

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Noah Hallock House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 172 Hallock Landing Road [] not for publication

city or town Rocky Point [] vicinity

state New York code NY county Suffolk code 103 zip code 11778

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Ruth A. Rupert DSHPO

Signature of certifying official/Title

9/26/13

Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [X] entered in the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
[] determined not eligible for the National Register

[] removed from the National Register

[] other (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

date of action

Eden H. Beall 12-11-13

Name of Property

County and State

(check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- [X] building(s)
- [] district
- [] site
- [] structure
- [] object

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

4

4

0

buildings
sites
structures
objects
TOTAL

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

N/A

N/A

(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE/

museum

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/ cape cod

MID 19th CENTURY/ Greek revival

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Brick

walls Wood Clapboard/ Shingle

roof Metal

other

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

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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 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 that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Settlement

Period of Significance:

c.1770 – c.1900

Significant Dates:

c.1770, c.1850, c.1900

Significant Person:

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by historic American Building Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .89 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 673480 4536574
Zone Easting Northing

3 18
Zone Easting Northing

2 18

4 18

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Zach Studenroth

organization _____ date August 30th, 2013

street & number PO Box 2492 telephone 631-287-6437

city or town Sag Harbor state NY zip code 11963

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name Rocky Point Historical Society

street & number PO Box 1720 telephone _____

city or town Rocky Point state NY zip code 11778

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

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 2050

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Noah Hallock Homestead: Description

Summary

The Noah Hallock Homestead and surrounding property in Rocky Point, New York preserves an 18th century, Cape Cod type farmhouse with historic additions as well as three significant outbuildings – a well house, chicken coop and privy – that are grouped together on a hilly three-quarter-acre parcel near the shoreline of Long Island Sound. The vernacular farmhouse faces east onto Hallock Landing Road, one of a series of historic roadways that provided access to the water via natural valleys that cut through the hilly terrain of Long Island's north shore. The historic house and its accessory structures are preserved on their original site.

The Noah Hallock farmhouse is one-and-a-half stories in height and five bays wide, with additions of one story to the north, south and west. The center block of the house corresponds to the original, 18th-century structure, which preserves the outward form and massing as well as interior detailing associated with houses of the pre-Revolutionary construction period. Among the many surviving architectural features that are characteristic of its historic construction period(s) are long, weathered wood shingles that preserve distinctive nailing patterns; a massive brick central chimney; nine-over-six window sash; and a high gable roof associated with its Cape Cod house form. Contributing features of later eras include the mid-19th century Greek Revival style front door and door surround, and the adjoining additions which preserve six-over-six window sash and clapboard siding indicative of late 19th century design and construction. The pressed metal "shingles" on the roof of the center block are characteristic of early 20th century workmanship and were innovative for their day.

The farmhouse preserves a floor plan and interior architectural detailing of several successive construction periods, including a room layout associated with its pre-Revolutionary Cape Cod house type and original 18th-century features such as batten doors, wrought-iron hinges, wide pine plank flooring, and structural framing. Federal period upgrades of the early 19th century include nine-over-six window sash, mantelpieces in the principal rooms, and a corner cupboard recycled into the kitchen pantry. Mid-19th century improvements are the front staircase with turned mahogany newel, rebuilt as a straight run of steps and necessitating the reconfiguration of the massive central chimney, and the Greek Revival style front door and door surround. The south and north additions date from the late 19th to early 20th century as well, and provided additional living space for multiple generations of the Hallock family. In its present form and state of preservation, the Noah Hallock Homestead retains the significant architectural detailing of an important vernacular 18th-century Cape Cod style farmhouse that was enlarged and modified over the centuries to accommodate the needs and wants of its owners and occupants.

Site

The Noah Hallock Homestead is situated on a three-quarter-acre parcel located at 172 Hallock Landing Road, Rocky Point, New York (Suffolk County Tax Map 0200/33/1/13). The house faces east onto Hallock Landing Road on a property bounded north by Hallock Lane, and south and west by residential properties. Situated behind the house are three contributing one-story outbuildings, all dating from the late 19th or early 20th century: a well house (north), chicken coop (west) and privy (west). The terrain of the property is irregular; while the house is set on a relatively level portion of the lot, the remaining property is wooded and rises to the south and west. Hallock Landing Road follows a natural valley that cuts through uneven, rocky terrain which is

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characteristic of the region and provides access to Long Island Sound from the higher elevation of the interior of the Island to the south.

General Description

The main house or center block is five bays wide (front façade) with symmetrically spaced, nine-over-six window sash on the first floor and narrow, horizontal three-light window sash aligned above them and set beneath the roof overhang. The main doorway is centered on the front façade; Greek Revival in style, it combines a six-panel door flanked by sidelights surmounted by a transom sash composed of four window panes. A symmetrical arrangement of nine-over-six window sash on the first floor and six-over-six on the second is preserved on the two side façades, while the rear wall is irregular and sparse in its fenestration. The north and south additions, which are 19th or early 20th century one-story extensions, employ six-over-six window sash. Exterior siding is predominantly wood shingle, although narrow clapboards are used on both additions. Porches extend to the east (front façade) and west (rear façade); the front porch attached to the south addition appears to be of early 20th century construction, while the rear porch is of more recent construction and is now enclosed with large, eight-pane storm panels.

With regard to its outward form and massing, the original center block of the Noah Hallock Homestead exemplifies the classic “Cape Cod” house type, as distinguished by its low front and rear elevations and its relatively broad footprint, as well as a gable roof whose exceptional height is accentuated by the depth of the floor plan. When viewed from either side (north or south), the remarkable height of the main roof ridge in relation to the windows of the second story becomes more apparent. The “half story” elevation of the front and back façades further accentuates its characteristic proportions. Houses of this form are indigenous to eastern Long Island and coastal New England communities (e.g., Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts), and evolved in response to a unique set of environmental conditions that are shared by the region (see: Section 8. Statement of Significance).

The interior of the house (center block) adheres to the classic “Cape Cod” floor plan, in which a massive chimney column rises at the center behind a shallow front entryway. Large corner rooms flank the chimney at the front of the house and the kitchen is centered against the back of the chimney, while smaller unheated storage rooms or bedchambers occupy the rear corners of the plan. Despite later alterations, which include secondary partitions and a re-positioned cellar stair, the interior of the original center section retains a high degree of architectural integrity and a wealth of period details. The interiors of the side additions and porches are also relatively intact and unchanged from their 19th or early 20th century construction periods. The unfinished attic (center block) preserves a roof frame composed of hewn rafters dating from the 18th century. Further evidence of the homestead’s antiquity may be observed in the basement, where recycled building elements such as summer beams and other archaic timbers that appear to pre-date the present house were repurposed as floor joists and girts.

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Exterior

Center Block-

The composition of the Noah Hallock Homestead comprises three primary sections: a center block, south and north additions. The predominant massing of the center block, which is one-and-a-half-stories in height, is associated with the structure's original date of construction and is at least pre-Revolutionary, it may date as early as the 1720s. While the center door, doorway and window sash were evidently updated in the mid-19th century, the massing of the center block remains unchanged and its wood shingle siding, with shingles measuring a full 11" exposure, appear original. (The distinctive weathering of the shingle surfaces is evidence of extreme age, as are the characteristic horizontal ridges associated with the nailing pattern that appear only after many years of exposure.) The center door is especially significant because of its six recessed panels; each is octagonal in shape, and each employs a molding associated with the late Greek Revival period, suggesting a c.1850 installation period. The flanking sidelights and transom light, with window panes measuring 7" by 9" and a wide molding that surrounds the entire composition, are consistent with the period in terms of technology and stylistic characteristics. The nine-over-six window sash are of early 19th century type, most likely the late Federal period, c.1820. The window panes (each measuring 7" by 9") and especially the muntin profiles (an interior feature) are also characteristic of the Federal period, as is the fact that the upper sash are fixed in place while the lowers simply slide vertically and are not "hung" or counterweighted, which was a later development for vernacular farmhouses in this region.

The large brick chimney centered on the roof ridge preserves the location of the original, but appears to have been reduced in size in the mid-19th century in conjunction with interior alterations associated with the front staircase (see: Interior, below). The brick is laid in common American bond and there is evidence of a capstone most likely introduced in the early 20th century to prevent water intrusion (the secondary chimney attached to the north façade vents the furnace.) The roof is clad with pressed metal "shingles" that date from the early 20th century, painted red. These shingles are installed directly over the wood shingle substrate and their condition appears to be very good. The foundation is of rubble stone, much of it brought from Connecticut to an island that had little indigenous building stone (e.g., granite, sandstone). The covered entry at the front door has been substantially reconstructed and is not associated with the original 18th-century house; its hipped roof, square supporting piers and wooden deck are associated with the mid-19th century doorway and may have been rebuilt in the early 20th century. (No evidence has been observed of an earlier entry cover, although it's possible that a larger porch occupied the front façade in the Greek Revival era.)

The north gable wall of the center block is characteristically wide, a feature associated with the Cape Cod form, which results in a high roof ridge and allows for four full-sized windows on the second story. Like the front façade, the north wall is clad with wood shingles that appear to survive from the 18th century. Two windows, both nine-over-six, flank the later north addition that projects from the first story (a third window was possibly converted into the doorway that provides access to this room from the adjacent parlor). These window sash and the four six-over-six windows on the second story are consistent with the Federal period fenestration of the front façade. A remaining feature is the board-and-batten attic door centered beneath the roof ridge, which served as a means of hoisting supplies and large household objects (e.g., barrels for storage, manufacturing tools such as looms). The louvered opening above the attic door is not historic, nor is the attached brick chimney,

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built to vent the basement heating plant.

The rear (west) wall is partially concealed at the north end by an enclosed porch added in the early 20th century. Despite this addition, the wood shingles of the original house remain largely intact. Unlike the front façade, the fenestration is asymmetrical. Five windows of the six-over-six type are grouped to the right of the projecting porch (a sixth window survives inside the porch), while only two narrow windows appear beneath the roof overhang on the second story. This arrangement is not unusual and reflects the usage of the rear rooms. The back doorway, now enclosed by the later porch, is also typical.

The south gable wall is partially concealed by the one-story south addition which is centered on it; a single window of the nine-over-six type remains exposed at the front of the wall on the first floor, while six-over-six windows flank the roof of the addition on the second floor and a louvered opening (non-historic) is centered beneath the ridge. Like the other façades of the center section, this wall preserves the long wood shingles associated with its construction period.

South Addition-

The front façade of the south addition contains a secondary front door and three windows, as well as a shallow shed-roofed porch believed to have been built (or rebuilt) in the early 20th century. The door and windows are indicative of mid- to late 19th century construction; the paneled door preserves moldings, hardware and characteristics of technology associated with the period, and the six-over-six window sash with window panes measuring 7" by 9" are also characteristic of this time period. Unlike the center block of the house, the addition is clad with narrow clapboard siding which matches that of the small north addition. Its massing, however, is associated with the 19th-century tradition of additive kitchen wings, which suggests the possibility of an earlier construction date than that of the north addition. The existence of a brick chimney centered on the ridge of the gable roof reinforces the hypothesis that the south addition may have been built as a kitchen wing, although the lack of interior evidence makes such a determination speculative.

The south end wall of the addition retains three windows, two on the first and one on the attic story. The pair of first floor windows are six-over-six like those of the front and rear, whereas the attic window is a four-over-four type and may be a replacement of an earlier unit. The wide eave board beneath the gable roof overhang is indicative of mid- to late 19th century design and construction.

To the rear (west) of the south addition is another small extension with its own exterior doorway and six-over-six window sash on the south and west walls. It appears that this was built separately, perhaps at the same time that the north addition was constructed, with which it shares certain similarities (e.g., shallow shed roof, clapboard siding, brick foundation).

North Addition-

The small north addition is one bay wide and covered with a shallow, shed roof that slopes downward from the north façade of the main house. There is no outside entry into this addition. The roof configuration, combined with other architectural characteristics, suggests that it was built in the late 19th or early 20th century.

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The window sash is of the six-over-six type like that of the south addition. Most significant is the high, brick foundation, which contrasts with the adjacent stone foundation of the original house. The narrow clapboard siding of this addition differs from that which is used on the original house, a further indication of its later date of construction. As noted above, the similarities of its construction detailing with that of the small extension at the back of the south addition suggests the possibility that these two additions were built at the same time.

Interior
Center Block-

The original center section of the Noah Hallock Homestead, that which corresponds to the "Cape Cod" type dwelling typical of eastern Long Island and coastal New England, is nearly square in footprint and measures approximately 36' long by 30' wide. These dimensions produced a house with first floor rooms of unusually large size for a vernacular farmhouse of the 18th century; additionally, and despite the fact that it is not two full stories in height, the added depth of the floor plan created a second story in which the center bedchambers have a full ceiling that is not compromised by the pitch of the roof. Smaller bedchambers and storage rooms, seven in all, complete the second floor plan. The architectural detailing on both the first and second floors is characteristic of the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries and therefore represents successive generations of Hallock family ownership. The attic, in which the hand-hewn beams of the roof frame are fully exposed, as well as the basement in which structural elements are preserved that may date from an earlier building, are all significant in determining the age and evolution of the Noah Hallock Homestead.

On the first floor, two large front rooms flank the central entryway or foyer that is set against the front of the large central chimney. Each of these front corner rooms – now designated "Parlor" and "Dining Room" – is similar in size and characterized by two windows facing front (east), single side windows and doors leading to the front entry. Each has a fireplace with a mantelpiece dating from the Federal period, c. 1790-1810. The panel doors in these rooms are also Federal in style and technology, having recessed panels with delicate inset moldings indicative of the period. The nine-over-six window sash retain muntins that are also characteristic of this period, and the fixed upper sash with lower sash that slide vertically without the use of counterweights are indicative of early 19th century practice. The parlor, the larger of the two rooms, occupies the northeast corner on plan and preserves not only a Federal period mantelpiece, window sash and entryway door but also a pair of doors leading to the kitchen and back storage/bedchamber. This paired doorway is a characteristic feature of the Cape Cod floor plan, and, in this example, the molded casings appear to date from the original 18th-century construction period. The room also preserves wide, pine plank floors and a large stone hearth associated with the original brick firebox.

The companion "dining room" (possibly used as a principal bedchamber in the original house) occupies the southeast corner on plan and is slightly smaller than the parlor but preserves the same east-facing front windows, side window and doorway to the entry. In addition, there is evidence of prior openings in the south and west walls, the former having been most likely a window in the original dwelling and the latter a doorway to the kitchen. What is most significant in this room is the absence of a fireplace; while the Federal period mantelpiece survives, the firebox is covered and awaits investigation. Alterations to the front entryway, which occupies the adjacent area on plan, provide clues and a rationale for the alteration. It appears that the re-

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configuration of the front staircase in the mid-19th century resulted in the partial removal of the original chimney and a modification of the firebox and flue in the present dining room. With the advent of stove technology (for both cooking and heating), it may be postulated that a cast-iron stove with an extended metal flue pipe was installed in the dining room, thus preserving a source of heat for this room while enabling the modernization of the front entryway. The flue pipe would have extended beneath the staircase and tapped into the surviving masonry flue of the adjoining parlor, making it possible to remove this portion of the chimney and clear the way for the new staircase.

Between the front corner rooms is the entryway, or foyer, a small unheated space with an exterior doorway that provides circulation between the two principal rooms and access to the upper story via the front staircase. In this room is preserved one of the more remarkable alterations found in the house; the front staircase, now a straight run of steps rising to the left (south) of the chimney column, appears to have replaced the original staircase which would have been set against the chimney. A portion of the original chimney was taken down to make space for this alteration, which impacted the fireplace of the adjoining southeast room (see above). Judging by the style of the turned mahogany newel post and balusters, the staircase may be dated c.1850, which corresponds to the late Greek Revival period front door and door surround.

Stretching across the rear of the first floor plan are the original kitchen (center) and secondary rooms (storage, chambers), which were originally unheated. Despite later alterations, such as the construction of partitions and the relocation of the cellar stair, much of the historic fabric in these rooms is intact. The kitchen preserves its large fireplace, mantelpiece and bake oven, as well as fenestration across the back (west) wall that is characteristic of the early period. While further investigation is required to determine the original position of the cellar stair, it is clear that its present configuration – rising directly opposite the fireplace – is a later modification of the plan and one that was carried out after the original kitchen ceased to function. Given the unusual depth of the first floor plan, it appears that the southwest corner room, now a second kitchen, may have served as a first floor bedchamber. Important framing evidence of the 18th century homestead may be observed in this room, where the southwest corner post protrudes visibly from the wall and an intermediate interior girt may be seen above the interior north-south wall.

Equally significant in the original first floor plan are the rooms that occupy the northwest corner. Now a pantry and adjoining bathroom, the space may have been a single room at first or, as now configured, served as a corner pantry and a small bedchamber accessible from the front parlor. Significant evidence of the original house survives in the pantry, where early shelving, a primitive wrought-iron strap hinge, and a re-purposed Federal-period corner cupboard all survive.

On the second story, two bedchambers with full ceilings that are uncompromised by the roof pitch occupy the center of the floorplan, while several smaller chambers and storage spaces stretch along the front and back walls beneath the lower reaches of the roof. The largest chamber, which is lit by the two center windows of the north wall, retains its original layout, 18th-century mantelpiece and access to heat, while the companion chamber on the south side of the chimney was evidently reduced in size when the staircase was reconfigured. Despite this alteration, a wealth of early architectural fabric, including doors, baseboards, and floorboards,

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survives throughout the second story. The use of interior window sash – “borrowed light” – is of interest on this level; of particular significance in the floorplan is the back hallway, which provides access to the small chambers and storage spaces across the west side of the house as well as to the attic stair. The architectural evidence (door latches, limited access) suggests that these rear spaces were originally utilized by slaves or servants in service to the Hallock family, a hypothesis that is worthy of further investigation.

The attic and basement also preserve important features associated with the construction and evolution of the homestead. The attic roof frame, consisting of hewn rafter pairs that taper to the ridge where they are joined with pegs, is complete from end to end and preserves the distinctive, sequential Roman numerals that were carved at the joints to serve as aids in its assembly. Empty mortises for horizontal collar ties also survive, although the beams have been removed, evidently to facilitate a more open and useful attic floor space. Vertical elements were inserted to provide support for the rafters, after their stability and load-bearing function was compromised by the removal of the tie beams. Also surviving on this level are the wide pine floor boards associated with 18th-century construction and the large central chimney, which is aligned with the roof ridge. Evidence on both sides of the chimney (north and south) suggests that the roof may have been lower by about 4’ than at present, although further investigation is warranted. In the basement, a rubble stone foundation with an outside staircase (northeast corner) supports the perimeter sills and first floor tier of beams, many of which appear original. Of particular significance are several over-scaled floor joists that retain finished surfaces and mortises from prior applications. One beam in particular appears from its large scale and chamfered detailing to have been a recycled summer beam, which suggests that the Noah Hallock Homestead was constructed in part from the mined parts of a pre-existing, “First Period” (i.e., pre-1720) dwelling.

South Addition-

The south addition, which is one story plus an attic, contains three principal rooms (living, sleeping and storage) and a bathroom and closet. Kitchen facilities for the addition, which has been renovated for use as a caretaker’s apartment, are now located in the southwest corner room of the main house. Architectural fabric – doors, window sash, baseboards – supports a mid- to late 19th century date of construction. The original purpose of the addition, which appears to have been built in two stages with the southwest corner extension having been added at a later date, is undocumented. A small brick chimney centered on the roof ridge does not extend to the first floor and may have vented stoves for heating only, thus placing in doubt the possibility of the addition having served as a kitchen. The attic is accessible from the south center chamber of the main house; although limited in head room, the lath and plaster finishes applied to the roof rafters and evidence of a hatchway in the floor leading to a stairway below indicate that the space was used at one time for sleeping.

North Addition-

The small north extension is a single room accessible only via a doorway in the north gable wall of the main house. Measuring a little over 9’ square, the space appears to have served as a small bed chamber and is lit by two windows on the east and north walls. The dimensions of the room were determined in part by the fenestration of the original north wall; with one of the original windows enlarged as a doorway, the remaining two north windows limited the width of the room where it joins the main wall. The six-over-six window sash match those of the south addition, suggesting a late 19th century date of construction. The north addition is

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supported on a brick foundation and crawlspace; there is no attic space above the room.

Accessory structures: Well house, Chicken coop & Privy

Each of the three accessory structures date from the late 19th or early 20th century, are one story in height and sided with clapboards, and painted red. They are located behind the house (north and west) at the foot of the steep incline that characterizes the rear of the property. The structures are deteriorated, but they preserve sufficient architectural detailing and physical evidence to illustrate their function and significance.

The well house is located to the north of the house and is roughly 9' square in plan, covered with clapboard siding, and painted red. Its shed roof is nearly flat but slightly pitched and covered with built-up roofing materials. The front wall of the well house preserves a single batten door and a fixed window sash, which appears to be recycled and set sideways with window panes oriented lengthwise left-to-right.

The chicken coop is located to the west behind the house and is slightly larger than the well house, measuring approximately 9' by 10 ½' in plan. It is also covered with clapboards, painted red. The front of the structure preserves a centered board-and-batten door. Its shed type roof slopes slightly to the west.

The privy, the smallest of the three accessory structures, is situated immediately behind (west of) the chicken coop and is roughly square in plan, clad with vertical boards, and painted red. It retains a single board-and-batten door, centered on the front wall. Unlike the well house and chicken coop, the privy retains a gable roof. Side windows also survive.

Despite the deteriorated condition of these three small accessory buildings, they retain many of the architectural features associated with their functions and enough evidence to facilitate restoration and preservation.

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Noah Hallock Homestead: Statement of Significance:

The Noah Hallock Homestead, a pre-Revolutionary War era vernacular Cape Cod style dwelling located in Rocky Point, Suffolk County, is significant under Criteria A and C for its association with distinctive settlement patterns and architectural forms and construction practices associated with Long Island's historic north central coastal region. These settlement patterns developed over a span of three centuries beginning in the mid-17th century and were established initially by the original settlers acquiring title to their lands from Native American inhabitants and exchanging ownership of large land holdings among themselves. Later development patterns reflected changing methods and routes of communication and transportation, as well as other important economic factors such as local resources and the available labor force. Beginning with a reliance on the use of watercraft on Long Island Sound (the so-called "North Sea"), communities like Rocky Point were greatly effected by the expansion and improvement of travel in the 18th century. The final stage of development in the historic period – railroad construction in the mid-19th century – facilitated travel and commerce for many rural villages like Rocky Point by providing more efficient access to metropolitan New York markets for their farm products, cordwood and other goods.

The Hallock house is significant for its association with the eighteenth-century settlement of Rocky Point by the Hallock family and the contributions of five subsequent generations of Hallocks, who contributed to the evolution of the community through their public service, farming and maritime practices and personal prosperity. Typical of early, outlying settlements within the north central Long Island region, Rocky Point began as a satellite community that attracted third and fourth generation descendants from the mid-17th century population centers of nearby Brookhaven and Southold. Among the most prominent of these settlers in Rocky Point were early members of the Hallock family, who descended from Southold Town progenitor Peter Hallock (b.1585). Later generations of the family followed traditional Long Island settlement patterns by migrating west beyond the confines of the Southold community, some of whom established homesteads of their own in Rocky Point and other coastal communities in the early to mid-18th century. Relying primarily on subsistence farming at the start, these early generations of the Hallock family and other settlers prospered in part because of their proximity to Long Island Sound and the inland Pine Barrens, where they exploited the natural woodlands for cordwood, which they exported in great quantities to metropolitan New York City. In return, they imported necessary commodities, among them manure, which urban areas needed to dispose of and rural areas were eager to acquire to enrich their fields. In this and other ways, the prosperity of the Hallock family and the economy of Rocky Point in general exemplified the agrarian characteristics of 18th and 19th century north central Long Island, which took advantage of urban markets while maintaining its rural character until the early decades of the 20th century.

The Noah Hallock Homestead is also significant for its association with the 18th century architectural designs and construction practices of Long Island's historic eastern coastal region. On eastern Long Island, the area's building types, styles and construction methods were first established and perpetuated by the traditions of its English settlers but soon influenced and transformed by other factors, including climate, social organization and the unique environmental conditions that the settlers discovered on the American continent. The Noah Hallock Homestead is a classic example of an 18th-century "Cape Cod" type dwelling, and as such embodies a

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deeply rooted and distinctly American “New World” tradition as expressed in Long Island vernacular architecture.

The Noah Hallock Homestead preserves the quintessential massing and construction methods of an 18th century, post-and-beam Cape Cod type dwelling that remains intact with 19th century additions and alterations constructed to meet the needs of successive generations of the Hallock family. Analysis of its structural framing and comparison with other houses in the area suggests that the Noah Hallock Homestead is the oldest surviving dwelling of its type in Rocky Point. As such, it presents an opportunity to preserve, restore and interpret the earliest chapter in the community’s history. Despite alterations undertaken in the 19th and early 20th centuries by later generations of the Hallock family, the Noah Hallock Homestead retains significant 18th -century architectural features that represent vernacular forms, materials and construction practices that are typical of north central Suffolk County, Long Island, New York.

17th and 18th century Long Island settlement patterns

The settlement patterns of the English and other European immigrants to Long Island were initiated in the mid-17th century and were determined by several factors, including the origins and financial means of the settlers themselves, as well as the geography and history of land ownership in the areas they sought to inhabit. Regardless of these factors, much of Long Island remained largely rural until the late 19th century. Prior to the Revolutionary War, the far western end of the island had a large Dutch population, which descended from the earliest settlers who crossed the East River from New Amsterdam in the first quarter of the 17th century. The remainder of Long Island, which encompassed much of today’s Nassau and all of Suffolk Counties, was settled for the most part by immigrants of English descent, many of whom emigrated across Long Island Sound from the New England colonies to the north.

With the exception of the village of Hempstead and a few small hamlets located far inland, the earliest Long Island communities were established along its coastline: on the north shore in the central region, and along its ocean shore further to the east. These included the north shore settlements of Oyster Bay (1653) and Huntington (1653), situated on Long Island Sound; Southold (1640) on Long Island’s north “fluke”; and the south shore settlements of Southampton (1640) and East Hampton (1648) on the ocean. Soon thereafter, an additional settlement was made at Setauket (1655), which was the first such community in today’s town of Brookhaven and the origin of many smaller villages, such as Rocky Point, that date from the third and fourth generation of settlers.

Much of the “plains” area that ran lengthwise through the center of Long Island remained covered with grasses in the earliest period of settlement, making it ideal for the cultivation of crops and raising livestock, including cattle and sheep. On the island’s east end, where the original settlements were located on the shoreline or within easy commute of natural ports and harbors, commercial fisheries arose and shellfish was harvested in the shallow harbors and bays for personal consumption. Beginning in the mid-18th century, Long Island’s greatest natural port, Sag Harbor, emerged as an important center of whaling and international shipping.

The community at Rocky Point, like others established along the island’s north central shoreline, owes

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its origins to a favorable geography that supported subsistence farming and proximity to an export product – cordwood – that underpinned its economy in the 18th and 19th centuries. The circumstances surrounding the selection of Rocky Point as a settlement site was due in large part to the existence of natural valleys that provided access to Long Island Sound from elevated farm and woodland to the south. Historic roadways were created in the natural valleys between the shoreline and the upland, serving as a means of transporting farm and woodland products to the water’s edge. The lack of a reliable east-west road network throughout Long Island in the 18th century also encouraged the use of water transport between the north shore villages, thus reinforcing the value of small coastal settlements like Rocky Point for both commercial and general purposes of communication. Roads that did exist were unpaved until well into the late 19th century. Although a few roads were built between the north and south shore communities, it was not until the early decades of the 20th century that any road of sufficient size connected the eastern and western ends of the island.

Today’s Rocky Point first appeared in name as “Rock Hollow” (i.e., Hallock Landing Road) in *Book B* of the Brookhaven Town Records of 1714. At that early date Richard Floyd, a prominent Brookhaven settler, laid out seven acres of land, including cliffs that overlooked Long Island Sound, as well as five acres that adjoined his fifty-acre lot. “Rocky Point Hollow” was also referenced by name on June 18, 1755, when a roadway measuring twenty feet wide was requested by Thomas Robinson. Again in 1755, the phrase “Rocky point hollow” appeared in the Brookhaven Town Records, and in 1772 two new roads were established: Hallock Landing Road and North Country Road. The significance of laying out and extending these local roadways would become more apparent as Rocky Point and neighboring settlements sought markets for its agricultural products in the 19th century.

Rocky Point’s economic context: Long Island’s cordwood industry

Writing in 1874, historian Richard Bayles described the community as follows:

Rocky Point is a thinly populated region lying along the north side, from two to four miles further east [of Miller Place]. It has a small store, a district school, and about twenty dwelling houses. A post-office has recently been established. Large quantities of cordwood are shipped from a “landing” on the sound shore at this point, and manure and other freights returned. The surface in the immediate vicinity of the sound is considerably broken, but further inland it becomes level and elevated, affording favorable sites for convenient farms. A Congregational lecture room stands in the central part of the neighborhood, on the road to the “landing.”¹

One of the oldest and longest lasting “cash crops” on eastern and central Long Island was cordwood, a natural resource that remained plentiful, especially in the extensive woodland areas to the south and north of the moraines of Suffolk County. In addition to providing for its own needs, Long Island was for many years the principal source of cordwood for the growing New York metropolis. After being cut, cordwood was hauled to north shore landings like those at Rocky Point and shipped to New York on sailing vessels by way of Long Island Sound.

¹ Bayles, Richard M. Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Suffolk County. Port Jefferson, L.I., 1874

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The evolution of the cordwood industry on Long Island extended from the time of the earliest English settlements until the early 20th century. During this period, subsistence farming also evolved into production agriculture, although cordwood remained the major income- generating crop until the advent of truck farming in the 19th century. In fact, wood products in general were an economic resource from the earliest times. The forests of pine, oak and hickory were used not only for cordwood, but also for shingles, post-and-rail fences, and boat-building, while tar was produced from pine trees and barrel staves from oak trees. Long Island's forests appear to have been cut over at least twice: once by the colonists and again by the British. Several towns became so concerned with the depletion of timber supplies that they prohibited tree cutting without permission from the trustees, and non-townsmen were specifically prohibited from harvesting forests.

From colonial times until the 1830's, cordwood was the primary source of fuel for heating and cooking. It has been estimated that it took an average of 40 cords of wood per year to heat a house. In addition to that which was consumed locally, wood was harvested and brought to coastal landings such as Rocky Point, where it was shipped to New York City via Long Island Sound. In 1798, cordwood cost two shillings (14 cents in 1994 dollars) per cord. By 1842 the wholesale price was \$.50 per cord, bringing \$2.50 retail. As late as 1900, even after its heyday as Long Island's primary export, cordwood was sent to brick yards to fire kilns.

But the decades between 1840 and 1860 saw great changes in the agricultural and maritime economies of Suffolk County. By 1840, coal was in general use as a heating fuel and the cordwood industry was badly damaged. In 1844, the Long Island Railroad completed its New York City-to-Greenport line through central Long Island. From Greenport, travelers began the seaward leg of their voyage with an ultimate destination of Boston. The construction of the rail road forever changed Long Islanders' access to New York City. Of particular importance to the cordwood industry, however, were the severe wild fires that burned throughout the central Pine Barrens repeatedly in the mid-1800s, causing devastating economic losses. The Long Island historian Tredwell commented that in 1853:

. . . since the [rail] road was opened...there has scarcely been a day, from May to November, in which some portion of these forests has not been burned. Many of these fires destroy thousands of cords of cut cured wood awaiting transportation, and this local commerce has about ceased.²

As noted by Tredwell, many of these fires may have been caused by sparks from the wood-burning engines of the Long Island Railroad. However, arson fires were also set, apparently motivated by the New York State-mandated wages for fire-fighters. By 1911, much of the central Pine Barrens where cordwood had been harvested historically had been burned off so badly that the middle of the island was untaxed because the land was considered unproductive and worthless. It appears likely that post-settlement land use practices, including timbering and land clearing for agriculture and settlements, also increased the frequency of fires, thus contributing to the demise of the industry.

² Tredwell, *Personal reminiscences of Man and Things on Long Island*, 1912

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Hallock family

Eight generations of the Hallock family lived in the Rocky Point homestead, continuing its significant farming and maritime traditions, and contributing to the social, economic and political life of the community. The family remained prominent in Rocky Point for over two centuries, during which time the old homestead was adapted and enlarged by new generations, whose needs and comforts were inspired by modern living. A synopsis of the seven Hallock family "heads-of-household" who resided in the homestead is as follows:

Noah Hallock	1696-1773
Josiah Hallock	1732-1815
Jonathan Hallock	1766-1847
Samuel B. Hallock	1792-1836
Sylvester Hallock	1816-1904
Merritt Sylvester Hallock	1858-1942
Sylvester Heathcote Hallock	1890-1982

Each of these seven generations of the Hallock family continued the tradition of farming their land and deriving additional income from related, natural sources such as cordwood that was harvested from the extensive, uninhabited tracts of land to the south of the community.

Noah Hallock (1696-1773), who is credited with constructing the nominated house in the early 17th century, was a great-grandson of Peter Hallock (b. 1585), one of the first of the Southold settlers in 1640. Like many agricultural areas, in which pioneer families played such a formative role in creating communities, the north coastal region of eastern Long Island owes its successful settlement to a handful of individuals, including the descendants of Peter Hallock. This progenitor of the Hallock family in America was one of twelve immigrants who accompanied the Rev. John Youngs, who fled civil and religious persecution in England in 1640 and landed in New Haven, Connecticut. Rev. Youngs was denied passage to New England in 1634 and settled in Hingham (Norfolk Co.), about 100 miles northeast of London. Six years later, on October 21, 1640, he gathered his followers (including Hallock) under the auspices of the Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, the governor of the New Haven Colony, which had been established on April 18, 1638. It is believed that Rev. Youngs and his "church" emigrated to the New World in the fall of 1640 and landed on eastern Long Island's north fork, where they laid out the Southold settlement. The twelve individuals who made up this community (in addition to the Rev. Youngs) established families that would dominate the social and economic history of Long Island's north fork, later the town of Southold, for centuries to come. The twelve were: William Wells, Barnabus Horton, John Conklin, Peter Hallock, John Tuthill, Richard Terry, Thomas Mapes, Matthias Corwin, Robert Ackerley, Jacob Corey, Isaac Arnold and John Budd.

Having first acquired land at the easterly end of Long Island, Peter Hallock is believed to have moved his family to an area west of present-day Mattituck, now known as Aquebogue. Many of his descendants remained in or near this locality and became prosperous farmers, while other generations pushed further west. Peter's only son, William Peter Hallock (abt. 1620-1684), who was apparently of majority age when his family emigrated from England, also established himself at Aquebogue. He married c. 1640 and with his wife,

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Margaret Howell, had nine children, all of whom lived to their maturity and were named in his will. Noah Hallock (the subject of this paper) was a grandson of William Peter Hallock and son of Peter Hallock (b. 1665); he was born in 1696 and died on October 10, 1773. He married Bethia Youngs (1700-1766) in 1721, and the two were buried at the Hallock Cemetery at Rocky Point, near the Noah Hallock Homestead. Noah's departure from the ancestral center of the Hallock family at Aquebogue was typical of a younger man who found greater opportunities for land ownership elsewhere than within the vicinity of the older generations. Rocky Point, which was located about twenty miles to the west and then known as "Old Mans," provided such an opportunity.

Noah Hallock became a principal landholder in Rocky Point during the course of his lifetime. It appears that his wealth was derived primarily from farming, although the location of his homestead on a hilly site near a "landing" on Long Island Sound suggests that proximity to water and the transportation it afforded played an important part in his life and livelihood. Although documentation is lacking for this early period, it is likely that Noah Hallock took advantage of his situation by exporting farm products, wood and other natural resources and exchanged them for commodities that were easily transported on Long Island Sound. It is also likely that he was a slave-owner, as was his son, Noah 2nd, after him. By 1737, Noah Hallock was listed as a "freeholder" in the town of Brookhaven and in 1741 he was included on a Brookhaven rate list demonstrating that he was a landowner of considerable property. At his death, he left substantial land holdings to his sons Noah 2nd (b. 1728), William (b. 1730) and Josiah (b.1732). Contrary to tradition and the rules of primogeniture, however, it was the youngest, Josiah, who inherited the family homestead on his father's death in 1773. Each of his older brothers had likely established homesteads of their own by that date.

Josiah Hallock, the second of the family in descent, was born at Rocky Point in 1732 and died February 20, 1815. He married three times, and had children with his third wife, Sarah Reeve (1732/45-1827), whom he married on September 23, 1760. Their children were Josiah 2nd (b. 1760), Jonathan (b. 1766) and Sarah (d. 1827). Josiah was a signer of the Association of the 1775 Continental Congress (May 17, 1776) and a member of Captain Ebenezer Miller's Second Company. Like his father, Noah, and the generations of Hallocks before and after him, Josiah was a farmer and inherited a large tract of farm land stretching west from Rocky Point toward Miller's Place, as well as the homestead itself. In addition to farming, it is likely that Josiah harvested cordwood for export to the New York markets. Direct access to the nearby landing on Long Island Sound at the foot of Hallock Landing Road facilitated the shipping of cordwood and possibly other exports such as farm produce. Josiah's household in the First Federal Census of 1790 included five free whites (himself, his wife and three grown children) and one other free person (an unidentified servant); significantly, he had no slaves. By contrast, his older brother Noah 2nd, then living across Hallock Landing Road in his own house (no longer standing), headed a household of four free whites and seven slaves. In this regard he was not alone; the 1790 Federal census counted eighteen slaves in Rocky Point alone at that time. Of the ten "white" households in Rocky Point, five held one or more slaves (by that time, there were also four households of free non-whites). And in Brookhaven town as a whole, there were still two hundred and thirty-three slaves held by post-Revolutionary families.

While slave ownership may not have been central to the farm economy of Rocky Point, it is apparent that it played a role in facilitating the growth of large, subsistence farms in the 18th century that evolved into the

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prosperous “truck” farms that characterized much of Long Island’s agriculture in the 19th century. The transition from exploiting slave labor to employing tenant farmers and seasonal, migrant workers was a gradual one, however, due to the nature of laws that were enacted after the Revolutionary War. Large land owners such as Josiah Hallock and his brother Noah 2nd were undoubtedly familiar with these laws and responded to them over time. And as the local population grew, so too did the labor pool. By the early 19th century, with manumission fully enacted and slavery abolished throughout New York State (July 4, 1827), the transition to hiring farm laborers was complete. Prosperous landowners such as the Hallocks of Rocky Point would now depend upon a class of whites and free blacks who, in addition to maintaining their own modest farmsteads, hired out as farmhands to assist in planting and harvesting on the larger farms. Employment was also found in harvesting cordwood, a “renewable” resource with a ready market in the urban centers to the west.

The third occupant of the house was Noah’s son Jonathan. Jonathan Hallock (1766-1847), third in descent from Noah, is buried in the nearby Noah Hallock Cemetery. Jonathan married Ann Roe c. 1790 and had three children: Jesse, Samuel B. (b. 1792) and Polly. Jonathan continued the tradition of farming established by his father and grandfather. Samuel B. Hallock (1792-1836), fourth in descent, and fourth to occupy the house, did not outlive his father, Jonathan. He too is buried in the Hallock Cemetery. Having married his step-sister Elizabeth (“Betsey”) Davis (daughter of his father’s second wife, Miriam Davis) c. 1815, the couple had three children: Sylvester (b. 1816), “Captain” Heathcote (b. 1817) and Adelia (b. 1819). Samuel died at the age of forty-four on July 20, 1836. Heathcote also died young at the age of twenty-five on May 7, 1842. Following in his father’s footsteps, Samuel B. continued to farm the ancestral land and likely participated in diversifying his crops to include wheat, rye, buckwheat, hay, Indian corn, peas, beans and even potatoes, which were lately introduced. Livestock included cows, sheep and swine.

Sylvester Hallock (1816-1904), the fifth Hallock to inherit the house, had barely reached his maturity at the time of his father’s death in 1836, but followed in his footsteps by managing the extensive and productive farms that were the foundation of the family’s continued prosperity. Sylvester married Frances Mary Howell on November 13, 1844). As a prominent landowner and descendant of the original settler, he was naturally attracted to and eligible for public service. Sylvester Hallock served as Highway Master in 1877, and in this capacity he memorialized several of the local roadways for his Hallock ancestors. He was identified in the 1850 census as head of a household which included not only his wife, Frances, but their daughter, Anna A. Hallock (aged 3), Maria Sell (aged 20 from Ireland), Nathaniel Dayton (farmer, born in New York), and Smith Sell (aged 20). From these census records, it is clear that Sylvester had made a transition to in-house hired labor, not only for his domestic household, but more importantly for his farming operations. His property, then valued at \$8,000, would rise in value over the following decades. By 1860, Sylvester’s real estate was valued at \$10,000 and his personal property at \$5,000, nearly double what it had been in 1850. His household had also increased; Anna, aged 13, was then “at school” along with her younger sister, Josephine, aged 7; the twins, Samuel H. and Merritt, aged 2, remained at home. And in 1870, Sylvester’s real estate was valued at \$15,000 and his personal property at \$2,000; Josephine, aged 17, remained at home with her younger brothers, Samuel H. and Merritt S., aged 12. But by 1880, Sylvester’s household had decreased in size; while the eldest daughter Josephine, aged 27, remained a part of it, only Samuel, aged 22, was listed as working on the farm, while his twin, Merritt, appears from census records to have become his own “head-of-household.” Census records indicate that his

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wife, Anna A., aged 19, was then “keeping house.” It appears that Merritt’s marriage to Anna A. Hallock in 1879 precipitated an addition to the ancestral Hallock household, which is supported by architectural evidence.

Merritt Sylvester Hallock (1858-1942) married Annie A. Hallock (of the Thomas Hallock line) on November 19, 1879 and thus united two branches of the Hallock family. A family tradition says that he and Annie were married in front of the living room fireplace in the ancestral homestead; their marriage certificate dated November 19, 1879 is preserved in the collections of the Rocky Point Historical Society. Merritt and Annie Hallock had two children: Daniel W., born October 1885, and Sylvester, born August 1890. According to the 1900 census, both boys were “at school” in that year. Also Merritt S. Hallock was counted as the head of household, he also counted his father, Sylvester, then aged 84, as a member of the household. And like his family before him, he continued to farm the ancestral landholdings of his ancestors.

Merritt Sylvester Hallock continued as head-of-household until his death in 1942. Federal census records record that the composition of his household changed, however; in 1910, son Daniel W. remained at home as a “farm laborer” aged 24, while his younger brother Sylvester, aged 19, was counted but without occupation. By 1915, according to a New York State census, Daniel remained at home as a farmer along with his younger brother Sylvester H., who was then considered “farmer.” But, in addition, Carl Lewis (aged 40, “black farm laborer”) had joined the household and Sylvester had married; as a result, his wife Ina was included in the census and her husband Sylvester was considered a “head” despite the fact that they evidently continued to live under his father’s roof. In 1920, Federal census records suggest that the two families were living side-by-side; Merritt S., then aged 61, was a farmer residing with his wife Anna A., aged 59, and their son Daniel, a farmer aged 34; his younger son, Sylvester Heathcote Hallock, aged 29, lived in the house with his wife, Ina Mills, aged 32. But, by the census of 1930, however, it appears that the roles had reversed and that Sylvester, then aged 39, and not his father, Merritt, had become the head-of-household.

Sylvester Heathcote Hallock (1890-1982) married (first) Ina Mills (1897-1956) on November 23, 1912 and (second) Josephine C. Carroll (1907-1974). His only child was Frances Hallock Tuthill (1921-2008). Like generations of the Hallock family before him, Sylvester continued the traditions of farming and harvesting cordwood that had made his forbears prosperous. The census of 1940 records Sylvester, aged 50, as head-of-household with his wife, Ina M. Hallock, aged 52, and their daughter, Frances, aged 18. George (handyman) and Elnora (white hired lady) Jones, aged 26 and 27 respectively, completed the household. Sylvester (“Ves”) Heathcote Hallock was the last of seven Hallock generations to maintain the farm, which he sold in 1964.

18th century vernacular Long Island architecture

Surviving examples of early domestic architecture – buildings of the late 17th to mid-18th century that are associated with the original settlement period – are increasingly rare on Long Island. Communities in this formative period were modest in size and located far apart; today’s development pressures often treat the few historic buildings that have survived harshly. But it was in this early period that the basic forms of domestic Long Island architecture evolved. By the mid-18th century, two vernacular house types predominated throughout the region: the integral lean-to or Salt-box type dwelling with its distinctive asymmetrical silhouette and the iconic Cape Cod house, whose compact massing responded to the island’s unique coastal environment. While

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examples of these two 18th-century house types remain scattered throughout central and eastern Long Island, the context of their original settings is often lost and later additions frequently obscure their original forms. The Noah Hallock Homestead, although surrounded by a residential development of the 20th century, is a significant example of one of the two forms of early vernacular Long Island architecture. Despite its later alterations, the house preserves the characteristic massing and structural framing of a mid-18th century Cape Cod dwelling and, as such, remains a remarkable resource for the study of early domestic Long Island architecture.

Long Island's Cape Cod and Salt-box house types evolved naturally from the domestic architecture of the original mid-17th century, English-born settlers. In her seminal work on Long Island architecture, historian Barbara F. Van Liew observed:

The first houses, after the original crude shelters, were generally modeled after those the colonists had left behind in Europe. Therefore, at the west end of Long Island the buildings were in the Dutch and Flemish tradition and those of the east end were of English origin. Some of the early houses were remarkably large and ambitious in concept, but the norm for both areas became the wood-frame one-room or two-room end-chimney plan of one or two stories, which over the years grew in various ways by the additive principle. It was from the manner and form of such additions that the vernacular architecture derived.³

The author cites both the Cape Cod and Salt-box house types as basic variations of vernacular domestic architecture that evolved on Long Island from the original rudimentary houses of one or two rooms. Inasmuch as the two forms represent fundamentally different responses to house building in the early to mid-18th century, comparing their similarities and contrasting their differences is essential for understanding the significance of the Noah Hallock Homestead.

Lean-to or Salt-box house type

The 18th-century lean-to was typically a one-and-a-half or full two-story house, usually three or five bays wide, from which a rear section of one story extends, thus forming the distinctive asymmetrical profile from which the vernacular expression "Salt-box" derives.⁴ Notable Long Island examples include the Benjamin F. Thompson house in Setauket, a full five-bay, two-story version believed to date c. 1705, and the more modest Joseph Brewster house in East Setauket, dating to c. 1700, which exhibits the more compact one-and-a-half story variant of the form. Common to both of these National Register-listed houses is the long, sloping roof which terminates in a single story at the back. Internally, a large central chimney serves each of the principal

³ Van Liew, *Long Island Domestic Architecture of the Colonial and Federal Periods*, 1974, p. 6

⁴ Examples of 17th-century houses that received lean-to additions in the 18th century are also well documented, but are structurally distinct from houses of the later period that incorporated the feature in their original plans, thus the term "integral" lean-to has arisen, signifying those houses in which the back extension is contemporary with the original construction of the dwelling.

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rooms of the first floor, the front chambers of the upper story, and a large kitchen that is typically centered in the back extension. Small unheated chambers or pantries may be found at both ends of the kitchen.

The lean-to evolved from original settlement period houses of one-and-a-half or two stories, but its internal room arrangement offered more than just added space. In earlier mid- 17th century dwellings, the differentiation of room uses had not taken place to the degree that would be seen in later houses; multi-purpose living spaces were therefore the norm and the kitchen as a designated place for cooking and eating, as distinct from the common living area, was generally unknown. Similarly, bed chambers in mid-17th century houses occurred on both the main and upper floors, often serving as communal spaces as well. Thus, the 18th -century lean-to, with its designated cooking/eating room behind the central chimney, was a significant advance over the floor plans of earlier dwellings. Whether resulting from the extension of an earlier dwelling or integral to the planning of a later one, the lean-to form was adopted throughout central and eastern Long Island and remained popular until well into the 18th century.

Cape Cod house type

The nominated Noah Hallock Homestead, which shares certain interior characteristics with the lean-to house described above, is nevertheless distinctly different in its outward form and massing and represents an alternative departure from the domestic architecture of mid-17th century Long Island. Unlike the lean-to, the Cape Cod house type was characteristically only one story in height and became popular not only on eastern Long Island, but throughout coastal New England as well, due to the geographical similarities of the two regions. The type was first noticed by architectural historians in the context of New England's coastal communities, especially those of Massachusetts from which its name derives. The Noah Hallock Homestead is a classic 18th-century example of the form. Its compact, one-and-one-half story massing was well suited to the wind swept, coastal regions such as Cape Cod and Long Island's east end, where it was most prevalent. Ironically, Cape Cod houses were probably more numerous in 18th -century Long Island than in the locality for which they are named.

The single most important architectural feature that distinguishes the Cape Cod form is its organization of rooms on a single story around a central chimney. Unlike late medieval, central chimney houses of the 17th century, which had only two all-purpose rooms flanking the chimney and a small entry between, typical Cape Cod houses employ a floor plan with rooms that surrounded the chimney on all four sides. Their shallow entryway is centered between the two principal rooms in the front, and a row of rooms occupies the back of the house as well, with a purpose-built kitchen at the middle and two unheated rooms at each end. In some examples where the rooms are unusually large, the resulting height of the house created a large attic or loft, sufficient in size and headroom for finishing as bed chambers. The Noah Hallock Homestead exemplifies this form.

The definition of the Cape Cod as a house of one or one-and-a-half stories derives technically from the height of its roof plates, which not only cap the front and back façades but also serve as the structural base of its roof frame. The house type is identified as one of New England's earliest and simplest forms and is described as such by architectural historian Allen Noble:

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Noah Hallock House
Name of Property
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Among the early and most rudimentary of New England houses was the cottage that has come to be associated especially with the Cape Cod peninsula. A derivation of common English rural dwellings, the Cape Cod cottage is simplicity itself. The plain gable roof, with minimum gable and roof overhang, rises at about a forty-five degree angle from a roughly square plan, creating a boxlike structure often divided internally into three rooms. The great massive central chimney accommodates three hearths; the slightly smaller side-facing hearths were designed for heating only, whereas the larger rear-facing hearth provides heat and a cooking place as well. The kitchen at the rear of the house is long and rather narrow...

The Cape Cod cottage sits low in the landscape, which makes sense in an environment characterized by raw, windswept winters. The intimate connection of the cottage with its surroundings is emphasized by the low eaves, which are often only six or seven feet above ground level. In consequence, the steeply pitched gable roof, when viewed from the side, appears to be outsized.⁵

The Cape Cod should be understood as a house form, however, and not as a style. Compact “capes” were built in various styles throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, beginning with vernacular examples essentially devoid of architectural ornamentation, such as the Foster-Meeker Homestead, and continuing well into the Greek Revival period of the mid-19th century. Another early, National Register-listed, example of a Cape Cod house, Miss Amelia’s Cottage (c. 1720, Amagansett, Long Island), is especially interesting because its outer walls are built of planks rather than studs, as was customary for the region. Numerous examples of later Greek Revival “capes” remain standing on eastern Long Island, while examples that date as early as the Noah Hallock Homestead are now rare.

With reference to historian Van Liew’s observation that early 18th century Long Island houses grew with the “additive principle,” it is true that the concept or inspiration for the Cape Cod form likely evolved from center chimney houses of the late 17th century. But unlike the lean-to or Salt Box type, the Cape Cod was not created originally by adding rooms to a pre-existing house; rather, its floor plan was conceived from the start as a center chimney dwelling of one story, whose rooms surrounded a massive, masonry core. In this respect, the Cape Cod may be regarded as a true American house type, rather than a derivative of medieval English houses, such as the integral lean-to. The outward form and structural elements of the Noah Hallock Homestead are classic examples of this quintessential American house type.

⁵ Noble, *The North American Settlement Landscape*, 1984, Vol. I, p. 23

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Section 9 Page 1

Noah Hallock House
Name of Property
Suffolk County, New York
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Section 9 Page 2

Noah Hallock House
Name of Property
Suffolk County, New York
County and State

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Section 9 Page 3

Noah Hallock House
Name of Property
Suffolk County, New York
County and State

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Section 9 Page 4

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Name of Property
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County and State

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Noah Hallock House

Name of Property

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Noah Hallock House is located on less than an acre of land in Rocky Point, Suffolk County. The former lands once associated with the property have long since been subdivided. The parcel is irregular, bordered by private lands to the west, south, and northwest. Hallock Lane forms the northeast of the lot and Hallock Landing road forms the southeast border. The house is sited at the center of the lot and faces the southeast.

Boundary Justification

The boundary has been created to reflect the extant land associated with the former farmstead and its period of significance. The boundary is indicated by the heavy black line on the attached mapping.

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Noah Hallock House

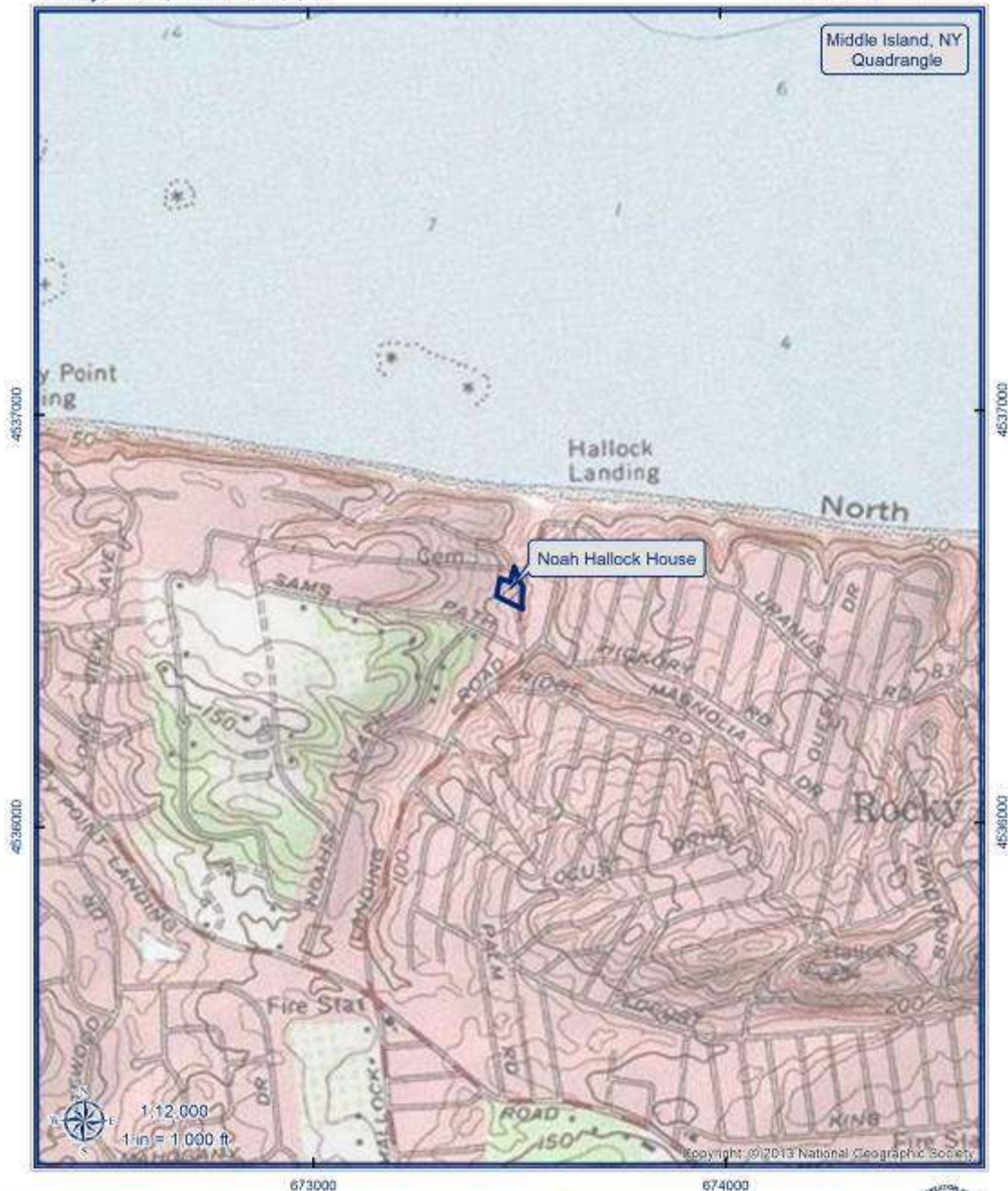
Name of Property

Suffolk County, New York

County and State

Noah Hallock House
Rocky Point, Suffolk Co., NY

172 Hallock Landing Rd.
Rocky Point, NY 11778



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 385 770 1,540 Feet



Tax Parcel Data:
Suffolk Co. RPS
<http://gis.co.suffolk.ny.us>



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Section 10 Page 3

Noah Hallock House

Name of Property

Suffolk County, New York

County and State

Noah Hallock House
Rocky Point, Suffolk Co., NY

172 Hallock Landing Rd.
Rocky Point, NY 11778



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 95 190 380 Feet

 Hallock House

Tax Parcel Data:
Suffolk Co. RPS
<http://gis.co.suffolk.ny.us>



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National Park Service**

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Noah Hallock House
Name of Property
Suffolk County, New York
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Additional Information

Photograph List

David Griffin, photographer

- 1/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Exterior view facing west, East (front) façade.
- 2/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Exterior view facing southwest, North & East (front) facades
- 3/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Exterior view facing south, North façade
- 4/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Exterior view facing southeast, North and West (rear) facades
- 5/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Exterior view facing east, West (rear) façade
- 6/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Exterior view facing northeast, West (rear) façade
- 7/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Exterior view facing northwest, East (front) façade
- 8/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, door in front entry (East façade)
- 9/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, staircase in front entry
- 10/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, parlor fireplace wall and mantelpiece detail
- 11/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, chamber fireplace wall
- 12/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, chamber fireplace wall detail
- 13/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, batten door (typical)
- 14/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, 18th century wooden hardware (typical)
- 15/ Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, 18th century wrought iron hardware (typical)

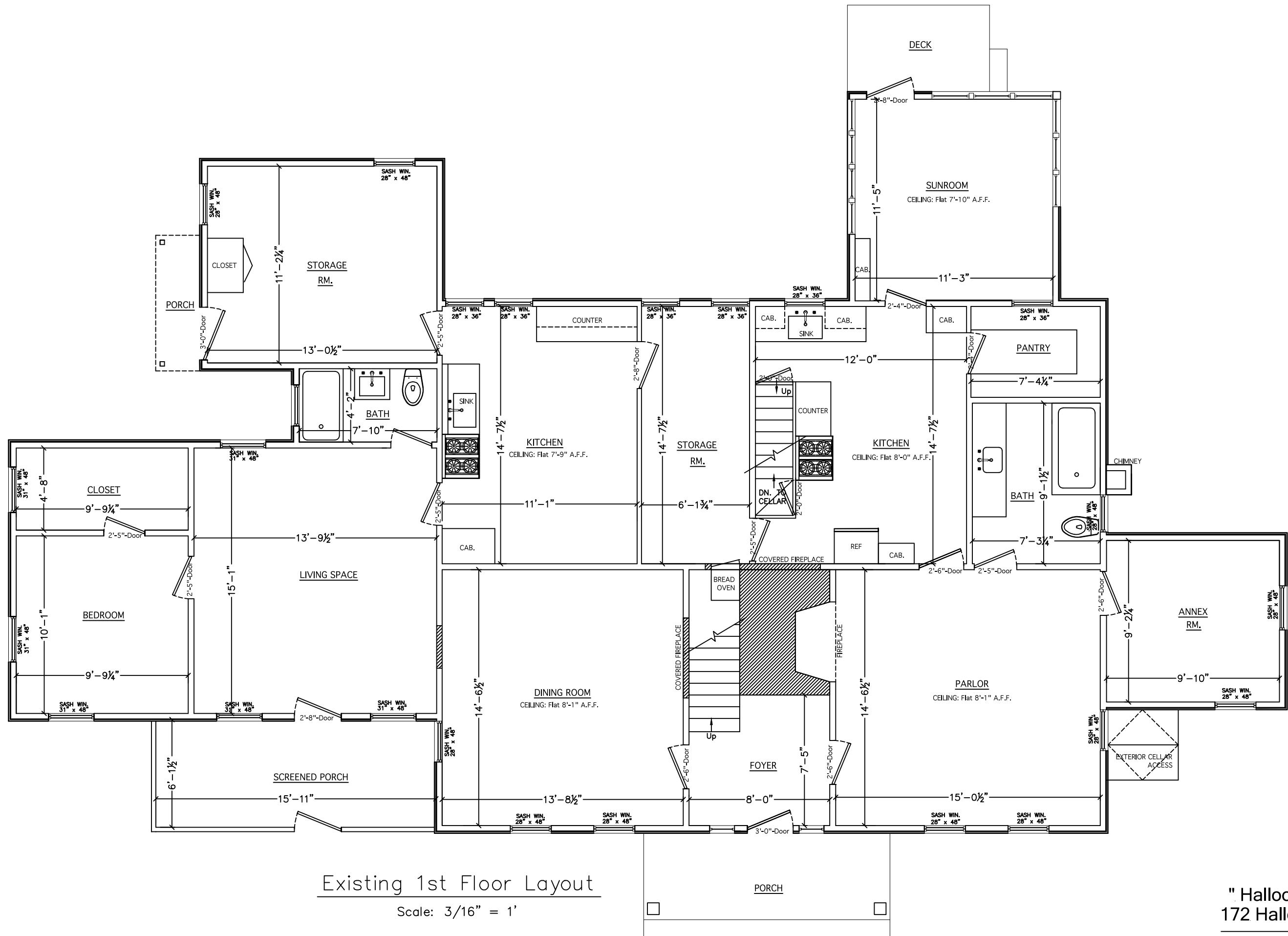
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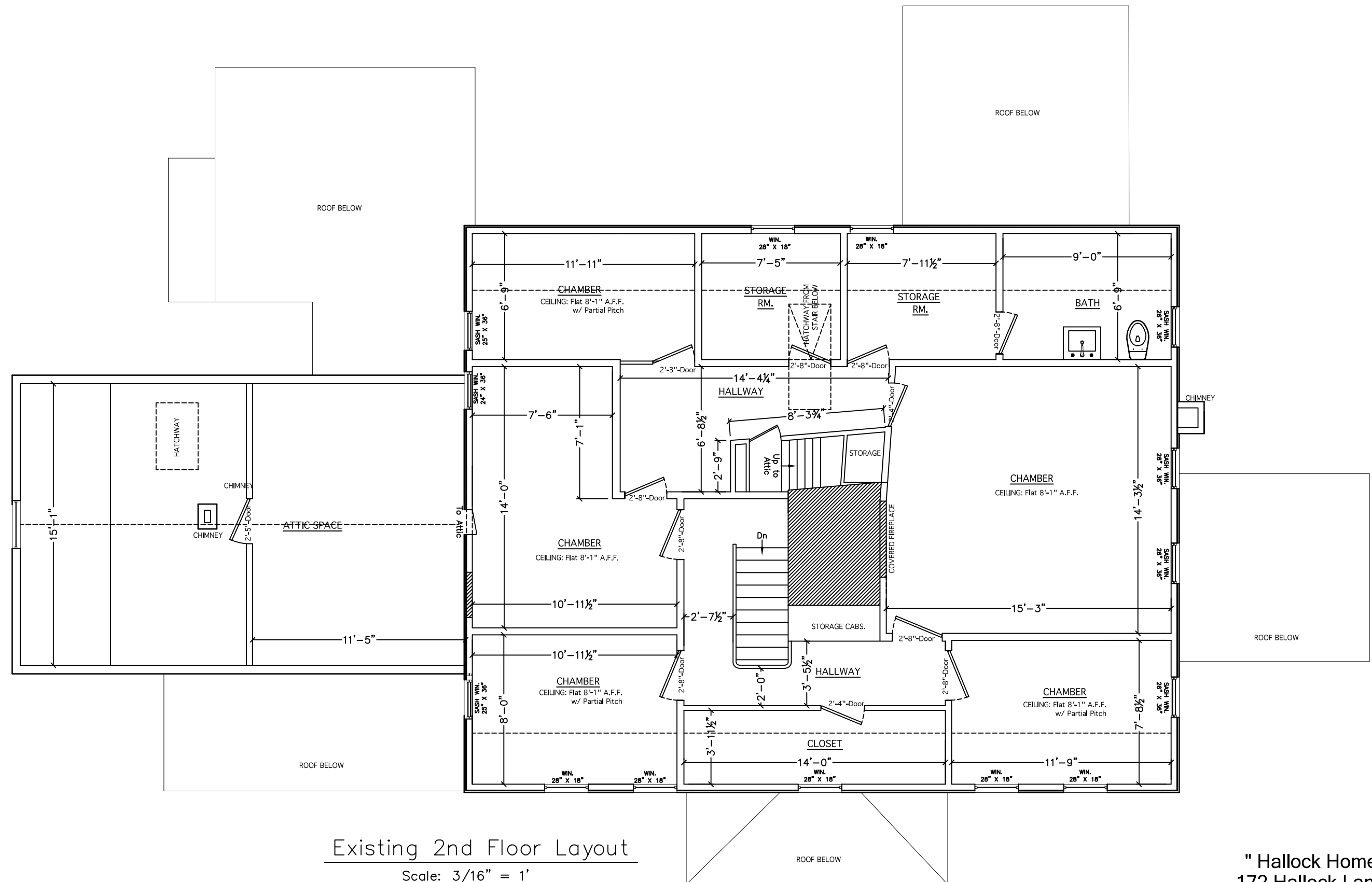
Noah Hallock House
Name of Property
Suffolk County, New York
County and State

-
-
- | | |
|-----|--|
| 16/ | Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, attic view, brick chimney & exposed roof framing |
| 17/ | Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, cellar view, brick & stone construction (typical) |
| 18/ | Noah Hallock Homestead
Interior view, recycled cellar beams (typical) |
| 19/ | Noah Hallock Homestead
Exterior view, well house detail (accessory structure) |
| 20/ | Noah Hallock Homestead
Exterior view, chicken coop detail (accessory structure) |
| 21/ | Noah Hallock Homestead
Exterior view, privy detail (accessory structure) |



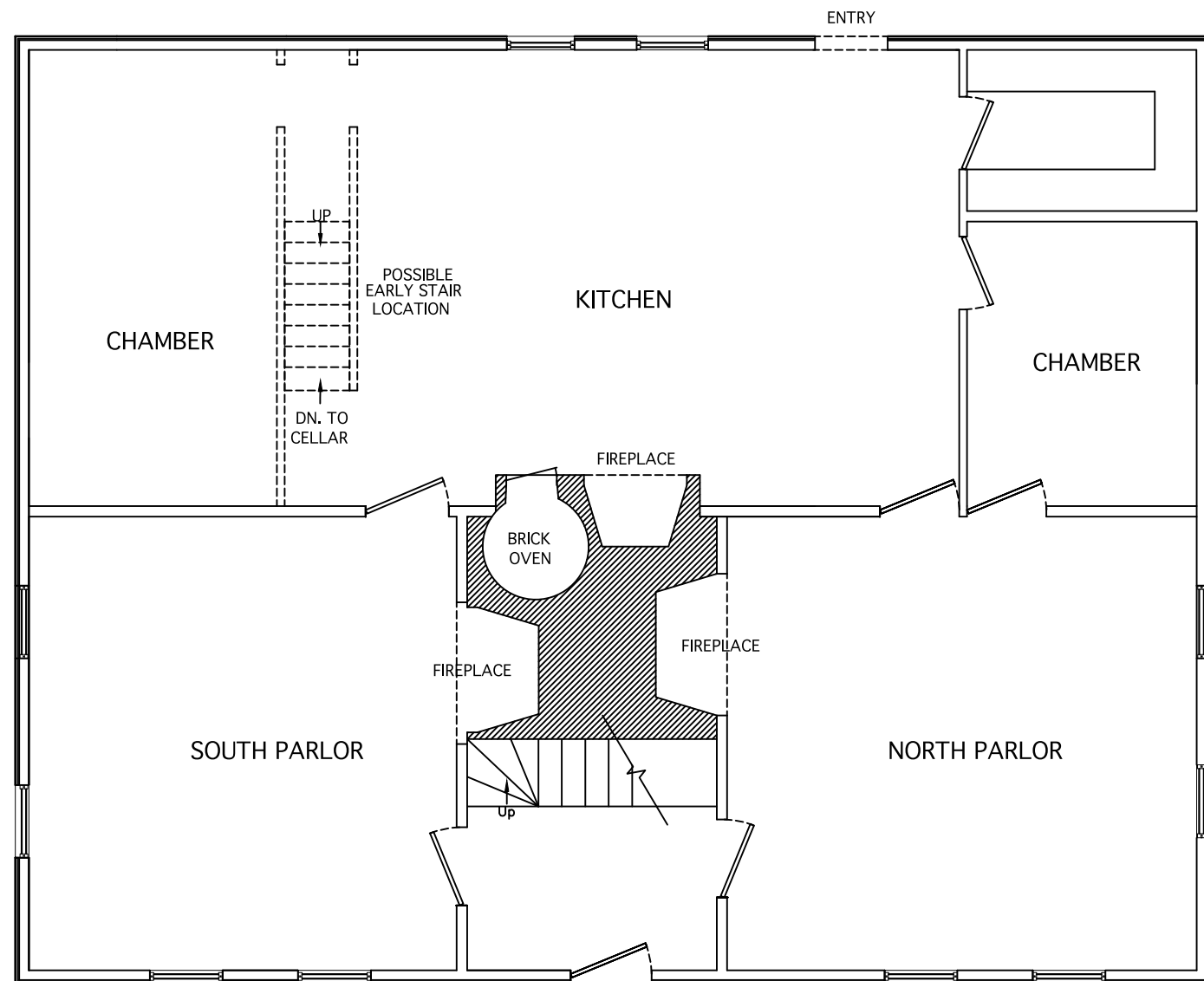
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172 Hallock Landing Rd.

Rocky Point, NY

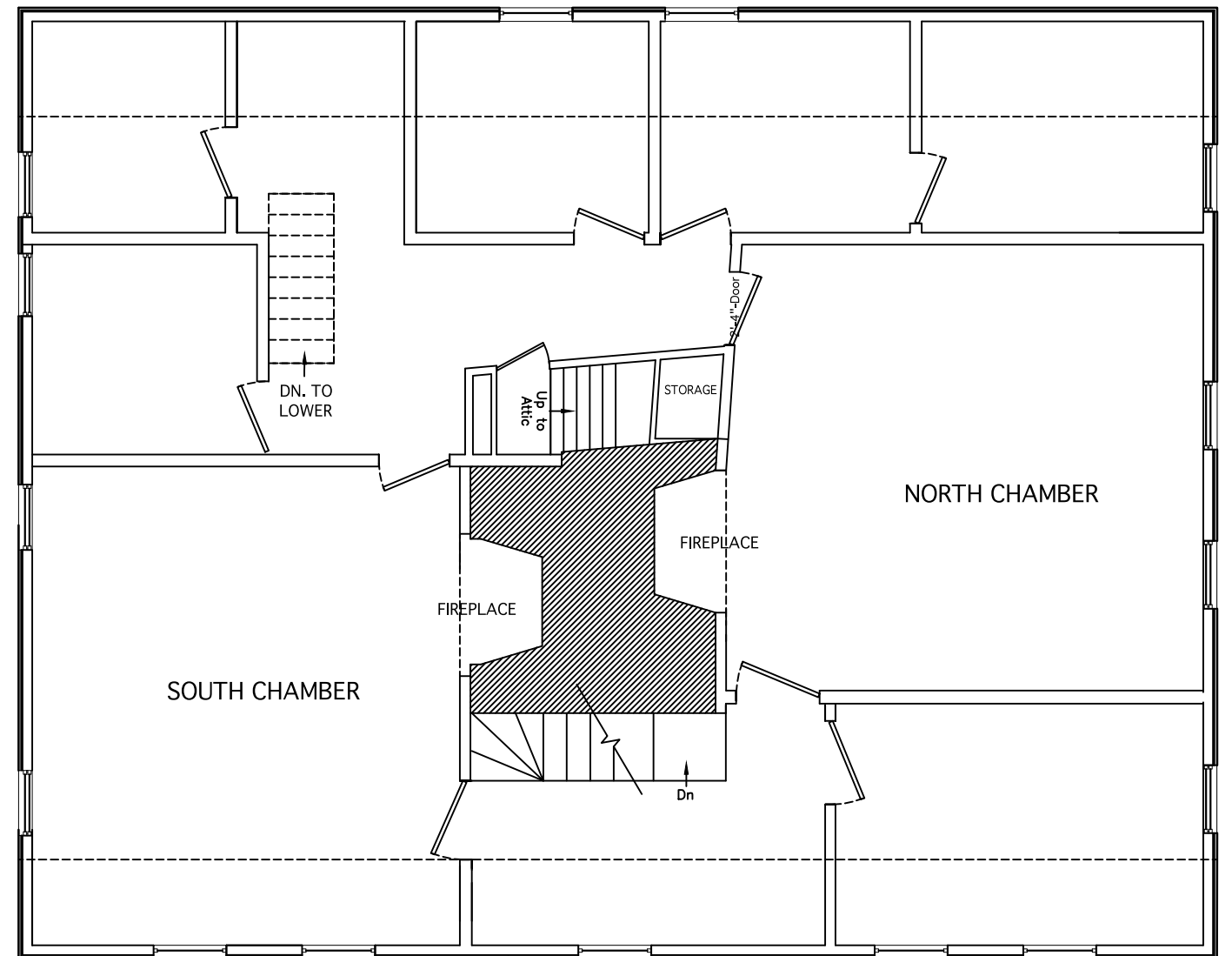


Existing 2nd Floor Layout
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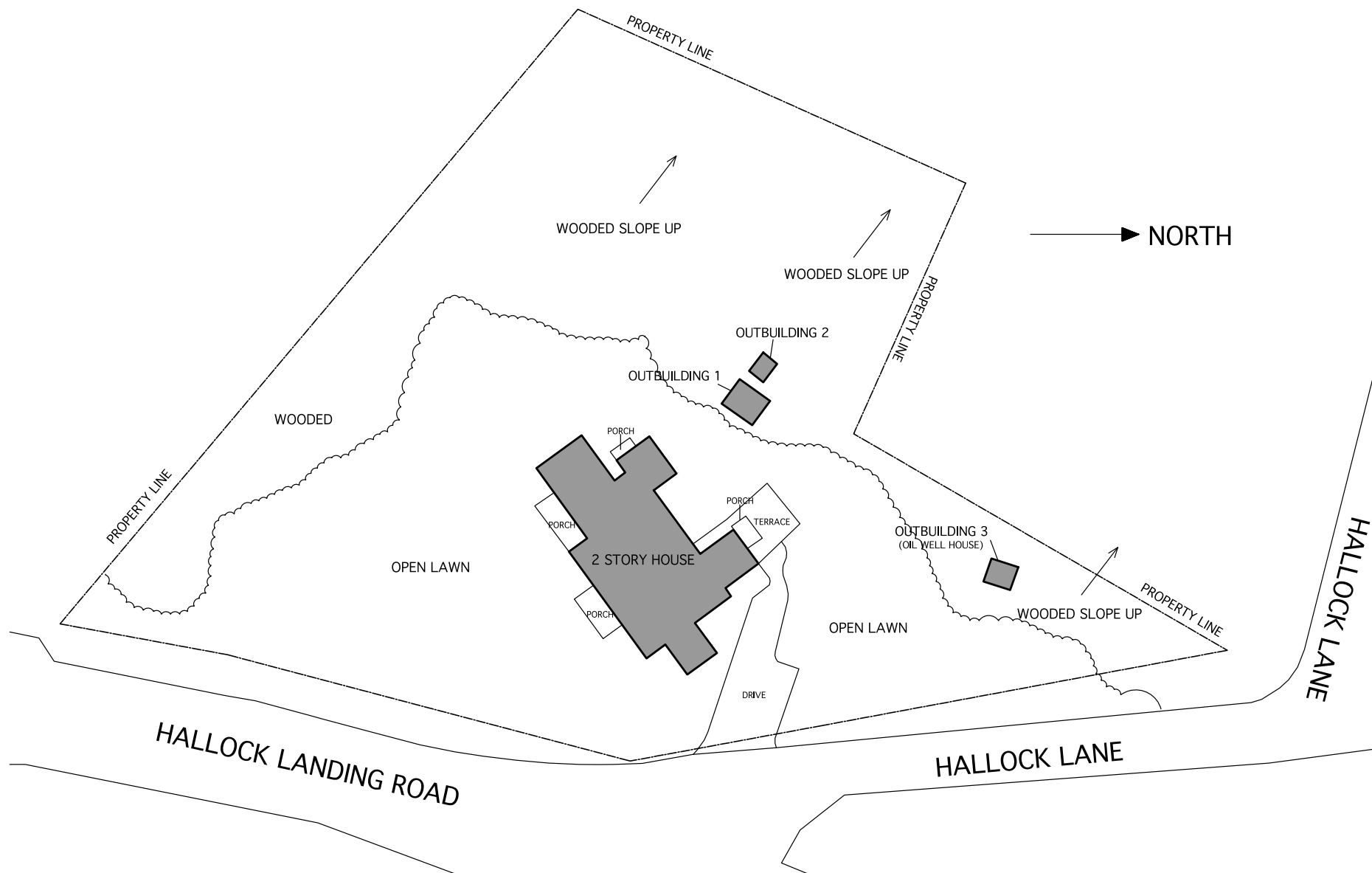
" Hallock Homestead"
172 Hallock Landing Rd.
Rocky Point, NY



Early First Floor Plan-1700's



Early Second Floor Plan-1700-1800's



NOAH HALLOCK HOMESTEAD
SITE PLAN





ULROSS DR

STANDING







































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hallock, Noah, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 10/25/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/20/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/05/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/11/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000913

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12.11.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

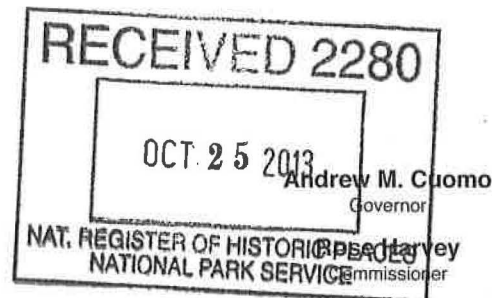


New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com



27 September 2013

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose five National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register. All nominations are submitted on discs:

Rafael Guastavino Jr. House, Richmond County
Jewish Center of Coney Island, Kings County
Kismet Temple, Kings County
Quogue Cemetery, Suffolk County
Noah Hallock House, Suffolk County

Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office