

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Nat. Register of Historic Places  
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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Daniel and Henry P. Tuthill Farm

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 1146 Main Road


not for publication

city or town Jamesport

vicinity

state New York code NY county Suffolk code 103 zip code 11946

### 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 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

   national       statewide      X   local

Ruth A. Purpura DSHPO  
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/17/15  
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other (explain:)

Alexis Abernathy  
Signature of the Keeper

8/05/15  
Date of Action

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**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.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	<b>Total</b>

**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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage &  
agricultural outbuilding

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival

foundation: Field stone, Brick, Concrete

walls: Wood

roof: Asphalt

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**

Located in the eastern half of Long Island, the Town of Riverhead is bordered by the Long Island Sound to the north, the Town of Southold to the east, the Towns of Southampton and Brookhaven to the south, and the Town of Brookhaven to the west. The hamlet of Jamesport is located along the north coast of the Great Peconic Bay between the hamlets of Laurel and Aquebogue. The Tuthill Farm is located at 1146 Main Road in Jamesport at the east corner of Tuthill Lane on the north side of Main Road facing south and set amidst a combination of residential, agrarian and commercial properties just west of Jamesport's downtown commercial corridor. The original farm consisted of 90 acres of land owned by Daniel Tuthill. By 1909, the original Tuthill Farm land had been divided and distributed to family members on both sides of Tuthill Lane; this pattern of land division, which created family farm clusters, was typical on the north fork. Today, the Tuthill Farm is bordered to the north by a residential property on a large lot and to the east by a farm with a farmhouse. On the south, the Tuthill Farm is bordered by Main Road with a farm and farmhouse on the south side of Main Road. To the west, the Tuthill Farm is bordered by a large commercial property. The earliest building on the property is the main house constructed circa 1840 in the Greek Revival style, which served as the residence of Daniel Tuthill (1818-1898) and his family. In 1884, an English-style barn was built behind the house by Daniel's son, Henry Pason Tuthill (1853-1937). A potato barn was then constructed on the east side of the house in the 1930s and a one and a half story wood frame structure was built to the west of the barn around the same time.

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### **Narrative Description**

#### The Main House, ca. 1840

The Main House is sited facing south in the center of the property. Built circa 1840, it is a story and a half, three bay, side hall Greek Revival building with Queen Anne additions. It is twenty-two feet and seven inches wide on the front, or south, elevation, about sixty feet deep along the east and west additions, and thirty-eight feet and two inches on the rear, or north, elevation. The primary section of the house forms a T-shape. This includes the original front-gabled house and two one-bay-wide shed-roofed additions to the rear; these bays transition into a front gabled, side-gabled, and flat-roofed bay addition. These additions appear to have been built at the same time during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Two small, side-gabled service buildings (an ice house and kitchen) with a shed-roofed hyphen were incorporated into the plan of the house somewhat later; it is possible that these were moved from elsewhere on the property. The house is wood frame in construction and clad in wood shingles, replacement siding and vertical board. The foundation is a combination of fieldstone on the older sections of the house and concrete on later additions.

The house's shallow-pitched front gable roof has deep returning eaves above the frieze and a wide band of trim under the cornice emphasizing the temple front at the south elevation. The roof is clad in asphalt shingle. On the façade (south elevation), the first floor has original six-over-six double-hung windows while those on the second floor are replacements. The original hardware for shutters can be seen on all windows on this elevation. The corner pilasters are relatively unadorned and still visible in spite of the addition of the circa 1890 porch. The L-shaped porch features turned posts, original spindle work and flat sawn balusters with cut outs. The entry

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has a single wood door divided into four panels with glazed sidelights. Both the door and glazed surround are encased in a larger, plain enframingent of wood. Both door and glass are recessed behind the front wall, creating a complex three-dimensional effect common in Greek Revival doorways. On either side of the entry there are simple pilasters reminiscent of the corner pilasters and the entablature above is blocked by the porch.

On the west elevation, the wraparound porch continues with the same original details seen at the front elevation. It terminates at the side wing off the front gabled roof. The side wing is clad in replacement siding. It juts out on this elevation and was originally placed lower than the dominant front gabled portion.<sup>1</sup> The frieze seen on the front elevation continues along the west elevation and onto the south-facing portion of the wing. Modern roof additions to raise the roof are visible on this elevation which then segue into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century additions at the rear elevation. On the first floor of the side wing are two six-over-six replacement windows underneath a wide fascia board separating the windows from the half story. Just below the eave of the wing, a slanted roof slopes down and creates a one-story rear addition clad in wood shingle. Above this addition, a set of three, six-over-six, double-hung replacement windows can be seen in the original rear gable of the house. On the west side of this addition, there is a one-story polygonal wing, which most probably dates to the porch addition (circa 1890). The wing is also clad in wood shingle and has six-over-six double-hung replacement windows below the frieze just beneath the flat roof line. The original hardware for shutters can be seen on all windows on this elevation. An entry door that was formerly on the south-facing side of the wing has been replaced with a window.<sup>2</sup>

On the rear (north) elevation there are two side gable single-story wings, which present as former outbuildings that were joined to the house via a single story addition with a shed roof. The wing to the west is clad in vertical board and contains one six-over-six double-hung replacement window on its western elevation. There are two original six-over-six double-hung windows on the north elevation of this wing. The east elevation has replacement siding in the gable and vertical boards beneath. The addition that joins the two wings on the rear elevation is single story with a shed roof and an entry door. The wing to the east is clad in wood shingle with no windows. The single-story addition that joins the wings has a half-pitched roof, is clad in vertical board and contains a central entry. Both of these wings have fieldstone foundations with brick piers.

On the east elevation there is a one-and-a-half story side gable addition clad in wood shingle with a cement foundation. It overlaps the original house on the south end and joins to the rear additions. It has a centered interior chimney and it contains a pair of original two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows. On the southern end of the east elevation are three original six-over-six double-hung wood windows and a single small window in the frieze. The three original windows on the south end still retain the hardware for shutters.

The interior of the house is currently being utilized as a real estate office on the first floor with a separate office space on the second floor. The interior consists of a side-hall entry with five rooms on the first floor and a central hallway with three rooms on the second floor. The first floor has a small foyer with a sitting room, office, pantry, kitchen and milk room. The second floor is divided by a central hallway with a large office and two bedrooms. The entry door opens to a side hall stair with a sitting room to the left. The decorative Greek Revival butted molding around the windows and paneling beneath suggest that this was the former parlor. The separate entrance on the "L" of the porch leads directly into the main office of the real estate firm, which connects to the reception area behind the stair. Temporary partition walls separate cubicle spaces in the main

<sup>1</sup> Virginia Wines, Album XVIII. Collections of the Hallockville Museum Farm, Riverhead, NY.

<sup>2</sup> V. Wines, Album XVIII.

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office, but the room itself retains much historic detail. Greek Revival butted molding around the doors, although less elaborate than the parlor, is original, as is the more ornate window molding on the interior of the polygonal wing added later, around 1890.

Behind the office space on the west side of the house on the main floor is the pantry. The floor-to-ceiling wainscoting in the pantry is most likely original. On the east wall, a corridor containing two, two-over-two windows with simple Greek Revival butted molding leads to the former milk house and kitchen in the rear. The milk house, located on the northeast section of the rear elevation, was added in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, prior to the invention of refrigeration.<sup>3</sup> It is windowless and contains double-wall insulation to keep the room cool. The kitchen, also a later addition, is sited on the northwest section of the rear elevation. It is connected to the milk house by a one-story shed roof addition and retains little historic detail. The second floor contains a large office and two bedrooms. It appears as though the office might have originally been two rooms combined into one.

The basement contains a partial crawl space. Toward the front of the house, there is a full basement with visible fieldstone foundation and hand-hewn beams. Locust posts support a few of the beams in this section of the basement.

#### The Barn, ca. 1884

The barn was built ca. 1884 in the English style and is constructed entirely of sawn timbers using mortise and tenon construction. The English barn was a regional building type popular in the northeast. The type is characterized by its shape (typically longer than they are wide) and its division into three bays, or mows, enclosed by framing bents. They typically feature central doors on each of the longer elevations which provide access to the central “driveway” and threshing floor.<sup>4</sup>

The Tuthill barn is forty feet and four inches wide on the front and rear elevations, forty-five feet deep along the east addition and forty five feet and five inches deep along the west addition. The south or front elevation (short side) contains a front gable, asphalt roof and is three bays wide and two and a half stories in height. There is a small hooded arched window opening in the gable end under the eave. Wood board and batten covers the original vertical tongue and groove cladding on this elevation. Additionally, there are three doors and the outline of a removed shed wing is visible. The east elevation is clad in wood shingles and there are three window openings. The north elevation is clad in cement asbestos shingles and has the same hooded arched window opening in the gable end seen on the south elevation. On the west elevation (long side) there is the same cement asbestos shingles seen on the north elevation. Large, double-framed, tongue and groove wood wagon doors, typical of the style, with iron hinges, are centered on this elevation.<sup>5</sup> There is a fourteen-light transom window above these doors. To the north of the doors is a front gable shed wing which houses the access to a small cellar. To the south of the large barn doors is another opening, one story in height and covered by a wooden, single panel garage door with a small window. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Wines, interviewed by Sarah Bean Apmann and Karen A. Kennedy, January 21, 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Cynthia G. Falk, *Barns of New York: Rural Agriculture of the Empire State* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2012), 30-33.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, “Barns: Survival of the Fittest,” *Spanning the Gap, Art and Architecture*, Vol.13 No1 (1991).

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Upon entering the barn, dressed beams, posts scarred by years of use and plank flooring are all visible. Protected from the elements, the original tongue and groove siding is visible on the inside of the barn as well as the mortise and tenon construction.<sup>6</sup> On the interior, the barn is divided into three bays divided by framing bents. On the first floor, the central runway is open, and the other bays reflect a historic uses for hay storage and animal stalls. A second story, formerly used for storage space, is located over the two side bays. This second story space on either side of the barn is accessed by wooden ladders.

The aforementioned cellar was formerly used to store potatoes. It is reached via a set of open wood stairs down into a room with red brick walls set in a common bond pattern. The ceiling is exposed wood frame and the floor is concrete. Several locust posts are aligned down the center of the room to support the ceiling beams. A vent is built into the rear of the room for temperature control.

### Potato Barn, ca. 1930

When the small cellar in the barn was no longer able to handle capacity, the potato barn was built to store large quantities of potatoes. The potato barn was built during the 1930s when potato production became increasingly significant both to the region's and the nation's food supply.<sup>7</sup> Typical of potato barns of the period, it is located close to the side of Main Road for easy vehicular access and adjacent to the field on which the potatoes were grown.

The barn is one and half stories in height and has a front gable asphalt roof with two metal barn vents and is partially underground. American potato barns such as this one, constructed from ca. 1900-1950, are usually banked structures, built into a berm or hillside. Vents are a common feature of the potato barn and were installed in order to control heat and moisture. The structure is concrete block in its construction and there are two concrete block buttresses on the west elevation. Generally, the side walls of the potato barns, where exposed, are commonly reinforced by buttresses. The dimensions are twelve feet and five inches wide on the front or south elevation, about forty seven feet deep along the east and west additions, and twenty four feet and one inch on the rear or north elevation. On the south elevation is a single story front gable wing with large wood doors. The gable end of the main building and wing are clad in cement asbestos and there is a roof vent on the gable end of the main building. There is a narrow brick side chimney on the south elevation of the main building.<sup>8</sup> The west elevation also has two concrete block buttresses seen on west elevation. On the north elevation only the gable end of the roof is above ground and it is clad in cement asbestos shingles. There are wood, double doors which provide access to the attic.

<sup>6</sup> Michael J. Auer, "Preservation Brief 20: The Preservation of Historic Barns," National Park Service, 1989.

<sup>7</sup> New York State Barn Coalition, "Barn Types: Potato Barns," <[www.barncoalition.org/newsletter/2010-02-25-11/index.html](http://www.barncoalition.org/newsletter/2010-02-25-11/index.html)>.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

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Small Frame Outbuilding , ca. 1930

This one and a half story wood frame structure has a front gable asphalt roof. It is clad in vertical boards in its entirety with the exception of the gable end of the south elevation, which is clad in cement asbestos shingles. There is a wood, double-hung window in this gable end and a modern garage door on the south elevation. These are the only openings in the building. The structure is twenty feet and four inches wide and twenty-four feet and four inches deep.

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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 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

AGRICULTURE

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1840-1968

**Significant Dates**

1840, 1877

**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 spans from the approximate date of the construction of the main house to 1968 when the property was sold by the Tuthill family, ending their 235 years of ownership and operation of the farm.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**



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

The Daniel and Henry P. Tuthill Farm in Jamesport is significant under criterion A in the area of agriculture as a representative example of a historic family farmstead in Long Island's North Fork's agrarian community. Its intact collection of farm buildings including a barn (ca. 1884), a potato barn (c. 1930s) and a small, early 20<sup>th</sup> century outbuilding reflects changes in agricultural practices on the North Fork of Long Island and at the Tuthill Farm. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries farming on the North Fork was largely subsistence based. This would change during the nineteenth century, when a growing market as well as advancements in agricultural methods and technology permitted North Fork farmers to expand their production. They embraced experimentation in these methods and technologies and created organizations which aided their mutual ambitions. In spite of only being seventy miles from the major metropolis of New York City, the area did not succumb to suburbanization post World War II as much of Suffolk County did. Rather it continued to play a major role in the state's agricultural production of potatoes and cauliflower through large, still family-owned farms.

The Tuthill family can trace its roots back to the original settlers of the area and Daniel Tuthill purchased the land that would become the Tuthill Farm in 1733. About 1840, his great grandson, also Daniel Tuthill, owned the property and built the main house. The next Tuthill to own the property was Henry Pason Tuthill, who built the English barn, to accommodate the farm's needs with the growing markets and advancements in agricultural technologies. By the twentieth century the Tuthill farm specialized in potato and cauliflower production under the ownership of William Corwin Tuthill and the construction of the potato barn c. 1930 accommodated that specialization. The farm was sold in 1968, a time when the family farms that had dominated the area for three centuries were being phased out.

The Tuthill Farm main house is significant under criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of a Greek Revival house. The main house was built c. 1840 in the Greek Revival style, an anomaly to the area but designed typical to the style in its vernacular expression. The house was built fronting the Main Road with farm land behind, following the pattern of its neighbors. Daniel's choice of the Greek Revival style is open to interpretation but it does suggest that he wanted to project the image of a successful farmer. During the 1890s additions were constructed in the Queen Anne style including a wraparound porch and a wing on the west elevation in keeping with the architectural style trends.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

CRITERION A - Agriculture

Developmental and Agricultural history on Long Island's North Fork

The North Fork of Long Island was originally inhabited by the Corehaugea tribe along the north shore of Great Peconic Bay. They, like the white settlers who followed, farmed the land growing corn, beans, pumpkins, tobacco, squash and melons.<sup>9</sup> The first white settlement on the North Fork was Southold town, which was founded by Englishmen who came by way of Connecticut. This connection to New England rather than the

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<sup>9</sup> Jacqueline Overton, *Indian Life on Long Island* (Port Washington, NY: Friedman, 1963), 47.

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Dutch settled areas of New York to the west would define a longstanding affiliation with Long Island's east end to its northern neighbors.<sup>10</sup> The land between Mattituck and Wading River known as Aquebogue, an Indian name, was laid out in two campaigns known later as the First and Second Aquebogue Divisions in 1661 and 1676. The original boundary lines between the allotments ran between the Long Island Sound and Great Peconic Bay on what is called the "eleven o'clock" lines. These lines ran perpendicular to the Sound and at a 30 degree angle of west of magnetic north. The allotments were quickly subdivided within a generation or two, resulting in farms of thirty to one hundred acres with eleven o'clock angles on the north/south boundaries; farmers would plant their crops at that same angle for generations to come. Evidence of these lines still exist today, as many of the north south roads in the area, such as Tuthill Lane, follow this angle.<sup>11</sup>

Early farming in the area was subsistence based and the marketing of crops was limited. North Fork farmers from this time grew corn, beans, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, hay, flax, buckwheat and tobacco with oxen for power and simple tools such as the scythe, hand rake, sickle and flail. They also cultivated gardens of herbs and vegetables. By the late eighteenth century, farmers in the area tapped into the rapidly expanded market of New York City and shipped cordwood, vegetables, grain and livestock for sale. Schooners provided the transportation of the goods from village docks and landings to New York City's ports. However eastern Long Island's lack of protected anchorages prevented the area from significantly prospering through their trade and these Long Island communities remained largely isolated from the outside world.<sup>12</sup>

In 1792 the west end of the Town of Southold became the Town of Riverhead. The Main Road was the first area to be densely settled in the town; it was the only east/west thoroughfare at the time along the North Fork. The town continued to develop westward and as Main Road grew in prominence, residents built their houses close to the road with farm land to the rear, creating a linear community. Community buildings were also constructed along this thoroughfare including civic, religious and commercial. Jamesport, the western most village in the town, got its name from James Tuthill (1805-1863). In the 1830s James set out to start a whaling port south of Main Road on Great Peconic Bay. Modestly naming the port after himself, he only managed to attract one whaling ship. The name became associated with the area that had been known as Lower or Old Aquebogue, in spite of the lack of success of the venture.<sup>13</sup>

At the end of the eighteenth century area farmers began using more modern agricultural methods to move beyond subsistence farming in an effort to improve personal wealth. By 1820, Riverhead farmers were using several methods to increase soil fertility. One method of soil conservation was through the use of farmyard manure. Another technique being utilized by area farmers by this time was crop rotation with clover and grasses in fallow fields to replenish soil nutrients. Finally, local farmers began to look to the sea for manure in the always abundant supply of seaweed and menhaden, a fish found in the Sound and Great Peconic Bay. The

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<sup>10</sup> Robert Cushman Murphy, *Fish-shape Paumanok; Nature and Man on Long Island* (Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1964), 33.

<sup>11</sup> Virginia Wines, *West from the Canoe Place Mattituck to Wading River, A Study of the First and Second Aquebogue Divisions* (Riverhead, N.Y.: Suffolk County Historical Society, 1979), 2.

<sup>12</sup> Nathaniel Talmage, *The Growth of Agriculture in Riverhead Town, Suffolk County, New York* (Riverhead: Suffolk County Historical Society, 1977), 3-5; Benjamin Thompson, *History of Long Island* (Port Jefferson, NY: Friedman, 1918), 274; Richard A. Wines, "The Nineteenth-Century Agricultural Transition in an Eastern Long Island Community," *Agricultural History*, Vol. 55 no.1 (1981): 52.

<sup>13</sup> Richard Wines, Draft Main Road Historic District Nomination, in files of Richard Wines. The area around the port became known as South Jamesport.

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catching of this fish for fertilizer was both time consuming and labor intensive and required cooperative efforts among the farmers.<sup>14</sup>

As the nineteenth century continued, local farmers learned of new methods and tools through agrarian periodicals and began to experiment with these techniques. They began using new fertilizers from outside sources such as bone, ash fertilizer and fish scrap, also known as “fish guano,” from factories. The manufactured fertilizer, poudrette was being used in the area by local famers by the 1860s. Horses, which were more versatile, largely replaced oxen for farm work. Improved hand tools, such as the cradle, became available by this time, and the introduction of threshers and horserakes further improved productivity. Manufactured machinery, including reapers and mowers, also became more prevalent by the second half of the nineteenth century.<sup>15</sup>

At the same time as these innovations were being embraced, demand for farm goods was increasing thanks to New York City’s flourishing population. Improvements in transportation provided easier access to markets. Shipping had improved by the mid-nineteenth century, and the Long Island Railroad came to Riverhead in 1844; however, the farmers would not rely on the railroad for shipping of their goods until the 1860s and 70s, preferring sail and steam. The rail’s initial benefit to farmers was in opening up communications. Farmers began to travel with more frequency to the city and beyond learning of other farmers’ techniques and equipment. Local farming societies such as the Suffolk County Agricultural Society and the Riverhead Town Agricultural Society organized in 1863 provided forums for farmers to share knowledge and experiences as well as arrange seed and machinery tests to better production and profitability. Later, the Riverhead Town Agricultural Society would become a purchasing agent for orders for the members, garnering optimum prices for the farmers. Such organizations would hold annual fairs further disseminating information. Area farmers also attended fairs beyond their “backyards,” such as the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, making them part of a nationwide network of agricultural information and active participants in seeking the latest scientific and technological developments.<sup>16</sup>

Adapting to changing market conditions, local farmers lowered their production of cord wood and wheat and increased their production of crops such as potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage and strawberries. Between 1880 and 1900 potato production in the area increased 250 percent and dominated agriculture in the area into the second half of the twentieth century. Southold and Riverhead became the premier cauliflower producers in the country. Another market source for North Fork farmers was the pickling and canning industries. In 1888 the Hudson Canning Factory was established in Mattituck creating a steady market for asparagus, tomatoes and squash. Also during the 1880s, the H.J. Heinz pickle factory, which specialized in cauliflower, was started in Jamesport. As a result of this demand, farmers adapted by specializing in crops, making large capital investments into their operations and depending on chemical fertilizers and insecticides at the end of the nineteenth century.<sup>17</sup>

In 1912 New York State began plans for a future New York State School of Agriculture on Long Island (later Farmingdale State College) in recognition of the significant role the island was playing in the state’s agrarian

<sup>14</sup> R. Wines, “Nineteenth-Century,” 52-54.

<sup>15</sup> R. Wines, “Nineteenth-Century,” 58-59.

<sup>16</sup> R. Wines, “Nineteenth-Century,” 60-61; Harriet and Andrus Valentine, *An Island’s People* (Huntington, NY: Peterson, 1976), 101-102; Talmage, *Growth of Agriculture*, 12.

<sup>17</sup> Talmage, *Growth of Agriculture*, 14-16; Nancy Wickham, “From Maize to Zucchini Blossoms: Agricultural Transitions on Long Island’s North Fork,” (Undergraduate Thesis, Amherst College, 1989), 32.

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production and to address the issues special to Long Island agriculture. During World War I, the US government instituted a county agent system where trained college men were available to farmers in an effort to further foster agricultural production and aid in the war efforts. North Fork farmers sought to set up a branch Experiment Station and in 1922 an appropriation of \$40,000 was made available by the state and the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm was founded in Riverhead. This was later the Long Island Horticultural Research Laboratory, which still exists today. Local organizations that specialized in certain crops were also formed to mutually benefit farmers and their production; these included the Long Island Cauliflower Association and the Long Island Potato Exchange. By 1921 the Long Island Produce and Fertilizer Company, which offered centralized grading and packaging services with local warehouses along the Long Island Railroad, was founded by Riverhead farmers. This company also produced fertilizer mixes specially made for Long Island conditions.<sup>18</sup>

During the middle of the twentieth century, farms on the North Fork, still run by families, got larger and fewer, and truck transportation replaced rail. Technological advancements in farm machinery, including four row planters which could fertilize, plant and apply pesticide in one operation, accommodated these large farms. Irrigation systems were installed before and after World War II. Spraying was now typically accomplished by helicopter. Bulk potato harvesters, which could dig two rows at a time and featured a conveyor which could grade the potatoes and eliminate some of the waste of harvesting, were being used by 1950.<sup>19</sup>

After World War II, suburban development of Suffolk County exploded, and farming in the county was dramatically affected. As a result of the growing population and increased value of land, North Fork Farmers began to plant specialty crops, replacing the once dominant potato and cauliflower crops by the 1980's. By the 21<sup>st</sup> century there were no potato farmers left along Main Road and the prototypical family farm virtually disappeared.<sup>20</sup> Today, in spite of some development on the North Fork and its new reputation as a summer destination, it still largely maintains its agricultural heritage and it is still a significant part of the local economy. Specialty farms, sod and nurseries now line the main routes through the North Fork. Viticulture has also become a dominant force in this agricultural community.

### Tuthill Family

The Tuthill family owned and operated this farmstead for over two hundred years. Throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century it was a modest farm when compared with its neighbors in terms of real estate value and production. Its intact collection of buildings reflects changes in agricultural practices not only by the Tuthill family but also larger regional patterns. Further, they stand in testament to the history of the North Fork when the family farm dominated the landscape.

The Tuthill family can trace its roots on Long Island's North Fork to the seventeenth century, when Henry Tuthill (1612 c.-1650) immigrated from England to Southold. His son, John Tuthill (1635-1717), was one of the recipients of an allotment in the Aquebogue Divisions, a few miles east of the subject property. Daniel Tuthill (1700-1785) bought the property that would become the Tuthill Farm from the Youngs family in 1733

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<sup>18</sup> New York School of Agriculture on Long Island Board minutes, June 3, 1912; Talmage, *Growth of Agriculture*, 18-28.

<sup>19</sup> Talmage, *Growth of Agriculture*, 28-29; Wickham, "From Maize to Zucchini Blossoms," 39.

<sup>20</sup> There are about a dozen large scale potato growers still in the North Fork.

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and moved his family from Cutchogue.<sup>21</sup> The property was divided among his descendants and houses were built. Daniel Tuthill (1818-1898), great grandson of the first Daniel Tuthill, owned the property in the mid-nineteenth century and is credited with the construction of the main house soon after he acquired the property in the 1840's. By 1850, Daniel Tuthill's farm was valued at \$3,000. His farm included 40 acres of improved land and 50 acres of unimproved land; the farm was average among its neighbors in its size and value. The farm housed one horse, four milk cows, three other cattle, six sheep, and four swine. Tuthill produced a respectable amount and variety of crops for a farm of this size, including wheat (50 bushels), corn (50 bushels), oats (70 bushels), rye (20 bushels), potatoes (75 bushels), butter (300 pounds), wool (20 pounds), hay (eight tons), and honey (five pounds). This relatively diversified pattern of agriculture is consistent with regional patterns, and reflects a balance between subsistence and market strategies. By 1865, the house was valued at \$500; this compares modestly with its neighbors but is consistent with the house's small size and age. Nevertheless, the construction of this house in a vernacular version of the latest architectural style suggests that Daniel desired to project his success at the outset of his farming career and was making enough money to do so.<sup>22</sup>

By 1870, Daniel Tuthill increased his farm's production, likely due to advances in soil improvements as well as the assistance of extended family and his three daughters and two teenage sons, Henry and Arthur. Valued at \$3,500, the farm included 30 improved acres and 50 acres of woodland. Tuthill owned three horses, five milk cows, two other cattle, and eight swine. In addition, he produced wheat (70 bushels), corn (150 bushels), oats (100 bushels), potatoes (75 bushels), butter (500 pounds), hay (10 tons), molasses (25 gallons), and smaller amounts of rye and buckwheat.<sup>23</sup> Although Tuthill substantially increased his production of butter and corn and began producing molasses, this record reflects that he was continuing to pursue diversified agriculture.

Henry Pason Tuthill (1853-1937), Daniel Tuthill's son, is credited with taking over management and ownership of the property later in the decade and building its primary barn ca. 1884.<sup>24</sup> American farmers adapted European models to serve their new climate and needs. Barn heights were raised to enclose a greater space without a larger footprint and shingles became the preferred roof cladding to accommodate for the northeastern climate. The barn at the Tuthill Farm was built in the "English" style which was preferred on the North Fork, New England and upstate New York. This style is distinguished from the "Dutch" style barns seen in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in New York, which typically has a squarer footprint, horizontal siding and doors on the gable end. Characteristics of the "English" style and those seen in the Tuthill barn are the rectangular footprint, three bay width, two story height, vertical siding and doors on the broad sides of the structure. Puritan settlers brought the style to the area from East Anglia.<sup>25</sup>

By the late nineteenth century, New England and upstate New York farmers generally began building bank barns, which allowed for additional basement space, gable-entry barns, which were more easily adaptable and expandable, or dairy barns. However, North Fork farmers continued to build English-style barns into the early

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<sup>21</sup> The Tuthill Farm was originally part of the allotment received by John Budd. He left the land to his daughter who married into the Youngs family.

<sup>22</sup> V. Wines, *Album XVIII*; Federal Census, New York, 1850; Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, New York, 1850; State Census, New York, 1865.

<sup>23</sup> Federal Census, New York, 1870; Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, New York, 1870.

<sup>24</sup> V. Wines, *Album XVIII*; F.W. Beers, *Atlas of Long Island, New York: from recent and actual surveys and records* (New York: Beers, Comstock, and Cline, 1873).

<sup>25</sup> Charles Klamkin, *Barns: Their History, Preservation, and Restoration* (New York: Hawthorn, 1973), 27; U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Barns: Survival of the Fittest," *Spanning the Gap, Art and Architecture*, Vol.13 No1 (1991); John Michael Vlach, *Barns* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2003), 44-48.

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twentieth century. Although the type originally evolved to facilitate threshing, North Fork farmers, including the Tuthills, clearly found the barn type functional and adaptable enough during a time of agricultural transition in the region.

By 1880, Henry Pason Tuthill had started his own family and inherited some of his father's land. This included 13 improved and one unimproved acre, valued at \$1,600. The record of the produce of Henry's smaller farm demonstrates a farm clearly in transition away from larger-scale diversified farming and more toward smaller-scale truck and market farming. He kept one horse, one milk cow, and 12 chickens (20 dozen eggs). He produced corn (100 bushels), potatoes (60 bushels), oats (40 bushels), wheat (23 bushels), and rye (3 bushels). In addition, he had a small apple orchard and market garden which produced \$15 of produce. Compared with his fellow farmers in Jamesport at the time, his farm was on the small side; typical acreage ranged between two to seventy five acres. Most farms were between ten and forty acres and all were producing the same crops of corn, oats, wheat, hay, rye, potatoes and apples. Most of the farms had cattle (including milk cows) and swine, although animal husbandry was not the focus of these farms as their numbers were small.<sup>26</sup>

Nineteenth and twentieth century historic maps of Jamesport indicate that families continued to farm on the same land, often in family clusters that grew over time, for generations. By the early twentieth century, new immigrant families, many of Polish origin, began moving to the area and settling in the same pattern. The 1909, map of Jamesport shows that the land owned by the Tuthill family had been divided and distributed to family members on both sides of Tuthill Lane. Although the long, narrow farms extending from Main Road still dominate the map from this time, some properties were already being broken up into smaller parcels. The Tuthill family made these divisions to divide land among other family members, but in other parts of the town new divisions of large family landholdings reflected purchases by new families.<sup>27</sup>

According to the deeds for the property, William Moses Tuthill (1873-1937) owned the property by the beginning of the twentieth century. The 1920 census lists William Moses living on Main Road with his wife and son, William Corwin Tuthill (1911-2006), and working as a farmer. Henry Pason Tuthill lived nearby and continued working as a general laborer. In the 1930 census William Moses was listed as living on Main Road with his wife and son, William Corwin Tuthill. They lived on a farm valued at \$20,000 which included the Tuthill Farm property. By the time William Moses Tuthill acquired the land, potatoes had become one of the primary crops for North Fork farmers; the Tuthill family was no exception. He built the ca. 1930 potato barn on the property to accommodate the storage and transport of the root crop.<sup>28</sup>

As potatoes started to be cultivated on a large scale on Long Island, farmers required better, larger storage facilities for housing the crop. Smaller harvests had previously been held in root cellars, such as the one under the main barn at Tuthill farm. Potato barns were constructed on the island and New England during the first half of the twentieth century, as the crop grew in significance and became an important staple to the country's food supply. These barns were typically banked into hillsides or berms and constructed using concrete block in an effort to regulate temperature and moisture. As seen in the Tuthill potato barn, they were commonly built close to the road for ease of vehicular access and with buttresses along the broad walls for added support.

<sup>26</sup> Federal Census, New York, 1880; Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, New York, 1880; While the census states that he was married, no other people were enumerated in his household.

<sup>27</sup> E. Belcher Hyde, *Atlas of Suffolk County, Long Island, New York* (New York: E. Belcher Hyde, 1909).

<sup>28</sup> William Moses's great grandfather was Henry Pason's grandfather: Daniel Tuthill (1777-1846); Federal Census, New York, 1930.

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Finally they had a wood frame gable roof with minimal windows and vents to regulate ventilation, temperature and moisture.<sup>29</sup>

William Corwin's parents left him the Tuthill farm in their wills in 1937 and 1946.<sup>30</sup> According to William's surviving son, Bruce Tuthill, he and his family lived in the house that was on the northwest corner at the intersection of Tuthill Lane and Main Road (previously the land of A. Tuthill seen on the 1909 map) and across the street from the Tuthill Farm. William Corwin rented the Tuthill Farmhouse to a local clock maker during the 1950s. The house parcel was divided from farmed acreage by this point in time. By 1962, aerial photographs show some private residences had been built on former Tuthill farm land on the east side of Tuthill Lane.<sup>31</sup> The family's planting fields were scattered along Tuthill Lane and they grew potatoes, followed by cauliflower, and then followed by rye through the 1940s, 50s and 60s.<sup>32</sup> In 1968 William Corwin sold the 1.35-acre house lot to Martin C. Nelsen ending the family's 235-year ownership of this North Fork farm and the property serving an agricultural purpose. Aerial photographs from 1974 show that the rest of the lots behind the house on the east side of Tuthill Lane were also sold for residential development. After the early 1960's Main Road changed as potato production declined, farmland was consolidated into larger holdings and put into new uses such as vineyards, nurseries and "agri-tainment." The old model of family farms with homes built on the farm faded. Very few non-farmers built new homes along Main Road, preferring instead to live in new subdivisions such as those built along Tuthills Lane.<sup>33</sup>

### CRITERION C – Architecture

The Tuthill house was built circa 1840 in the Greek Revival style. The Greek Revival style became popular and pervasive in American architecture in the first half of the nineteenth century thanks to builders manuals such as Asher Benjamin's *The American Builder's Companion* and Minard Lafever's *The Modern Builder's Guide*. The initial appeal of this style in America stemmed from its association with ancient Greece and its democratic government as well as its then modern struggle to rid the oppression of Turkish rule. Parallels were drawn between the country and the burgeoning United States. First introduced by Benjamin Latrobe in his design for the bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia built 1799-1801, the style would proliferate and is still seen today in a wide range of building types, from grand civic structures to the humble farmhouse.<sup>34</sup>

The manuals by Asher and Lafever were published in multiple editions due to their broad popularity. Their books served as guides for builders and craftsmen and included illustrations of details of the style complete with correct proportions and based on measured drawings. Another author who was influential in the proliferation of this style was Edward Shaw. Edward Shaw's *Civil Architecture* had more information on construction and less

<sup>29</sup> New York State Barn Coalition, "Barn Types: Potato Barns," <[www.barncoalition.org/newsletter/2010-02-25-11/index.html](http://www.barncoalition.org/newsletter/2010-02-25-11/index.html)>.

<sup>30</sup> Suffolk County, New York, Deeds and Records, Liber 6339, page 521.

<sup>31</sup> Suffolk County, "Suffolk County, New York GIS Viewer," <<http://gis2.suffolkcountyny.gov/GISViewer/>>. Aerials available as early as 1947.

<sup>32</sup> Interview with Bruce Tuthill, March 12, 2015. It is presumed that William Corwin's mother, Gussie Tuthill lived in the house of the Tuthill farm until her death.

<sup>33</sup> Richard Wines, Draft Main Road Historic District Nomination, in files of Richard Wines.

<sup>34</sup> Daniel D. Reiff, *Houses From Books, Treatises, Pattern Books and Catalogues in American Architecture, 1738-1950* (University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000), 44-45.

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emphasis on details as seen in Asher and Lafever's works and his book, *Rural Architecture*, featured many designs of churches and houses.<sup>35</sup>

At the beginning of the nineteenth century in Riverhead the common vernacular house form was two and half stories in height, three bays wide, side hall in plan and with a side gable roof. The Greek Revival style was infrequently used for residences in Riverhead; in most cases, classical details or other elements of the style were simply applied to existing vernacular buildings. The Tuthill Farmhouse was unusual for its time, not only for its complete Greek Revival design but also for its form of one and a half stories with a shallow pitched front gable roof. This arrangement was typical in modest Greek Revival houses and was very popular in New England as well as New York and New Jersey. While grand versions of the style had a pedimented front gable roof referencing the temple form, more modest structures used an abbreviated pediment to allow for the placement of horizontal elements such as windows in the one and a half story model. Freestanding columns had little practicality in the modest home and corner pilasters were preferred. Finally, modest Greek Revival houses opted for a single side wing rather than two seen in the grand versions of the style.<sup>36</sup> Vernacular elements were also blended with the Tuthill farmhouse's design. For example, the house was covered in wood shingles, a common siding material on the North Fork. According to Richard Wines, historian, the shingles have twelve inches to the weather which required thirty-six inch shingles. The exposure was characteristic in the area prior to about 1850, and the shingles were most likely locally made.<sup>37</sup>

We can only speculate as to why Daniel Tuthill chose to build in the Greek Revival style, but it is clear that his choice helped to make him stand out from his neighbors along Main Road. Evidence listed above shows his farm was on the modest size compared to his neighbors and perhaps the house was intended to demonstrate his success as a young farmer in tune with the latest trends. It is also possible that the use of this style, so prolific in New England, illustrates the alignment that the North Fork population felt towards New England as opposed to their western New York neighbors. Whatever the reason, its design does suggest that Daniel Tuthill, like his neighbors, had moved beyond subsistence farming of previous generations and into commercial farming serving both the local and regional markets, which would continue to change and grow in the nineteenth and into the twentieth century.

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<sup>35</sup> Reiff, *Houses From Books*, 46; Talbot Hamlin, *Greek Revival Architecture in America* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1944), 163-165.

<sup>36</sup> Reiff, *Houses From Books*, 55; Hamlin, *Greek Revival*, 166.

<sup>37</sup> Richard Wines, e-mail message, March 25, 2015.



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### **Census**

1865 New York Census, Town of Riverhead, New York

1850, 1870, 1880, 1930 US Federal Census, Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York.

1850, 1870, 1880 US Federal Census, Agricultural Schedule, Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York.

### **Maps**

F.W. Beers. *Atlas of Long Island, New York: from recent and actual surveys and records*. New York: Beers, Comstock, and Cline, 1873.

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### **Websites**

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### **Interviews**

Bruce Tuthill by Sarah Bean Apmann. March 12, 2015.

Richard Wines by Karen Kennedy. January 21, 2015.

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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: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

Daniel and Henry P. Tuthill Farm  
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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** 1.35  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>701976</u> Easting	<u>4535843</u> Northing	3	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing
2	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing	4	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing

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

The boundaries of the property are Tuthill Lane to the west and Main Road to the South. The north and east boundaries are the current property lines and the historic ones as seen on the 1909 historic map. The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

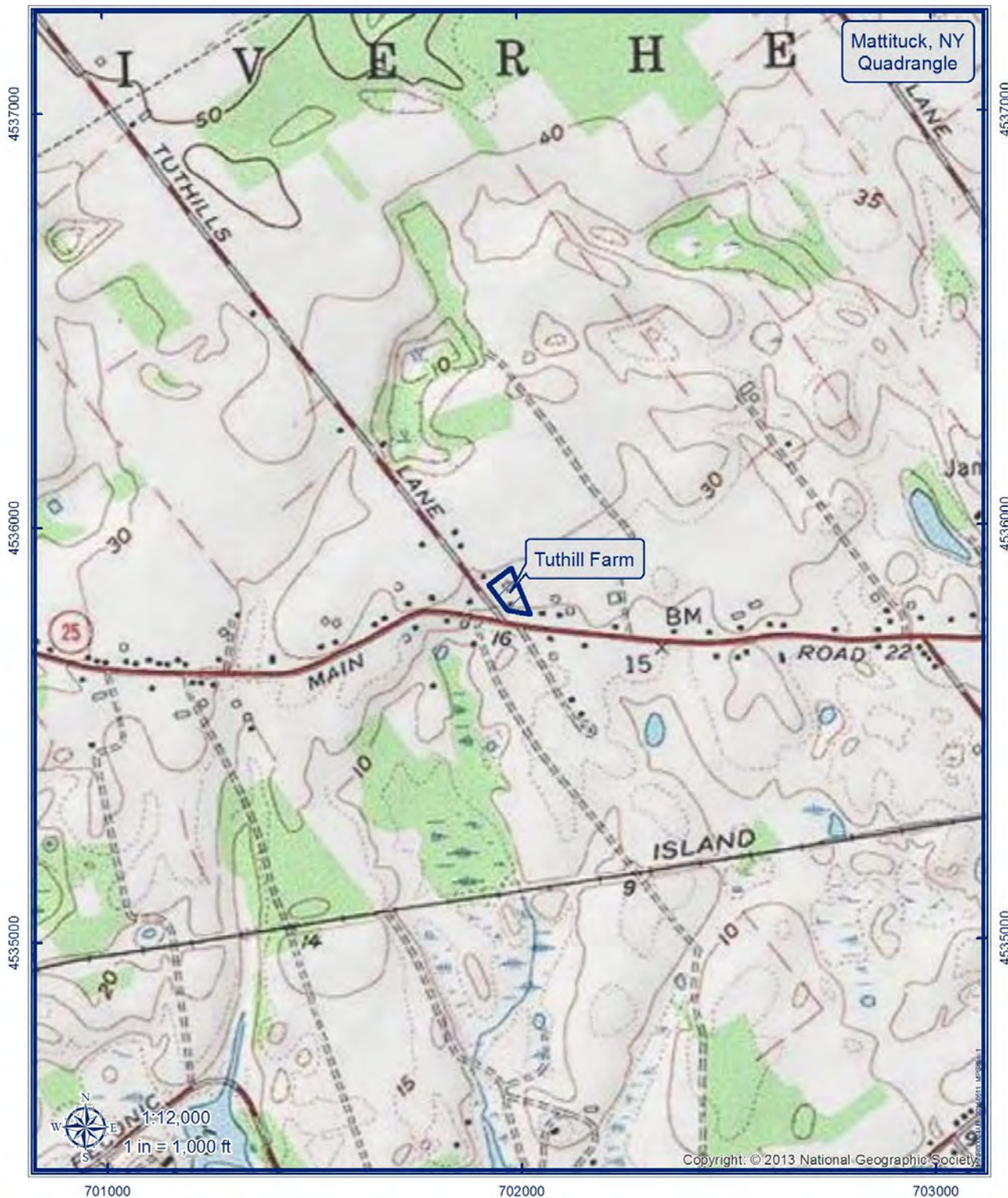
Boundaries follow the historic property lot lines.

Daniel and Henry P. Tuthill Farm  
Name of Property

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Daniel & Henry P. Tuthill Farm  
Jamesport, Suffolk Co., NY

1146 Main Street  
Jamesport, NY 11901



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



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation

Daniel and Henry P. Tuthill Farm  
Name of Property

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Daniel & Henry P. Tuthill Farm  
Jamesport, Suffolk Co., NY

1146 Main Street  
Jamesport, NY 11901



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



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation

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### 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Sarah Bean Apmann & Karen A. Kennedy, Architectural Historians  
organization TKS Historic Resources, Inc. date \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number 110 Cooper Street, #782 telephone 631-357-1977  
city or town Babylon state NY zip code 11702  
e-mail [sarah@tkshistoric.com](mailto:sarah@tkshistoric.com), [karen@tkshistoric.com](mailto:karen@tkshistoric.com)

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### Additional Documentation

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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.)

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### Photographs:

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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: Daniel and Henry P. Tuthill Farm

City or Vicinity: Jamesport

County: Suffolk State: NY

Photographer: Sarah Bean Apmann

Date Photographed: March 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0001  
Tuthill Farm, facing north

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0002  
Tuthill House, façade, facing north

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0003  
Tuthill House, east elevation, facing northwest

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0004

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Tuthill Farm, west elevation of house and barn, facing east

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0005  
Tuthill house, north and east elevations, facing southwest

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0006  
Tuthill house, Interior, First floor, Parlor, facing south

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0007  
Tuthill house, Interior, First floor, Parlor, facing northeast

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0008  
Tuthill house, Interior, First floor, facing west

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0009  
Potato Barn and Barn, facing north

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0010  
Potato Barn, facing southeast

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0011  
Barn, West elevation, facing east

NY\_Suffolk County\_Daniel and Henry Tuthill Farm\_0012  
Barn, Interior, facing northeast

---

**Property Owner:**

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

---

name DC Industries II LLC, (Dayna Corlito – President)  
street & number 9 Cedar Lane telephone 917-566-3433  
city or town Hampton Bays state NY zip code 11946

**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.















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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Tuthill, Daniel and Henry P., Farm  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 6/26/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/21/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/05/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/11/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000518

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 8/05/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER *A. Verhulst* 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.



**Riverhead Town Historian  
Georgette Lane Case**

*"Eastlawn"*  
542 East Main Street – Suite 1  
Address all mail to:  
Town Hall, 200 Howell Avenue  
Riverhead, New York 11901  
Hours: Wednesdays 9-3  
631/369-9717

Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Att: Ruth L. Pierpont, Deputy Commissioner  
For Historic Preservation  
PO Box 189  
Waterford NY 12188-1089

Re: Daniel & Henry Tuthill Farm  
1146 Main Road, Route 25  
Riverhead NY 11947

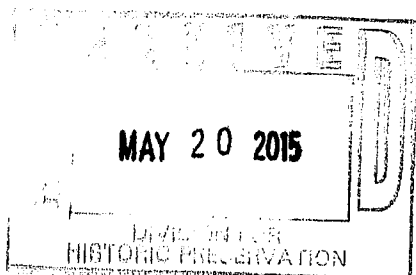
Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 8, 2015 concerning the preservation of the Tuthill Farm by placing it on the New York State Historic Register.

This is wonderful news and as Riverhead Town Historian I am pleased to give this application my full support.

Sincerely,

Georgette L. Case  
Riverhead Town Historian





**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

**ANDREW M. CUOMO**  
Governor

**ROSE HARVEY**  
Commissioner

**RECEIVED 2280**

**JUN 26 2015**

**Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service**

22 June 2015

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

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:

Babylon Library, Suffolk County  
Barna C. Roup Residence, Wyoming County  
Main School, Rockland County  
St. Francis de Sales Parish Complex, Ontario County  
Cottage in the Pines. Orange County  
Sts. Peter and Paul Orthodox Church Complex, Erie County  
East Hill Historic District, Erie County  
Daniel and Henry P. Tuthill Farm, Suffolk County

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