few, if any, historically significant homes.

Main Road is a two-lane, tree-lined state road with wide shoulders on each side for bicycle paths. A sidewalk runs along the north side of the road from the western end of the district to its easternmost point at the Dam Pond Bridge. There are no other sidewalks in East Marion. Residential lots typically have grass lawns. The landscaping and gardens associated with the houses vary from naturalistic to formally planted gardens. Few lots are fenced in, though some homeowners use trees, shrubs and plantings for privacy.

Historically, proximity to Gardiner's Bay and Long Island Sound shaped East Marion's fishing-based economy. Today, East Marion residents no longer make their living from the water, but many of today's newer residents, both part-time and year-round residents, have chosen East Marion because of its proximity to the water. Two of the side roads that intersect with Main Road within the district, Rocky Point Road, which goes to the sound, and Gillette Drive, which goes to the bay, lead to local public beaches established during the second half of the 20th century. While these roads historically provided access to these areas, their development primarily reflects new patterns of community growth during the late 20th century.

Approaching the eastern boundary of the historic district at Dam Pond, one catches the first glimpse of the water. It is only at the easternmost end of the historic district that the land becomes so narrow that the houses facing on Main Road are also beachfront properties. Just outside the historic district, but still in East Marion, Main Road crosses a narrow land bridge that provides stunning waterfront vistas on both sides of the road; the Long Beach Bar and "Bug Light" Lighthouse are visible to the south, and Long Island Sound and Connecticut are visible to the north. Properties on Main Road to the east of Dam Pond are not included in the historic district because they are largely open land and the few buildings that do exist are, for the most part, not historic.

The East Marion Main Road Historic District reflects the built history of East Marion from the 18th century to post World War II. The earliest surviving structures are simple practical post and beam dwellings built by local fishermen and subsistence farmers and sited close to the Main Road, with adjoining farmland behind them. In the early 19th century, as farming and fishing became more profitable, these practical structures were added to and decorative flourishes began to appear. Porches, brackets, spandrels, and detailed entryways were added to simple facades. Local carpenter Amon Tabor II constructed several elaborate doorways that continue to grace homes today.⁷ About 1830, a newer and more intricate style began to appear along the Main Road. These buildings are characterized by front-facing gables, integrated porches and additional ornamentation. Many include details from the Greek or Classic Revival styles and are indicative of a wealthier populace with money to spend on showy details.

⁶ Southold Town Records, Liber Q, 172.

⁷ George Cottral, "History of Orient," *Orient Historical Review* (July 1959): 12; Amon Tabor was a skilled carpenter who arrived in Oysterponds about 1730. He was known as a first-class artisan and his skill and classic designs were much admired and copied. His work extended from 1730-1785 and after that his son, Amon Tabor II, carried on his work for another 20 years. There are several of his beautiful doorways in East Marion.

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Later, in the mid 19th century, larger and more ornate Italianate buildings were constructed, many owned by sea captains, and were set back further from the road. Original wrought- and cast-iron fencing remains around some. These and other homes from the period feature cupolas, towers, bracketed eaves, and elaborate porches. Particularly on Bay Avenue, the district features large Classic Revival homes from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Early 20th century homes on Main Road include large estates, more modest cottages, and catalogue houses from the Sears-Roebuck and the Gordon-Van Tine companies. The vast majority of the contributing resources along Main Road were built before 1925, when construction along Main Road dropped off and the community's form stabilized.

Other than one store, a post office, fire department, church, chapel, and a couple of seasonal agricultural stands, there is no commercial center in East Marion. Residents depend on nearby Greenport for daily necessities. The East Marion store, built in 1860, is the only survivor of several that historically existed in the community. The first part of the church was built in 1846, enlarged in 1860, and received its final update in 1904. The chapel was built in 1886. All of these buildings were privately funded. The East Marion Post Office, which was built in 1945 and dedicated in 1949. The Post Office building was constructed with community contributions. In a hamlet with very little public space, the post office provides a place for people not just to get their mail but also to talk with neighbors about the events of the day. Its simple Colonial Revival design is reminiscent of some of the earliest structures in East Marion. The East Marion Volunteer Fire Department, built in 1953 with public funds, is an important center of community life today and includes the only public meeting space in the hamlet. It represents the end of the district's period of significance. The two agricultural stands within the district, Sep's Farm Stand and The Lavender Farm, post-date the period of significance.

The varied and diverse outbuildings in the East Marion historic district range from early 19th century post and beam barns and storage buildings to grand and expansive carriage houses from the mid to late 19th century to early 20th century garages. The oldest recognizable outbuildings are clearly barns and auxiliary farm buildings that share common construction techniques, such as timber framing and wide-board vertical siding left unpainted. These are simple and functional working buildings associated with farms. The next genre that appears chronologically is the small single bay carriage house associated with houses of the same vintage, that is, mid to late 19th century. Precursors to the modern garage, these were meant to house a single carriage and one or two horses. Most have simple front gable roofs with a door to a hayloft above.

With increased prosperity in the latter part of the 19th century, larger and grander carriage houses appeared with multiple bays and accommodations for a stable hand or coachman. End gable roofs top these structures with a small front gable offset on the front façade. All have cupolas, presumably for ventilation, and large vertical board cross-braced doors. Finally, with the advent of the automobile in the early decades of the 20th century, homeowners began to build simple garages to house their prized machines. Most of these were just wide enough to fit one automobile and nothing else. Stylistically, many mimic the details of the carriage houses that came before, especially in the design of the cross-braced doors. A significant number of East Marion's secondary structures were later converted to cottages or small guesthouses.

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Resource List

The 1.2 mile East Marion Main Road Historic District from Dam Pond to Gillette Drive includes a total of 125 contributing resources, of which 97 are primary resources and 28 are secondary resources. There are also 67 non-contributing resources, of which 13 are primary resources and 54 are secondary resources. Resources were designated non-contributing if they were constructed after the period of significance (after 1949), have been altered from their historic appearance, or (in rare cases) they were not accessible / not visible from the Main Road right-of-way. Resources were compiled from: historical surveys / maps from 1858, 1873, & 1909; SPLIA compilations from 1984 and updated in 2012; Town of Southold tax assessment records of each resource; Google satellite and street view of each resource; architectural historian's (Robert Harper) analysis of each resource; published histories and historical photographs of individual and area resources; Southold Town historian's (Amy Folk) analysis of individual and area resources. The resource listing uses the following codes to identify each contributing and non-contributing resource:

- A contributing "building" is designated 1CB
- A contributing "site" is designated 1CSi
- A contributing "object" is designated 1CO
- A non-contributing "building" is designated 1NCB
- A non-contributing "structure" is designated 1NCSt

There are no non-contributing "sites" or "objects".

All resources are listed alphabetically by street, and then east to west, sequentially by street address, in ascending numeric order. Additionally, a reference number has been assigned to each resource, from 1 through 122. (N.B.: nine reference numbers have not been assigned — #s 37, 103 - 106, 116, 117, 119, & 120). Each reference number includes an "S" or "N" suffix, denoting "south" or "north" side of Main Road. Each resource listing includes: reference #, tax map #, historic name (based on SPLIA and / or 1858 - 1873 - 1909 Surveys and / or specifically known history of property) and the current name in parentheses if a commercial or public location, street address, contributing, non-contributing or land classification, time period, description of primary and secondary (if any) resources. Unless especially noteworthy, small outbuildings (smaller than a garage, such as sheds), have been excluded from the resource listing. Vacant land within the boundaries of the historic district is included in the resource listing but not included in the resource count.

Time period and dates assigned to each property, except where specifically known based on primary supporting documentation, are the result of an architectural historian's (Robert Harper) assessment of the architectural style and materials used for that resource, referenced against the 1984 and 2012 SPLIA reports, and also referenced against the 1858, 1873, & 1909 maps / surveys.

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
47S	245 Bay Avenue	31.-10-10		1CB	C1900	Free Classic Queen Anne. 2 1/2 story, 3 bays wide, hipped roof with 2 side projecting gables. 2 sided, L-shaped porch with round, turned wood doric columns and shallow pitched hip roof. Side entrance with sidelights. 1/1 windows with louvered shutters. Front-gabled dormer with palladian window, classic cornice return and hexagonal patterned shingles. Second floor centered oval window with stained glass. Shallow, 3 sided 2 story bay window on north side. On south side, there is a 1 story, double-windowed projecting oriel. Front-gabled dormer with palladian window, classic cornice return and hexagonal patterned shingles. Granite block foundation. Corbeled brick chimney.
47S	245 Bay Avenue		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig 1CB	C1960	Contemporary, 1 story, 2 bay front gabled garage.
48S	325 Bay Ave	31.-10-11		1CB	C1900	Free Classic Queen Anne. 2 -1/2 story, 3 bays wide. Round turned porch columns with Ionic capitals support the hipped roof. 2 sided, wrap-around porch. Dentil moldings underneath the porch and second floor eaves. High pitched hipped roof with multiple intersecting roof lines. Offset front gable with 2 story, 3 sided bay and small paned window. 3 paned triangular window at the pinnacle of hipped roofline and eyebrow window below. Front-gabled dormer on north elevation. Clapboard siding and stone foundation.
48S	325 Bay Ave		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig 1CB	C1960	Contemporary, 1 story, 2 bay front-gabled garage. Clapboard siding.
49S	425 Bay Ave	31.-10-12		1CB	C1900	Free Classic Queen Anne. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide, with pedimented front gable and intersecting side gables. Shed roof supported by 3 round Doric columns, shallow pediment over the entryway. Hexagonal pattern shingles in the front and south facing gables. 2/2 windows. Two brick corbeled chimneys on the south and north sides. Asbestos siding and brick foundation.
49S	655 Bay Ave	31.-10-13	Outbuilding	1CB	C1900	1-1/2 story cottage. Front gable roof. Shed roof addition in front with standing seam metal roof. Cottage conversion from a carriage house.
49.1S	655 Bay Ave		Land	Not counted		Land
49.2S	765 Bay Ave	31.-10-14	Charles Gardiner House	1CB	C1847	Italianate. 2 story, 3 bays wide house with flat hipped roof with vestiges of a cupola. 1 story hipped roof, partially enclosed front porch with 1/1 windows. Venetian arched top windows with round muntins in the upper sash on the 2nd story. Clapboard siding and brick foundation.
49.2S			Charles Gardiner House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1980	1 story, 3 bay side gabled 2 unit guest cottage. 6/1 windows. Brick steps. Clapboard siding.

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
11S	Cedar Lane	31.-6-9	Land	Not counted		LAND (ROAD)
12S	Cedar Lane	31.-6.-28.5	Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	2005	1-1/2 story front-gabled three-bay frame farm stand. Bungalow-style; features rolling doors, doric columns, wide shed-roofed dormers.
12S	Cedar Lane		Outbuilding	1NCSt; postdates pd sig	2010	1 story metal framed greenhouse.
60S	Cemetery Road	31.-10-16	Land	Not counted		LAND (ROAD)
61S	195 Cemetery Road	31.-11-4	East Marion Cemetery	1CSi	1845	Community cemetery, with separate section for deceased military personnel. Remains active.
96N	Cove Beach Extension	22.-3-18.23	Land	Not counted		LAND (ROAD)
1N	6785 Main Road	31.-1-1.1	Minerva H Jerome House	1CB	C1900	Cross-gabled late Victorian. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide, wood framed with clapboards and patterned shingles in the gable. Hipped roof porch with side entry. 2/2 windows, west facing 2 story bay, with some Greek details. Pediment on the front porch with classic returns, and also pedimented gable with classic returns. The Jeromes were a farming family in late 1800s. Minerva lived alone, but later shared house with uncle, John H Jerome.
1N	6785 Main Road		Minerva H Jerome House Outbuilding	1CB	C1850	2 section side-gabled barn on eastern side of property; original but deteriorated condition. Post and beam construction. Taller section has vertical barn board siding, apparently never painted. Ventilation cupola on roof, 2 large barn doors in front. Western section is shorter, but similar construction.
1N	6785 Main Road		Minerva H Jerome House Outbuilding	1CB	C1875	Carriage house on eastern side of property. One-story, side-gabled, 3 bays wide. 2 barn doors beneath a central front facing gable with hayloft above. Front door and chimney on the east side suggest this was residence for a coachman.
2N	6895 Main Road	31.-1-2	Frank Thilberg House	1CB	C1900	Late Victorian, 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide, front gabled roof with east facing side gable. Wood frame. Clapboard siding, patterned shingles in the gables. Front porch with hipped roof and side entry. Round Doric columns and 6/6 windows. Frank Thilberg was a farmer, born in 1867 in France.
3S	6910 Main Road	31.-6-1	Kane-Schneider House	1CB	C1810	Long Island half house with side-gabled salt box roofline. 1-1/2 stories, with recessed 1-1/2 story subservient wing. Both sections are 3 bays wide with elaborate side entries. 2 internal chimneys. Post and beam construction with narrow clapboard siding and cedar shingles. Primary, Tabor-designed entry surround with leaded sidelights and transom and secondary Greek Revival entry surround with pilasters, entablature, and dentils added at a later date. 6/6 windows. Cedar shingle wooden roof. Parged foundation. Built by a sea captain for his new wife, Ruth Schneider. He was subsequently lost at sea.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
3S	6910 Main Road		Kane-Schneider House Outbuilding	1CB	C1810	1 story, small shed / storage building with simple front gable roof. Vertical barn board siding and wood shingled roof. 6/6 windows.
4N	7005 Main Road	31.-1-3	Grandma Davis House	1CB	1791 - 1801	1 1/2 story Long Island half house, with 1 1/2 story recessed subservient wing, each 3 bays wide with side entrances. Side gabled roof on both sections. 2nd floor possibly added. Post and beam construction with cedar clapboards. Dentil moldings along eaves and above doorways added later. 6/6 windows. Unusual capped window trim on front of house. Chimney parged over
4N	7005 Main Road		Grandma Davis House Outbuilding	1CB	C1875	1 story Barn / storage building with pyramidal roof. Three bays wide. Double barn doors with single window to left. Now used as a garage.
5S	7130 Main Road	31.-6-6		1CB	C1890	Late Victorian 2-1/2 story with side gabled roof, 3 bays wide. Wood framed with clapboards. Hipped roof porch. Ornate turned porch columns and double entry door. 1 story west facing projecting bay. Some 2/2 windows, replacement windows.
5S	7130 Main Road		Outbuilding	1CB	C1915	2 bay side-gabled garage. 2/2 window in front gable. 2 double wooden, hinged doors. Exposed rafter tails.
6S	7170 Main Road	31.-6-7		1CB	1890's	Classic Revival / Queen Anne 3 story, 3 bays wide building with front facing gabled roof. 2-1/2 story, 3 sided bay with projecting pedimented gable. Wood framed with clapboard siding, decorative hexagonal shingles. Classic Doric columns on wrap around hipped roof porch with pediment on porch in front of entry door. 1 over 1 windows. Granite block foundation.
6S	7170 Main Road		Outbuilding	Not Counted		Not viewable from Main Road right-of-way, and not accessible to surveyor.
7N	7175 Main Road	31.-1-4	Brown's Farm	1CB	C1810	Long Island half house. 1-1/2 stories, 5 bays wide with a central doorway. Side-gabled roof with extended eaves. Post and beam construction. Early 20th c pedimented entryway and center corbeled chimney. Siding updated mid-century, replacement windows. Original farm house to Brown's Farm, below.
7N	7175 Main Road		Brown's Farm Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd.sig	C1960	1 story, 2 bay front-gabled garage. Clapboard siding.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
8S	7220 Main Road	31.-6-8	Geo. Theringer House	1CB	1870's	Victorian farmhouse. 2-1/2 stories, 3 bays wide with side entry, with front facing gable with classic cornice returns. Recessed side-gabled eastern wing, 3 bays wide with side entry door. Full front porch with shallow pitched roof. Turned wood columns on square bases. Decorative spandrels with central drop pendants. 2/2 windows. White cedar shingles. Paired pointed gothic attic window. Original detail along recessed porch and front door with narrow sidelights. 2 corbeled brick chimneys. Stone foundation. George Theringer was born in 1868; his wife was Mary. He worked as an overseer on The Fish Estate in East Marion.
8S	7220 Main Road		Geo. Theringer House Outbuilding	Not counted		Not viewable from Main Road right-of-way, and not accessible to surveyor.
9N	7395 Main Road	31.-1-5.9	Brown's Farm	1CB	C1810-1900	Large, 1-1/2 story barn, T-plan. 6 bays wide, built in three sections. Largest section on east resembles a carriage house with quarters for coachman above. Side-gabled, 6/6 windows and 3 sets of barn doors. Middle section has front facing gable and a large garage type door. West section side-gabled, double barn door. Barn board siding.
9N	7395 Main Road		Brown's Farm Outbuilding	1NCSt; postdates pd sig	C1970	1 story glass and metal greenhouse.
9N	7395 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCSt; postdates pd sig	C1970	1 story, frame open-air farm stand. Asphalt saltbox roof.
10S	7400 Main Road	31.-6-30		1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1960s	Contemporary, 1-1/2 story, four-bay frame ranch house. Primarily side gabled, front-gable at south end. Bow window. Asbestos siding.
13S	7600 Main Road	31.-6-11	Captain C. Brooks House	1CB	1850	Mid-Victorian, 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide house with side entry, 1-1/2 story recessed west facing wing with side gable. Hipped roof front porch with round wood columns. External brick chimney on west facing gable. 1/1 replacement windows and aluminum siding.
13S	7600 Main Road		Captain C. Brooks House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1980	One-story, two-bay, side-gabled small guest cabin. Shed roof. Vinyl siding and windows.
13S	7600 Main Road		Captain C. Brooks House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1980	One-story, two-bay, side-gabled small guest cabin. Shed roof. Vinyl siding and windows.
14S	7720 Main Road	31.-6-12.1	Wallace King House	1CB	Pre 1858	Mid 19th century, 2 story, 2 bays wide cross-gabled frame farmhouse. Front facing and side gable both with classic returns. 2 sided wrap-around porch with hipped roof, enclosed wth 2/2 windows. 2/2 windows. Front-gabled addition to the house in rear. Original, louvered shutters and clapboard siding also present. Small chimney is corbeled and foundation parged over.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
14S	7720 Main Road		Wallace King House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1955	Small guest cabin #1. 14'X16'. Clapboard siding.
14S	7720 Main Road		Wallace King House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1955	Small guest cabin #2. 14'X16'. Clapboard siding.
15N	7735 Main Road	31.2-26		1CB	1880	Early Classic Revival / Late Victorian, 2 1/2 story house. Clapboard siding, 1/1 windows. Wrap-around porch with doric columns and hipped roof. Window in front-gable, three-sided, 2 story bay. Stone foundation.
15N	7735 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1970	Contemporary, 2 story, 3 bays wide house. Shed roof. Clapboard siding, slider windows, and concrete foundation.
16N	7835 Main Road	31.-2-27	R Rackett House	1CB	C1895	2-1/2 stories, 3 bays wide, side-gabled roof with central projecting gable. 3 sided projecting bay. Clapboard siding, box columns, front-gabled entry porch. Replacement windows. Exterior corbelled brick chimney. Stone foundation.
17S	7850 Main Road	31.-6-17.2	C. Brooks House (The Blue Inn)	1CB	Pre 1897	Italianate, 2-1/2 stories. T-plan with two rear wings. Central section on facade 3 bays wide with side entry; front facing gable with deep bracketed eaves. 2 identical side-gabled projecting wings, 2 bays wide, bracketed under roofline. Full wrap-around front porch with hipped roof, bracketed eaves and doric columns on porch knee wall. Wood framed with wooden clapboards. 2 styles of patterned shingles in gables; hexagonal and fishscale. Queen Anne glass in 2 front doors. 2/2 windows. Modern additions include new chimney and parged granite foundation.
17S	7850 Main Road		C. Brooks House Outbuilding	1CB	C1875	Victorian, 2 story, 3 bays wide carriage house. Side-gabled with small central gable, ventilation cupola. Shed-roofed porch and one-bay garage added later. Wood shingle siding.
17S	7850 Main Road		C. Brooks House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1980	Small contemporary, shed-roofed three bay frame snackbar.
17S	7850 Main Road		C. Brooks House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1970	Contemporary 20 unit motel. 2 story, side-gabled. Cement block construction.
17S	7850 Main Road		C. Brooks House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1990	Contemporary, 1-1/2 story front-gabled two bay metal storage barn.
18N	7945 Main Road	31.-2-28		1CB	1910	American Four Square, 2-1/2 stories, 3 bays wide with side entrance. Full front porch with hipped roof, turned columns. 3 front-gabled dormers. 6/1 windows. Wood shingle siding.
18N	7945 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	2004	Contemporary 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide garage with gambrel roof. Wood shingle siding.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
19S	7970 Main Road	31.-6-32.1		1NCB; postdates pd sig	2019	Contemporary 2 story, U-plan frame house. 5 bays wide; 2 front gabled wings with a side-gabled connector. Wide exposure clapboards. Shed roof porch on western bay. New construction underway.
19S	7970 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	2019	One-story, three-bay side-gabled frame building. Under construction at time of review
20N	7995 Main Road	31.-2-29		1NCB; postdates pd sig	1960s	Contemporary, 2 story, 4 bays wide split level house with brick siding on lower level, and vinyl clapboard siding on projecting upper level. Recessed entry. Hipped roof. Concrete foundation.
20N	7995 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	1974	1-1/2 story, front-gabled 2 bay garage. Vinyl clapboard siding.
21S	8100 Main Road	31.-6-16	John King House	1CB	1870	Italianate. 2 story, 3 bays wide with side entrance. Front-gabled, cornice returns. Paired brackets with dropped pendants on gable and eaves. Smaller, matching brackets on 2 sided wrap-around front porch with shallow pitched roof. Wood framed with clapboard siding. 2/2 windows. Three sided bay and rear section. Replacement front doors, The foundation is parged over.
21S	8100 Main Road		John King House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1970	Contemporary, front-gabled 1 bay garage. Clapboard siding.
22N	8125 Main Road	31.-2-30	Sherrill House AKA Sherry House AKA Redmond House	1CB	Early 1800's 1890s 1960 2004	Early 19th century farmhouse. 1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide with side entry. Front-gabled roof. 1 story recessed 3 bay wing with simple gabled roof. Rear dormer added 1960. Each section has its own shed roofed porch with turned wood columns with ornamental brackets. Tabor-designed entrance surround with sidelights and pilasters. Clapboard siding, with shingle siding on partial east wall. Drop pendant, scroll work and hexagonal shingles. Both chimneys are corbeled and foundation parged over. Queen Anne detail added in 1890s. 12" underlay flooring, locust posts, stone foundation, well in basement. Home of Charles and Bethiah (Rackett) Sherrill, married in 1830. Had four children: Darius, Charles, Caroline, and Erastus. Caroline inherited the house and lived in it with her husband Benjamin Downs with her husband until 1880. The Theodore Redmond family acquired the house and lived in it through at least 1909, likely responsible for adding the Queen Anne details. Full restoration 2004.
22N	8125 Main Road		Sherrill House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	2004	Contemporary, 2 story, side-gabled 3 bay wide garage. Front dormer with palladian window. Decorative cupola. Overhanging eaves with brackets. 3 imitation style carriage doors with imitation hinges.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
23S	8200 Main Road	31.-7-1		1CB	1890-1900	Colonial Revival. 2-1/2 story, side gable, 3 bays wide with center entry and symmetrical facade. Shallow 1st floor projecting bay with 3 windows. Pedimented covered entryway, wood frame with cedar shake siding and 2/2 windows. Original granite foundation.
24N	8245 Main Road	31.-2-31	Capt. Joseph M Griffing Jr. House	1CB	Pre 1858	Italianate Tuscan Villa. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays with side entrance; 1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide subservient wing. Main block has a shallow pitched pyramidal roof with 4 sided cupola. Double brackets under roofline of porch, roof, and cupola. Secondary 1-1/2 story section has a hipped roof, 5 sided bay window projecting onto porch. Unusual capped windows. Ornate spandrels on both porches. Front door with transom. Clapboard siding and stone foundation. 6/6 windows. Large, twin corbeled chimneys and granite foundation. Built by Captain Joseph Griffing, it was passed through marriage to the Muir family.
24N	8245 Main Road		Capt. Joseph M Griffing Jr. House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1960	Contemporary, 1 story, front-gabled 2 bay garage. Wood shingle siding.
25N	8295 Main Road	31.-2-32.3	Griffing, Nowell House	1CB	Late 1700s 1901 1980s 2017	Early farmhouse. 1-1/2 stories, side-gabled 5 bays wide with center entry. 9/6 double-hung sash windows and paneled doors, simple transom over front door, center chimney, stone foundation. Wood pegged window frames with wavy glass. Cedar shingles and stone foundation. Shed-roofed porch with central fishscale shingle gable added in 1901; turned posts, arched scrollwork. Sun room added in 1980's. Full restoration 2017. Owned and occupied by J.M. Griffing in 1858 and 1873. Subsequently owned and occupied by the Nowell family.
26S	8300 Main Road	31.-7-2	A. Rackett House	1CB	C1850	Mid-19th century Victorian farmhouse. 1-1/2 - 2 story, 3 bays wide, side entry. Front gabled with classic cornice returns. Front-gabled entrance porch. An enclosed shed-roofed porch with 6/1 windows along side of building. Wood frame with clapboard siding and stone foundation. 4/4 windows. Owned by Capt'n B. Potter in 1873.
26S	8300 Main Road		A. Rackett House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1960	Contemporary, 1 story, front-gabled 2 bay garage. Wood clapboard siding.
27N	8325 Main Road	31.-2-32.4	Sears Catalogue House	1CB	1912	Craftman Style Bungalow. 1 story, 3 bays wide, side-gabled. Offset front gable over porch filled with vertical timbers and shingles; extremely wide overhanging eaves supported by 3 stylized brackets. Chunky square columns on wide shingled bases. Cedar shingle siding. Over-sized stone chimney. Sears Catalogue House.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
27N	8325 Main Road		Sears House Outbuilding	1CB	C1890	1-1/2 story, side-gabled carriage house with 2 sets of cross-braced, hinged barn doors. Vertical barn board siding. Small ventilation cupola offset on roof.
28S	8440 Main Road	31.-7-3	Case House	1CB	C1850	Mid-19th century Victorian farmhouse. 2 story, 3 bays wide with side entry. Front-gabled, classic cornice returns, brackets under roofline. Wood framed with clapboard siding and stone foundation. 6/6 windows. Intact verge boards and brackets, original louvered shutters, and distinct see-through flat-sawn porch supports. Front-gabled dormer, corbeled chimney. Believed owned by D.T. Vail in 1873.
28S	8440 Main Road		Case House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd.sig	C1960	Contemporary, 1 story, 2 bay, side-gabled garage with square cupola. Clapboard siding.
29N	8485 Main Road	31.-2-33	Edwin Tuthill House	1CB	C1875	Italianate. 2-1/2 stories, cross-gabled. 3 bay wide front-gabled section with cornice returns; side-gabled, 2 story projection to west with 1 story 3-sided bay; a 2-1/2 story, front-gabled projection to the east with a 1 story square bay in front. Paired brackets with drop pendants on the 2nd story eaves and all gables, and front L-shaped porch. Porch has with full width spandrels and center drop pendants around wood-turned columns and flat sawn ornamented balustrade, all decoration intact. Double arched glass doors. Louvered double pointed arch window in attic and wrought iron fence. Cistern in basement. Clapboard siding and granite block foundation.
29N	8485 Main Road		Edwin Tuthill House Outbuilding	1CB	C1875	1-1/2 story large, four-bay wide restored carriage house. Side-gabled, with offset front gable with 4/4 window. 4 original sliding barn doors. 9 divided light door on east. Wood shingled roof. Vertical barn board siding.
29N	8485 Main Road		Edwin Tuthill House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd.sig	C1960	Contemporary, 1 story, side-gabled, four-bay wide cement block, 2-unit guest house. Located at far end of property.
30S	8520 Main Road	31.-7-4	Horton House	1CB	1840	Mid 19th century Victorian farmhouse. 2 story, 3 bays wide front gabled home with classic cornice returns and side entry; 1 story, 3 bay wide subservient wing with a side gabled roof with side entry. Recent 1 story projection added to west. Wood clapboard siding, original shutters, early asphalt shingled roof, and an arch-top brick chimney. Granite foundation. 6/6 windows. House was built by Henry A. Belloste. Descendants living in the house included the Hortons and Browns.
30S	8520 Main Road		Horton House Outbuilding	1CB	C1850	2 story, front-gabled 2 bay building. Double barn doors. Evidence of a room instead of hay loft on 2nd story. 6/6 window in front gable.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
31N	8555 Main Road	31.-3-13	Brown/Raymond Dean House	1CB	1760-1770 C1810 1890	Long Island half house. 1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide with side entry; 3 bay wide recessed subservient wing with side gabled roof and shed roofed porch. Post and beam construction, cedar shingle siding and stone foundation. Off center internal chimney on west wall. 4/4 windows. Wide, flat corner boards and simple columns. East wing pre-dates Revolutionary war. West wing added in 1800s and east wing updated. Third addition, hip-roofed, to rear, made in 1890.
31N	8555 Main Road		Brown/Raymond Dean House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1955	Contemporary, 2 story, 1 bay side-gabled garage. Clapboard siding.
32S	8620 Main Road	31.-7-5		1CB	1865	Mid 19th century Victorian farmhouse. 1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide front gabled home with classic cornice returns and side entry. 1 story addition with shed roof in rear. Original louvered shutters. Front-gabled entry porch. 4 paned half windows under eaves on both east and west facing elevations. 2/2 windows on 1st floor. Wood shingle siding. Stone foundation is parged over.
33N	8665 Main Road	31.-3-14		1CB	1890	Early Queen Anne / Classic Revival, 2 -1/2 stories, 4 bays wide, cross-gabled (1 front and 2 side gables), 2 story, 3 windowed bay on west elevation, with projecting bracketed hipped roofs. 2 sided, shallow hipped roof porch with doric columns on porch knee wall. Patterned shingles in gables. Wood framed construction with clapboard siding and bracketed eaves throughout. Stone foundation.
34S	8680 Main Road	31.-7-6		1NCB; postdates pd sig	1960s	Contemporary 2 story, side-gabled 4 bays wide house. Shed-roofed front porch supported by four round posts. Picture and 1/1 windows. Vinyl siding. Presence of corbeled brick chimney on east elevation may indicate that this encloses an earlier historic home.
34S	8680 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	1989	Contemporary, 1 story, front-gabled 2 bay garage. Clapboard siding.
35S	8740 Main Road	31.-7-7		Not counted		LAND
36N	8765 Main Road	31.-3-15	Arthur Tutthill House	1CB	1875-1900	Mid to late Victorian farmhouse. 2-1/2 story front gabled with cornice returns. 3 bays wide with side entry. 3 sided wrap-around porch with hipped roof and pediment over the entry. Shed roofed 1 story addition on west elevation. Cedar shake siding. 1/1 windows.
36N	8765 Main Road		Arthur Tutthill House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1990	Contemporary, 1 story, front-gabled, 2 bay garage. Clapboard siding.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
38N	8875 Main Road	31.-3.-12		1CB	1909	Towered Queen Anne. 3 story, four bays wide. Intersecting blocks creating complex roof lines. Primary front-gable on facade. 3 story octagonal tower with 8 sided tower roof. Full front porch with spindle ornamentation and original columns, balusters and decorative brackets. Double door. Full attic. Asbestos siding and parged over stone foundation.
38N	8875 Main Road		Outbuilding	1CB	C1875	Large carriage house, now converted to a residence. 5 bays wide, side-gabled with central peaked gable. Large windowed cupola with pyramidal roof. One projecting dormer on west side.
39S	8900 Main Road	31.-8.-1.1	Capt. Vail House (Arborview B&B)	1CB	1780 1863	Italianate. 1-1/2 - 2 story, 6 bays wide house. Shallow pitched hip roof with paired brackets supporting wide overhanging eaves and panelled frieze. Clapboard siding. Original, double front doors. Shed roofed porch across front with simple scrolled brackets, square chamfered posts and triangular spandrels with interior fretwork. 2/2 windows.
39S	8900 Main Road		Capt. Vail House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1960	Contemporary, 1 story, 2 bay, side-gabled garage. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
39S	8900 Main Road		Capt. Vail House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1960	Small, 1-story, side-gabled barn. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
40N	8955 Main Road	31.-3.-16	M. Tuthill General Store (Rackett General Store) (Fork & Anchor Store)	1NCB; alteration	C1860 1928 C1980	2 stort, 3 bay wide, front gable general store. Random width, cedar shake shingles. Contemporary storefront with plate glass windows, awning, hipped roof. Second story picture window. Store subsequently passed through Daniel and Harvey Brown, Allie Riley, William Eccleston, and Lemuel and Herbert Rackett. Herbert Rackett bought the store in 1897 and sold it in 1928 when the second story was added and then became known as the Angell Store.
40N	8955 Main Road		M. Tuthill General Store Outbuilding	1CB	C1860	Large 2-1/2 story, side-gabled, three-bay-wide carriage barn, converted to a garage and residence. Horizontal unpainted wood siding. Vestigial hayloft door on 2nd story.
41N	8985 Main Road	31.-3.-17	Leek House (Quitessentials B&B)	1CB	C1840	Italianate Tuscan Villa, 2 story, 3 bays wide western section with 3 bay recessed section on east side. Shallow pitched hipped roofs with 8 sided octagonal cupola. Cupola has 8 arched, double-hung windows, elongated sawn brackets, frieze boards, overhanging eaves and an 8 sided, pyramidal roof. Wide, overhanging double bracketed eaves under roofline. 2 matching porches across the front of the western and recessed eastern elevations. Both have flat roofs, sawn brackets and arched spandrels with cut-work ornamentation. Each porch supported by 4 square columns with chamfered edges. Stained glass sidelights along front door. Cast iron lamp post with fluted column base in front of house.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
42S	9000 Main Road	31.-8-2	Deacon Tutthill House	1CB	Pre 1838 1880 Addition	Originally an early 19th century farmhouse of 1-1/2 stories, and 3 bays wide. In 1880, a subservient recessed 1-1/2 story, 3 bay wing was added by Samuel Hawkins. At that time, the 2 sections were made to resemble each other with front-facing gables and intersecting side gables. 2 matching porches with slender turned columns and shallow pitched hipped roofs are on each section, and patterned scalloped shingles in each front facing gable. A wing has been added to the rear of the house. 1/1 replacement windows. Some floorboards in the original section are 15" wide. Clapboard siding, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation. Remnants of an anglo-japanese wall paper in one of the closets. House is on the Southold Town Historic Register.
42S	9000 Main Road		Deacon Tutthill House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1955	One-story, front-gabled two-bay wide storage barn. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
43S	9100 Main Road	31.-8-3	B.C Tutthill House	1CB	Pre 1858	Italianate. 2 story, 3 bay western section and a 1-1/2 story, 3 bay recessed and subservient eastern section. Main section has a shallow sloped hipped roof with wide overhanging bracketed eaves. The subservient wing has a side gabled roof with matching eaves and brackets. Each section has 4/4 windows and matching, shallow hipped roof porches supported by 4 matching turned columns with brackets. Parlor windows. Plastered front door with sidelights. Correct, squared lattice work. Stone foundation. Undergoing restoration. B C Tutthill owned two stores in East Marion
44N	9165 Main Road	31.-3-18	Post Office - War Memorial	1CB	1945	Colonial Revival. 1 story, 3 bays wide, side-gabled building. Central entrance. Elongated dentil molding under roofline. Vinyl siding. 6/6 windows. Exterior brick chimney. Concrete block foundation. Voluntarily funded by the citizens of East Marion - \$7,000. Only war memorial post office in U.S. Built 1945; dedicated 1949.
44N	9165 Main Road		World War I Memorial	1CO	1922	Rectangular, rough granite vertical stone on horizontal base. Central bronze plaque with a raised border, central eagle, and names of individuals who served.
45S	9220 Main Road	31.-8-4	Captain Clark House	1CB	1880	Queen Anne, 2-1/2 story, 5 bays wide, with cross-gabled roof. Front-gable on facade with cornice returns. 2 story, 3 sided bays on both east and west elevations. Overhanging, bracketed eaves, 3 sided wrap-around porch with shallow pitched hip roof, turned wood porch columns. Double entry door. Original porch ornamentation including "H"-shaped porch balustrade. Lattice work below porch. Patterned shingles in upper gables, 2/2 windows. Central brick chimney. Intact wrought iron fence with open posts and arrowhead pickets. Stone foundation and asbestos shingle siding.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
46N	9245 Main Road	31.-3-11.31	East Marion Volunteer Fire Department	1CB	1953	1-1/2 story, 3 bay wide building. Flat, asphalt roof, large front gable over metal garage door. Railing along flat roofline. Side-gabled section toward rear. Plate glass, 8/8 vinyl windows. Vinyl siding. Exterior brick chimney
46N	9245 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1960	4 bay cross-gabled garage. One-story projecting section with two garage bays; two-story, side-gabled section with two garage bays. Clapboard siding.
50S	9390 Main Road	31.10-1	Land	Not counted		LAND
51N	9395 Main Road	31.-3-11.32		1CB	C1950	Dutch Colonial Revival. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide with a gambrel roof and full shed-roofed dormer. Front-gabled entry porch supported by two square columns over central entrance. West-facing windowed sunroom. Painted cedar shake shingle siding. 1/1 windows. Brick foundation, parged over.
52S	9490 Main Road	31.-10-2		1CB	Early 1920's	Early 20th century cottage. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide, front gabled house. 1-story, 1-bay side-gabled addition. 2 full shed-roofed dormers on east and west elevations. Steeply pitched gable entry porch, matching the slope of the front facing gable. 6/1 and 1/1 windows and vinyl siding. Cast iron hitching post in front. Exterior brick chimney. Concrete foundation.
52S	9490 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1970	1-story, side-gabled, 3 bay garage. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
53N	9495 Main Road	31.-3-20		1NCB; postdates pd sig	1960s	1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide house. Side-gabled roof with central front-gable on primary elevation (perpendicular to street). Contains 2 apartments. 1/1 windows. Clapboard siding. Roof structure purportedly dates from 1869 Rackett Store that was moved in 1928 when second story added.
53N	9495 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	1960s	Contemporary, 1-1/2 story, side-gabled apartment unit. Made of attached two-bay and three-bay wide sections. Clapboard siding.
54S	9580 Main Road	31.-10-3		1CB	C1900	Dutch Colonial. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide, gambrel roof with 3 shallow projecting dormers. Second story shingle flare over frieze band. 1/1 windows. Doric columns and glass enclosed porch. 2 exterior wall chimneys and granite block foundation.
54S	9580 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	post 1955	One-story, front-gabled, one-bay garage. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
55N	9625 Main Road	31.-3-21	Clark/Frank Tuthill House	1CB	1850's	Italianate. 2 story, main section 3 bays wide with side entry; subservient and recessed wing 1-1/2 stories and 3 bays wide. Shallow pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves with intact corner brackets. Each section with its own shallow hipped roof porch with square columns with spandrel and teardrop pattern. Five parlor windows. Entrance door with sidelights and transom. 2/2 windows. Window casings have upper rounded corners throughout. Clapboard siding.
55N	9625 Main Road		Clark/Frank Tuthill House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1960	One-story, side-gabled two-bay garage. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
56N	9695 Main Road	31.-3-22	Land	Not counted		LAND
57S	9700 Main Road	31.-10-4	F. King House	1CB	C1906	Queen Anne. 1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide. Hipped roof with projecting asymmetrically arranged front gables and central tower. East facing hipped roofed dormer. 1/1 windows. 5-sided tower with conical roof and wooden finial. Curved, sloping porch roof with pediment over the entryway, supported by 2 pairs of round Doric columns and single columns in the corners. Asbestos shingles. Central brick chimney. Granite retaining wall and granite block foundation.
58N	9775 Main Road	31.-3-23		1CB	1880 C1960	Late Victorian farmhouse. 2-1/2 story, 5 bays wide, side-gabled roof with central front gable. Full width front porch with shallow pitched shed roof, enclosed mid 20th c; central entry, slider windows. Center chimney. 2/2 windows. Stucco and asbestos shingle walls.
58N	9775 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	Post 1955	Contemporary, 1 story, front-gabled 2 bay garage.
59S	9780 Main Road	31.-10-5	Gordon Van -Tine Catalogue House	1CB	1923	Dutch Colonial. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide gambrel roofed main section. Recessed subservient 1 story, 1 bay hipped roof sun room to west. Wide shed-roofed dormer. Center entry with arched entry porch. 6/1 and 8/1 windows. Wood shingle siding. Gordon Van-Tine catalogue house
59S	9780 Main Road		Outbuilding	1CB	C1900	3 bay garage, two sections. Taller two bay wide section has a clipped gable roof. Ventilation cupola on main section. Subservient section has a shed roof over a single bay. Reproduction hinged barn doors, each with 4 panes of glass at top.
62N	9845 Main Road	31.-4-9	Land	Not counted		LAND

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Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
63S	9920 Main Road	31.-11-1	East Marion Chapel	1CB	1886	Late Victorian - Stick / Eastlake. Front-gabled, two-story, three bacy church. Multiple gables and dormers. Extreme pitched roof with small brackets under over hanging eaves. Hexagonal shingles in the upper gable peak over a bank of small diamond paned windows surrounded by stick work. The central gable next to the front entrance also features stick work and a trefoil of sunbursts. Enclosed right-side portico. Elements of Tudor revival style and Eastlake, half timbering on gables, diamond pattern window sash. Clapboard siding. Shed roof dormer. Interior brick chimneys. Granite block foundation.
64S	10020 Main Road	31.-11-2		1CB	Pre1839 C1890	2-1/2 story, 5 bays wide cross gabled roof. Projecting front gabled section with side-gabled two story sections set back. Front door with arched top glass on original L-shaped porch. Columns and decorative brackets intact. 2/2 windows. Second floor reportedly consists of old school house (moved from School House Park across road) which predates 1839. First floor built under old school house 1869/1870.
65S	10020 Main Road	31.-11-2	Milestone #24M	1CO	1830	A set of stone markers lining Main Road from the hamlet of Laurel to Orient Point indicate the distance to the courthouse in Riverhead. The blocks of gneiss were installed pursuant to the April 7, 1829 resolution of Southold Town calling for "Mile Stones lettered with a chisel." This is Mile Stone 24, indicating 24 miles to the Riverhead Courthouse
66N	10075 Main Road	31.-4-10	B.C Tuthill House	1CB	1840 2019	Victorian. Main section 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide with front facing gable and classic cornice returns. Shed roofed entry porch. 1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide, side-gabled recessed and subservient wing to west, with 3 6-paned under-eave windows. Bracketed eaves and dentil molding. 6/6 windows in both sections. Full hipped roof front porch on west section. Clapboard siding. Brick foundation. Currently under-going restoration.
66S	10075 Main Road		B.C Tuthill House Outbuilding	1CB	C1880	1-1/2 story, 2 bay front gabled garage, wood shingled. Modern fiberglass door with one 6/6 window on west side. Possible carriage house conversion.
67S	10120 Main Road	31.-11-3		1NCB; postdates pd.sig	1960s	Contemporary 1 story, three-bay house. Side gabled with shed-roofed bay. Slider windows. Clapboard siding. Heavily obscured by foliage.

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
68N	10145 Main Road	31.-4-11	Old Schoolhouse Park	Not counted	1839 1869 1908 1968	Site of 2 East Marion school houses from 1839 to 1967. The site of the two schoolhouses is preserved and known as School House Park (established in 1968). Park currently has a tennis court, basketball court, soccer field, and baseball diamond; no evidence of the historic locations of the schoolhouses remains. The second East Marion school house was situated on this site in 1839 on land purchased from Harmon Tutthill for \$150. In 1869, this schoolhouse was moved across the road to Mix Hill by The Sons of Temperance, where it became the second floor of a newly built house (cf resource # 64S). The third schoolhouse was built on the same location by Charles Corwin in 1869; remodeled in 1908. The school was closed in 1967, and the schoolhouse moved to Kayley's Court, where it serves as a private residence.
69S	10220 Main Road	31.-11-6	Land	Not counted		LAND
70N	10305 Main Road	31.-4-12	Sears Catalogue House	1CB	1910	American Four Square Sears Catalogue House. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide hipped roof house. Front gabled attic dormer. One story hipped roof porch with square shingled porch columns. 1/1 windows. Exterior brick chimneys. Includes an oak veneered front entry door, leaded and art glass windows, 2 grand colonnades with Corinthian-style capitals between living and dining rooms, pedimented window and door moldings, 5 panel doors with bronze hardware with Greek embellishment. Built by John Jetter for his wife Minnie Rackett, who died before completion. In 1918 John Jetter married Alice Hope Vail and lived there until his death in 1963. Alice turned the house into a boarding house called The Green Lantern, living in it until 1982.
70N	10305 Main Road		Outbuilding	1CB	C1920	Early 1 bay front-gabled garage. Small 2/2 window in front gable. Replacement garage door.
71N	10375 Main Road	31.4-13		1CB	1870	Victorian farmhouse. 2-1/2 story, front gabled, 3 bays wide; east facing recessed side-gabled 3 bay section. Partially enclosed hipped roof wraparound porch supported by doric columns. Regular and fishscale shingle porch kneewall, 2/2 windows on enclosed porch. 1/1 replacement windows. Clapboard siding. Granite foundation.
71N	10375 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	1960s	Simple, front-gabled 1 bay garage.
72S	10420 Main Road	31.-11-7	Community Church	1CB	1846 1860 1891 1904	Large wooden church with gable end to the street, flanked by 2 square towers, one higher than the other. Both have louvered, arched openings in the belfry and pyramidal spires. Sweeping shingled entry porch on west tower main entrance; square columns, brackets under roofline. All roof eaves and rakes, and the string courses on the towers are bracketed. Stained glass in gothic pointed (north) facade. An East Marion community Baptist church was established in 1810. They merged with the East Marion Methodist church in 1846 and first built a small, square building with a single, small spire. Congregation growth led them to enlarge the church in 1860 and again in 1891. The present face dates to 1904.

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
73S	10420 Main Road	31.-11-7	Parsonage	1CB	1904	Classic Revival / Queen Anne. 2-1/2 story, front-gabled 3 bays wide home. Gabled dormer with hexagonal patterned shingles. Asbestos siding. One-story porch supported by doric columns; single shallow bay window on porch with cantilevered corner above it. Two leaded windows, 1/1 replacement windows. Two-story bay under side gable on east elevation. Significant angled block cuts in granite foundation. Central brick chimney. Built and used as a parsonage.
74N	10475 Main Road	31.-4-14	Udall House (The Old Homestead)	1CB	Pre 1858	2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide main section with front gable and a 2-1/2 story, 2 bays wide recessed and subservient section to east with bay window. Entrance with sidelights. Enclosed one-story shed-roofed porch on recessed section. Interior brick chimney. Replacement 1/1 windows, siding, and detailing.
74N	10475 Main Road		Udall House Outbuilding	1CB	C1880	1-1/2 story, front-gabled 2 bay garage. Probable carriage house conversion. Replacement window in gable above 2 modern garage doors. Clapboard on shingle siding.
75S	10520 Main Road	31.-11-8		1NCB; postdates pd sig	1960s	Contemporary house. 1 1/2 story, 2 bay hipped roof section and 1 story, 1 bay side-gabled section. Wood shingle siding and cement block foundation.
75S	10520 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	1960s	2 bay, 1 story front-gabled garage. Wood shingle siding.
76N	10575 Main Road	31.-4-16.6	Harmon Tuthill House	1CB	C1830 C1890	Greek Revival, Long Island half house with later additions. 1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide side gabled house; shed roofed addition to rear. Cornice band and dentils under roofline. Tabor-designed entry has two fluted columns with Ionic capitals, dentil moldings, cobalt blue glass rosettes and metal grill in transom window. Recessed and subservient wing 3 bays wide with side gabled roof and internal chimney; cornice band and dentils under roofline, panel door with two elongated panels. Clapboard and shingle siding. 9/6 and 6/6 windows. Granite foundation. Stone wall in front of property. Built by Harmon Tuthill, a sea captain, descended from Henry Tuthill, one of the founders of Southold Town. Harmon subsequently founded and owned several local fish processing factories.
76N	10575 Main Road		Harmon Tuthill House Outbuilding	1CB	C1880	Small side-gabled 3 bay cottage, likely barn/stable conversion. 6/6 window. Wood shingle siding, saltbox roofline.
76N	10575 Main Road		Harmon Tuthill House Outbuilding	1CB	C1880	2 story side gabled three bay barn with shed extension. Sliding vertical board barn door. 6/6 window. Wood shingle siding. Shed roof in rear.
76N	10575 Main Road		Harmon Tuthill House Outbuilding	1CB	C1880	Small one story one bay wood shingled shed, possibly an outhouse. Hinged vertical board door. 6/6 windows. On wood post foundation.

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
77S	10580 Main Road	31.-11-9		1CB	1840	Greek Revival. 1-1/2 story, 2 bays wide, front-gabled cottage. Cornice returns. L-shaped porch with Doric columns. Original shutters, 2/2 windows. Frieze windows on side. Entry on side of house. Interior brick chimney. Early asphalt shingled roof.
77S	10580 Main Road		Outbuilding	1CB	C1850	2 story, 1 bay front-gabled carriage house (similar to 8520 Main Road). Two barn doors with six-pane windows. 2nd floor has 6/6 window. Vertical barn board siding. 2nd floor used as a residence.
78S	10700 Main Road	31.-11-10	George Bennett House	1CB	1881	Late Victorian / Queen Anne. 2-1/2 story, front gabled roof, 3 bays wide house; side entrance. Simple shed roof porch with square columns and scroll sawn brackets. Small 1 story flat roof secondary entry bay projecting from west side. Windows and shingling in front facing gable. Turned metal pressed shingle roof. 2/2 windows. Clapboard siding, hexagonal shingles on front, original lattice work. Rusticated granite foundation.
78S	10700 Main Road		George Bennett Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1955	One-story, side-gabled three-bay building. Not accessible and not visible from Main Road right-of-way.
79N	10745 Main Road	31.-4-17	Lavinia Rackett House	1CB	1875- 1900	2 story, 3 bays wide L-plan farmhouse. Front-gabled two-bay projecting section and side-gabled one-bay section with front-gabled dormer. Drop pendant in front gable. 6/6 and 1/1 windows. Old clapboard siding, simple vergeboards and overhanging eaves. Stone foundation.
79N	10745 Main Road		Lavinia Rackett House Outbuilding	1CB	C1920	One-story, front-gabled one-bay early garage. 2 hinged doors with front gable. Wood siding.
80S	10770 Main Road	31.-11-11	Sears Catalogue House	1CB	C1920	Colonial Revival. 2 story, 3 bays wide, side-gabled Sears Catalogue House. Gambrel roof, full shed-roofed dormer. One-story, hipped roof eastern facing sunroom and protruding eaves. Inset entrance within front-gabled entry porch; 12 pane glazing, arched window in gable. 1/1 windows. Original southern yellow long leaf pine siding. Concrete foundation.
80S	10770 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	Post 1955	1 bay, side-gabled garage.
81N	10775 Main Road	31.-4-18		1CB	Late 1700's Early 1900s	2 story, 3 bay, side-gabled home. Replacement front door. All 6/1 replacement windows with red cedar shingled siding. Stone foundation.
82S	10850 Main Road	31.-11-12		1CB	1890	Late Victorian / Queen Anne. 2-1/2 story, 4 bays wide front-gabled home. Classic L-shaped hipped roof porch supported by round columns. Side-gabled dormers on each elevation; on east, caps two-story shallow oriel window. Tripartite rectangular attic windows with diamond and hexagon pattern; taller central window. Asbestos siding. Cement block foundation.
82S	10850 Main Road		Outbuilding	1CB	C1890	1-1/2 story front-gabled barn/carriage house. 2 overlapping, cross-braced, sliding barn doors, and double doors to a hayloft.

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
83N	10905 Main Road	31.-4-19		1CB	1890	1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide side-gabled cottage. Central front gable on facade. One-story, shed-roofed glassed in porch; band of smaller panes at top, six pane windows underneath. Original turned columns visible. Rear 1 story extension. 1/1 windows. Corbeled interior chimney. Asbestos siding.
83N	10905 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	Post 1955	One-story, side-gabled 2 bay garage. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
84S	10940 Main Road	31.-11-13		1NCB; postdates pd sig	1961	Contemporary, 1 story, 4 bays wide house. Side-gabled with paired projecting front gables. Clapboard siding, cement block foundation.
84S	10940 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	1970s	One-story, front-gabled 2 bay garage. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
85N	11005 Main Road	31.-4-29		1NCB; postdates pd sig / alteration	Post 1955	2 story, 3 bays wide side-gabled section in front of front-gabled section; gable projects over side-gabled roofline. Side-gabled section post 1955. Brick exterior chimney. Clapboard siding. Probable early 19th century house updated and expanded without historical relevance.
85N	11005 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	Post 1955	One-story, front-gabled, one-bay contemporary garage.
86N	11115 Main Road	31.4.-30.3	Captain John Clark/Lawrence House	1CB	1810	2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide side-gabled house. Set back, side-gabled 1 1/2 story section. Both sections have side entrances with wood surrounds with pilasters, entablatures, and dentils. 1/1 windows. Cedar shingles.
86N	11115 Main Road		Captain John Clark/Lawrence House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	2019	Two-story, four-bay side-gabled garage under construction.
87S	11120 Main Road	31.-13-7.1	Land	Not counted		LAND
88S	11120 Main Road	31.-13-7.2		1NCB; postdates pd sig	1970s	Contemporary, 1 story frame house with front facing gable and hip roof. Clapboard siding. Concrete block foundation. Not visible from road; built along the shoreline.
88S	11120 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	1970s	One-story, side-gabled garage. Not accessible or visible from road.
89N	11205 Main Road	31.-4-31	Griffing House	1CB	C1810	1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide shingled cottage. Side gabled roof, flared on facade. Center door; entry surround featuring sidelights, pilasters and entablature. Old, louvered, operable shutters. 2/2 victorian windows. Large central corbeled brick chimney. Cedar shingles Stone foundation.
89N	11205 Main Road		Griffing House Outbuilding	1CB	C1880	Large 3 bays wide side gabled barn; shed roof section attached on east side. Sliding barn doors have been replaced with non-matching wood doors with glass. Wood shingled with asphalt roof.
89N	11205 Main Road		Griffing House Outbuilding	1CB	C1810	One-story, front gabled, one bay building. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
90S	11230 Main Road	31.-13-8.1	W.E Rackett House	1CB	1875-1900	Late Victorian. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide cross gabled house with side entrance. Front gabled section projecting from rear side-gabled section. Slightly arched window in front gable. Wrap around porch with rounded columns on high square bases. Double leafed door with glass panels. 2/2 windows. Clapboard siding and stone foundation.
90S	11230 Main Road		W.E Rackett House Outbuilding	1CB	C1920	Front-gabled, 1 story, 2 bay early garage.
90S	11230 Main Road		W.E Rackett House Outbuilding	1CB	C1920	Subservient front-gabled 1 story, 1 bay garage.
91S	11292 Main Road	31.-13-9.1		1CB	1905	American Four Square. 2 story, 3 bays wide house with center and side chimneys. Overhanging, colonnaded front porch, eyebrow windows on 3 sides and hipped roof. Obelisk tower. Wood shingles. Not visible from road; built along the shoreline.
91S	11292 Main Road		Outbuilding	1CB	C1920	1 story side gabled 2 car garage. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
92S	11360 Main Road	31.-13-10.1	Edwards House	1CB	Early 1900s	Rambling multi-sectional house with 3 story square tower with pyramidal roof. Main 2-1/2 story section with multiple dormers and 6/6 and 8/8 windows in dormers and one and a half story wing connecting tower to main house with 8/8 windows. Tower appears to be contemporary with 1-1/2 story section as both have expanded rafter tails. 20+ panes in tower windows. 2 corbeled brick chimneys on side walls of main section. Cedar shake siding and cement block foundation. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right of way.
93N	11405 Main Road	31.-4-32	Log House	1NCB; postdates pd sig	1990	1-2 story, side-gabled 4 bay wide log home. 2 front facing dormers. Engaged shed-roofed front porch. 1/1 windows.
94S	11600 Main Road	31.-14-1	T.C Rackett House	1CB	1830 1850	2-1/2 story, 2 bays wide main section with shallow pitched gable roof, wide eaves and evenly spaced brackets. 1-1/2 story, three-bay wide subservient and recessed wing with side gabled roof. One-story bracketed front porch with turned post. Clerestory windows under roofline. 1/1 replacement windows. Exterior brick chimney. Clapboard siding and stone foundation.
94S	11600 Main Road		T.C Rackett House Outbuilding	1CB	C1890	1 story 2 bay carriage house / barn with original cross-braced doors. Front gable roof with clapboard siding.
95N	11635 Main Road	31.-4-33		1CB	Early 1800s	Long Island half house. Early section is 1-1/2 story, side-gabled, 3 bays wide. Clerestory windows under roofline. Side entrance with sidelights. Subservient recessed wing to the west. Originally 1-1/2 story, 2 bays wide; recently raised to 2 stories. 1/1 windows. Wood shingle siding and stone foundation.
97S	11800 Main Road	31.-14-2	Tuthill House	1CB	C 1840 C1880	1-1/2 story, 4 bay side gabled section. Side entrance. 4 small paned frieze band sash windows under eaves. Arched glass panel in front door. One-story, shed-roofed wrap porch with square columns; likely recent replacement of earlier porch. 2-1/2 story front-gabled 2 bay wing on west. 6/6 windows. Clapboard siding, stone foundation
97S	11800 Main Road		Tuthill House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	Post 1955	1 story, side-gabled 2 bay garage.

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
98N	11855 Main Road	31.-5-1.2	Land	Not counted		LAND (DAM POND PRESERVE)
99N	11915 Main Road	31.-5-1.1	Rackett/Schellinger House	1CB	C1820's C1880	Long Island half house with additions. 1-1/2 story, 3 bays wide, side gabled roof. Single doorway and glass sidelights, surround with pilasters, dentils. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide side gable roof. Subservient addition; one-story porch with fluted porch columns and intact brackets. 3 pane frieze windows, 2/2 windows, one 6/6 window, and 1/1 replacement windows. Vestiges of shutter hardware. Highly decorated corbeled chimney. Clapboard siding. Paraged over foundation.
99N	11915 Main Road		Rackett/Schellinger House Outbuilding	1CB	C1880	1 story, 2 bay, side-gabled stable / small barn. 2 doors with stalls inside. Vertical board siding, overhanging gable. Small ventilation cupola.
100S	11930 Main Road	31.-14-3	Kampfe House	1CB	1850-1900	2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide, front-gabled house. Side entrance. Decorated window in gable, 2/2 windows with molded caps, wing in rear. Ship-lap siding, stone foundation.
100S	11930 Main Road		Kampfe House Outbuilding	1CB	C1920s	Narrow 1 story early garage. Front gabled roof. Cross braced, double hinged door. Exposed rafters on the eaves. Horizontal ship-lap siding.
101N	12005 Main Road	31.-5-2	Winters/Oakes/Fisher House	1CB	1815 C1980 2017	1-1/2 story, side-gabled, 4 bay wide house. Transom lights above front side entrance door with original glass. 6/6 Replacement windows. Small chimney in rear. Clapboard siding and stone foundation. Cedar shingle roof. Rear front-gabled addition ca. 1980. Restored 2017.
101N	12005 Main Road		Winters/Oakes/Fisher House Outbuilding	1CB	C1940	1 story, side-gabled, 3 bay cottage. Wood shingled roof with ventilation cupola and whale weathervane. Clapboard siding. Originally a garage.
102S	12040 Main Road	31.-14-5.1	Well Sweep House	1CB	C1800	1-1/2 and 2 story farmhouse with recessed side extension and rear addition, 3 buildings put together. 1 section retains details from earlier function as a barn. 6/6 windows, cedar shingle siding. Barn board siding on vestiges of structure moved to site. Large, 2 flue chimney. Owned by Warren Griffing and believed to be mentioned in Augustus Griffing Journal.
102S	12040 Main Road		Well Sweep House Outbuilding	1CB	C1920s	Narrow 1 story 1 bay early garage. Double hinged door made with same vertical barn board siding as the side walls and front gable.
107N	12115 Main Road	31.-5-3		1CB	1890-1910	Queen Anne / Classic Revival. 2-1/2 story, front-gabled 3 bays wide. Classic Doric columns on 1-story L-shaped, shed roofed porch. 2 story bay on west elevation. 1/1 windows. Window in gable. Asbestos siding. Central brick chimney. Concrete foundation.
107N	12115 Main Road		Outbuilding	1CB	C1900	Small 1 story 1 bay front gabled garage.
108N	12215 Main Road	31.-5-4	Thorpe-Kestel House	1CB	Pre 1838 C1920	1-1/2 story, 5 bays wide side-gabled Cape Cod-style house. Central entrance with sidelights. Center chimney and 6/6 windows. 1 story shed roof was added over the front porch supported with turned columns. 2 front-gabled dormers with 3 2/2 windows each were added to the 2nd floor. Bay window on west elevation. Clapboard siding. SPLIA research suggests it was moved from across the road during 20th c.

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
108N	12215 Main Road		Thorpe-Kestel House Outbuilding	1CB	C1920	Early garage. 1 story, 1 bay, pyramidal roof. Double strap hinged wood plank doors. Shingled side walls.
109N	12315 Main Road	31.-5-5	Olympia Manor George's Inn	1CB	1890	Late Victorian / Queen Anne. 2 -1/2 story, 4 bays wide cross-gabled house; 3 sided bay on east side. Enclosed L-shaped front and side porch ca. 1950; large picture window. Central brick chimney. 1/1 replacement windows. Clapboard siding. Parged foundation. Remnant of a lighting pole for a marquis stands at road. Used as a tourist lodge in 1920's-30's.
109N	12315 Main Road		Olympia Manor Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1970	2-1/2 story, 3 bay wide side-gabled guest house with 8 rooms. Central front-gabled entry porch. 1/1 windows. Clapboard siding.
110S	12340 Main Road	31.-14-6	Vail Estate	1CB	1921	Dutch Colonial Revival. Multi-wing 2-1/2 story house with intersecting gambrel roofs. Wood shingled with classic revival details and multiple flue pipes. Perpendicular mid-section with front facing gambrel roof. White cedar shingled siding and wood shingled roof. 6/1 windows and fan light in front facing window. Set far back from Main Road, closer to shore. Built by Clarence Vail.
110S	12340 Main Road		Vail Estate Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1960	1 story 2 bay side gabled garage. Wood shingle siding.
111N	12395 Main Road	31.-5-6.1	Metcalf House West	1CB	C1895	Late Victorian. 2-1/2 story, roughly 6 bay house. Complex side-gabled roofline with projecting semi-hexagonal tower bay. Wrap around porch on north façade. Flared second story shingles. Wood siding. Brick and stone foundation. Set far back from Main Road. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
111N	12395 Main Road		Metcalf House West Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	2013	Small 1 story, 2 bay side-gabled barn / cottage. Wood siding. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
112S	12500 Main Road	31.-14-7		1NCB; postdates pd sig	1970	Large Cape Cod style, 2 story four-bay side-gabled house with connecting side-gabled breezeway to 2 bay front-gabled garage. Wood shingle siding and concrete foundation. Set back from Main Road.
112S	12500 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	2010	Contemporary, 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide garage / poolhouse. Gambrel roof and clapboard siding. Set back from Main Road.
113S	12580 Main Road	31.-14-8.1	Griffing House	1CB	Pre 1909	Late Victorian. 2-1/2 story, 5 bays wide side-gabled house. 1 story, hipped roof L-shaped wrap around porch supported by bracketed turned posts. 2/2 windows. Wood shingle siding. Small addition to rear built in 1976 and 1985.
113S	12580 Main Road		Griffing House Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1960	Small 1 story 1 bay garage. Front gable, wood shingle siding.
114S	12680 Main Road	31.-14-13		1CB	Pre 1873 1949 1979	Victorian, 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide front-gabled cottage. Second floor added in 1949. 1 story shed roofed Porch enclosed in 1979. 6/6 windows. Pattern hexagonal shingles and gables and wood shingle siding. Largely obscured by foliage.

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Ref. #	Street Address	Tax Map #	Property Name	C/NC	Date	Description
115N	12785 Main Road	31.-5-7.1	Metcaif House East	1CB	C1900	Dutch Colonial Revival. 3 story, roughly 5 bay wide house with Gambrel roof. Twin 6 sided front-facing turrets with peaked roofs on second story. Front-gabled dormer on third story. Classic columned full wrap around porch. Two exterior brick chimneys. Wood shingle siding and stone foundation. Set far back from Main Road. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
115N	12785 Main Road		Metcaif House East Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1980	1 story flat roofed 2 bay garage. Not accessible or viewable from Main Road right-of-way.
118N	12935 Main Road	31.-5-8.1	Fournier House	1CB	C1757 1870 2015	Mid - Late 18th century farmhouse. 1-1/2 story, 5 bays wide, side-gabled house. Center entrance with sidelights. 6-pane under-eave windows. Wrap-around porch supported by square columns. Remodeled in 1870 and subsequently updated/restored/expanded. 6/1 replacement windows. Wood shingle siding and stone foundation.
118N	12935 Main Road		Fournier House Outbuilding	1CB	C1870	1 story 3 bay wide shed. Side gabled roof with rear shed extension. Two sets of paired windows 3/6. Vertical plank front, cedar shingled sides built on posts.
121N	13035 Main Road	31.-5-9.1		1CB	C1880	1 story, side gabled 2 door barn/carriage house. Peaked gothic window inside gable. Cedar shingles. Shed extension at rear.
121N	13035 Main Road		Outbuilding	1NCB; postdates pd sig	C1960	Small 1 story 2 bay side-gabled cement block guest room close to Main Road. 1/1 windows. Shingles in gable ends.
122N	13135 Main Road	31.-5-10.1		1CB	Early 1900's	Dutch Colonial. 2-1/2 story, 3 bays wide house with a flared side gambrel roof. Roof overhangs to create front porch supported by round columns. 1 story small addition on west side. 2nd story wide shed dormer. Cedar shingled siding.

East Marion Main Road HD
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY
County and State

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.)

- 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.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Settlement

Commerce

Social History

Period of Significance

ca. 1757 - 1953

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of the earliest extant house (ca. 1757) and ends in 1953 to include the construction of East Marion's War Memorial Post Office (1945) and a new fire house for the East Marion Volunteer Fire Department (1953). These civic buildings are at the physical and social core of the community. This period also marks the beginning of economic, demographic, and social changes within the district. At the close of the period of significance, new development in the community had begun to focus away from Main Road, the community's historic core, and toward the Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay beaches.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

East Marion Main Road HD

Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The East Marion Main Road Historic District is historically significant under Criterion A in the areas of settlement, commerce, and social history for its association with the establishment and growth of the hamlet of East Marion in the Town of Southold. The district, which is located along Main Road, the primary road on the North Fork of Long Island, reflects its organic development between the mid 18th and mid 20th centuries. During most of the period of significance (ca. 1757-1953) virtually every household in East Marion was supported by fishing, farming, or a combination of the two. While the region was initially settled during the 17th century, East Marion was lightly populated due to its remote setting and disrupted by the British during the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. Despite these conflicts, the subsistence-based community gradually grew. The early 19th century brought changes that were harbingers of expanding economic opportunities for East Marion's residents. In 1827, the completion of a wharf in neighboring Greenport created new employment opportunities, including shipbuilding, whaling, and menhaden fishing. The completion of the Long Island Rail Road between Brooklyn and Greenport in 1844 connected the remote community to distant markets and dramatically expanded commercial opportunities. Fishermen enlarged their businesses now that they could easily send their catches to new markets. Farmers began to specialize in market crops, most notably cauliflower and potatoes. These new economic advantages are directly reflected in East Marion's built environment; many simple vernacular farmhouses were updated and new homes were constructed to reflect their owner's success. The newly completed railroad also promoted the North Fork as a vacation destination, opening the area to tourism. These trends continued into the late 19th and early 20th century and are reflected by the continued construction of stylish homes and the parallel development of businesses and community institutions. East Marion had an active church, cemetery, school, three stores, two mills and several other small businesses. For other daily necessities, Greenport was only three miles away. The church, chapel, cemetery, and one store remain extant and reflect this period of community growth. Through changes brought by the automobile, Prohibition, the Depression, and two World Wars, the people of East Marion managed to take advantage of new commercial opportunities while maintaining a relatively quiet and close-knit community. The completion of the East Marion Memorial Post Office and new Fire Station in the mid-twentieth century, both of which are located at the core of the community and serve important civic and social functions, represent the last significant physical change to the community's operation and appearance. Main Road has always been East Marion's vital connective tissue. The large number of historic structures and sites along this road embody and reflect community life through all of these historic developments. Today, while the farmers and fishermen have mostly disappeared, their architectural legacy remains.

The East Marion Main Road Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for its collection of architectural resources reflecting the wide range of architectural styles popular in the area from the mid-18th century through the mid-20th century. East Marion's architecture reflects the founding settlement population, the growth of the community's year-round population, and its economic means into the 19th century, and the gradual influx of seasonal residents in the late 19th and early 20th century. The district predominantly includes homes in Greek Revival, Italianate, Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styles as well as vernacular buildings. Architecturally, the historic district is primarily residential with a handful of institutional and community buildings. The earliest surviving structures are simple practical post and beam dwellings built by local fishermen and subsistence farmers and sited close to the Main Road. In the early 19th century, as farming and fishing became more profitable, families expanded these practical structures and added decorative flourishes. Porches, brackets, spandrels, and detailed entryways were added to simple facades. Local carpenter, Amon Tabor II, constructed several elaborate doorways that continue to grace homes today. About 1830, buildings in Greek Revival styles began to appear along the Main Road. These are typically characterized by front facing gables, integrated porches, clerestory windows and additional ornamentation indicative of a wealthier populace with money to spend on showy details. Starting in the mid-19th century, larger and more ornate Italianate and Victorian

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buildings were constructed, many owned by sea captains; these tend to be set back slightly further from the road. Original wrought and cast iron fencing remains around some. These and other homes from the period feature cupolas, towers, bracketed eaves, and elaborate porches. Particularly on Bay Avenue, the district features large Classic Revival homes from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Early 20th century homes on Main Road include large seasonal estates, more modest cottages, and catalogue houses from the Sears-Roebuck and the Gordon-Van Tine companies. The vast majority of the contributing resources along Main Road were built before 1925, when construction along Main Road dropped off and the community's architectural form stabilized. East Marion's historic institutional and community resources, a store, a post office, church, chapel, and cemetery, primarily date to the late-19th through mid-20th centuries.

History Overview

Settlement and Early History of East Marion

For some 800 years prior to the arrival of the English, East Marion was inhabited by the Manhasset/Corchaug tribe, part of the larger Algonquin people. Due to its proximity to fresh water and abundant upland and marine resources, the North Fork was well populated by Native Americans prior to European settlement. By the time Europeans arrived, local Native Americans were already suffering from disease and raids from Connecticut tribes. While settlers feared conflict, violence was minimal. No official Native American settlements were recorded on the North Fork after King Phillip's War in 1674, but late seventeenth century records confirm that a number of Native Americans were living in the area as slaves. Evidence of Native American settlement in the area has been found near ponds and in agricultural fields in the region.⁸ The route followed by Main Road through the narrow hamlet of East Marion almost certainly follows a dirt path trod by Native Americans as they traveled between settlements in the millennia before the first English settlers arrived in the area.⁹

The documented history of East Marion begins with the settling of the town of Southold by Puritans from the New Haven colony in Connecticut in October of 1640. They were part of the migration that brought Puritans to New England between 1629 and 1641 in an effort to escape religious persecution. The earliest settlers, led by the Reverend John Youngs, went first to Boston and then to the small English colony of New Haven before arriving in Southold.¹⁰ Before the Reverend Youngs and his congregation departed for Southold, New Haven magistrates managed to gain title to the land from present-day Orient Point west to Wading River by obtaining signatures (actually marks) from the Corchaugs on several pieces of paper, providing a veneer of legality to the transaction.¹¹ Youngs and his followers moved onto land that had already been cleared by the Corchaugs, whose name for the area was Yennecott. The area they settled would become the hamlet of Southold.¹²

⁸ David J. Bernstein and Allison J. Manfra, "A Stage 1 Archaeological Survey and Stage 2 Site Evaluation for the Gaia Holistic Circle in East Marion, Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York," (Stony Brook: The Institute for Long Island Archaeology, July 2007), 14-15; *Riverhead News-Review*, Anniversary Edition, 1953, 10D; George H. Morton, was the principal of the two-room East Marion School from 1929-1960. He was known in the community to have an interest in Indian artifacts and many of the local farmers brought him their findings. Others in the community also had extensive collections of Native American artifacts. Morton's personal collection was later donated to the Southold Indian Museum. He and his family rented a house on the Mosback property in the 1950's.

⁹ Zachary Studenroth, *Multiple Property Documentation Form for 19th Century Stone Mile Markers of Southold Town, Suffolk County, New York* (2017), 6.

¹⁰ Edward Elias Atwater, *History of the Colony of New Haven to Its Absorption into Connecticut* (Meriden, CT: Journal Publishing Company, 1902). See for additional information about New Haven Colony.

¹¹ J. Wickham Case, *Southold Town Records, Vol. II* (New York: S. W. Green's Son, 1882), 7-8

¹² Antonia Booth, "A Brief Account of Southold's History." <<https://www.southoldtownny.gov/159/History-of-Southold>>.

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Southold was unusual among early towns on Long Island in its particularly close union of church and state and its harsh exclusionary practices toward those who did not conform. The colony lost many of its original settlers who moved on to other communities. However, others soon took their place and brought an increase in total numbers.¹³ As time went on and the Southold colony thrived, more land was needed to accommodate new settlers; until that time, all land outside the hamlet was held as common grazing land. According to Southold town records, in 1661 three major divisions of land were made to the east of Southold at Oysterponds and to the west at what was then referred to as Corchaug and Occabauk. The land was divided and sold off by lottery. These three great divisions marked the beginning of the settlements of Oysterponds, Mattituck, Cutchogue and Aquebogue.¹⁴ Oysterponds, named for its waters, which were abundant with oysters, included Oysterponds Upper Neck (East Marion) and Oysterponds Lower Neck (Orient). Oysterponds Upper Neck was separated from Greenport by the “Long Fence,” which ran from the north end of Sterling harbor to the Sound and kept livestock from wandering off the peninsula.¹⁵ In Oysterponds, the 1661 division split the land into 40 lots that ran from “sea to sea.”¹⁶ These long, narrow lots, which ran from the sound to Peconic Bay, gave each property owner access to the different land and marine environments available on the North Fork.

Town records also reveal that the Southold colony began granting lots at Oysterponds prior to the land being laid out and sold off. Five men are listed as owning land in Oysterponds between 1656 and 1658.¹⁷ Two of them, John Tuthill and John Underhill, were property owners in Oysterponds Upper Neck. Both men were among the original settlers of Southold, where they resided. Neither man lived on the land he acquired in Oysterponds Upper Neck.¹⁸ In addition to John Tuthill, John Underhill and another early settler, Thomas Moore Sr., the earliest property owners in Oysterponds Upper Neck were Thomas Moore Jr., John Conklin Sr., Thomas Ryder, and John Herbert. The first mention of a house in Upper Neck is 1704, when the town record reports that Thomas Moore Jr. sold 100 acres with a house in Rocky Point (a later name for Oysterponds Upper Neck) to his son Nathaniel.¹⁹ Shortly after the initial division of Oysterponds into 40 lots, the owners of those lots began subdividing and selling off sub-lots. In addition, property transfers clearly occurred whose records have been lost or were never documented by the town. For example, an article in *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* on February 25, 1919 marveled at the sturdiness of an East Marion house demolished after being in use for 250 years. The newspaper asserts the house was “built around 1670 by a man named Rackett and lived in by several generations of the Rackett family. The floor beams were hewn from local trees and held in place without nails and the stones in the fireplaces were so big they had to be drawn away by horses.”²⁰

¹³ Booth, “A Brief Account of Southold’s History”; Also, see Warren Hall, *Pagans, Puritans, Patriots of Yesterday’s Southold* (Cutchogue, NY: Cutchogue-New Suffolk Historical Council, 1975) for information on the early settlement of Southold.

¹⁴ Booth, “A Brief Account of Southold’s History.”

¹⁵ A. Halsey Brown, “East Marion Once Had the Only Shipbuilding Center East of Southold,” *Long Island Traveler-Mattituck Watchman*, September 19, 1946, 13.

¹⁶ J. Wickham Case, *Southold Town Records, Vol. I* (New York: S. W. Green’s Son, 1882), 351-352. In the general instructions on page 350, the record states that each lot should be sea to sea and should be proportional, it does not address size.

¹⁷ Ephraim Whitaker, *History of Southold, L.I.: Its First Century* (Southold, NY: Ephraim Whitaker, 1881), 45-48.

¹⁸ Whitaker, *History of Southold*, 45-48.

¹⁹ Southold Town Records are not in alphabetical or chronological order and significant portions of the records are missing. Town Historian Amy Folk assisted in identifying these early settlers of Oysterponds Upper Neck through an analysis of the following records: Liber A, pages 23,49,52,75,143, 189, Liber B, pages, 230, 393, 398, Liber C, pages, 23, 124, 131, 140, 142, 146, 178, 189, 227, 261, 290, 192, 227, 309, 321, 323, 373, 376, 385, 386, 392, 406, 500.

²⁰ “House in Use for Over 250 Years,” *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, February 25, 1919, 10. The Adams House, as it was called at the time of its demolition, was on the north side of Main Road opposite “The Blue” and was called the oldest house in the community.

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The 'road' connecting Oysterponds Upper and Lower Neck and with Southold and settlements to the west was a dirt path suitable for travel by foot, horseback, or wagon. Main Road has always been a key part of Southold's central corridor, connecting its earliest villages, e.g., Mattituck, Cutchogue and Southold, and providing through travel from metropolitan New York and western Long Island to Orient, where passage across Long Island Sound could be most easily made by boat to Connecticut and to Boston, as well as other parts of New England.²¹ When the original sound-to-bay lots were gradually divided, the road eventually became the dividing line in East Marion for farm plots located on Long Island Sound to the north and Gardiner's Bay to the south.²²

Oysterponds Upper Neck effectively served as rural hinterland for the central community of Southold, eight miles away. Oysterponds Upper Neck was sparsely populated in the first decades after the initial land divisions. The land was used for woodland, as a holding place for cattle and pigs, and as a hunting site. Once cleared of glacial stones, the fertile soil of East Marion provided acres of farmland. Due to its relatively remote setting, residents lived a subsistence existence well into the early 19th century, with each household basically raising only enough crops for its own use. Before the existence of a market economy, every household wove its own fabric and fashioned its own clothes.²³ None of the 17th-century houses in East Marion have survived to the present. The oldest extant houses in East Marion were built in the mid to late 18th century. They are practical, vernacular farmhouses made from local materials and designed to facilitate later expansion as the need and means became available. In nearly all cases, East Marion's oldest homes reflect later, often 19th-century, expansions, and fashionable updates.

East Marion in Two Wars

When the American Revolution began in the spring of 1775, the residents of the North Fork of Long Island were ill equipped to defend themselves. That summer, the British began using Gardiner's Bay as a rendezvous point.²⁴ From there they organized predatory excursions hoping to acquire provisions and supplies from unprotected colonists.²⁵ By August of 1775, a fleet of at least 13 British warships had anchored in Gardiner's Bay near Oysterponds Upper Neck.²⁶ After the Battle for Long Island in August 1776, all of Long Island fell under British control. Although many remained loyal to the Crown, almost half of the residents of Southold fled to Connecticut when it became known that the British were sending an occupying force to Southold to requisition produce and livestock for the British in New York and to force the colonists to take an oath of allegiance to the King.²⁷

During the Revolutionary War, the British plundered the farms in Oysterponds Upper and Lower Neck and used the region as a staging area for Loyalist raids on Connecticut towns across Long Island Sound. During this period, Oysterponds was deserted by most of the major landholders who heeded George Washington's recommendation to flee to Connecticut to avoid the British forces. Some East Marion residents remained loyalists. Others stayed to harass the British troops stationed in the area, while still others, determined to maintain ownership of their farms, had at least one

²¹ Studenroth, *Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 9.

²² Richard Keogh, "History of Orient," (unpublished typescript on deposit N.Y. State Division for Historic Preservation, Albany, N.Y., 1974), 1.

²³ Booth, "A Brief Account of Southold's History."

²⁴ Frederick G. Mather, *The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut* (Albany, New York: J.B. Lyon Company, 1913), 27.

²⁵ Mather, *The Refugees of 1776*, 27.

²⁶ Mather, *The Refugees of 1776*, 27-28.

²⁷ Booth, "A Brief Account of Southold's History."

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family member stay and swear loyalty to the Crown, while other family members joined the patriot cause.²⁸

By 1783, when the War of Independence was finally over, the British departed and many of the refugees who had left Oysterponds for Connecticut returned and tried to rebuild their homesteads and replant their farms. Following this tumultuous period, many families had to effectively re-settle the area, which remained economically depressed until the mid 19th century. Southold had always been poor but the years following the Revolution were particularly hard.²⁹ Though difficult, the decades between the American Revolution and the War of 1812 were a period of peace and relative calm. While the residents of Oysterponds Upper Neck were able to initially settle back into their quiet rural existence and focus on rebuilding their farms, their location near important ports soon brought international politics back to their doorsteps again.³⁰

Contentious issues, including British embargoes, blockades and impressment, continued to brew between Britain and the new republic. While the War of 1812 had little direct effect on most of Southold, residents of Oysterponds Upper and Lower Neck were personally impacted. As had been true during the Revolutionary War, Gardiner's Bay once again became a staging location for the British. However, this time, the local residents were prepared. They had not forgotten what happened 30 years earlier when the British occupied Long Island and repeatedly stole and plundered, taking whatever they wanted from local residents. While there were British foraging parties that looted barns and homes in Oysterponds during the War of 1812, records indicate that this time locals were in a stronger negotiating position and managed to conduct lucrative trade with the British.³¹ Although the War of 1812 ended in December 1814 with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, the British fleet remained in the sound near Oysterponds until March 1815.³²

Early 19th Century: Quiet Fishing and Farming Community

The residents of Oysterponds entered the 19th century with lives fundamentally unchanged from the way they had been lived 100 or 150 years earlier. Oysterponds Upper and Lower Neck both were fishing and farming economies from their founding. Though families frequently were involved in both livelihoods, Lower Neck had more farmers and Upper Neck more fishermen. The residents of the two hamlets jokingly referred to themselves as the "turnip-pullers" (Lower Neck) and the "shad-eyes" (Upper Neck).³³

In 1826, the communities of Upper Neck and Lower Neck claimed their own identities by formally splitting into two separate entities with Lower Neck becoming known as Orient and Upper Neck choosing the name Rocky Point. In the early 1850s, when Rocky Point applied to get a post office, the government rejected the name since Rocky Point was already in use by a community in western Suffolk County. During a meeting to discuss the situation, Warren Griffing suggested the name Marion in honor of his favorite general of the American Revolution, General Francis Marion. Another community in upstate New York had already claimed the name; the Post Office countered with East Marion, which was accepted.³⁴

²⁸ Ruth Ann Bramson, Geoffrey K. Fleming and Amy Kasuga Folk, *A World Unto Itself: The Remarkable History of Plum Island, New York* (Southold, New York: Southold Historical Society, 2014), 31-34.

²⁹ Booth, "A Brief Account of Southold's History."

³⁰ Brian Arthur, *How Britain Won the War of 1812: The Royal Navy's Blockades of the United States* (Woodbridge, Great Britain: The Boydell Press, 2011), 288.

³¹ Bramson, *A World Unto Itself*, 48.

³² Bramson, *A World Unto Itself*, 58

³³ Booth, "A Brief Account of Southold's History." A shad is a prized sport fish of the herring family.

³⁴ Amy Kasuga-Folk, *Oysterponds: East Marion and Orient* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2015), 8.

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In the early 19th century, stone mile markers were viewed as state of the art roadside guideposts and were mandated by the New York State Legislature on all major roadways (often known as King's Highways and post roads).³⁵ In 1829, Southold installed mile markers on Main Road, spaced at approximately one-mile intervals, beginning in the hamlet of Laurel to the west and ending at Orient Point. Two of these mile markers are within the hamlet of East Marion; one of them, 24M (#65S) is in the historic district. A resolution from the April 7, 1829 meeting of the Southold Town Board reads: "Resolved that the commissioners of roads survey the post road from the Western line of the Town to Oysterponds Point and set up Mile Stones lettered with a chisel."³⁶ Today, this set of postal mile markers remains along Main Road and is perhaps the most complete in the northeastern United States.³⁷ One reason for their preservation is that this route has changed little in over three centuries. The marker in the East Marion Main Road Historic District sits on an incline near the chapel on the south side of Main Road denoting "24 M to Suffolk CH" (that is, 24 miles to the Suffolk Court House in Riverhead). Like the other original milestones, it was shaped from granite and measures about 27" high (above grade) by 12" wide and 6" thick.³⁸ Southold's mile markers are monuments to a time period when most personal travel was by foot or by horseback and the mile markers were designed to be of use to people not traveling at a rapid pace. The milestones also serve as a reminder of the function and importance of the original Main Road, which unites the town's hamlets.

Economic Opportunities

The early 19th century brought changes that were harbingers of expanding economic opportunities for East Marion's residents. East Marion had the only shipyard east of Southold, located at the foot of what is now Shipyard Lane, outside of the historic district. Many fine ships were launched at the East Marion shipyard, including the smacks *America* and the *C.C. Brooks*.³⁹ A fishing smack was typically a fore and aft rigged fishing vessel of large size, often containing a well to keep fish alive. Smacks were sturdy and believed to be reliable in rough waters. Keeping fish alive until they arrived at market meant they could command a higher price. In 1859, the shipyard was run by Richard Benjamin, who in that year launched from his shipyard in East Marion the 220 ton *Tamaulipas*.⁴⁰ Information about the East Marion shipbuilding business on Shipyard Lane (outside of the district; no extant resources) is scarce, but we know it pre-dated the first shipyards in Greenport. The first vessels were built in Greenport in 1834.⁴¹ One source suggests the East Marion shipyard moved to Greenport later in the 19th century.⁴²

In 1827, the completion of a wharf in neighboring Greenport, only three miles away, aided the growth of the local fishing and whaling industry and also created new employment opportunities. Men from East Marion worked on whaling ships and ships out of Greenport conducting trade with the West Indies.⁴³ Over 25 whaling vessels visited Greenport during this period. There were no whaling captains in East Marion but local men signed on as crew on whaling ships. The whaling boom in the mid 1800s also brought shipbuilding and repair businesses to Greenport with additional employment

³⁵ Studenroth, *Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 4.

³⁶ *Southold Town Records*, April 7, 1829, Liber E, 43.

³⁷ Studenroth, *Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 4.

³⁸ Studenroth, *Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 4.

³⁹ Dan Vindigni, "East Marion: Some History and Reflections," (Greenport High School Social Studies Project, unpublished manuscript, 1973), 4. Collection of Oysterponds Historical Society.

⁴⁰ *Sag Harbor Corrector*, October 8, 1859, 2. A 220 ton sailing vessel is a large ship. By way of comparison, the HMS *Bounty* was a 220 ton triple masted vessel. Her complement was 46 men.

⁴¹ Elsie Knapp Corwin, *Greenport Yesterday and Today* (Mattituck, NY: Amereon House, 1972), 25. Greenport's first shipbuilding: In 1834, the sloop *Van Buren* was built in Greenport by Caleb Horton and the *Jane Bishop* was built by Hiram Bishop and named after his daughter.

⁴² *Sag Harbor Express*, April 3, 1931. "Shipyard Lane was once the site of a thriving shipyard later moved to Greenport."

⁴³ 1870 Federal Census shows 16 men from East Marion listing their employment as seamen.

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opportunities for East Marion residents and infusions of money into the East Marion community.⁴⁴ It was not uncommon at the time for men to live in East Marion or Orient and walk to and from Greenport's shipyards and related businesses for a 10-hour day's work.⁴⁵

Numerous factors led to the demise of the whaling industry in the mid 1800s but soon another industry was born that took the place of whaling.⁴⁶ The discovery that the oil from menhaden (locally known as bunker and extremely plentiful in local waters) could be a replacement for whale oil sparked a boom in menhaden fishing and processing on the shores of the East End. Bunker fish were also useful for fertilizing depleted farm fields. There were small fish factories, or bunker processing plants, on the outskirts of just about every hamlet on the shores of the East End by the mid 1800s. In these fish factories, the bunker were boiled, the oil was extracted, and the remains of the process were used for fertilizer.⁴⁷ At one point there were four fish factories along Gardiner's Bay in East Marion (no longer extant; outside of the district).⁴⁸ The smell from rendering the bunker fish for its oil became so intense that local residents opposed the siting of fish factories, complaining that, in addition to being noxious for the locals, it discouraged visitors to the community.⁴⁹ Many East Marion fishermen engaged in bunker fishing in the warm months and had an interest in the seine companies that owned the nets and other equipment involved, but few did it full time. The primary goal for the majority of East Marion fishermen was not to catch menhaden but to catch predatory fish, such as bluefish, weakfish or striped bass, that brought higher prices at market.⁵⁰

In 1844, the Long Island Rail Road completed its 95-mile track from Brooklyn to Greenport. It was with the goal of improving communication with Boston that the small village of Greenport was chosen as the terminal point. When the railroad was completed to Greenport a line of steamers was run from Greenport to the coast of New England where passengers and freight could connect to another railroad going to Boston.⁵¹ It is hard to overstate the many ways in which the coming of the railroad brought change to East Marion and the other small communities on the North Fork. By bringing distant markets closer, the railroad dramatically expanded commercial opportunities. Fishermen enlarged their businesses now that they could easily send their catches to New York City. Farmers began to specialize in market crops, most notably cauliflower and potatoes. In advertising the newly completed railroad to potential travelers, the LIRR portrayed the North Fork as a vacation destination, a place where urban dwellers could swim and get out of the heat and congestion of the city.⁵² Some on the North Fork were inspired to start businesses catering to tourists, such as hotels, boarding houses or cottages. East Marion, without a train station or wharf, was slower in responding to this financial opportunity.

⁴⁴ Elsie Knapp Corwin, *Greenport Yesterday and Today* (Mattituck, NY: Amereon House, 1972), 22-24.

⁴⁵ Corwin, *Greenport*, 53.

⁴⁶ Corwin, *Greenport*, 29.

⁴⁷ Geoffrey K. Fleming and Amy Kasuga Folk, *Munnawhatteaug: The Last Days of the Menhaden Industry on Eastern Long Island* (Southold, NY: Southold Historical Society, 2011), 24.

⁴⁸ A. Halsey Brown, unpublished manuscript on file in the archives of the Oysterponds Historical Society, Orient, NY. Brown, an acknowledged local historian, authored several newspaper articles on East Marion history. In these notes, a draft for an article, he lists the owners of four fish factories on the bay in East Marion.

⁴⁹ Fleming, *Munnawhatteaug*, 24

⁵⁰ Fleming, *Munnawhatteaug*, 25.

⁵¹ Peter Ross, "History of the Long Island Railroad," in *History of Long Island from Earliest Settlement to Present Time*, ed. Peter Ross (New York: Lewis Publishing Company, Co., 1903).

⁵² Ross, "History of the Long Island Railroad."

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East Marion Fishermen and Farmers: Increased Prosperity

Fishing was the principal means of livelihood in East Marion into the early 20th century. In April 1897, *The New York Journal and Advertiser* ran an article taking a historic and contemporary look at fishing on the East End. It highlighted the East Marion fishing tradition:

East Marion fishermen are known throughout the whole of eastern Long Island and no village in proportion to its population can boast as many old mariners as can East Marion. Nearly eight out of ten male inhabitants are fishermen. With access to markets for fish and shellfish East Marion was located well for fishing interests, for to the north is the Sound where there are numerous fishing grounds for sea bass, blackfish and flounder and along the coast is a score of traps. A short distance from the Main Road is the sheltered harbor where lies some 20 boats, sloops with a main sail and jib topsail. Each has a private mooring. They complete their week's work Friday night and lie at anchor until the following Monday when they get an early start of about 2 or 3 o'clock for another week's work. They often work the waters around Montauk and Gardiner's Island but may also go as far as Cape May or Cape Hatteras.⁵³

Most of the East Marion commercial fishermen did a mixture of trap fishing (creating fish pounds) and fishing by dragging lines behind the boats. They did not stay just in the waters around the hamlet. Most had secondary fishing stations in Montauk or Gardiner's Island and they would fish in the deeper ocean waters during the summers. Many of the fishing families of East Marion would move into fishing shacks on the beaches of Gardiners Island or Montauk for the entire summer. The men would fish the deeper waters around and to the east of the island while the families stayed in fishing shacks and "vacationed" on the beach.⁵⁴

The fishermen were kept busy all year round. In the spring they would mend their nets and take them to the tar works in the woods near what is now Kayleigh's Court.⁵⁵ In the winter some of the local fishermen would go to the Caribbean. Others would be out on Marion Lake harvesting ice. In the mid-19th century, East Marion developed a thriving ice cutting business at Marion Lake. Local men would cut and pack the blocks of ice in layers of sawdust and straw and store them in two cooperative community icehouses that were located at the southern end of Bay Avenue. The ice was used for packing and shipping fish for transport into New York City during the warmer months, either by ship or the LIRR. This was a thriving business in which many locals owned an interest.⁵⁶ Bay Avenue became an important spur off Main Road because it was the route people took to reach the icehouses on Marion Lake, the fish factories near the beach and the boat moorings on the bay. By the turn of the century, the fish factories were gone and Bay Avenue was seen as an attractive location, particularly after a bridge built over Marion Lake made Bay Avenue a direct route to the bay. Several fashionable homes were constructed near its intersection with Main Road (#245, #325, #425, #765).⁵⁷

For the skilled and the fortunate, fishing had ample rewards. As one writer put it, "The homes in East Marion testify to the fact that there was "good" money in fishing at one time and it is said that one of the finer homes in the village was built and furnished with the proceeds from one week's catch of mackerel. The people were well dressed and appreciative of good music and literature."⁵⁸ "Captain Charles Gardiner of East Marion caught 1100 weakfish in one haul last week,"

⁵³ "Truly a Fishing Village," *New York Journal and Advertiser*, April 11, 1897, Image 62.

⁵⁴ Gordon Rackett interviewed by Amy Kasuga Folk, Collections Manager, at Oysterponds Historical Society, 2011. Transcript on file in the archives of the Oysterponds Historical Society Orient, NY. Gordon Rackett's family were early settlers of East Marion and fishermen for multiple generations, whose family members were East Marion fishermen for several generations.

⁵⁵ Vindigni, "East Marion."

⁵⁶ Vindigni, "East Marion."

⁵⁷ E. Belcher Hyde, *Atlas of Suffolk County, Vol. II*.

⁵⁸ Mrs. Samuel Foster, *The News-Review*, Anniversary Edition, 1953.

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reported *The Journal* on July 4, 1896.⁵⁹ In December 1897, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* reported that Captain T.C. Brooks had made the leading bluefish catch of all the smack fleet out of Greenport: 82,222 bluefish, 429,000 lbs.⁶⁰

Captain was a title bestowed upon the person who commanded a fishing vessel. Some of the East Marion fishing captains owned one boat; some owned several boats and had other captains working for them, and some commanded boats owned by others. Captain Daniel Tuthill (1847-1896), who lived his entire life in East Marion, is a typical example. He conducted an extensive fishing business at Gardiner's Island under the name of D.E. and F.J. Tuthill and owned two large fishing sloops.⁶¹ Many of the East Marion fishing captains made a good enough living to build handsome Italianate homes along Main Road. These include so-called "captain's homes," such as the Captain J.M. Griffing Jr. House (#24N, pre-1858), the Captain Vail House (#39S, pre-1873), the Captain Leek House (#41N, pre-1873), and the Captain Clark House (#45S, 1880).

East Marion farmers also benefitted from improvements in transportation and technology in the mid-to-late 19th century. Until the mid 19th century, farming in East Marion was primarily for raising food to be consumed by the family. Toward the middle of the century, however, farmers began to cultivate a limited number of crops more intensively, particularly potatoes, cauliflower, Brussel sprouts, and cabbage. Farmers increased their use of fertilizer to revitalize the soil, utilizing organic material from the menhaden fish factories in the area. During the second half of the 19th century, East Marion farmers increasingly specialized in raising potatoes; Long Island potatoes from the North Fork became a recognized brand. The financial situation of local farmers improved. This prosperity was made possible because Long Island farmers had a huge and growing urban market in New York City and Brooklyn and by improvements in transportation. Both the development of Greenport's seaport and the completion of the Long Island Railroad were important for enabling the transporting of agriculture produce. The increasing success of local farmers accounts for additions to their homes and expansion of their farms.

East Marion in the Mid to Late 19th Century

While the fishermen and farmers were beginning to take advantage of emerging commercial opportunities, East Marion remained a small and close-knit community. There were several stores and a few tradespeople, such as a blacksmith, carriage shop and two gristmills, serving the community. An active church was at the center of the hamlet social life. East Marion remained a small corridor community and its institutions grew organically. While the small number of institutions might seem unusual, it is important to note the community's proximity to Greenport. Community members could easily travel there by road, by water, or even by foot for business, supplies, and worship.

Two surveys give a picture of the pattern and pace of development in East Marion in the mid to late 19th century. The J. Chace Jr. survey (1858) shows a tidy little community strung along Main Road. There were 54 houses, two stores, a school, a church, a wheelwright, a blacksmith, and two mills. The population of East Marion in 1860 was 320.⁶² The Beers, Comstock and Cline survey (1873) shows 62 residential structures, two stores, a wheelwright, a blacksmith, a harness and shoe repair business, a school, a church, and two mills lining Main Road. By 1880, East Marion had a population of 340.⁶³ The community was growing, though very slowly, with new houses constructed almost entirely along the Main Road.

⁵⁹ "Great Season for Fish," *New York Journal and Advertiser*, July 5, 1896, Image 26.

⁶⁰ "Smacks in Winter Quarters," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 2, 1897, 11.

⁶¹ Daniel Tuthill Obituary, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Aug 20 1896. 5.

⁶² Federal Census, New York, 1860.

⁶³ Federal Census, New York, 1880.

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The East Marion Church (#72S,1846) was founded in 1810, when residents of Oysterponds Upper Neck organized a Baptist congregation.⁶⁴ There was local opposition to the Baptist movement at the time, and harassment, such as placing dead dogs and sheep in the water and rotten eggs on the beach when baptisms were scheduled to take place in the waters of the bay, occurred. Nevertheless, the membership continued to grow. In 1846, the East Marion Baptists joined with a smaller group of Methodists to build a common meetinghouse. Several years later, after sharing the building, the Baptists raised enough money and bought out the Methodists. The original meetinghouse was a small square building with a gallery between its two doors surmounted by a small square spire, but it had no bell. In response to a growing membership, the church was enlarged in 1860, adding extensions to accommodate a pulpit. The following year they bought the neighboring house to serve as a parsonage (#73S,1904).⁶⁵

The East Marion Cemetery (#60S) was established in 1859, when a group of residents met to form an association for the purpose of procuring and holding lands for a cemetery. The East Marion Cemetery is located at the end of Cemetery Road behind the church but has no relation to the church. In the southwest corner of the cemetery there is a veteran's burial ground established in 1930; it is one of only two private veteran's cemeteries in the United States.⁶⁶

East Marion established its first schoolhouse on the south side of Main Road just west of the Kane-Schneider House (#3S, c.1810). This building is believed to have been rented by the inhabitants of East Marion before 1813, the year in which the school district was formed.⁶⁷ The school board first met formally on December 15, 1813. Minutes from the meeting state: "Agreeable to public notice a majority of the district met at Rocky Point schoolhouse to choose a committee (sic) to act for one year. Daniel H. Rackett was chosen moderator and James Griffing the clerk. It was voted unanimously that Silas Webb, John Jerome, and Daniel Vail act as trustees for said district to procure a teacher and do the things that are required by law."⁶⁸ In 1839, the community voted to move the school building to the center of the village, to land bought from Harmon Tuthill for \$150.00, to make it more easily accessible to all members of the community. The school operated on this land, on the north side of the highway just west of the church, until 1869.⁶⁹

As time passed, demand increased for a store from both East Marion's resident community and from travelers passing through. The first was located near the shipyard at the southern end of Shipyard Lane (outside of the district; no longer extant) and provided supplies for boats and for the community. The second was in a red two-story building on Main Road that also served as a post office and lard maker's shop.⁷⁰ In 1860, Maxon Tuthill built what is the only surviving store in East Marion today.⁷¹ This store has changed ownership more than a dozen times, has been modified to serve the community's changing needs, and is currently doing business as "The Fork and Anchor."

In the mid 19th century, East Marion had two grain mills. Both Orient and Greenport also had grain mills, so much of the business done by these mills must have served the East Marion community. One windmill stood on Mill Hill, near where

⁶⁴ East Marion Community Church, "East Marion: In the Midst of Discovery" (Undated booklet, probably published in mid 1960's), 27. On file at East Marion Community Church.

⁶⁵ East Marion Community Church, "East Marion."

⁶⁶ Certificate of Organization of East Marion Cemetery on April 6, 1859, recorded in Suffolk County Clerk's Office in Liber B of Incorporations, August 3, 1859, 36; "The East Marion Cemetery." One page general description from East Marion Cemetery Archives, 195 Cemetery Road, East Marion, NY, 631-477-2131.

⁶⁷ Vindigni, "East Marion," 4.

⁶⁸ Quote from brief history of East Marion given to George Morton by Mrs. Edna Brown. From George H. Morton, "The East Marion School," *The Peconic Bay Shopper*, April 6, 1988, 4.

⁶⁹ Morton, "The East Marion School."

⁷⁰ A. Halsey Brown, "East Marion Was Once the Shipbuilding Center East of Southold," *Long Island Daily Traveler-Mattituck Watchman*, September 6, 1946, 13

⁷¹ Brown, "East Marion," 13.

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the chapel is today. This was reputed to be one of the oldest mills in the area, built in the early 1700s.⁷² In the late 1800s, this wind-driven mill was run by Henry Horton, a local resident who had decided he did not like fishing. It remained in use until it burned down on May 10, 1885. Horton also bought and operated the Dam Pond Tidal Mill, which was built around 1800 and used the rise and fall of the tides to generate power.⁷³ It was located at the point where Dam Pond connects to Peconic Bay, at the easternmost point of the historic district. The tide mill was torn down in the late 1920s to build the sea wall along the causeway to Orient.⁷⁴

With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, some East Marion men were quick to volunteer for the Union cause, either as a matter of principle or monetary need. Four East Marion residents enlisted among the New York State volunteers. George Gatz, Elbert Hutchinson, John Newert, and William Satterley.⁷⁵ The 127th Regiment, in which most of the New York volunteers from eastern Long Island served, moved around a lot but saw limited action. Of the four soldiers from East Marion who served in the Civil War, only John Newert, who was born in Bavaria, returned to live in East Marion after the war.⁷⁶ In 1873, Newert was living with his family on the south side of Main Road, just a little east of the church, and working as a fisherman.⁷⁷

East Marion supported its soldiers but some locals favored the Confederate cause. Two ship captains from East Marion, the brothers James and William Winters, became blockade-runners for the Confederacy during the Civil War. In 1873, the Winters family lived near Dam Pond on the north side of Main Road. Following the war, the brothers were less welcome in East Marion and fell out with many of their fellow seamen. After being run out of East Marion, the Winters brothers fled to Brooklyn and opened a fish store on Fulton Street. After the Brooklyn Bridge was built, they moved their business across to Manhattan, but kept the name. The Fulton Fish Market became a big operation that included catering, running clambakes and vote-buying cruises for political clubs, like Tammany Hall. One of their specialties was clam chowder. Because the price of cream was high, the Winters brothers started to substitute tomatoes. The fishmongers had shrewdly observed that by the time their customers got to the chowder they were often not in any condition to pay close attention to what they were eating. According to his grandson, William Winters proudly proclaimed himself the inventor of Manhattan clam chowder.⁷⁸

Summer Visitors

Between the Civil War and the end of the 19th century, America experienced dramatic economic and population growth. More people had money and time to spend on vacations and recreation and urban dwellers looked for ways to escape crowded and unhealthy cities during the summer. Tourism came to the North Fork as city residents discovered Long Island's East End and had the means to escape the summer heat of New York City. Large hotels, such as the Wyandank in Greenport and the Orient Point Inn, offered some of the finest accommodations outside of New York City.⁷⁹ Boarding houses appeared in Orient and Greenport and many of the other hamlets on the North Fork. Not being a railroad or steamboat terminus, East Marion did not attract tourists on the same scale those communities did. East Marion's quieter community and available land did attract several wealthy businessmen who invested in large tracts of waterfront property

⁷² Brown, "East Marion," 13.

⁷³ *Southold Town Records*, Volume 3, 366.

⁷⁴ *Southold Town Records*, Volume 3, 366.

⁷⁵ NYS Military Museum and Veterans Research Center, "Rosters of New York Infantry Regiments During the Civil War." <dmna.ny.gov>.

⁷⁶ Federal Census, New York, 1870.

⁷⁷ Beers, Comstock and Cline, *Atlas of Long Island, New York*.

⁷⁸ Molly O'Neill, "Now It Can Be Told," *New York Times*, January 24, 1990.

⁷⁹ Geoffrey K. Fleming, and Amy Kasuga Folk, *Hotels and Inns of Long Island's North Fork* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2009), 19.

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and built summer estates in the 1890s. The 73-acre Latham C. Fish (later Merkle) estate, "South Wind," was located between Gillette Drive and Shipyard Lane (no longer extant). Nearby, Surrogate Thomas A. Howell had an estate, "Kalmia," and Surrogate Abbott had a home, "The Pines" (no longer extant).⁸⁰ The first of two homes built on the 18-acre Metcalf estate (#111N, 1895 and #115N, 1900) near Dam Pond was built in 1895.

One contemporary observer had this to say about the appeal of East Marion in the late 19th century:

East Marion is one of the most pleasant little rural villages on the Island. It lies 2 miles east of Greenport in the eastern part of the town of Southold. Most of its homes are ranged along the sides of a single street, well shaded and level. The employments of the people are farming and fishing and they have a reputation for intelligence, sobriety and thrift. The evidence of the village is assurance that the reputation is well earned. It has stores, a Baptist church, and a population of 340 and is connected by stages with Greenport.⁸¹

For over 30 years, the St. Thomas Episcopal Church, located on East 60th Street in New York City, made it possible for children living in nearby city tenements to share in the summer pleasures of East Marion. The church, using a donation by parishioner, Grace Scoville (1872-1958), for a Fresh Air Fund, purchased land from the Schellinger family in 1893. The church, demonstrating its commitment to the prevailing Social Gospel movement, ran a summer camp for underprivileged children on the 75-acre property extending from Main Road to Long Island Sound. Between 1893 and 1925, the camp, which was known as the St. Thomas Home, each summer gave approximately 600 children a chance to get out of the city and enjoy the benefit of sea air and exercise.⁸² The property on which St. Thomas Home was located remains undeveloped and is today known as Cove Beach Estates (#96N). A number of the children who came to the St. Thomas Home as campers later returned to East Marion as adults and bought property, primarily for summer homes.

Community Life during the Mid-Late 19th century

Despite being isolated geographically, East Marion was not isolated from the winds of religious and social activism that characterized the second half of the 19th century. Churchgoers in East Marion were crusaders in the name of religion and for the prohibition of alcohol. In 1874, the East Marion chapter of the Sons of Temperance numbered 69 members, or nearly 20 percent of the 350-person community.⁸³ In 1896, twenty-two years later, residents of East Marion were still engaged in the issue and hosted a Suffolk County-wide meeting of Good Templars, an international temperance organization, at which they strategized to elect prohibition candidates to elected office.⁸⁴

The East Marion Baptist Church, which was built in 1846 and enlarged in 1860, again became too small to accommodate its growing congregation and was enlarged for a second time in 1891 to provide room for the choir and a pipe organ. The church's current facade reflects its third and last major physical update in 1904.⁸⁵ The East Marion Baptist Chapel (#63S) building dates from 1886 and sits on the southeastern corner of Cemetery Road and Main Road. Previously, the Temperance Hall occupied the site, but it was moved (not extant) and the East Marion Baptist Chapel was constructed in its place. It was largely used for mid-week services and meetings. It became a center for local community and religious life. In 1891, the Ladies Aide Society of the church raised the money to retire the debt on the chapel.

⁸⁰ "A Cluster of Summer Homes," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 16, 1895.

⁸¹ Richard M. Bayles, *Bayles' Long Island* (Babylon, NY: Budget Steam Print, 1885), 17.

⁸² "St. Thomas Summer Home," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, September 13, 1896, 10.

⁸³ Richard M. Bayles, *Sketches of Suffolk County, Historical and Descriptive* (Port Jefferson, NY: Richard M. Bayles, 1874), 385-6.

⁸⁴ "Suffolk's Good Templars," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Dec 17, 1896, 9.

⁸⁵ East Marion Community Church, "East Marion-In the Midst of Discovery," (East Marion, NY: East Marion Community Church, 1977), 28.

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The East Marion Baptist Church regularly hosted evangelistic revivals. The Reverend Loren Rowley, the minister from 1896 to 1904, was a popular and fiery speaker as evidenced in this passage from an article in *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*: “Ungodly persons are accosted in the streets and requested to forsake their lives of sin. The storekeepers have fallen into line with the movement and now their places of business are closed during services, which they attend. The Rev. Loren Rowley is making a house-to-house canvass for converts and is meeting with gratifying success.”⁸⁶

In 1869, the East Marion school district decided to build a new school. The old one was bought by the Sons of Temperance and moved across the street to what was called Mill Hill. Later it was raised and became part of a two-story home (#64S, pre-1838).⁸⁷ Charles Corwin built the new school building in 1869 and in 1908 he remodeled it. The building remained in use into the second half of the twentieth century.⁸⁸

In 1880, Benjamin Clark (B.C.) Tuthill started a store (not extant) at the foot of what is now Stars Road. The first floor of the building carried groceries, provisions, and hardware and the upstairs was used for renting out rooms to people. In 1883, Tuthill built a brand new larger second store (not extant) east of where the post office is located today. Tuthill operated both stores concurrently.⁸⁹ The new store was a magnificent Victorian confection and he managed the store until his death, when his son-in-law, A. Halsey Wiggin, took over. At the time, East Marion had three stores serving the community and also providing jobs. The demand for more stores was probably due to increased through-traffic to Orient and more seasonal residents and visitors. The year-round population remained stable.

The Rocky Point Life Saving Station went into service on December 1, 1896 (extant, outside of district). East Marion farmer, the German-born Anton Furst, donated the land on the sound at the northern end of Rocky Point Road on which the station was built with the understanding that only East Marion men were to be employed there.⁹⁰ While the government did not completely comply with this agreement, the majority of those employed at the station during its years of operation, 1896-1925, were East Marion residents.⁹¹

At the close of the 19th century, East Marion was still primarily a small fishing and farming community with the addition of a few summer visitors and part-time residents. The hamlet continued to be a relatively isolated place where everyone knew everyone else and with a year-round population that fluctuated between 250 and 350 residents.⁹² East Marion’s Main Road, intended for horses and foot traffic, basically remained a rutted wagon road. Enthusiasts of the new sport of cycling were the first to exert pressure for better roads.⁹³ In 1897, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* encouraged bicyclists from New York City to take cycling trips on Long Island’s east end and touted Main Road as a fine path for bicycles from Greenport to Orient.⁹⁴

In 1899, there was an intense struggle in East Marion over the construction of a community building and a firehouse. The East Marion Literary Union led the way in promoting the idea of a community building and working to raise the money for it. While there is not a lot of information about the activities of the East Marion Literary Union, it is assumed that like its sister organizations in Greenport and Orient, the purpose of the group was to further the intellectual, cultural, and

⁸⁶ “Revival at East Marion,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Jan 11, 1897, 1.

⁸⁷ George Morton, “The East Marion School,” *The Peconic Bay Shopper*, April 6, 1988.

⁸⁸ Vindigni, “East Marion,” 2.

⁸⁹ East Marion Community Church, “East Marion,” 23.

⁹⁰ “East Marion,” *Long Island Traveler, Southold*, December 4, 1896, 2.

⁹¹ “East Marion,” *Long Island Traveler, Southold*, December 4, 1896, 2.

⁹² Federal Census, New York, 1860, 1880, 1920, 1940.

⁹³ “Long Island Cycling,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, September 5, 1897, 16.

⁹⁴ “Long Island Cycling,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, September 5, 1897, 16.

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educational advancement of its members and the community.⁹⁵ The organization included both male and female members and met for presentations prepared by members on topics of interest. But in 1899 the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* reported that the East Marion Literary Union had not held a meeting in over a year.⁹⁶

On April 8, 1899, the male members of the East Marion Literary Union met privately and decided to form a fire department. Herbert R. Schellenger, who was the president of the Literary Union, agreed to become the foreman of the truck company. The decision was made to purchase a hook and ladder wagon that could be pulled by the firemen to emergencies around the hamlet. The female members of the Literary Union were indignant that the men had taken these actions without their involvement and were concerned about the ownership of the planned community building. They removed the hook and ladder wagon from where it was being stored under cover of night and hid it in a locked local barn, leaving a guard dog to watch the entrance. All of this was fully covered in local newspapers. With the help of a Greenport lawyer the two groups eventually worked out their differences. The new building was on Main Road, next door to the East Marion School and across the street from the East Marion Baptist Church. It was completed in May 1899. The first floor was to hold the hook and ladder wagon and other fire equipment with the second story to be fitted out as a reading room for the Literary Union. In 1907, the ownership of the building was finally resolved when the Literary Union sold the building on Main Road for \$1 to become the fire department's first building.⁹⁷ The East Marion Fire Department remained at this original location until 1953, when it moved to its current location adjacent to the East Marion Memorial Post Office on Main Road(#46N, 1953).

Setting the Scene for Change: Early Twentieth Century

In 1860, 90 percent of those employed in East Marion were fishermen, mariners, or farmers.⁹⁸ By 1920, job options were beginning to broaden. Seventy percent of those employed were still fishing (35 persons) or farming (26), but 30 percent were doing something else, for example, carpentry (9), teacher (3), coast guard (5), caretaker (2), or working in a store (4).⁹⁹ The Belcher-Hyde Atlas of Suffolk County shows that in 1909 there were 88 homes along Main Road in East Marion as well as two stores, a church, a school, and a fire station. New houses had been added on lots to the north and south of Main Road. As the community grew and became more accessible, the demographics of East Marion gradually began to change. Reflecting the stream of immigrants entering the country in the late 19th and early 20th century, East Marion's population was no longer just Yankees but included residents born in Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Germany, Russia, Sweden, and Great Britain.¹⁰⁰ The Houllis family, which began vacationing in East Marion in the mid 1940s, later bought a year-round home, becoming among the first residents of Greek ancestry to settle in East Marion. Others would follow in the late 1950s and 1960s.¹⁰¹

Perhaps no invention affected Americans' daily lives as much as the automobile. With the popularization of this new means of transportation during the second quarter of the twentieth century, New Yorkers and people from western Long Island could reach the East End easily in their personal vehicles. In successive decades, East Marion would increasingly become a place of vacation homes and summer rental cottages. At the same time, the residents of East Marion with access to cars were able to more easily shop in Greenport, the North Fork's commercial center, and pursue employment further from home. This created increased competition for local small businesses. East Marion, which entered the 20th

⁹⁵ Annual program books for the Orient Literary Union are in the Oysterponds Historical Society Archives and for the Greenport Literary Union are in the Local History Files at the Floyd Memorial Library.

⁹⁶ "East Marion's New Truck," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 21, 1899, 11.

⁹⁷ "East Marion Women Win," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Feb 25, 1900, 1.

⁹⁸ Federal Census, New York, 1860.

⁹⁹ Federal Census, New York, 1920.

¹⁰⁰ Federal Census, New York, 1940.

¹⁰¹ "East End Hamlet with Greek Flavor," *Newsday*, August 21, 1978.

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century with three stores and several other local businesses, had only one store by 1938.¹⁰² The other businesses had either gone out of business or been relocated. Main Road from Greenport to Orient Point was paved in 1931, further facilitating car travel.¹⁰³ In June 1936, scheduled car ferry service was offered between Orient Point and New London, Connecticut, making East Marion a pass-through place for motorists traveling to and from New England.¹⁰⁴

In their turn-of-the-twentieth-century standoff with the men, the women of the East Marion Literary Union dramatically demonstrated their intention to have a political voice in community decisions. In the latter years of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th, there was a nationwide flowering of women's clubs and community organizations through which women spoke out and engaged in good works. East Marion had an abundant array of clubs, organizations and activities in which both women and men could participate: Home Bureau, Craft Club, East Marion Chapter of the American Red Cross, King's Daughter's Circle, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and 4-H Club. There were also many church-related groups, including the Church Social Society, Missionary Society, Temperance Society, choir, and Sunday School Board. The men had the Fire Department and the East Marion Gun Club. The popularity of sports as leisure activities grew as people began to see the importance of exercise to health. East Marion was an active participant in several men's baseball leagues and had an active bowling team, the East Marion Bowlers. The community baseball field was near Old Orchard Avenue and games were a community event.¹⁰⁵ The number of community groups and organizations is remarkable for a hamlet with a population ranging between 250 and 350 year-round residents during the years of the late 19th and early 20th century.

Tourism in East Marion in the early 20th century mostly took the form of seasonal rental cottages. Newspapers carried few ads for summer rentals in East Marion in the first two decades of the 20th century. In the 1920s and 1930s, summer cottages for rent began to appear in the classified section of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* and be mentioned in the East Marion column of the *Suffolk Times*. Typically, they were offered for 2 weeks, a month, or the full season and were located on Peconic Bay or the sound, not on Main Road. The Mosback Cottages are an exception; in 1922, Alois Mosback began renting new 4-6 room summer cottages and previously existing historic buildings on his 7-acre property (#100S, 1800) (#102S, c.1850-1900), which extended from Main Road to Gardiner's Bay.¹⁰⁶ The small Mallard Inn (not extant; outside the district) was located at the bridge at Dam Pond and took in summer guests in the 1930s and 1940s. The period saw an increase in people purchasing or building second homes in East Marion. The weekly East Marion column of the *Suffolk Times* actively reported the coming and goings of seasonal residents to their cottages on the sound and the bay.

In 1922, A. Halsey Wiggin sold B.C. Tuthill's big store to Clarence Ankers (from Rockville Centre), who owned it until 1938. In 1923, Ankers thrilled the hamlet by installing electric lights in the store. In 1930, Ankers retired and the business was rented for a time to J.R. Vaughn. The store flourished until the hurricane of 1938, when it was badly damaged and later demolished.¹⁰⁷ The original East Marion store, built by Maxon Tuthill in 1860, was bought by Willard E. Rackett in 1897 and sold in 1928; a second floor was added around that time. As automobiles became more common two gas pumps were added in front of the store (#40N, c.1860).

The new school built in 1908 across from the East Marion church was operated as a two-room schoolhouse serving

¹⁰² Corwin, *Greenport*, 89.

¹⁰³ "Highway to Orient Point Authorized," *The County Review*, January 29, 1931, 2.

¹⁰⁴ Col. Walter W. Hubbard, "Motorists Have Wide Choice of Routes to Little Rhody," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 29, 1938, 9.

¹⁰⁵ Scan of *The Suffolk Times* East Marion social columns, 1930-1949.

¹⁰⁶ Alois Mosback was Ruth Ann Bramson's grandfather.

¹⁰⁷ Folk, *Oysterponds*, 26.

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kindergarten through the eighth grade until 1967. In that year, the East Marion School was consolidated with Orient and the community lost its school. The school building was sold and moved to the end of Kayleigh's Court, where it serves as a private residence. Schoolhouse Park, a community park established in 1967 as a cooperative venture between the Town of Southold and the Oysterponds Union Free School District, serves as a reminder of the longtime location of the community's school (#68).

While changes were taking place in East Marion in the second decade of the 20th century, war was declared in July 1914. The war brought new and better jobs to the area. The Greenport Basin and Construction Company began building submarine chasers for the war effort. Fifteen men from East Marion served in the armed forces during World War I; two of them died in service: Stacey Brooks and Bryant E. Clark. The East Marion community had a chapter of the American Red Cross and supported the war effort with such activities as knitting socks and packing war bandages.¹⁰⁸ Locals generously gave to war bond drives. News from local men in uniform was reported regularly in newspapers. In December 1918, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* reported on a letter Private Myron B. Brooks wrote to his parents, Captain and Mrs. C.S. Brooks of East Marion. He told them he was in a rest camp in Westchester, England, recovering from wounds and that he was saved from death by a can of beans which was in his knapsack on his back. After being wounded he reported that he crawled for two miles to a first aid hospital. Lying in a dugout for 24 hours he heard shells rattling in his backpack and found them in his can of beans. He wrote he was getting good care and hoped to be home soon.¹⁰⁹ After the end of World War I, in November 1918, the East Marion community collected funds for a memorial to those who fought in the war. The memorial was dedicated on November 26, 1922.¹¹⁰ The memorial was placed on the lot just east of the Captain Leek House (#41N, pre-1873), on the north side of Main Road, which is where it still remains today.

An economic downturn at the end of World War I was soon followed by Prohibition. East Marion residents had been early and long-time activists in the temperance movement, but that did not hinder the participation of community members in the illicit liquor business brought on by the passage of the 18th Amendment. From 1921 until the amendment was repealed in 1933, the East End of Long Island flourished as a conduit for nearly a third of all the illegal alcohol that came into the country over the high seas.¹¹¹ Much of it came directly by rumrunners through Long Island Sound. Life was altered for many of the farmers and fishermen who lived in East Marion. Farmers used their barns to store and hide liquor and built false bottoms in their cars and trucks to transport it secretly to Manhattan. Especially in the early years, the bay men's knowledge of local waterways exceeded that of the Coast Guard or custom officers, and the bay men consistently outmaneuvered those looking to stop them from bringing the liquor ashore. Almost every night in East Marion at the end of side roads that led to the sound, local residents waited in the woods watching for light signals to tell them boats were on their way across the sound filled with liquor. Local fishermen and farmers made more money from their rum running during those years than they ever had from their primary businesses.¹¹² Gertrude Vail Rich grew up in "All View" (#110S, 1921) near the eastern end of Main Road district in the 1920s and 30s. In her memoir she writes of being awakened as a child by loud noises of flashing gunfire from rumrunners and the Coast Guard out on the sound and warned by her father not to stand at the window where she might be hit by a stray bullet.¹¹³

¹⁰⁸ Antonia Booth and Thomas Monsell, *Greenport, New York* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003), 117.

¹⁰⁹ "East Marion Notes," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Dec. 31, 1918.

¹¹⁰ "East Marion," *The County Review*, November 24, 1922.

¹¹¹ Marilyn Weigold, *Peconic Bay: Four Centuries of History on Long Island's North and South Forks* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 2015), 184-188.

¹¹² Edward Shafer, lifelong East Marion resident and neighbor, discussion with Ruth Ann Bramson and family at 12040 Main Road East Marion in 1980.

¹¹³ Gertrude Vail Rich, *A Memoir: Life on the North Fork of Long Island, the 1920's and 30's with More* (unpublished manuscript, 2006), 21-22. On file at Oysterponds Historical Society.

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The good financial times accompanying shipbuilding for the United States military and rum running eventually yielded to the Great Depression, which followed the crash of 1929. The East Marion Post Office lost its charter during the Great Depression because of insufficient volume of mail. During the period of time when there was no post office, the mail was delivered to the homes of recipients once a day by car from Greenport.¹¹⁴ Construction along Main Road dropped off almost completely by the mid 1920s due to the economic decline and lack of available space. Fluctuations in the national economy were no doubt a factor. In addition, as fishing and farming began to decline, East Marion did not offer employment opportunities to attract new year-round residents. The community's population stabilized, and largely remained static during this period as a result of the combined lack of employment opportunities and available land. On September 21, 1938, a major hurricane pounded the Long Island and New England coasts and East Marion was hit hard. The hamlet lost hundreds of magnificent old trees, especially along Main Road. Some fell on buildings, damaging them. Trap fishermen met with great loss with the wrecking of traps, boats and floats. The Anker store was damaged beyond repair and was demolished after the storm. East Marion was fortunate in that no one was badly hurt.¹¹⁵

Mid-Twentieth Century East Marion

Prosperity did not return to East Marion until World War II began. Even before America became involved, the Greenport Basin and Construction Company was enlarged and in 1941 began to build mine sweepers, creating hundreds of jobs. Civil Defense units were organized and after the war was declared, blood donor programs, Red Cross activities, and war bond drives were launched. Many farmers and defense workers received deferments because their work was vital. Forty-five East Marion men and women served in all branches of the military and two East Marion residents died in service: Donald Pollock and George K. Schellinger.¹¹⁶

To honor East Marion residents who fought and died in World War II, the community built the East Marion Memorial Post Office (#44N) in 1945. Prior to that, East Marion's postal services were located in one store or another. The community's post office charter was re-established in 1938, after having been withdrawn during the Depression, and Mrs. Helen Vail was made postmistress. Initially, the office was in the original, and, by then, quite ramshackle, Tuthill Store at Stars Road. East Marion badly needed a dedicated post office building and the community also wanted to honor the many East Marioners who had served in World War II; the idea of combining the two was born of these needs. Community members decided that the most suitable location for a war memorial post office was on land adjacent to the World War I monument. Community members raised \$8500 through door-to-door solicitations. The land was bought from F.L.R. Francisco for \$1500, and \$700 was paid for the construction of the building. The United States Postal Service agreed to rent the building when it was completed; the rent paid by the Postal Service generally pays for the upkeep of the building to this day. The non-profit East Marion Memorial Post Office Association was established in 1947 and continues to oversee the building.

On Memorial Day 1949, the East Marion Memorial Post Office and the bronze plaque inside listing the 45 names of those East Marion residents who participated in World War II were dedicated. It was a grand celebration with a ceremony, speeches, and a parade. East Marion is the only community in the country to erect and dedicate a government post office as a working memorial for members of the community who served and died in World War II.¹¹⁷ Since the initial

¹¹⁴ Vindigni, "East Marion," 6.

¹¹⁵ *Long Island Traveler*, September 29, 1938, Cutchogue, NY, 4.

¹¹⁶ Federal Census, New York, 1940.

¹¹⁷ State of New York Legislative Resolution Recognizing the Rededication of the East Marion Post Office War Memorial, May 22, 1999. This Resolution is framed and hangs in the East Marion Post Office.

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dedication, plaques have been added inside the post office to remember those from East Marion who served in the Korean (six individuals) and Vietnam (10 individuals) conflicts.

By the beginning of the 1950s it had become clear that the old East Marion Firehouse next door to the East Marion School was too small for the modern trucks that were being used by the East Marion Volunteer Fire Department. The old building's floor, despite being supported by jacks, would creak and groan whenever the pumper was backed in. The building was disposed of with sealed bids and only one was received, from Frank Arnold for \$150.00. The building was disassembled and the property graded and turned over to the East Marion School District.¹¹⁸ Construction began on a new East Marion Firehouse in 1953 on two acres of land adjacent to the East Marion War Memorial Post Office purchased from the Dzenkowski family.¹¹⁹ In addition to housing equipment for the fire department, the new building was designed to serve as a central space for community gatherings, events, and meetings; it continues to serve this purpose to the present day. When the East Marion School closed and the building was sold in 1967, the school bell was placed in front of the new fire department building, where it remains today.

Architectural Overview

The growth of East Marion from an early farming and fishing village to the present is mirrored in its houses and public buildings. The buildings along the bucolic 1.2 mile stretch of roadway in the East Marion Main Road Historic District represent a fine collection of architectural styles from the mid-18th to the mid-20th centuries. The district includes examples of late 18th century farmhouses and homes, as well as residences and community buildings predominantly in Greek Revival, Italianate, Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styles.

Chronological Development

Early Settlement to 1815

The earliest settlers in Oysterponds Upper Neck (East Marion) came to Long Island from Connecticut and formed the Southold colony, bringing their English influences with them. The earliest buildings were built close to the road to maximize the useable farmland behind and to provide easy access to the road. No 17th-century houses in East Marion have survived to this day. East Marion's earliest extant homes were constructed in the late 18th to the early 19th century and are simple, practical farmhouses built from locally available materials. Most of these early buildings are Long Island half-houses, defined as one and a half story, three-bay-wide homes with side hall entrances and side-gabled roofs. Heavy timber frames were hewn from the abundant trees in the area and joined with wood pegs. Clapboard with a narrow exposure was the sheathing of choice for the façades, with cedar or other wood shingles on the sides, back, and roof. Brick was used in the construction of the chimneys. Foundations are typically stacked stone, probably acquired when clearing the adjacent land, or undressed granite that had to be imported from New England. Today, many of the foundations have been parged over with stucco.

There are some examples of four- or five-bay-wide early homes within the community; some may have been constructed at once, while others are expanded earlier homes. Entrances are either central or offset to one side. These homes feature steep, side-gabled or saltbox rooflines and typically have a central chimney piercing the ridge. Both roof types tend to have slightly overhanging eaves at the front and back. Some retain surviving six-over-six double-hung sash with narrow mullions. Where decorative elements appear around entry doors, corner boards and on fireplace mantels, they are usually very simple Federal details around entry doors and on fireplace mantels. The Griffing House (#89N, c.1810) seems to retain its original façade configuration and central chimney. While it is five bays wide with a central doorway, evidence

¹¹⁸ Vindigni, "East Marion," 23.

¹¹⁹ Email message Mike Griffin, Fire Commissioner. to Ruth Ann Bramson, Subject line: Fire District Buildings, Personal message, March 22, 2019.

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exists that this is the original construction and not the result of a later expansion. It also has a rear addition from the same period that is barely visible from the street. The Griffing House is the only early house in the community without a secondary side wing. Many others have three-bay subservient wings set back from the dominant building that may have been contemporary with the main structure or added as the family prospered. For example, in the Well Sweep House (#102S, ca. 1802) the older section features wider floorboards, post and beam construction, different timber framing, smaller windows, lower ceiling heights, and evidence of a separate foundation from the rear wing.¹²⁰ This is true for many of the original Long Island half-houses in the community.

Four other extant houses on Main Road date from between 1760 and 1802: The Grandma Davis House (#4N, c.1791-1801), the Griffing-Nowell House (#25N, c.1775), the Brown/Raymond Dean House (#31N, c.1760-1770), and the Barry Rokah House (#81N, late 1700's). These five structures are all related, in that they are examples of structures with subservient wings. Others date to the early to mid 1800s, including the Harmon Tuthill House (#76N, c.1830) and the Sherrill House (#22N, c. early 1800's). Surviving early period houses are scattered through the district. The Grandma Davis House (#4N), Griffing-Nowell House (#25N), Brown/ Raymond Dean House (#31N), and the Sherill House (#22N) are located near the western edge of the district. The Harmon Tuthill House (#76N) and the Barry Rokah House (#81N) are in the center of the district, while the Griffing House (#89N) and the Well Sweep House (#102S) are located near the eastern end of the district near the bridge leading to the causeway to Orient. Other simple farmhouses, dating to the 18th and early 19th centuries, were demolished and replaced over time or have been so altered that their original design is unrecognizable. The Fournier House, (#118N, c.1757) is among the community's earliest homes, but it better reflects its ca. 1870 Victorian era alterations than its original construction.

1815 to 1860

Architecturally, the period between 1815 and 1844 was predominantly influenced by the economic opportunities brought by the War of 1812, the construction of a wharf in Greenport in 1826, and, especially, the completion of the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn to Greenport in 1844. Each of these events provided economic opportunities beyond subsistence fishing and farming, including the ability to ship produce and fish to the New York City markets. Additional prosperity allowed East Marion residents to construct new homes and make additions to existing buildings in the newly popular Greek Revival style. With its symmetrical shape, low rooflines, columns and pediments, the style mimicked Greek temples – and was thought by Americans at the time to embody the concept of democracy. The Greek Revival style was in vogue by the 1830s and manifested itself on the North Fork and in East Marion in both a front-gabled and side-gabled form. Front-gabled homes typically had shallower pitched roofs, wide cornices with returns, flat stylized pilasters, outlined doorways and corner boards. Entryways are seen with pedimented roofs. Transom windows, sidelights and dentil moldings embellish some of the more elaborate doorways. Side-gabled homes had similar roof shapes and detailing and typically have a series of narrow clerestory windows under the roofline.

East Marion dwellings from the early 19th century through the 1840s reflect a more comfortable life style and the ability to have ornamentation for its own sake. The Sherrill House (#22N), the Case House (#28S, pre-1837), the Deacon Tuthill House (#42S, pre-1838), and the Horton House (#30S, ca.1840), built in the 1830s to 1840s, are examples of homes built in the Greek Revival style and are distinguished from earlier houses in several ways. These include front-facing gabled façades with cornice returns, six-over-six windows and the arrival of the first porches in East Marion. The Harmon Tuthill house (#76N, c.1830) is something of a transition between the homes of the early 18th century and these more

¹²⁰ In the front yard of this house there a well with a well sweep, a 19th-century device designed to make it easier to raise a bucket of water from the bottom of a well. It is a rare survivor of an earlier period.

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recent homes. With its simple one and a half story, side-gabled three-bay main section flanked by a smaller one-story wing, the Tuthill house would be indistinguishable from its slightly older kin except for the Greek Revival decorative elements lavished on its exterior. The main entryway is attributed to prominent local carpenter, Amon Tabor II. An explosion of Greek Revival design, it consists of fluted pilasters, double rows of dentil moldings, egg and dart moldings, fluted round columns topped by Ionic capitals, cobalt blue glass in the transom window, and 20 cobalt blue glass rosettes on either side of the door. Harmon Tuthill was known as a man of means who, after some years as the master of a vessel, retired to his fine farm. Mr. Tuthill obviously used his discretionary funds to show his neighbors his wealth and good taste. Other simple, earlier homes which were expanded and given added decorative flourishes during this period include the Kane-Schneider (#3S, ca. 1810), Grandma Davis (#4N), Griffing Nowell (#25N) Brown/Raymond Dean (#31N), and Barry Rokah (#81N) houses. A handful of other homes have entryways attributable to Amon Tabor II, most notably those at 6910 Main Road, the Kane-Schneider House (#3S), and 8125 Main Road, the Sherrill House (#22N, early 1880s).

Beginning in the 1840s, wealthier individuals, in order to show their sophistication, embarked on a 'Grand Tour' of Europe. They brought back with them a taste for European, especially Italian, architecture. English and American architects who absorbed the tenets of the Picturesque movement, which evolved in response to the formal Classical design, created the Italianate style by adopting elements from rambling, informal Italian villas. The Italianate style began to appear in East Marion by 1850 and is distinguished by low-pitched hipped roofs, overhanging bracketed eaves, tall narrow windows, and the occasional cupola. Most are L-shaped with front porches and with eaves and brackets mirroring those on the house. Improved transportation, communication, and economic opportunities in the region during the era, such as the 1844 completion of the Long Island Railroad to Greenport, brought greater access to information about fashionable architectural styles. East Marion sea captains traveled frequently to New York and other urban ports and came home with new ideas about the kinds of homes they wanted to build. Once again, the architecture of East Marion reflects an economic upturn. Many of the hamlet's homes were built during the second half of the nineteenth century and reflect local builders abilities and familiarity with popular styles. The Captain Griffing House (#24N, pre-1858) and the Captain Leek House (#41N, pre-1873) are examples of increased prosperity and the Italian influence. These structures tend to be larger "L" or cross-shaped with more decorative details than previously. Simple brackets, windows with decorative hoods, and porches with turned columns and decorative trim are typical. The flat hipped Tuscan roof can be seen on the B.C. Tuthill House (#43S, pre 1858) in its simplest form. This style was also used later in the century on the most exuberant Italianate houses in East Marion.

The Brown Barn (# 9N, c.1850) is the only surviving working barn in the historic district. It is a large, significant one and a half story barn and continues to be utilized by the farming family that operates the adjacent farm today. It provides an important connection to the community's long agricultural heritage. Six-bays wide, the barn was probably built in three sections. The building on the west appears to be a typical English style barn built in the mid-19th century. These barns were three bays wide, rectangular, with doors on the middle of the broad sidewalls. The earliest barns on the North Fork were English style barns, a design brought to the area by the original Puritan settlers. The building on the right is a significantly enlarged English style barn, probably built in the early 20th century. Most likely, the original section was the middle part with the largest door, three bays, and then additional bays were added on each end. The third section is an above-ground potato storage barn of the type built in the 1960s and 70s.¹²¹

¹²¹Richard Wines, Email to Robert Harper and Ruth Ann Bramson, Email Subject Line: East Marion Barn Assistance, Personal email message, March 31, 2019.

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1860 to 1880

Four East Marion houses built by sea captains with local, year-round families reflect the influx of greater wealth during this period. They represent the culmination of the highest style Victorian-period architecture in East Marion. These highly decorated Italianate structures, constructed from approximately 1860 to 1880, include the Captain J.M. Griffing House (#24N, pre-1858), the Captain Vail House (#39S, pre-1873), the Captain Clark House (#45S), and the Captain Leek House (#41N). Though not constructed by a sea captain, the Edwin Tuthill House (#29N, ca.1875) also fits this architectural type. These are all large, ornate Italianate style houses with porches. Two (#45S and #29N) retain their original highly ornate cast- and wrought-iron fencing. Two (#24N and #41N) are topped with cupolas; the former, a four-sided flat Tuscan style roof with paired brackets, and the latter, an unusual octagonal confection with arched windows, elongated brackets, and pyramidal roof. All have wonderfully intact porches retaining their ornamentation; the Captain Leek house (#41N) and the Edwin Tuthill house (#29N) both have spandrels with drop pendants while the Captain Vail house (#39S) has unusual extant triangular spandrels.

The Edwin Tuthill house (#29N) is an attractive Italianate house more typical of the style within the region. In most cases, Italianate homes within East Marion lack the towers, third stories or multiple wings that might exist in more exuberant architect-designed examples. The Edwin Tuthill house is a two and a half story, cross-gabled house with a side entrance. It features a double-leaf door with a transom, fully intact L-shaped porch with ornamentation of spandrels and drop pendants, paired brackets under the porch and primary rooflines, and a double pointed vent in the gable. The house retains its original highly ornate cast-iron fencing. It is said to be the first home in East Marion to have an indoor bathroom. The house also has a large original carriage house in the back in a remarkable state of preservation. Having a carriage house on one's property was considered a sign of wealth. It can be assumed that other houses of this genre also had associated carriage houses that no longer exist.

In addition to new construction, older structures continued to be renovated and updated during this period. For example, the Fournier House (#118N, 1757) built by a sea captain from Connecticut in the mid-18th century, was extensively remodeled in 1870. It represents the increase of a local family's prosperity during the late 19th century. The house stayed in the Fournier family until 1927 and was recently restored.¹²²

1880-1900

The short-lived mania for the eclectic Queen Anne style in the late 19th century left its mark on East Marion in several ways. Although named after the British monarch Queen Anne, who reigned from 1702 to 1714, the Queen Anne style of architecture in America had little to do with early 18th century British architecture. The characteristics of the style in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in America were an eclectic mix of aspects from late Medieval models and popular Victorian-era elements in a way that could be called "romantic" or "picturesque." In East Marion, Queen Anne houses are simpler compared to exuberant architect-designed examples elsewhere, but they have the key characteristics of the style. They feature intricate roof lines with intersecting gables, wood siding and shingles in a variety of patterns (half timbering, stick work, octagon, fish scale, saw tooth, etc.), a variety of materials and colors, wide porches with spindle work, bay windows, third floor dormers and asymmetrical massing. Decorative windows with multiple, sometimes colored-glass panes on the upper sash over a single paned lower sash are most common; fewer examples have stained glass or diamond-patterned glass. One East Marion home has a three and a half story octagonal tower typical of the style. There is no single

¹²² Frederick S. Lightfoot, Linda B. Martin, and Bette S. Weidman, *Suffolk County Long Island in Early Photographs, 1867-1951* (New York: Dover, 1984), 173. In the early 20th century, Josh Fournier, a local trap fisherman, resided in the home.

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type of Queen Anne residence in East Marion; this variety provides a delightful contrast to earlier homes where commonalities of style and design are more common.

The rambling house at 8875 Main Road (#38N, ca.1909) exhibits many Queen Anne traits, among them an octagonal three and a half-story tower, a rare feature on the rural North Fork.¹²³ Its wraparound porch has spindle work around the top, turned columns, and chunky balusters, and the many intersecting rooflines contribute to its asymmetrical massing. The whimsical little Queen Anne cottage located at 9700 Main Road, known as the F. King House (#57S, c.1906), has sloping rooflines and multiple intersecting gables; it also features a bay dormer mimicking a short, central tower. Several other homes, for example, 10700 Main Road (#78S, 1881) and 10850 Main Road (#82S, 1890), have Queen Anne details such as diamond-patterned windows, patterned shingles, oriole windows and intricate rooflines. These may have been added to earlier houses as an update. The East Marion chapel (#63S, 1886), features an eclectic combination of Queen Anne, Tudor, and Eastlake architectural details. The steeply pitched roof, patterned gable shingles and diamond-paned windows are typically Queen Anne. There is an element of Tudor influence in the half timbering on the front gable and front facing pediment. An argument can be made for an Eastlake influence in the projecting bracketed gable and the fan-like decoration in the lower front gable. The overall effect is of a pleasing combination of elements resulting in a picturesque country chapel perfectly suited to its site.

The initial construction of the East Marion church (#72S, 1846) also dates from this period, though its appearance is more reflective of its late 19th and early 20th century expansions and updates. Originally constructed as a simple Baptist church, this beautiful structure is a microcosm of the growth of East Marion from a simple farming and fishing community to the home of wealthy sea captains and merchants. The 1846 church was a simple front gable structure with a small bell tower and four rectangular windows on the east and west sides. To accommodate increasing church attendance and the tastes of the congregation, the church was enlarged and updated in 1860 and again in 1891. At this time, the two steeples were added along with many late Victorian details, such as patterned shingles and bracketed eaves. Beneath the roof level, the bells in the steeples are in square projections with arched and louvered openings. The east steeple is a proportionally smaller version than the western one. There are triangular windows on the steeples and on the addition at the rear. The overall look of this wooden country church is further enhanced by an extraordinary collection of leaded-glass windows. In 1904, the trustees determined the church to be in need of interior and exterior renovation and repairs. The work was undertaken and a dedication was held on June 1 and 2, 1905.¹²⁴

1900-1923

Several houses built in the early 20th century on Bay Avenue, adjacent to Main Road, reflect a different kind of wealth coming into East Marion. The owners of these houses were well-to-do individuals who looked upon East Marion as their vacation home and respite from the rigors of the city. When residents of the city discovered the cool summer breezes on the eastern end of Long Island, summer homes were built to meet the demand. Three stellar examples, and among the largest homes in the district, are 245 Bay Avenue (#47S, 1900), 325 Bay Avenue (#48S, 1900), and 425 Bay Avenue (#49S, 1900). These houses are relatively eclectic examples of the Free Classic Queen Anne style, which featured simpler forms and classical motifs blended with elements of the Queen Anne style. Once again, pediments, classic columns on porches and dentil moldings are placed on two and a half to three story homes with a square footprint. The examples in East Marion have pyramidal roofs with dormers, oriel and eyebrow windows and wide porches. Because much of the available land on Main Road was already built up, the owners of these properties built their turn-of-the-century houses on

¹²³ Robert Harper, commissioner of Southold Town Historic Preservation Commission, identifies only one other known example in the Town of Southold.

¹²⁴ East Marion Community Church, "East Marion," 27; Vindigni, "East Marion," 17.

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Bay Avenue, which extends in a southern direction from Main Road. The owners of these houses are not included in the 1910 census, which indicates the homes were not owned by year-round residents.¹²⁵

During the early twentieth century, local residents were attracted to the popular Bungalow style. These modest, residential buildings typically featured a low-pitched roof, wide front porch, and efficient plan. Some of East Marion's bungalows are documented kit homes, while others were more likely constructed by local builders. In 1908, in response to lagging sales of building materials, the Sears-Roebuck Company decided to try a radical new idea that quickly spread across the country. Sears already published a catalog of every imaginable item. Instead of selling building materials piecemeal, Sears-Roebuck began offering kit houses by mail order. The network of railroads allowed delivery to every corner of the United States. Over the period from 1908-1940, an estimated 70,000 Sears kit houses were built in North America. Other companies also offered kit houses using the same business model. At the height of the craze, potential homeowners could pick from 370 different designs for Sears houses from simple cottages to large and elegant homes.

Two of the known kit houses in East Marion are in popular early 20th century styles: one in the Craftsman/Mission style and one American Four Square. The two other confirmed examples of kit houses are both gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival houses of almost identical design featuring wide shed-roofed second story dormers. Nearly all were constructed as year-round homes. The complete kits were shipped by rail to the depot closest to the home site. East Marion's proximity to the Greenport Long Island Railroad depot likely made kit houses a more attractive option to local residents. The components, including the materials for indoor plumbing, central heat and electricity, were then hauled to the building site to be assembled by ambitious would-be homeowners or local carpentry crews. The reasonable purchase price of a kit along with the potential savings by building it yourself combined to make it an attractive form of home ownership, especially for a skilled person.

One confirmed example of a Sears kit house is at 10305 Main Road (#70N, 1910), a two and a half story American Four Square building featuring straightforward lines and simplicity of design. The hipped roof's wide eaves over the second floor are mirrored in the roof over the front porch. The heavy columns supporting the porch roof are sheathed in clapboard. This house is a 1910 Craftsman Sears Catalog house. John Jetter built this house for his first wife, Minnie Rackett, who passed away in 1912, before the house was completed. In 1918, he married Alice Hope Vail and they lived in the house until his passing in 1963. Today, this house still possesses many of the custom elements that can be found in the 1910 Sears Roebuck Home Builder's Catalog. Some of these original features include the oak veneered front door, the leaded and colorful art glass windows, two grand colonnades with Corinthian capitals between the living room and dining room, pedimented window and door moldings, as well as the five-panel doors and their bronze hardware and knobs with "Greek" embellishment.¹²⁶

Another likely kit house, 8325 Main Road (27N, 1912) is a 1912 Craftsman /Mission style bungalow. It features large overhanging eaves, a low-pitched gabled roof over the front porch, projecting brackets, and a wide front porch supported by stout columns. The porch's shallow front gable features half timbering and is supported by three large cantilevered brackets. A stone chimney dominates the east side of this charming one story cottage.

The house at 9780 Main Road (#59S, 1923) was ordered from the Gordon-Van Tine Company, a company based in

¹²⁵ Federal Census, New York, 1910.

¹²⁶ Jeffrey Gatland and Zinta Schnore, homeowners, interviewed by Ruth Ann Bramson at 10305 Main Road, East Marion, July 31, 2018. Notes on file at East Marion Community Association, Box 625, East Marion, NY 11939.

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Davenport, Iowa that competed with Sears using a similar business model. Described in the catalog as “A Dutch Colonial Home of Rare Charm. Home #609 is a spacious 2 story three bedroom home with a living room, dining room, 2nd floor bathroom and side porch.”¹²⁷ The only difference between the illustration and its physical manifestation in East Marion is the lack of shutters and the enclosing of the side porch.

There are several other homes in East Marion that are very similar and may be kit homes also, or they may have been constructed by local builders using the familiar designs. The home at 10770 Main Road (#80S, 1920) is similar to the “Amsterdam” model from a 1920’s [no apostrophe] Sears-Roebuck catalog offered as catalog number 319A; already cut and fitted for \$4,699. It is two-story, five-bay-wide Dutch Colonial, with partial second floor dormer.¹²⁸

1923-1953

There was very little building in the East Marion Main Road District after the mid-1920s. By this time, the lots along Main Road were largely built out. During the years of the Great Depression, people had less money for home building ventures. The challenges of obtaining bank loans, which typically required high down payments and had short terms prior to the availability of FHA mortgages in 1934, and scarce building materials remained through the end of World War II.

After World War II, as family cars became more prevalent, more and more people from New York City, Nassau County and New Jersey were attracted to the North Fork for summer vacations away from urban areas. Using Long Island’s parkway system, they arrived by car, rather than by train, as many earlier visitors had. East Marion had several summer colonies where second homeowners began building cottages near the beaches on the Sound and Gardiner’s Bay. Rental cottages were also available for families, many of whom returned to the area every year. For the most part, these tourist accommodations, were not located within the historic district during the period of significance. One exception within the district dating from the early 1920s is the Mosback Summer Cottages, located on property that extended from Main Road to Gardiner’s Bay. This seven-acre property includes five houses, ranging from two to four bedrooms each, that were rented seasonally from 1922-2003. The houses have very different architectural styles and include two historic homes facing on Main Road, the Well Sweep House (102S, c.1800) and the Kampfe House (100S, c.1850-1900), and three other cottages located closer to Gardiner’s Bay

The East Marion War Memorial Post Office (#44N, 1945), the only war memorial post office in the United States, was dedicated in 1949.¹²⁹ Colonial Revival designs for public buildings were typical during the period; in selecting the design for the post office the local committee adhered to that trend while also establishing a link to the earlier buildings along Main Road. The design of the East Marion Post Office is reminiscent of early Long Island half-houses. The side-gabled building is three bays wide, has a central entrance, and six-over-one windows. Dentil moldings under the roofline are reminiscent of a simplified Greek Revival style and recall, in a much simpler way, some of the details from the Harmon Tuthill House (#76N, c.1830). In 1953, the East Marion Volunteer Fire Department began construction on a new building at 9245 Main Road (#46N). In designing the new building the Department prioritized functionality and simplicity. The one and a half story, front-gabled three bay wide building has a prominent garage door and features historic period signage reading “East Marion Fire Department.” The interior has office space for department leaders and a large community meeting room with a kitchen that today serves both fire department functions and those of other East Marion

¹²⁷ *Gordon-Van Tine Catalog*, Davenport, IA, 1923. Gordon Van-Tine Twenty Year Guarantee, Davenport, Iowa, certifies that Mr. W.T. Furst is the purchaser of Gordon Van-Tine home #007, April 21, 1926. Certificate provided by homeowner.

¹²⁸ Sears Archives, “Images of Sears Homes.” <<http://www.searsarchives.com/homes/byimage.htm>>

¹²⁹ State of New York Legislative Resolution Recognizing the Rededication of the East Marion Post Office War Memorial, May 22, 1999. This Resolution is framed and hangs in the East Marion Post Office.

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community groups.

Later History (post-1953) of the East Marion Main Road Historic District

Developments following World War II, both locally and nationally, presaged changes to come for East Marion in the second half of the 20th century. Record automobile production, higher incomes, and more leisure time combined to make eastern Long Island a popular tourist destination for people in the New York metropolitan area in the post-war period. Improved roads, combined with almost universal ownership of automobiles, made it much easier to get to East Marion from western Long Island, New York City, and New Jersey. Incomes typically rose faster than prices and people generally had more money to spend. Women forced out of the labor market by men returning from military service, were available to stay with children at summer vacation cottages while their husbands went to their city jobs during the week. Many unions negotiated holiday pay and paid vacations were included in many employee packages. The number of retired people with pensions or annuities also increased. With a rustic life style, nice beaches, and good fishing spots, East Marion attracted vacationers and retirees.

By 1953, the end of the period of significance, the architectural development along Main Road had all but ended; in fact, the community's fabric had remained basically unchanged since 1925. The year-round population of the community was also stable at about 350 residents, but that was about to change.¹³⁰ The second half of the 20th century would bring dramatic changes to East Marion. Farmers were facing tough times. With gains in productivity and increasing expenses, farming became a big business, making it difficult for family farms to compete. More and more farmers, with children who wanted to seek opportunities elsewhere, found themselves yielding to the pressure being applied by developers. Fishing had also become less lucrative. Overfishing, habitat destruction, and pollution slowly shrunk the fishing industries. By 1960, a number of the large homes along Main Road had been sold, some to Greek families for summer tourist homes.

But through these changes, the character of East Marion, as seen from Main Road, has remained remarkably unchanged. Development, when it came in the second half of the 20th century, was almost exclusively on previously undeveloped land away from Main Road and mostly not visible from it. Through the War of Independence, the War of 1812, the arrival and impact of the railroad and the automobile, the Civil War and two World Wars, the evolution from subsistence farming and fishing to a mercantile economy, and the long emergence from hardscrabble existence to relative prosperity, Main Road has been East Marion's vital connective tissue. The large number of historic structures and sites along this road embody and reflect life through all of these historic developments. While the farmers and fishermen of East Marion's past have mostly disappeared, their architectural legacy remains.

¹³⁰ The 1870 Federal Census shows East Marion with a population of 360. In 1940, the population was 320.

East Marion Main Road HD

Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY

County and State

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East Marion Main Road HD

Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY

County and State

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Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY

County and State

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East Marion Main Road HD

Suffolk County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

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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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

East Marion Main Road HD
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

East Marion Main Road HD
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 185.54
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	724196	4556894	3	18	722767	4555699
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	724321	4556796	4	18	722690	4555797
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The East Marion Main Road Historic District follows that sole east-west road through East Marion, the original King's Highway, now known as SR25, or Main Road. The district includes the historic core of the hamlet of East Marion as it developed along Main Road between the mid 18th and mid 20th centuries. The district begins just west of Gillette Drive, at which point one enters an area of dense historic homes, and extends east to the edge of Dam Pond and the Dam Pond Bridge. Between these two points, all parcels connecting to this 1.2-mile stretch of Main Road are included. Properties on Main Road to the east of Dam Pond are not included in the historic district because they are largely land only and the few buildings that do exist are, for the most part, not historic. The East Marion Main Road Historic District departs from Main Road at only one point, Bay Avenue, where it includes several turn-of-the 20th century homes adjacent to Main Road. Most of the other cross roads were laid out during the twentieth century and the buildings constructed on them postdate the period of significance.

East Marion Main Road HD

Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY

County and State

East Marion Main Road Historic District

Town of Southold,
Suffolk Co., NY

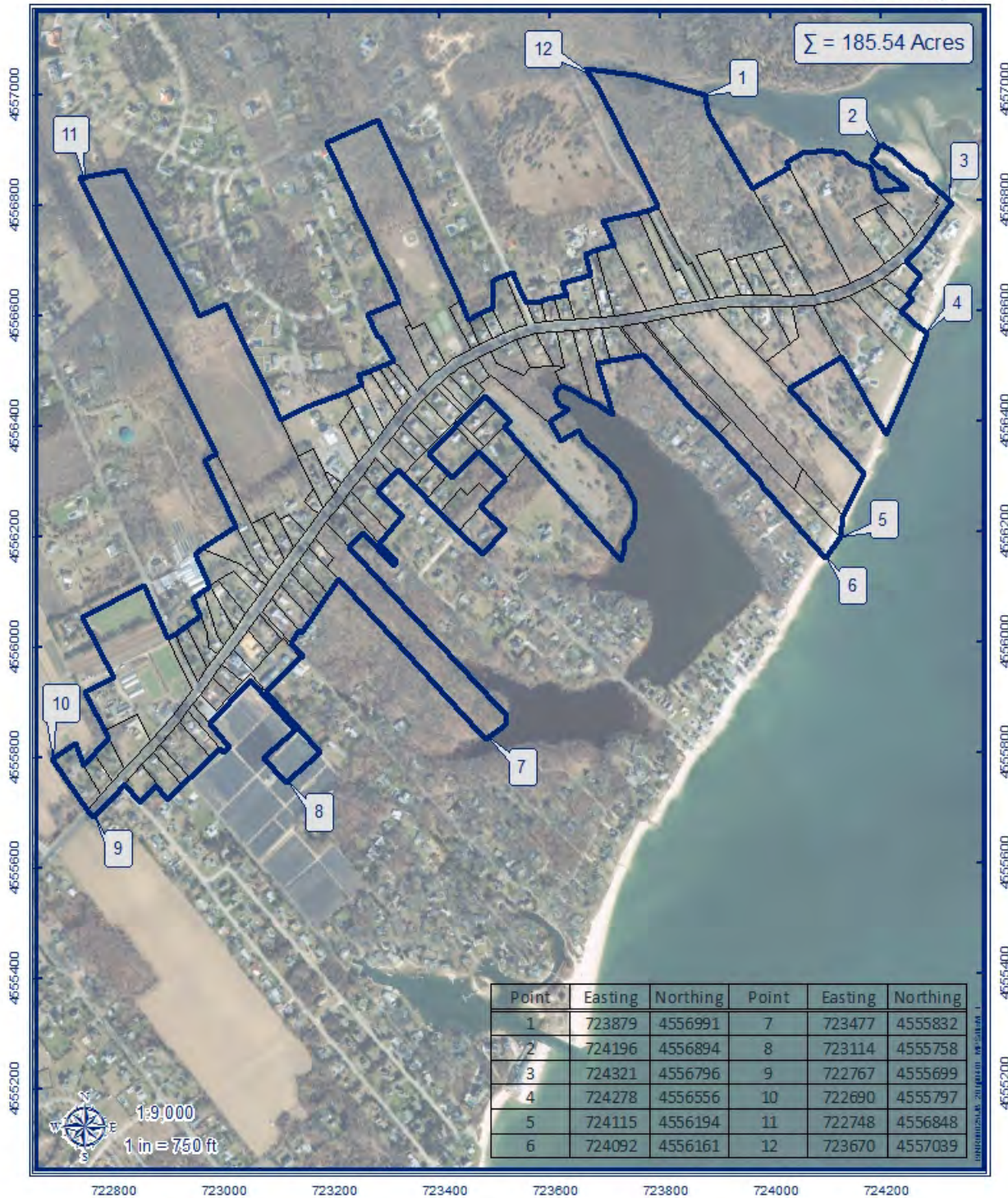


East Marion Main Road HD
 Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY
 County and State

East Marion Main Road Historic District

*Town of Southold,
 Suffolk Co., NY*



0 285 570 1,140 Feet

East Marion Main Road Historic District

NEW YORK STATE Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

East Marion Main Road HD

Suffolk County, NY
County and State

Name of Property



East Marion Main Road HD
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ruthann Bramson, Bob Harper & William Clayton (edited by Jennifer Betsworth, NY SHPO)
organization East Marion Community Association date April 2019
street & number P.O. Box #625 telephone _____
city or town East Marion state NY zip code 11939
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: East Marion Main Road Historic District

City or Vicinity: East Marion

County: Suffolk State: New York

Photographer: Robert Harper, unless otherwise noted

Date Photographed: April 2017, unless otherwise noted

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0001
Main Road Street Scene: Horton House (#30S, 1840) left, Case House (#28S, C1850) right
North and east elevations. Taken looking southwest.
William Clayton, April 2019.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0002
Main Road Street Scene: Sherrill House (#22N, early 1800s) left, Capt. Joseph M Griffing House (#24N, pre 1858) center
left, Griffing, Nowell House (#25N, late 1700s) center right, Sears Catalogue House (#27N, 1912) right foreground, Edwin
Tuthill House (#29N, C1875) right background
South and west elevations. Taken looking northeast.
William Clayton, April 2019.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0003
Main Road Street Scene: Community Church (#72S, 1846) right, Harmon Tuthill House (#76N, C1830) left
West elevation. Taken looking east.
William Clayton, April 2019.

East Marion Main Road HD

Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY

County and State

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0004

Main Road Street Scene: Clark / Frank Tuthill House (#55N, 1850s) left, 9775 Main Road (#58N, 1880) center
South and west elevations. Taken looking northeast.
William Clayton, April 2019.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0005

Main Road Street Scene: Winters / Oakes / Fish House (#101N, 1815) left, Thorpe-Kestle House (#108N, pre 1838)
center left
South and west elevations. Taken looking northeast.
William Clayton, April 2019.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0006

Main Road Street Scene: Griffing House (#89N, C1810) left
South and west elevations. Taken looking northeast.
William Clayton, April 2019.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0007

Kane Schneider House (#3S, C1810), 6910 Main Road
North elevation. Taken looking south.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0008

Kane Schneider House Tabor Entry (#3S, C1810), 6910 Main Road
North elevation. Taken looking south.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0009

Grandma Davis House (#4N, 1791), 7005 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0010

Grandma Davis House Entry (#4N, 1791), 7005 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0011

Sherrill House (#22N, Early 1800s), 8125 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.
William Clayton, June 2018.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0012

Sherrill House Tabor Entry (#22N, Early 1800s), 8125 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.
William Clayton, June 2018.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0013

Capt. J.M. Griffing Jr House (#24N, Pre 1858), 8245 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0014

Griffing, Nowell House (#25N, 8295 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0015

Case House (#28S, C1850), 8440 Main Road
North and west elevations. Taken looking southeast.

East Marion Main Road HD

Suffolk County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0016
Sears Catalogue House (#27N, 1912), 8325 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0017
Edwin Tuthill House (#29N, C1875), 8485 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0018
Edwin Tuthill House Fence (#29N, C1875), 8485 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0019
Brown / Raymond Dean House (#31N, 1760), 8555 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0020
Towered Queen Anne House (#38N, 1909), 8875 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0021
Capt. Vail House (#39S, Pre 1873), 8900 Main Road
North elevation. Taken looking south.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0022
Leek House (#41N, Pre 1873), 8985 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0023
B.C. Tuthill House (#43S, Pre 1858), 9100 Main Road
North elevation. Taken looking south.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0024
Capt. Clark House (#45S, 1880), 9220 Main Road
North elevation. Taken looking south.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0025
Capt. Clark House (#45S, 1880), 9220 Main Road
East elevation. Taken looking west.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0026
Bay Avenue Street Scene: 245 Bay Ave (#47S, C1900) left, 325 Bay Ave (#48S, C1900) left center, 425 Bay Ave (#49S, C1900) left center / center
West and north elevations. Taken looking southeast.
William Clayton, April 2019.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0027
Colonial Revival House (#47S, C1900), 245 Bay Ave
West and south elevations. Taken looking northeast.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0028
Classic Revival House (#48S, C1900), 325 Bay Ave
North and west elevations. Taken looking southeast.

East Marion Main Road HD

Suffolk County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0029
Classic Revival House (#49S, C1900), 425 Bay Ave
West elevation. Taken looking east.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0030
F. King House (#57S, C1906), 9700 Main Road
North elevation. Taken looking south.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0031
East Marion Cemetery (#61S, 1846), 195 Cemetery road
West elevation. Taken looking east.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0032
Chapel (#63S, 1886), 9920 Main Road
North and west elevations. Taken looking southeast

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0033
Mile Marker 24 (#65S, 1830), 10020 Main Road
North elevation. Taken looking south.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0034
Sears Catalogue House (#70N, 1910), 10305 Main Road
South and east elevations. Taken looking northwest.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0035
Community Church (#72S, 1846), 10420 Main Road
West and north elevations. Taken looking southeast.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0036
Harmon Tuthill House (#76N, C1830), 10575 Main Road
South and east elevations. Taken looking northwest.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0037
Harmon Tuthill House Tabor Entry (#76N, C1830), 10575 Main Road
South elevation. Taken looking north.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0038
Sears Catalogue House (#80S, C1920), 10770 Main Road
North elevation. Taken looking south.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0039
Griffing House (#89N, C1810), 11205 Main Road
South and west elevations. Taken looking northwest.

NY_Suffolk Co_East Marion Main Road HD_0040
Fournier House (#118N, C1757), 12935 Main Road
South and west elevations. Taken looking northeast.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.















6910













8245



8295















8900

8900



Quintessentials
Bed & Breakfast
& Spa















425



9700



CAPT.

JOSEPH M. GRIFFIN
DIED

MARCH 21, 1883.
AGED 62 YRS.
& MO. 8. 18 DS.

GRIFFIN



A. D.
1886

24 M
to
SUFFOLK
CH



10305





MCC CHURCH
1234 MAIN STREET
CITY, STATE ZIP







10770



28
106



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/24/2019 Date of Pending List: 7/19/2019 Date of 16th Day: 8/5/2019 Date of 45th Day: 8/8/2019 Date of Weekly List: 8/9/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/8/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

The East Marion Main Road Historic District has a total of 158 owners. We have received four letters of support, including three letters representing five property owners, and nine notarized letters of objection representing 10 property owners.

The letters included in this pdf are in arranged in order as follows:

Letters of Support

1. Oysterponds Historical Society
2. Ruth Ann Mosback Bramson / Mosback Family LLC (12040 Main Road)
3. Walter and Linell Gaipa (8520 Main Road)
4. William and Barbara Clayton (8125 Main Road)

Letters of Objection (Notarized)

1. Oysterponds Union Free School District (10145 Main Road)
2. Joseph H. and Betty B. Goyette (10850 Main Road)
3. Laura Fauteux (10075 Main Road)
4. Thomas Fauteux (10075 Main Road)
5. William Maffetone (10020 Main Road)
6. Alan R. Schmidtchen (10700 Main Road)
7. William F. Billman (10580 Main Road)
8. Lois Eigabroadt (9390 Main Road)
9. Lynn Cataldo (9490 Main Road)



RECEIVED

JUN 6 - 2019

DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1555 Village Lane · PO Box 70 · Orient NY 11957 · (631) 323-2480 • office@ohsny.org • www.oysterpondshistoricalsociety.org

June 2, 2019

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation, Pebbles Island
Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Nomination of East Marion Main Road Historic District to State and National Register of Historic Places

To whom it may concern;

The mission of the Oysterponds Historical Society is to share North Fork culture and heritage by preserving, exhibiting and interpreting the history of the Orient and East Marion communities, and our place in national history. Consistent with that mission we support the application of the East Marion Community Association to nominate the East Marion Main Road Historic District to the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places. This designation would officially recognize the long history of East Marion in our national and local story, beginning with its settlement in the 1600's, the plundering of its farms by the British during the Revolutionary War, the use of Gardiner's Bay as a staging location during the War of 1812, and its development into a thriving farming, fishing and seafaring community supplemented by tourism beginning with the completion of the nearby Greenport wharf in 1827 and the arrival of the railroad in Greenport in 1844.

A drive along Main Road (State Route 25) through East Marion is a drive through history. The scenic and historic value of this stretch of road has long been appreciated. A survey completed in 1988 by the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities (now Preservation Long Island) identified 65 East Marion structures, the majority of which line Main Road, as historically significant. The introduction to the survey states:

The visual impact of the old houses along Main Road is very positive. This might well be considered an historic district with very few intrusions.

The variety of architectural styles attest to the development of the community over time from the simple residences of subsistence farmers and fishermen to the ornate Victorian homes of well-off sea captains.

The nomination of the East Marion Historic District is a welcome step to ensure that the unique heritage, character and culture of East Marion are preserved and celebrated.

Sincerely,

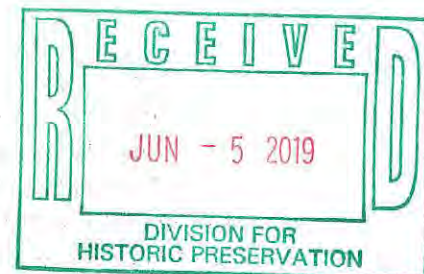
Oysterponds Historical Society Board of Directors

Ed Caufield
Co-President

Leslie Koch
Co-President

Ruth Ann Mosback Bramson

*Post Office Box 46
East Marion, New York 11939*



June 1, 2019

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island, Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

RE: East Marion Main Road Historic District

My family owns the historic home located at 12040 Main Road in East Marion, New York. This property is a contributing structure within the boundaries of the proposed historic district. I am writing to express our enthusiastic support for the proposed East Marion Main Road Historic District. I support this proposed district because the structures along Main Road constitute a precious architectural legacy that tells the story of the economic, social and cultural development of the eastern end of Long Island from the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. I also believe a historic district would offer a measure of protection from projects requiring state or federal funding or permitting that could threaten local historic resources by requiring that staff from the State Historic Preservation Office be included in the decision making process.

My family and I look forward with enthusiasm to celebrating the establishment of the East Marion Main Road Historic District in the near future.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ruth Ann Mosback Bramson for the Mosback Family LLC

Walter and Linell Gaipa
8520 Main Road
PO Box 247
East Marion NY 11939

RECEIVED

JUN 5 - 2019

DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

June 2, 2019

NYS Office of Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Pebbles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford NY 12188-0188

RE: Proposed Historic District East Marion

Dear SHPO,

We own a home in the proposed historic district for East Marion NY. The address is 8520 Main Road. We encourage the approval of this district as the homes here are suitable for an historic district. Our home was built in 1860 and we would be proud to be part of the new historic district.

Thank you for your consideration.

Thank you


Walter and Linell Gaipa

8 May, 2018

RECEIVED

MAY 10 2019

DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mr. R. Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

RE: Proposed East Marion Main Road Historic District

Mr. Mackay:

We are the owners of 8125 Main Road, East Marion, NY 11939, which is included in the referenced historic district, above.

Please know that **we enthusiastically support** the creation of this historic district and listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Respectfully,




William and Barbara Clayton
8125 Main Road
East Marion, NY 11939
631 477-8370 home
william.clayton@main-road.com
Baba20@mac.com



OYSTERPONDS U.F.S.D. IN ORIENT
23405 MAIN ROAD
ORIENT NY 11957

Telephone: 631 323-2410

Fax: 631 323-0058

www.oysterponds.org

RECEIVED

JUN 3 - 2019

DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Board of Education

May 31, 2019

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historical Preservation
Mr. R. Daniel Mackay
P. O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Mr. Mackay,

The Board of Education of the Oysterponds Union Free School District has instructed me to voice its concern regarding the proposed historic designation of the property at 10145 Main Road – Old School House Park in East Marion New York.

It is the consensus of the Board to object to this proposed National Register Listing. The Board of Education feels this would mean heightened scrutiny of any potential development by the District or to a private entity if the District chose to sell the property.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Richard C. Malone
Superintendent of Schools

Melissa Palermo
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 4949887

Qualified In Suffolk County
Commission Expires 7/30/19

RECEIVED

JUN 5 - 2019

DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

June 3, 2019

Mr. Roger Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner of Historic Preservation
And State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Mr. Mackay:

This letter is to attest to our ownership of the property:

10850 Main Road
East Marion, NY 11939

as identified in your letter and to register our OPPOSITION to the establishment/listing of an East Marion Main Road Historic District and/or National Register listing.

Joseph H. Goyette
Joseph H. Goyette

Betty B. Goyette
Betty B. Goyette

Natasha L. Pilosky 6/3/19

NATASHA L. PILOSKY
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
My Commission Expires July 31, 2023

RECEIVED

JUN 5 - 2019

DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

June 3, 2019

Mr. Roger Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner of Historic Preservation
And State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Mr. Mackay:

In addition to sending you our notarized objection to establishment of the East Marion Main Road Historic District I would like to comment on the process of getting votes on the issue.

While every property owner(s) is entitled to a vote on the proposed historic district designation, **only** those objecting are required to actually make an effort in order to register a vote. It appears that a non vote automatically becomes a yes vote. This is a grossly unfair and biased method for deciding this issue. To be fair and honest, everyone, for or against should be required to go through the same process for making their official vote known. Non votes should not be considered.

I hope you will consider approaching this issue in a more proper way.

Sincerely,

Joseph H. Goyette
Betty Goyette
Joe and Betty Goyette

R. Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation.
Peebles Island
PO Box 189. Waterford. New York 12188-0189

RECEIVED

JUN 10 2019

DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

This letter is to attest to our ownership of the property:
Address

10075 Main Road
East Marion N.Y. 11939

as identified in your letter and to register our OPPOSITION to the establishment/listing of an East Marion Main Road Historic District and/or National Registry listing.

In addition to sending you our notarized objection to the establishment of the East Marion Main Road Historic District I would like to comment on the process for getting votes on the issue.

While every property owner is entitled to a vote on the proposed historic district designation, ONLY those objecting are required to actually make an effort in order to register a vote. It appears that a non vote automatically becomes a yes vote. This is a grossly unfair and biased method for deciding this issue. To be fair and honest, everyone, for or against should be required to go through the same process for making their official vote known. Non votes should not be considered.

I hope you will consider approaching this issue in a more proper way before a decision is made:

Laura Fawcett
10075 Main Road
East Marion, N.Y. 11939

Kimberly Swann, Notary Public

Kimberly Swann
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01SW6366103
Qualified in Suffolk County
Commission Expires 10/23/2021



RECEIVED

JUN 10 2019

DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

R. Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation.
Peebles Island
PO Box 189. Waterford. New York 12188-0189

This letter is to attest to our ownership of the property:
Address

10075 MAIN ROAD
EAST MARION N.Y. 11939

as identified in your letter and to register our OPPOSITION to the establishment/listing of an East Marion Main Road Historic District and/or National Registry listing.

In addition to sending you our notarized objection to the establishment of the East Marion Main Road Historic District I would like to comment on the process for getting votes on the issue.

While every property owner is entitled to a vote on the proposed historic district designation, ONLY those objecting are required to actually make an effort in order to register a vote. It appears that a non vote automatically becomes a yes vote. This is a grossly unfair and biased method for deciding this issue. To be fair and honest, everyone, for or against should be required to go through the same process for making their official vote known. Non votes should not be considered.

I hope you will consider approaching this issue in a more proper way before a decision is made.

Thomas Fawcett
10075 Main Road
East Marion, N.Y., 11939



Kimberly Swann, Notary Public

Kimberly Swann
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01SW6366103
Qualified in Suffolk County
Commission Expires 10/23/2021

R. Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation.
Peebles Island
PO Box 189. Waterford. New York 12188-0189

RECEIVED
JUN 10 2019
DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

This letter is to attest to our ownership of the property: 10020 MAIN ROAD
Address EAST MARION N.Y. 11939
P.O. Box 284 (mailing)

as identified in your letter and to register our OPPOSITION to the establishment/listing of an East Marion Main Road Historic District and/or National Registry listing.

In addition to sending you our notarized objection to the establishment of the East Marion Main Road Historic District I would like to comment on the process for getting votes on the issue.

While every property owner is entitled to a vote on the proposed historic district designation, ONLY those objecting are required to actually make an effort in order to register a vote. It appears that a non vote automatically becomes a yes vote. This is a grossly unfair and biased method for deciding this issue. To be fair and honest, everyone, for or against should be required to go through the same process for making their official vote known. Non votes should not be considered.

I hope you will consider approaching this issue in a more proper way before a decision is made.

Sincerely,
William Maffettone
~~William Maffettone~~

516-456-7298
Kimberly Swann, Notary Public

Kimberly Swann
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01SW6366103
Qualified in Suffolk County
Commission Expires 10/23/2021

R. Daniel Mackay
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation.
Peebles Island
PO Box 189. Waterford. New York 12188-0189

RECEIVED

JUN 10 2019

DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

This letter is to attest to our ownership of the property: 10700 MAIN Rd
Address EAST MARION, NY 11939

as identified in your letter and to register our OPPOSITION to the establishment/listing of an East Marion Main Road Historic District and/or National Registry listing.

In addition to sending you our notarized objection to the establishment of the East Marion Main Road Historic District I would like to comment on the process for getting votes on the issue.

While every property owner is entitled to a vote on the proposed historic district designation, ONLY those objecting are required to actually make an effort in order to register a vote. It appears that a non vote automatically becomes a yes vote. This is a grossly unfair and biased method for deciding this issue. To be fair and honest, everyone, for or against should be required to go through the same process for making their official vote known. Non votes should not be considered.

I hope you will consider approaching this issue in a more proper way before a decision is made.

Sincerely,

ALAN R. Schmittchen

Alan R. Schmittchen 631-477-0063

MAILING ADDRESS - PO BOX 196 EAST MARION NY 11939

Kimberly Swann, Notary Public

Kimberly Swann
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01SW6366103
Qualified in Suffolk County
Commission Expires 10/23/2021

William F. Billman
8223 Kimlough Dr.
Indianapolis, IN 46240

RECEIVED

JUN 11 2019

DIVISION FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

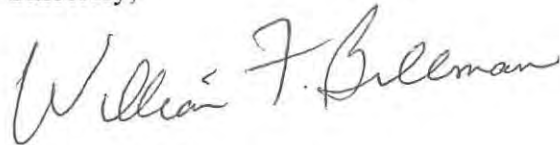
June 5, 2019

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island
PO BOX 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

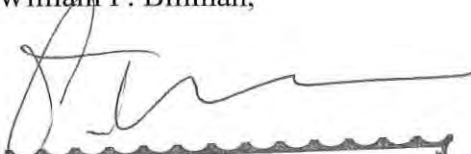
To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is to attest to my ownership of the property: 10580 Main Rd., East Marion, NY 11939 as identified in your letter and to register my **opposition** to the establishment/listing of an East Marion Main Rd. Historic District and/or National Registry listing.

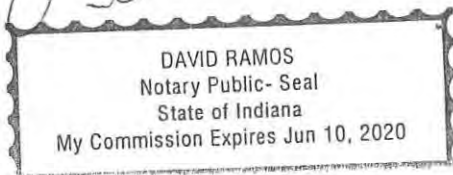
Sincerely,



William F. Billman,



6-6-19



State of Indiana
Marion County



PO Box 98
East Marion, NY 11939
June 10, 2019

State Historic Preservation Office
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation,
Peebles Island,
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Property: 9390 Main Road, East Marion, NY 11939
Tax Map Number: 473889 31.-10-1

To Whom It May Concern:

I acknowledge that I am the property owner (50%) of the above mentioned property in a historic district that is being considered by the NYS Board for Historic Preservation at its meeting on June 13, 2019.

I am writing to OBJECT to this proposed National Register listing.

Sincerely, *Lois Eigabroadt*

Lois Eigabroadt

Rebecca A Lucak

REBECCA A LUCAK
Notary Public - State of New York
No. 01LU6386882
Qualified in Suffolk County
My Commission Expires Feb. 04, 2023

6/11/19



PO Box 98
East Marion, NY 11939
June 10, 2019

State Historic Preservation Office
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation,
Peebles Island,
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Property: 9490 Main Road, East Marion, NY 11939
Tax Map Number: 473889 31.-10-2


To Whom It May Concern:

I acknowledge that I am the sole property owner of the above mentioned property in a historic district that is being considered by the NYS Board for Historic Preservation at its meeting on June 13, 2019.

I am writing to OBJECT to this proposed National Register listing.

Sincerely,


Lynn Cataldo


REBECCA A LUCAK
Notary Public - State of New York
No. 01LU6386882
Qualified in Suffolk County
My Commission Expires Feb. 04, 2023
6/11/19



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Acting Commissioner



17 June 2019

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following eight nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

- Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Kings County
- Camp Hill School, Pomona, Rockland County
- 32 Police Precinct Station House Complex, New York, New York County
- Fultonville Historic District, Fultonville, Montgomery County (280 owners, 0 objections)
- McNaught Family Farm, Bovina Center Vicinity, Delaware County (3 owners, 0 objections)
- Frederick and Annie Wagner Residence and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Smithtown, Suffolk County
- Dorrance Brooks Square Historic District, New York, New York County (115 owners, 0 objections)
- East Marion Road Historic District, East Marion, Suffolk County (158 owners, 10 objections) ✓

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office