

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 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 Second & Ostrander Historic District

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

name of related multiple property listing N/A

### Location

street & number Various

city or town Riverhead

state NY code NY county Suffolk code 103 zip code 11901

☐ not for publication

☐ vicinity

### 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

Signature of certifying official/Title Michael P. Lynch Deputy SHPO Date 19 JUNE 2017

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): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper Alexis Oberstally

Date of Action 8/18/17

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
220	19	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
220	19	<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

1

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure

GOVERNMENT / Fire Station

GOVERNMENT / Post Office

SOCIAL / Meeting Hall

COMMERCE / Professional

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure

COMMERCE / Professional

GOVERNMENT / Post Office

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> / EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> REVIVALS / Colonial  
Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> / EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS / Bungalow/Craftsman

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone, Brick, Concrete

walls: Shingle, Clapboard, Brick, Stucco,  
Asbestos

roof: Asphalt

other:

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

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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

Riverhead is located on the East End of Long Island, New York, at the head of navigation on the Peconic Bay system where it meets the fresh water of the Peconic River. The easternmost point on Long Island, where one could easily cross from the North Fork to the South Fork, this area naturally attracted settlement. Its location at the confluence of the river, the bay, and roads and its relatively central position within the region made Riverhead the logical choice as the county seat in 1727. These advantages also contributed to the community's transformation into a commercial center, not only for the surrounding farmland in Riverhead Town, but also for much of the East End of Long Island. In 1844, the area's political and geographical advantages were supplemented by the construction of a railroad to the town.

The primarily residential Second and Ostrander Historic District is approximately 35 acres in size and is just north of the Main Street Historic District at the town's commercial core (NR Listed 2012). The neighborhood developed gradually between 1840 and 1958 and includes homes from every decade between those dates. Adjacent to the commercial center of town, the district was historically a mixed-class neighborhood home to professionals, artisans, and laborers alike. Its architectural diversity reflects the neighborhood's social fabric; the district contains examples of virtually every architectural style that was popular during those years, from large ornate Italianates and Queen Anne Victorians with complex roof forms to modest Colonial Revivals, Greek Revivals, Capes and vernacular cottages. The architecture is primarily domestic, although there are a few commercial buildings along the southwestern fringe of the district.

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### Narrative Description

The Second and Ostrander Historic District is located in the town of Riverhead and County of Suffolk on the eastern end of Long Island, New York. The town, which was set off from Southold Town in 1792, covers 67 square miles of land, essentially the western half of Long Island's North Fork; much of the town and the rest of the North Fork remains predominantly agricultural in nature. The downtown area is located at the south edge of the town, immediately adjacent to the Peconic River. Main Street (NY Route 25) runs roughly parallel to the Peconic Estuary and the Peconic River, making a large loop to the south in the downtown area. Historically, most of the town's commercial development was along East and West Main Street.

The Second and Ostrander District is the residential counterpart to Riverhead's commercial Main Street National Register District. The district consists of one main east-west road, Second Street, as well as short sections of three other streets which all run parallel to Main Street. These east-west streets are intersected in a partial grid by a series of avenues that run northerly from Main Street: portions of Griffing, Roanoke, East, Maple, Union and Ostrander Avenues. The Main Line of the Long Island Rail Road also passes through the northern part of the district, intersecting all of the avenues at a slight angle to the east-west streets. The southern boundary of the district is defined by parking lots north of the commercial district. To the east and west, the district is defined by commercial and

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

institutional development. The railroad corridor partially forms the northern boundary of the district; a small residential area north of the railroad corridor is defined by later commercial development.

The district primarily developed between 1840 and 1940, with some smaller-scale residential development occurring in the next two decades, up to 1958, when the last contributing residential building was constructed. Indeed, due to the lack of empty land, the decline of the adjacent Main Street commercial core, and the late-twentieth-century preference to live in more distant subdivisions rather than near downtown, only 6 primary resources (4 percent of the total) were built in the nearly 60 years since that date; one of those was a replication of an older house. Throughout this period, the district served mainly as the residential area closest to Main Street, where downtown merchants, the lawyers for the county courthouse, and the workers who supported these areas lived. It includes both substantial and architecturally significant homes owned by some of the wealthiest citizens of the town, as well as the much smaller vernacular homes of the craftsmen and laborers who worked in downtown businesses.

The neighborhood grew organically, reflecting both the interest of landowners in developing their property and the demand for housing in the area. The streets were primarily laid out during the last half of the nineteenth century. Most are relatively narrow; Ostrander Street, the last to be laid out, is somewhat wider. The house lots within the neighborhood are generally small; most range between an eighth and a quarter of an acre, although a few are as large as a third of an acre. Most lots have a frontage of about 50 to 75 feet and are roughly rectangular.

The homes within the district reflect variability in planning and preference reflective of its growth over a hundred-year period. All of the homes in the district are of frame construction, and range in size from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half stories tall. Most are set back from the sidewalk 10 or 15 feet, although some are at the sidewalk line and a few enjoy slightly larger front yards. Most include a one- or two-car garage or carriage house in the rear.

Most of the 83 contributing secondary resources in the district are simple frame garages. Generally, these are one or two bays wide with front-gable construction. One is five bays wide. There are also a number of pyramidal-roofed two-car garages. Most of these garages were built in the 1910 to 1940 period as the owners of the homes acquired automobiles. The district also includes eight carriage houses, generally two or three bays wide and built with some loft space upstairs to store hay; these are found in parts of the district built up before 1910. Finally, there are five small vernacular cottages that sit either behind or next to the primary house on the lot.

The district's streets are characterized by their variety, with adjacent homes often having been built in different time periods and styles; no two homes are identical. The larger and more architecturally significant homes tend to be closest to the business district along the southern edge of the district – on First Street, Roanoke Avenue, Griffing Avenue, West Second Street, the first block of East Second and on Ostrander Avenue. In general, the homes are more modest as one progresses northward, away from Main Street, especially in the areas north of the railroad tracks on Maple and Union Avenues. However, on most streets larger homes stand side-by-side with more modest residences, even in the less imposing areas north of the tracks.

The Second and Ostrander District illustrates the history of the town's evolving social mix, starting with the descendants of the area's seventeenth-century Puritan settlers and continuing with waves of mid-nineteenth century immigration from Ireland and western Europe and later-nineteenth-century



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

and early-twentieth-century immigration from eastern Europe, especially Poland. The town's commercial and professional leaders built imposing houses in the neighborhood while workers in these industries lived in more modest vernacular homes and cottages, all within walking distance of each other and their places of employment. The neighborhood reflects a remarkably diverse, urban community that developed in the midst of a generally homogenous, rural hinterland.

The district also includes excellent examples of the housing styles popular in the area during the period, including Greek Revival, Italianate, Shingle, Craftsman and Colonial Revival— as well as many examples of vernacular structures that housed the town's working class. Especially in the district's first few decades these styles are often interpreted in ways that were typical on the East End – either simplifying the design or taking only a few elements of the style grafting them on to vernacular structures. The district also includes examples of work by several of the town's leading architects during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: George Skidmore, Charles Hallett, William Sidney Jones and August Gallo.

Today, the character of the Second and Ostrander district remains predominantly residential. Due to their proximity to the Suffolk County Courthouse on the west side of Griffing Avenue, all of the houses on Griffing Avenue and West Second Street have been converted for office use. Similarly, many of the residences on Roanoke Avenue and First Street and some on the first block of East Second Street have also been converted to professional use. Most the district, approximately 75 percent of the buildings, remains in residential use. A small number of historic institutional and civic buildings, such as the Odd Fellows Lodge, the Second Street Firehouse, and the Old Post Office Building are also located within the district, as well as a few twentieth-century commercial structures.

The nominated district is composed of 137 contributing primary resources and 83 contributing secondary resources (mostly garages and carriage houses) that are contemporary with the residences or built within the period of significance (1840 to 1958). The vast majority of the contributing resources were built before 1940. Remarkably, only six primary structures have been built since 1958 and only a few historic homes have been lost. Of the 19 non-contributing buildings, most are secondary structures or postdate the period of significance; very few are resources that have lost integrity to their historic appearance. In essence, this district encompasses a snapshot of one small town's growth over nearly a century and a quarter.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

## **Building List**

All resources are listed by street alphabetically and then by street number. The first line in every entry is a street address. If there is a building name, that comes next, followed by tax map block and lot numbers and the construction date. Dates marked with an asterisk are as reported in the town's tax records. Finally, non-contributing resources are indicated. All other resources are considered contributing. Odd-numbered houses are on the south side of east-west running streets, with numbers running either east or west from Roanoke Avenue. Odd numbers are on the west side of the north-south running avenues with numbers running south to north.

### **East Avenue**

204 East Avenue, Bunce House  
129-2-10  
1860\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by four-bay cross-gable Italianate. Frame construction. Recently renovated with synthetic shingles and scalloped shingles in the gable end. Double-leaf front door with etched arch top glass. Off center front entry in dominant gable end. Ornamental attic windows centered in gables. South cross-gable features ornate second floor paired window trim over first floor hipped-roof bow windows. (See Photo 14)

Hipped pyramidal-roofed frame one-story two-bay by two-bay garage in rear, converted to a residential unit with two-over-two (horizontal) windows, c. 1920.

Owned by F. Kline on 1873 map; Francis Kline, born c. 1820 in Bavaria, was a shoemaker. Owned by C. Bunce on 1916 map; Charles E. Bunce, a plumber, also opened a store in 1883 selling stoves, cooking utensils and dinner ware.

208 East Avenue  
129-2-9  
1930\*

Two-and-a-half-story two-bay by four-bay side-gable frame residence with Craftsman-influenced center third-floor shed-roof dormer. Concrete block foundation, asbestos shingles. Front-full-width hipped-roof enclosed porch featuring off-center entry opposite vernacular double-hung flanking picture window unit. Rear first floor low-hipped-roof glass porch addition. Six-over-one double-hung windows mostly remain.

One-story two-bay by two-bay frame pyramidal hipped-roof garage, c. 1930.

212 East Avenue  
129-2-8  
1935\*

Non-contributing (alterations)

One-story, three-bay by four-bay frame residence, with hipped roof and inset entry. One-over-one windows, concrete foundation, asbestos shingles, rear shed-roofed addition. May have originally been a hipped roof 1930s cottage, but original exterior features are totally hidden.

One-and-a-half-bay by two-bay one-story frame garage in rear, c. 1935.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

215 East Avenue

129-1-3.1

c. 1910

Two-story, three-bay by two-bay, side-gable frame residence with off-center partial front entry shed roof over porch with spindle posts and railing. Asbestos siding. Off-center one-story rear gable wing with side-entry spindle posted shed roof over porch. Mostly replacement six-over-six double-hung windows except gable-end attic square windows.

Single-bay by two-bay one-story front-gable frame construction garage in rear with swinging doors, c. 1920.

Building appears on 1916 map as outbuilding on subdivided Blydenburgh property.

216 East Avenue

129-2-7

1920\*

One-and-one-half-story side-gable three-bay by four-bay style frame residence. Roof flares over full-width enclosed porch. Cement block foundation, vinyl siding. First floor has three contemporary windows each side of center door. Second floor front center two-bay shed dormer. Small rear off-center shed addition.

Two-bay by two-bay one-story molded cement block pyramidal hipped-roof garage, c. 1920.

Owned by Jas. (James) Elton, the son of William Elton, on 1916 map. (See 302 East Avenue.)

223 East Avenue

129-1-2.1

1935\*

One-and-a-half-story three-bay by three-bay side-gable frame Tudor-style cottage. Stucco siding. Off-center steep gable entry vestibule and single front side offset one-window gable dormer. Round-top gable-end window trim and ornamented rake boards. Flat-roofed partial-width rear addition.

224 East Avenue

129-2-6

2007

Non-contributing (new construction)

Two-story three-bay by four-bay cross-gable frame Colonial Revival with partial front and partial side hipped roof over raised porch with wood railing. Contemporary builder vernacular shingle style trim and cladding. Integrated accessibility ramp.

1840s house on this lot was owned by Charles Blume on 1916 map. Original structure demolished in 2007. The Greek Revival doorway was salvaged and incorporated into the current structure.

302 East Avenue

129-2-5

c. 1870

Two-story front-gable three-bay by five-bay frame house with rear offset parallel-gable addition. Cement block foundation, wood shingles. Possible Italianate original influence. South-side two-story bay window. Front full-width low-hipped-roof screen porch. One Queen Anne style ornamental rectangular window on the south side. Other two-over-two double-hungs remain with aluminum storms. Stained glass window over stairway.

William Elton on 1873 map and J. Elton on 1916 map. William Elton was born in London in 1826, emigrated to the U.S. in 1844 and established a boot and shoe making business in Riverhead the same year. Later this became a shoe store. His son, James Elton (born 1855), was in the fish oil business in 1880 and was a bank

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

director. He took over the shoe business in 1885, became manager of the Long Island and New England Steamboat Company in 1895 and, with Henry Wells, acquired a coal company in 1904. His son Charles, a coal company salesman, was living here in 1920. This house was likely a little farther south originally, but was moved a few feet north and east so that Second Street could be extended through this area about 1905.

306 East Avenue  
129-2-4.1  
c. 1870

Two-and-a-half-story four-bay by five-bay front-gable frame Queen Anne with north-side cross-gable. Cedar shingles. Smaller subordinate side-gable on south sits centered over first-floor hipped-bow. Both asymmetrical to house. Front- and side-facing single-window shed dormers (two) on the third floor. Full-front-width shed-roof wood porch with wood spindle posts fretwork and railings. Apparent original soffit brackets remain.

Owned by G.O. Wells on 1873 map, and E. Wells on 1916 map. Gershom Wells also owned the house at 62 East Second Street, so this may have been built by him for his son Ellsworth E. Wells, a carpenter born 1844. In 1880, he was listed as E. Ellsworth Wells and in 1920 as Elliot E. Wells.

308 East Avenue, St. John's Mission  
129-2-4.2  
c. 1850

One-and-a-half-story three-bay by three bay front-gable frame cottage with rear clipped-gable one-story wing. Vinyl siding. Front full-width shed-roof wood porch on spindle posts. Single-window shed dormer on south-side of main roof. All replacement two-over-two double-hung insulated windows. (See Photo 11)

In 1859, John Walsh, a 33-year-old Irish-born farm laborer, purchased this house for \$280, then conveyed it to Bishop John Laughlin of the new Diocese of Brooklyn for use as the St. John's Mission, predecessor to the first Catholic Church in Riverhead. Visiting priests celebrated mass in this house until a church was completed for the newly-formed St. John's Parish farther north on East Avenue in 1871.<sup>1</sup>

311 East Avenue  
128-5-33  
1945\*

Two-and-a-half-story side-gable three-bay by two bay frame Colonial Revival with full-width shed-roofed enclosed glass porch. Asbestos Shingles. Partial width shed-roofed rear addition. Replacement windows.

316 East Avenue  
129-2-3  
c. 1870

Two-and-a-half-story two-bay by four-bay frame Colonial Revival front-gable with single north-side subordinate cross-gable and flat-roofed full-width rear wing. Brick foundation, cedar shingles. Full-width front and south wraparound hipped-roof raised wood porch with round columns and railing. South-side four-window hipped-roof bay. Italianate influence, corbelled frieze both sides of rear wing.

Small front-gable single-bay by two-bay garage in rear with lap wood sides and two small swinging doors, c. 1920.

Owned by J. Howser on 1873 map; John Housner was a gunsmith with a shop in his house. Owned by W. Lutz on 1916 map.

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas Stark, *Riverhead: The Halcyon Years*, 15.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

318-320 East Avenue  
129-2-2  
c. 1860

One-and-a-half-story two-bay by three-bay frame front-gable house. Low hipped-roof, later-enclosed full-width front porch showing later six-over-six double-hung window pairs. Door on side. Vinyl siding. Original windows on first floor sides replaced. Low side-eave windows with six-lite sashes. Apparently original Yankee gutter on front porch remains.

Small side-gabled plank-sided frame shed immediately behind house, possible original milk house, c. 1870.

Small two-bay by two-bay frame cottage in rear. Single story, cedar singled, front-gable, cement stoop stairs, frame construction, c. 1920s.

Owned by J.R. Vail on 1873 map and W. Lutz on 1916 map. John R. Vail was a produce merchant. It is not clear if he lived in the house, or more likely rented it out. By 1880 he had moved to Brooklyn. William Lutz was a tailor, born c. 1855 in Germany and immigrated to the U.S. in 1879.

324-326 East Avenue  
129-2-1  
c. 1860

Two-story, three-bay by four-bay frame house with low-pitch hipped roof with wide eaves and Italianate influences. Vinyl siding. Asymmetrical front with paired windows to right of off-center front door on first floor and paired windows centered on second floor. Full-width narrow shed-roofed wood entry porch with knee-walls and simple square post columns. Multiple flat-roofed one-and-two-story later additions at rear and north side. Original double-hung window configurations mostly remain but with replacement windows.

In left side yard, long narrow one-story frame garden shed, side-gabled with several shed additions, wooden lap siding, replacement windows, c. 1870s.

In side yard on right, two-story, two-bay by two-bay pyramid-roofed frame garage with apartment above. Vinyl siding. Outside stairs to second floor, c. 1920s.

Rear garage (not visible from street; 324 address), story-and-a-half four-bay by two-bay side-gabled frame cottage with second floor over middle section, vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, c. 1920s.

Owned by J.C. Knoess on 1873 map. John C. Knoess, born 1823 in Germany, was a taxidermist and tailor with a shop in his house. Owned by Radford on 1916 map.

402 East Avenue  
128-4-23  
1870\*

One-and-three-quarters-story two-bay by three-bay cross-gable frame residence. Low-slope full-width front shed-roofed porch with decorative metal columns on slab. Asbestos shingles. Low eave windows around second floor of front wing with two-over-two double-hung original sashes remaining otherwise. Rear cross-gable wing with shed-roof rear porch may be later addition.

Property part of larger lot owned by Silas Terry on 1873 map and sub-divided into current lot by M. Benjamin on 1916 map. As Moses Benjamin, a druggist, lived on Main Street, this was likely a rental property.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

404 East Avenue  
128-4-22  
1900\*

Two-story two-bay by three-bay frame hipped-roof house. One-story low hipped-roof glass enclosed porch with front entry on south elevation. Concrete foundation, vinyl siding. Front facade has two off-center windows on both floors. Right window on first floor is smaller. Two-over-one double-hung windows largely remain with later added aluminum storms. Some open rafter tail craftsman details remain. Central brick chimney visible over roofline.

Front-gable one-bay by two-bay frame garage with swinging doors, wood siding and a single door on right side, c. 1920.

Owned by M. Benjamin on 1916 map. As Moses Benjamin, a druggist, lived on Main Street, this was likely a rental property.

406 East Avenue  
128-4-21  
1900\*

One-story five-bay by five-bay hipped-roof frame bungalow. Single front-hipped attic dormer for original twin four-lite casement windows. Concrete foundation, cedar shingles. Open rafter tails. Roof extends over symmetrical front screened porch with shingled knee wall.

Owned by Melvin on 1916 map. This is probably John Melvin (born about 1832), who immigrated from Ireland in 1850. His wife Julia was born in the United States of Irish parents. The couple moved here after retiring from a farm in Wading River, where they were in 1880.

410 East Avenue  
128-4-20  
1948\*

Two-story two-bay by three-bay front-gable frame building with central banks of three windows on first and second floors. Concrete foundation, vinyl siding. Off-center simple square-columned gable-entry porch over brick front entry stoop. Six-over-six double-hung windows largely remain with aluminum storms.

411 East Avenue  
128-4-17  
Vacant lot (not counted)

414 East Avenue  
128-4-19  
c. 1860

One-and-a-half-story side-gable, three-bay by one-bay frame house with one-story three-bay front-gable rear extension. Later enclosed full-width front shed-roofed porch with three windows each side of central door. Vinyl siding. A few six-over-six double-hung windows remain. Frieze windows under roofline have all been closed and sided over.

Two-bay by two-bay front-gable frame shed with wood siding and a single door facing front, c. 1920.

House on property shown owned by Hugh Dougherty in 1873, and Walsh on 1916 map. John Walsh (born c. 1825) and Peter Walsh (born c. 1833) are shown in the 1880 census in this area. Both were Irish immigrants.



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

417 East Avenue  
128-4-16  
1870\*

Non-contributing (alterations)

Two-story two-bay by three-bay low-slope frame Italianate residence with side-gabled roof with shallow slope. Full-width shed roofed porch on original spindle posts and scroll cut brackets on slab. Two contemporary windows on second floor, a single centered window on first floor with off-center door. Window placement not likely original. Vinyl Siding. Flat roof over first floor south-side windowed bay. Multiple later rear additions.

Story-and-a-half one-bay by two-bay frame garage in rear with side-gabled shed addition. Plank sided, replacement three-over-three windows in front gable, vinyl siding, c. 1910.

Owned by John Lynch on 1873 map; born 1844 in Ireland, was a tailor in 1900 census. Owned by Ed Young on 1916 map. Edwin Young, born 1863, was a furniture maker.

422 East Avenue  
126-4-50  
1910\*

Two-and-a-half-story two-bay by three-bay front-gable symmetrical frame Colonial Revival. Full front enclosed porch with low hipped roof. Two-over-one double-hung windows mostly remain with later aluminum storms. Brick foundation, cedar shingles. Front porch windows are apparently later six-over-one.

Detached one-story one-and-a-half-bay by two-bay frame garage with side-gable shed addition. Cedar shingle siding, c. 1910.

Owned by William Carlson on 1916 map. E. William Carlson, born c.1876 in Sweden, was the manager of a salting house according to the 1910 census.

425 East Avenue  
128-4-15  
1875\*

One-and-a-half-story three-bay by three-bay front-gable frame Italianate. Full-width front low-slope hip-roofed porch on spindle posts and wood railings and wood floor. Low side eave windows. Yankee gutters. Brick foundation, vinyl siding. Transom window remains over front entry door. Most two-over-one sash windows remain with aluminum storms. Rear flat-roof wing with side parapets.

On property likely purchased from S.S Terry, owned by Wm. Brown on 1916 map. Brown lived on Main Road, so this was probably a rental.

426 East Avenue  
126-4-49  
c. 1910

One-and-a-half-story three-bay by one-bay steep-slope cross-gable frame residence with Gothic Revival influence. Vinyl siding. One-bay-deep dominant side-gable with larger rear gable wing and possible later rear roof height increase. Two-over-two windows flank the central door above which is a single-sash six-lite window in a front facing gable. Most other two-over-two double-hung windows remain with aluminum storms.

Owned by Estate of Downs on 1916 map

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

## East Main Street

406 East Main Street, Dr. Johnson House  
129-3-10  
1876

Two-and-a-half-story five-bay impeccably restored/maintained cross-gable frame Italianate. Full-width wraparound flat-roofed porch on ornate detailed square wood posts with brackets and railings over brick foundation. Ornate matched bracket pairs at eaves all around. Detailed arched-brow cross-head at double third story windows in all gables front, side and rear. One-over-one windows. Painted wood shingles, newer one-story flat-roofed wings on east and west side. (See Figure 7)

Five-bay by three-bay story-and-a-half pyramid-roofed detached concrete-block garage in rear. Cross gable over central bay facing Union Avenue contains loft doorway with lift arm, c. 1930s.

This house was built by Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, a NYU medical school graduate who died before 1900, leaving a widow Lulu Gaddis Johnson. In 1910 she was living here with her father, David E. Gaddis, a school teacher and two servants. In 1924, the house became the Reginald Tuthill Funeral Home; this use continues to the present. Garage was used to house hearses -- and in early days of funeral home use, also ambulances (sometimes the same vehicles) -- with coffins likely stored above.

414 East Main Street  
129-3-11  
Parking Lot (not counted)

420 East Main Street  
129-3-12  
1908\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay frame Shingle Style cross-gable with full front shed-roofed glazed porch. East end of porch features a round pavilion with later added insulated casement windows. Main front gable overhangs bay window on second floor and also contains a smaller front-gabled extension with possible sun porch. Ornamental oval window in attic gable, diamond pattern divided lights in one attic shed dormer. Concrete foundation, unpainted cedar shingles. (See Photo & Figure 6.)

Two-bay by two-bay single-door front-gable shingled frame garage in rear, c. 1920.

Owned by B. Frank Howell on 1916 map. Born in 1838, he moved to Riverhead in 1869 and opened a coal and wood business similar to the one his father ran in NYC. He also sold oats, corn and bran and was the cashier of a bank.

428 East Main Street, Preston House  
129-3-13  
1905

Two-story three-bay eclectic frame Greek Revival with low-pitched square-hipped roof with center gables front and both sides. Natural shingle siding. The front pedimented gable extends over a full-width front and partial east-side wraparound raised wood porch. Later enclosed second floor sun porch with flared knee walls under pediment. Paired two-over-one replacement windows flank door on first floor and sun porch on second floor. Original round columns since replaced. Foundation is stone below grade and brick above. (See Photo 5 & Figure 6.)

Two-bay by two-bay frame garage with gable facing Ostrander Avenue, shingle siding, c. 1920.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Owned by H.H. Preston on 1916 map. Henry H. Preston (1845-1919) was born on Shelter Island, volunteered at age 16 for the Civil War, was wounded in its final campaign, was elected County Sheriff in 1902 and moved from Shelter Island to Riverhead in 1902 when elected. He was also in the insurance business, town assessor and a trustee of the Riverhead Savings Bank. Recently restored (2016), the house now closely resembles its appearance in an early postcard.

## **East Second Street**

17 East Second Street, Jetur Hand House  
128-6-35  
1905

Two-and-a-half story three-bay by four-bay hipped-roof frame house with Queen Anne massing and dominant front and east-side gables. Unpainted wood shingle siding. Many windows have diagonal panes in upper sash. Right bay has fan window in pediment and paired windows on second floor; left bay has single window on second floor. Cedar shingles. Asymmetrical full front and east-side low-slope hipped roofed porch with plain round columns and pedimented gable over main entry stairs. Strong Greek Revival influenced pediments with large frieze work and dentil moldings as well as ornamental window lite divisions.

Two-bay by two-bay front-gabled wood-shingled frame garage in rear, c. 1910.

Jetur W. Hand built this house. Born 1870, the son of a Bridgehampton farmer, he came to Riverhead, read law with Judge Timothy Griffing and started his own law practice in 1897. His daughter, Lizette F. Hand (1907-1995) continued to live in the house after her parents' deaths; she was a much-beloved English teacher in Riverhead High School.

21 East Second Street, Dr. Luce House  
128-6-38  
1927\*

Three-story, five-bay by two-bay side-gable frame Colonial Revival. Concrete foundation, cedar shingles. Twin bold pediments over double-windowed attic dormers. One-story low-hipped wing on east end, hipped roof over porch on west end. Shed roof entry porch at rear. Just off-center Adam-style curved vault gable over front entry with brick stoop. Six-over-one double-hung windows mostly remain. (See Photo 28.)

Two-bay by two-bay front-gabled wood-shingled frame garage in rear, 1927.

Built by Dr. Hallock Luce (1892-1975), a general practitioner. His father, a Northville farmer also named Hallock Luce, thought him too spindly for that occupation, so sent him to medical school. He graduated from Columbia University Medical School and served for two years in the army during World War I. After the war, he first practiced medicine in Jamesport but moved his practice "downtown" in 1927 when he built this house. His consulting room was in the small wing with separate entrance on the east end. He continued to practice medicine almost until his death, for almost sixty years. During this time he attended many births for multiple generations of Riverheaders, including both the principal author of this report and his mother. Throughout all those years, he never sent a bill for a delivery, relying on families to pay him when and if they could.

24 East Second Street, Old Fire Department Headquarters  
128-5-25.1  
1931, with additions

Two-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival fire house with ornamental gable-end parapet copings. Large octagonal bell-roofed cupola with bronze wind vane and look-out walk with railing. Three smaller garage door openings with limestone voussoirs (jack arches) in oldest part (left front section) have long since been combined for a single wide modern door to accommodate modern fire trucks. Four one-over-one windows above. A later side-gable one-story addition to the side and two story additions to the rear were built sometime

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

between 1939 and 1975. Addition contains a wide garage door, a large window and a small pedestrian door. (See Photo 3 & Figure 5.)

An approximately 20-foot by 30-foot side-gabled one-story building with roof and sides covered by corrugated galvanized siding sits behind the firehouse. No windows, one small door on south side, one overhead door on east end. Lines up with first part of firehouse, not later additions, c. 1950s.

Originally headquarters of Riverhead Fire Department. Designed by William Sidney Jones who had carried on the Architectural practice of George H. Skidmore after Skidmore's death in 1904. This replaced an older headquarters building on the site that was sold at auction for \$105, to be moved away, in 1930.<sup>2</sup> The Riverhead Fireman's Association first began agitating for a new building in 1929, asking for a "modern building" that was "in keeping with the other fine public buildings in Riverhead." They noted that their current building was "antiquated and not suited to present day needs." Their final argument was that "most of the [other] larger villages of the county have modern buildings for fire headquarters." The new building cost \$50,000 and the contractor was Vernon Lane.<sup>3</sup> The town considered building a combined town hall and fire headquarters but settled on a stand-alone structure for the fire department. The town hall moved into the new Odd Fellows Hall just down the street at 220 Roanoke Avenue.

29 East Second Street, Hochheiser House  
128-6-39  
c. 1850

Two-and-a-half-story cross-gable frame house with dominant front-gable. Three bays by three bays, several smaller shed additions to the rear. Queen Anne with asymmetrical wraparound roof over raised wood porch with knee walls. Queen Anne-style spindles and ornamental brackets. Original two-over-two double-hung windows, painted wood shingle siding. Greek Revival doorway and six-over-six windows on first floor of east side. (See photo 17) This house was originally a one-and-a-half-story front-gable Greek Revival. The front door and the first-floor six-over-six windows on east side likely date to that period. Later, probably around 1900, was enlarged to a full two-and-a-half stories.

Side-gable one-and-a-half-story three-bay by two-bay frame carriage house with clapboard siding in rear, c. 1900.

Owned by A. Anderson on 1873 map. On 1916 map, property owned by A. Douglas. Before 1930, it was bought by Jacob M. Hochheiser (1882-1949), a German-speaking immigrant from Austria-Hungary who was married to a Magyar speaking woman from the same empire. He arrived in Riverhead about 1912 and soon opened "Hochheiser's," a euphonious variety store that was a fixture on East Main Street just south of this house. He was an active member of Temple Israel and also of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

33 East Second Street  
128-6-40  
1900\*

Two-and-a-half-story front-gable three-bay by five-bay frame Colonial Revival house with asymmetrical cross-gable. Wood clapboard siding. Full asymmetrical wraparound raised wood porch with knee walls and Queen Anne influenced column filigree. Original arch-top front attic window. Double-hung two-over-two replacement windows with later applied faux shutters.

In rear, a three-bay by two-bay hipped-roof frame garage with shed-roof addition, vinyl siding, c. 1920.

<sup>2</sup> *Patchogue Advance*, May 23, 1930.

<sup>3</sup> *County Review*, November 30, 1930, 1.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Different building, owned by Charles Hallock, shown on the property in 1873. This building first appears on 1916 map owned by G.H. Moore. George Hill Moore, born in 1886, was an undertaker according to the 1920 census. He was third generation in one of Riverhead's oldest businesses, a gravestone and monument company that still operates on Griffing Avenue.

36 East Second Street  
128-5-30  
1900\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by three-bay asymmetric cross-gable frame Queen Anne massing, vinyl siding, brick foundation. Hipped-roof full-width porch with round columns and spindle railings wraps around on right to single story wing with front entrance. All Queen Anne windows replaced with modern insulated double-hung windows. Original friezes and scalloped shingles gone. Belt flares are replicated in modern materials.

Owned by Frank C. Cooper, a local shoe store owner, on 1916 map.

43 East Second Street  
128-6-41  
1870\*

Large two-and-a-half-story four-bay by three-bay cross-gable frame Colonial Revival with asymmetric front-gable dormers. Multiple 19<sup>th</sup> century modifications. Low-slope asymmetric-front roofed porch with twin front pediments wraps around on west side and integrated with east side porte-cochere. Queen Anne influenced spindle-work and shingle columns. Large rear gambrel addition. Some single pane two-over-one double-hung windows remain. Original mid-19th century six-over-six windows on sides, cedar and asbestos shingles. Most additions were built after 1916.

Detached two-story side-gable three-bay by two-bay frame carriage house with vertical wood plank siding in rear, c. 1870.

Owned by Wm. Sweezy on 1873 map. William Sweezy, born 1847, married Sarah Perkins, daughter of John Perkins, Riverhead's leading mill operator. Sweezy initially worked in John R and J. Henry Perkins' store (his uncles). Later he established his own men's and women's clothing store. He built a large ice house, capable of storing 6,000 tons by 1906, across the river from downtown on land inherited from his father. In addition, he was president of the Suffolk County Ice Company, a syndicate of Riverhead men that built the largest ice houses in Riverhead, with a capacity of 20,000 tons of ice. The ice house had its own railroad siding and shipped ice to Brooklyn and New York City. Owned by John Bagshaw on 1916 map. Bagshaw, born circa 1858 in England, was an insurance and real estate agent. In 1920, Bagshaw's son, Kirk, was a clerk in the county treasurer's office.

46 East Second Street, Price-Northridge House  
128-5-31  
1907

Two-and-a-half-story four-bay by four-bay cross-gable frame Victorian Shingle Style house. A three-story round turret with conical roof dominates left side of front facade. Cedar shingle siding, original frieze work crowns and flared gable with brackets. Clustered round columns carry entry pediment feature of full wraparound porch with columns, a porte cochere and shingled knee walls. Round pavilion at turret side of porch. (See Photo 1 & Figure 4)

Side-gable five-bay by two-bay frame garage with painted vertical plank siding and swinging doors in rear, 1907.

Designed for Augustus Price by William Sidney Jones, Riverhead's leading architect who had carried on the architectural practice of George H. Skidmore after his death in 1904. Jones borrowed many of the architectural

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

details, including the turret and wraparound porch from the 1894 house that Skidmore had designed for Jonas Fishel on East Main Street that was demolished in 1952 to make way for the Woolworth Building, but updated to look to include more Shingle Style details.

49 East Second Street  
128-6-42  
1840s or 1850s

One-and-a-half-story front-gable three-bay by three-bay frame house with Greek Revival influence. Large frieze band and corner pilasters. Asymmetrical full front and side wraparound wood porch with low-slope hipped roof and round columns. Rear one-story flat-roofed wing, added in 19<sup>th</sup> century. At least one low-eave archetypical three-pane low window remaining under side eave. Asbestos shingles. Many original six-over-six windows on first floor. Some Greek Revival doorway elements remain. (See Photo 27.)

Possibly one of the oldest houses in downtown Riverhead. Owned by A. Terrill on the 1858 map, A.T. Terrell on 1873 map, and A. Terrell estate in 1916. Allen T. Terrell was born in Connecticut circa 1825. He came to Riverhead before 1850, possibly because of his wife who was from Long Island. Although initially a farmer, by 1860 he was a telegraph operator at the railroad station. Later he was station master, railroad agent, then trackmaster of entire Long Island Rail Road system. Still later he became a produce dealer and merchant.

54 East Second Street  
128-5-32  
1930\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by two-bay simple side-gable frame Eclectic Colonial Revival with painted synthetic shingle siding. A shed-roofed brick front porch stretches three-quarters of the width and round columns and a pediment over the main door on left side. Six-over-one double-hung windows remain, storms added later, concrete foundation.

55 East Second Street  
128-6-43  
c. 1910

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by three-bay cross-gable frame Queen Anne with entry at subordinate cross-gable. Original configuration modern replacement double-hung windows, cedar shingles. Full wraparound asymmetrical front and side porch with square columns over raised wood floor. Recently trimmed and appointed with contemporary applied Victorian Stick-style banding, barge boards and diagonal sticking.

Detached two-and-a-half-bay by two-bay pyramidal-roofed wood-shingled frame garage, c. 1920.

Owned by M. J. S. Davis on 1916 map

59 East Second Street  
129-1-1  
1920\*

One-and-a-half-story side-gable three-bay by two-bay frame Colonial Revival Cape Cod with twin front-gabled dormers with four-over-four windows. Simple square-posted front-gable portico over centered brick stoop with paired one-over-one windows on left and a picture window flanked by six-over-one double-hungs on right. Front random rectangular granite veneer. Concrete foundation, shingle siding on other elevations.

62 East Second Street  
128-5-34  
1840s

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by four-bay front-gable frame Italianate with flat winged rakes (Yankee gutters). Full width hipped-roof front porch with round columns. One-and-a-half story side-gable three-bay by



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

two-bay wing on right side with shed-roofed addition to front of that and multiple additions to the rear. Vinyl-clad. Latest addition late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Right wing with side-gable section in rear and shed-roof section in front appears much older, has six-over-six windows, no roof overhang. (See Photo 9.)

Three-bay by three-bay single-story front-gable vinyl-sided frame cottage behind main house on left side, c. 1920.

A second frame cottage, three-bay by two-bay, single story, is behind house on right side abutting East Avenue, c. 1920.

Shown on the 1858 map as owned by C. Lockwood, G.O. Wells in 1873 and M. Millard after 1916. Clark Lockwood, born in Connecticut circa 1804, was the minister in the Riverhead Congregational Church from 1853-1857. In 1870 he was a clergyman in Southold Town and in 1880 he was in Islip. The original house was the small story-and-a-half side-gable section on the right. This was likely Charles Knowles' house; he served the Riverhead Church during the years 1837-1850. The main block of the house was likely built before 1873 by Gershom O. Wells (born about 1817). Wells is listed in various census returns as a merchant, book seller or traveling salesman and was likely living in this house by 1865. James C. Millard, a bookkeeper, born circa 1845, and his wife Sarah lived here according to the 1900 and 1915 census reports.

151 East Second Street  
129-2-18  
1959\*

Non-contributing (age)

One-story two-bay by four-bay frame cottage with a series of three front-facing gables one in front of the other, each slightly narrower, virtually hiding the original house. Contemporary synthetic traditional style siding, modern insulated double-hung windows, small shed-roofed entry porch. On property subdivided from 1870 house adjacent on corner of Maple.

225 East Second Street  
129-2-40.2  
1930\*

Two-story front-gable two-bay by three-bay frame Colonial Revival on original rock-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding. Front partial-width low-hipped roof sun porch later enclosed. Side entry portico gable with spindle post columns over brick stoop. Double-hung insulated replacement windows.

314 East Second Street  
129-3-20  
1934\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by three-bay front-gable single hip-on-clipped gable frame Eclectic Colonial Revival two-family residence. Original six-over-one double-hung windows paired on symmetrical front facade with neoclassical Tuscan detailed entry portico gable. Stucco foundation, asbestos shingles. Two later one-story additions to rear.

Two-bay by two-bay, one-story, front-gabled, frame, vinyl sided garage. Clipped gable matches house, 1934.

315 East Second Street  
129-3-19  
1910\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by three-bay cross-gable frame Eclectic Colonial Revival with entry at main gable. Original configuration double-hung windows with dated aluminum storms. Full wraparound asymmetrical front and west-side shed-roofed porch, later enclosed. West end of porch is a curved pavilion.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Trimmed and appointed with Shingle Style and Queen Anne influences. Brick foundation, painted cedar shingles. Square window in main gable.

Large two-story frame carriage house in rear, with front gable, three bays with doors by four bays deep. Doors slide on tracks and have "x" reinforcing design on upper halves. Wood plank siding with scallop design at bottom of second floor planks. Hinged set of doors with lift beam above on second floor in gable end, 1910.

Owned by Ezra Young, a truckman, on 1916 map.

324 East Second Street  
129-3-21  
1910\*

Two-and-a-half-story side-gambrel three-bay by five-bay frame Eclectic Colonial Revival with twin front and rear shed dormer. Front dormer has two pairs of windows, each with a pedimented gable above and a well in porch roof below. Brick foundation, asbestos shingles. Full front integrated shed-roofed porch, later enclosed, gives house a bungalow appearance.

Two-story two-bay by two-bay side-gabled frame vernacular garage; one story one-bay addition; asbestos shingles, 1910.

Owned by Hubbard on 1916 map; Roscoe Hubbard, born about 1883, was a biscuit company delivery man.

328 East Second Street  
129-3-22  
1912\*

Two-story two-bay by three-bay asymmetric front-gambrel frame Eclectic Colonial Revival, shed dormer one side, enclosed hipped-roof front porch. Asphalt shingle siding recently removed to reveal original cedar shingles. One-story rear shed addition later enclosed for porch. Original two-over-one double-hung windows. Concrete block foundation.

One-bay by two-bay front-gable clapboard-sided frame garage in rear, c. 1920.

Owned by Wm. H. Burnite on 1916 map sharing a single lot with 332 East Second Street. In 1925 it was rented to Charles Cowan, the manager of a grocery store.

332 East Second Street  
129-3-23  
1914\*

Two-story asymmetrical three-bay by three-bay cross-gambrel frame Eclectic Colonial Revival. Hip dormer opposite cross gambrel, center front-gabled entry vestibule. Asbestos siding. Clipped southwest and southeast corners, prow-shaped oriel northeast corner, Yankee gutters and some original two-over-two windows remain.

Two-bay by two-bay frame garage with gable end facing Ostrander Avenue, asbestos siding, c. 1930.

Owned by William H. Burnite on 1916 map sharing single lot with 328 East Second Street. Burnite owned a jewelry shop on the west side of Roanoke Avenue. He and his wife moved from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania about 1903 and were living here in the 1910 census.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

404 East Second Street  
129-3-24  
c. 1900

Two-and-a-half-story two-bay by two-bay front-gable frame house with rear single-story gable addition. Eclectic Colonial Revival. West-side hipped-roof porch, later enclosed. Front entry asymmetrical gable vestibule and metal roofed French two-window bay balancing front vestibule. Double-hung windows remain, only attic window is original two-over-one. Concrete foundation, asbestos shingles. (See Photo 13.)

Frame garage with gable end facing Ostrander Avenue. One-bay by two-bay with lean-to shed on back; plank sided, pre-1916.

Owned by Charles Pettens, a carpenter born in Pennsylvania, on 1916 map. In 1930, it was owned by Peter Cavanaro, an Italian immigrant who was a laborer, carpenter and a partner in a fruit and vegetable store.

414 East Second Street  
129-3-25  
c. 1910

Front-gable two-and-a-half-story two-bay by two-bay frame Eclectic Colonial Revival with two-story rear wing and one-story west wing. Asymmetrical full front and partial wraparound Queen Anne detailed wood porch, asbestos shingles.

Front-gabled, one-story two-bay by two-bay frame garage in rear with plank siding, c. 1930.

Owned by S.E. Leek on 1916 map. Everett Leek, born about 1885, was the stationary engineer at the county jail that stood across Griffing Avenue at the other end of Second Street.

422 East Second Street  
129-3-26  
c. 1910

One-and-a-half-story one-bay by one-bay front-gable frame Eclectic Colonial Revival cottage. Vinyl siding, brick/concrete block foundation. One-story wing on west side. Sloped-roof vestibule for side entry partially fills corner between wing and main house.

Owned by Mrs. C. Howell on 1916 map. Charles H. Howell moved to Riverhead about 1880 from Franklinville (now Laurel). From 1880 to 1888, he was principal of the Riverhead Union School that stood just two blocks away on East Main Street. The auditorium of the Roanoke Avenue school has a plaque naming it in Howell's honor. Later he ran an insurance agency.

425 East Second Street  
129-3-27  
c. 1910

One-and-one-half-story three-bay by three-bay symmetrical center-chimney frame cross-gable with full front low-hipped roof over enclosed porch. Concrete block foundation, vinyl siding.

Owned by Robert Howell on 1916 map situated between properties then owned by his parents, C. [Charles] H. Howell and Mrs. C. Howell. These were probably all rental properties, since Robert Howell appears to have been living in his parents' house on East Main Street throughout this period.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

## First Street

12 First Street, Corwin-Katz House  
128-6-36  
1840s

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by three-bay side-gable frame Gothic Revival with prominent centered front-gable featuring a pointed top window with matching pointed shutters. Painted wood shingles; six-over-six windows, shutters on most windows. Full wraparound raised wood porch in front and on both sides with round columns and railing. Heavy cornice and Greek-influenced bead-and-reel frieze. Small flat roof bays on both sides. (See Photo 15)

H. Corwin on the 1858 Chace map. Henry W. Corwin (1809-1895) was a master builder from a family of carpenters in Aquebogue; he appears to have lavished unusually fine and up-to-date details on this house. Corwin was responsible for the Riverhead Methodist Church and other notable local structures. Later home of long-time residents Morris and Rose Katz, prominent clothiers and members of local Jewish community. Katz was one of twelve men who incorporated the Brother of Jews of Riverhead. Like most of the other members, Katz was of Russian heritage. In 1925, this group became the nucleus of Temple Israel.

18 First Street, Fenimore Meyer House  
128-6-37.1  
c. 1850

Two-story three-bay by four-bay frame front-gable Italianate with front center three-story mansard-roofed tower featuring ornate wrought iron crest work. Front symmetrical raised wood porch with low hip-roof, round columns, low wood railing. Ornate frieze and archetypical brackets on house and porch. Ornate trimmed deep hooded arch-top windows on tower. Two-over-two windows, painted wood shingles. The gable roof was a 20th century addition over the original more typical Italianate flat roof. (See Photos 15 & 16)

This house was owned by W. H. Edwards according to the 1858 Chace map. William H. Edwards was a carpenter who made coffins and served as the town's undertaker; his carpentry shop was in the back yard. In 1873, the house was owned by Jacob Dow, who worked as a grocer and merchant. Jacob and Annie Meyer purchased this house in 1902, enlarged it, and moved in. Meyer was a German or Russian/Yiddish immigrant who arrived about 1875 when he was about ten years old; his family first settled in Sag Harbor. In 1896, Jacob Meyer and his two brothers moved to Riverhead and bought out Austrian-born Jonas Fishel's 42-year old business. They renamed the store Meyer Brothers; after buying out his brothers, Jacob renamed it Meyer's Department Store. Fenimore Meyer, Jacob's son, inherited both this house and his father's business. During the twentieth century, this store was the leading department store on the East End of Long Island. The store was located just south of this house, with a rear entrance towards First Street. Although false rumors claimed a tunnel connected the house to the store, the Meyer family certainly had a short walk from home to work.

## Griffing Avenue

193 Griffing Avenue, Jeremiah Edwards House  
128-3-38.1  
1868\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by four-bay cross-gable frame Italianate with heavy crowns over windows and ornate bracket pairs all around. Brick foundation, painted wood clapboard siding, one-over-one windows. Front-centered stacked triple windows on first and second floors. Second floor has cathedral arch hood over center window and an ornate balcony supported by heavy brackets. Multicolored slate roof. Two-bay carport/drive-up window added by the bank in mid-20th century. Small original one-bay flat-roofed porch over main entrance. (See Photo 24)

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Jeremiah M. Edwards was a druggist and officer of the Masonic Lodge, who came to Riverhead from Sayville as a young man and opened the town's first drug store before the Civil War. In 1872, he was one of the 21 incorporators of the Riverhead Savings Bank. He was also a Democrat, which put him in the minority in town, but nevertheless served two terms as town clerk in the 1870s. The 1873 map lists him as a dealer in "drugs, medicines, paints and varnishes, etc." The house was designed by George H. Skidmore, Riverhead's leading architect. Restored by Riverhead Savings Bank after years of neglect, the building is now occupied by a real estate office.

206 Griffing Avenue  
128-5-9.1  
1950s

Two-story four-bay by seven bay flat-roofed brick office building, brick quoining in corners, keystone lintels above windows, white shutters and other vaguely Colonial architectural embellishments.

214 Griffing Avenue, Slade-Hallett House  
128-5-5  
1850s

Two-story three-bay by four-bay flat-roof frame Italianate. Off-center low-slope hip-roofed portico with delicate column pairs. Prominent original cornice with detailed bracket pairs. Brick foundation, asbestos shingles. Original tall two-over-two double-hung windows with apparent original heavy bracketed crossheads. Single-story bay window on south-side rear. Rear later addition. (See Photo 26)

The Slade-Hallett House was built for newspaper publisher James B. Slade; he also owned the "boneyard" where bones were converted to fertilizer. Slade founded Riverhead's oldest newspaper, the *Riverhead News*, in 1868; it merged with the *County Review* in 1950 to form the town's current newspaper, the *News-Review*. He was also a pillar of the Swedenborgian Church erected in 1855; the minister of that church was associated with Slade in the newspaper.<sup>4</sup> Later the house was owned by Samuel Terry Hudson, nationally-known as the inventor of the Hudson Bicycle Cultivator, a tool that revolutionized the cultivation of potatoes and other row crops. A farmer from the hamlet of Northville in Riverhead, Hudson moved downtown to pursue his interests in inventing and manufacturing. His Riverhead Agricultural Works was a leading manufacturer and dealer of farm equipment in the area. Hudson also may have owned the first steam-powered automobile in Riverhead, which he demonstrated in 1902, and became the town's first automobile dealer. The house was next owned by Archibald Hallett, son of Charles Hallett (resident of 218 Griffing Avenue). Hallett and his brothers succeeded his father with the planing mill and electrical company businesses.

218 Griffing Avenue, Charles Hallett House  
128-5-4  
1850s or early 1860s

Two-story two-bay by three-bay front-gable frame Italianate with one-story full-width front flat-roofed porch over low masonry replacement floor. Porch continues to a one-story-flat roofed wing on south side. Vinyl siding, Flat-winged gable with prominent cornice, intricate original paired brackets and cornice returns. Turned-spindle porch columns and associated carved brackets are vernacular replacements. Tall two-over-two double-hung windows appear original but with aluminum storms. Windows paired in center of front facade on second floor and to right of door on first floor. Later rear additions, one front-gabled the other flat-roofed. (See Photo 26)

Two-bay by two-bay front-gabled vinyl sided frame garage in rear, c. 1920.

Charles Hallett (1833-1894), the nephew of P.T. Barnum, moved from Connecticut and in 1856 acquired a mill that became the largest enterprise in town. He produced flour, paperboard, wood moldings, window sash and

<sup>4</sup> *Long Island Traveler, Mattituck Watchman*, July 13, 1950, 1.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

other ornamental woodwork that reputedly were used in his self-designed home. In 1893 he installed a Westinghouse that used extra power from his mills to produce alternating current electricity. His house was the first in town with electric lights. The Hallet Light and Power Company was one of two serving Riverhead, the other producing direct current using the Edison system. The Hallet company won the first bid for street lighting and provided 20 lights from dusk to 1 a.m. Electricity for residential customers was provided during the same hours. The two companies shared poles but operated independently until they merged in 1910 to form the Riverhead Electric Light Company. F. Carl Hallett, one of Charles Hallet's three sons, lived here after his father's death. He continued to operate the mills and electric company with his two brothers. Reputedly, he was also the first owner of a gas powered automobile in Riverhead, a Locomobile, around 1902.

224 Griffing Avenue, Moore-Barnes House  
128-5-3  
1870\*

Two-story four-bay by five-bay frame Italianate with a one-bay front-gabled south wing and a three-bay front-gabled north wing set back behind a porch. Stone foundation, vinyl siding. Both gables are flat on end with central shallow peaks. Ornate cornice work with paired brackets and dentil into the gables. Elaborate archetypical square lantern cupola with triple graduated-arch windows on each of the four sides. Flat-roofed raised front porch with round columns and spindle railings above lattice panels. Large cross-heads on windows with pediments over the gable-centered units. Original granite wall along front of lawn. (See Photo 26)

Owned by A.G. Moore on 1873 map. Albert G. Moore, born in New Jersey about 1820, was a toolmaker in the 1860 census, a plane maker in 1865 and a carpenter in 1880. In 1916, this house was owned by W. Barnes (William H. Barnes, 1861-1938), a stockbroker born in Connecticut. Barnes moved to the area after meeting Alice B. Newins, the daughter of Riverhead cigar maker Henry L. Newins. They were married about 1898 when he was 37 and she four years younger. They were living in Brooklyn in 1900 where he was the cashier for the boiler manufacturer that his brother managed. By 1910, the couple was living on Griffing Avenue in Riverhead; he was in the cigar manufacturing business, presumably with his father-in-law. The 1920 census indicated he was a bookkeeper for the tobacco business; by 1930 he was working as a stock broker.

## **Maple Avenue**

130 Maple Avenue  
129-2-31  
c. 1880\*

Two-story three-bay by two-bay frame Colonial Revival side-gable with full-width shed dormers front and rear. Concrete foundation, vinyl siding. Front one-story wing with shed roof and front facing gable over off-center porch entry.

One-story, one-bay by two-bay, gable-roof frame garage with painted cedar shake and sliding wood barn doors, c. 1910.

Property owned by W.J. Bussanian on 1916 map.

140 Maple Avenue  
129-2-30  
1880\*

Two-and-a-half-story front-gable three-bay by four-bay frame Colonial Revival with full-front and south-side wraparound shed-roofed raised porch. Cedar shingles. Round-top attic window. Queen Anne influenced vernacular renovation with heavy cornice at roof, scrolled brackets and turned spindle posts at the front porch.

One-story, one-bay by two-bay front-gable frame garage with cedar shake siding, c. 1910.



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Owned by Carrie B. Humphrey, a stenographer, on 1916 map. In 1910, she and her husband, Raymond, a lawyer, were living with her parents, Mr. & Mrs. J. Phineas Lane, on East Street. By 1920, she was a widow in New York City.

143 Maple Avenue (tax map uses 141 Maple Avenue)  
129-2-14  
c. 1920

Two-story hip-roofed cross-ridge three-bay by two-bay frame Colonial Revival with full two-story one-bay south wing and small centered single-story hip-roofed porch with two round columns over a low brick stoop. Original wood clapboard, flat window trim and open rafter tails remain. Six-over-one double-hung windows remain with later aluminum storms.

Two-story carriage house in rear, side-gable, frame, three-bay by two-bay, with shed dormer and painted cedar shake siding, c. 1920.

147 Maple Avenue  
129-2-15  
c. 1905

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by four-bay front-gable frame house with stepped lower rear gable. Brick foundation, wood shingles and clapboard siding. Full-width front and south-side wraparound hip-roofed porch with plain square columns and shingled knee-walls with off-center front entry steps. Some remaining two-over-one double-hung windows,

One-story, one-bay by two-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding, c. 1910.

Owned by H.F. Buxton on 1909 and 1916 maps. Horatio F. Buxton, born in Rhode Island, was selling coffees, teas, crackers, pickles, cheeses and similar foodstuffs as early as 1869. In 1877, he established a grocery store at the northwest corner of main Street and Roanoke Avenue, known as Buxton's Corner Store.

150 Maple Avenue  
129-2-29  
1890\*

Two-story cross-gable two-bay by three-bay frame house with enclosed front wraparound porch. Vinyl siding. South-side two-story one-bay by one-bay side-gable wing features two-story low-slope roofed bay window. Multiple apparent rear additions and vernacular modifications. Likely former Italianate influence. Side and rear additions.

One-story one-bay by two-bay front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding, c. 1910.

Owned by Robert Rhodes on 1916 map. The 1920 census lists him as having his "own income." In 1930, belonged to Donald Bagshaw, an auto machinist.

152 Maple Avenue  
129-2-28  
1890\*

Two-and-a-half-story two-bay by three-bay frame Colonial Revival side-gable with full-width low-slope hipped-roof raised front porch later enclosed. Vinyl siding. Front-gable attic dormer; original windows closed over with vernacular round vent. Yankee gutters. Later rear two-story additions.

Owned by Raynor on 1916 map. Lorimer Raynor, a surveyor, was living in Riverhead in 1900 but had moved to Union Avenue by 1920. He laid out Ostrander Avenue and the Second Street extension in 1905.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

153 Maple Avenue  
129-2-16  
c. 1905

Two-story three-bay by four-bay frame front-gable Colonial Revival with south-side low-slope hip-roofed one-story bay window. Rear gable steps higher. Wood shingles. Full-width front low hip-roofed porch with off-center entry and steps. Later replacement Queen Anne style turned spindle posts, scrolled brackets and wood spindle railing. Many two-over-one double-hung windows remain with storms.

One story two-bay by two-bay front-gable roof frame vinyl-sided detached garage, c. 1920.

Owned by S.W. Reeves (Sidney W. Reeve), a harness maker, on the 1909 and 1916 maps.

156 Maple Avenue  
129-2-27  
1860\*

Two-and-a-half-story two-bay by three-bay cross-gable frame Queen Anne. South side-gable wing features one-story bay oriel. Brick foundation, vinyl siding. Entry nested in corner with low-slope roofed porch. Flared hood over second floor front window pair. Pointed-top window centered in front and rear attic gables with original ornamental T spindles. Barge board rakes and ogee on rafter tails. Two-story addition at rear.

Owned by D. Porter on 1873 map; probably James Porter, a carpenter born about 1832. Owned by A. Downs on 1916 map. (See Austin Downs at 334 Maple Avenue and also 135 Union Avenue.) By 1930, Margaret Downs was running this as a boarding house.

157 Maple Avenue  
129-2-17  
c. 1905

Two-story three-bay by four-bay front-gable frame Colonial Revival. Brick foundation, vinyl siding, Small off-center gabled portico over front door with round columns and wood railings. Multiple rear and side additions including a one-bay by two bay two-story side extension and a two-bay deep one-story rear extension. Some apparent original two-over-two double-hung windows remain with storms.

Owned by J. Lutz (Dr. James Lutz), a dentist, on 1909 and 1916 maps.

203 Maple Avenue  
129-2-19  
c. 1880

Two-and-a-half-story originally three-bay by three-bay front-gable frame Colonial Revival with one-story stepped rear gable. Vinyl siding. Full-width front later-enclosed hipped-roof porch. South-side shed-roofed one-story bay. Some two-over-two double-hung windows remain with storms. Pointed window in front gable.

One-story one-bay by two-bay front-gable frame detached garage with vinyl siding, c. 1910.

Owned by W.J. Bussaniah on 1916 map; likely Mary Bussaniah (variously spelled), second-generation Irish, by 1900 the widow of John Bussaniah, a tinsmith. She was a stripper for a tobacco manufacturer. By 1930, it was owned by a Polish immigrant.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

204 Maple Avenue  
129-2-26  
c. 1910

Two-story front-gable three-bay by four-bay frame Colonial Revival with front and south-side wraparound low-shed-roofed porch. Vinyl siding. Front and side stair to porch. Large shed-roof two-story wings both sides. Extensive vernacular modifications to cladding and trim. South-side flat roof one-story bow oriel.

Two-bay by two-bay vinyl sided frame detached garage with gable end facing Second Street, c. 1920.

Main house structure on property shown owned by Mrs. C. Amman (Fredericka) on 1907 and 1916 maps. Christian Amman, a butcher and carpenter, was born in Germany and immigrated in 1873. He opened his own meat market about 1890. (See 218 and 212 Maple Avenue above.) By 1930, this belonged to Wallace Robinson, a painter.

207 Maple Avenue  
129-2-20  
1880\*

Two-story two-bay by three-bay frame front-gable. First floor windows and front door are contemporary replacements. Vertical wood siding on first floor front, and asbestos siding elsewhere.

Owned by J. Pugsley (John), a bayman, on 1909 map. Owned by William Burnite in 1916, likely as a rental.

212 Maple Avenue  
129-2-25  
c. 1920

Two-and-a-half-story four-bay by four-bay frame Colonial Revival front-gable with symmetrical subordinate side-gables north and south. Stone foundation, cedar shingles. Full-width front hip-roofed center-entry enclosed porch with contemporary windows. South-side first floor shed-roofed wing. Strong frieze and front-gable pediment, and Italianate-influenced twin arch-top attic windows. (See Photo 20)

Two-story side-gable frame carriage house structure, four bays by two bays, side entrance with porch and shed attached to west elevation, cupola structure on main roof, cedar shingles, c. 1920.

Built on property that had been owned by Mrs. G Ammann and was later subdivided. According to the town historian, Georgette Case, who grew up in this house, it was built for George Ammann's mother, the wife of Christian Ammann. Fredricka Ammann was living here in 1930.

213 Maple Avenue  
129-2-21  
1890\*

Two-story front-gable two-bay by three-bay frame Colonial Revival with full-width front and north-side wraparound hipped-roof enclosed porch with contemporary windows. Wood shingles. Many apparent six-over-one original double-hung windows remain. Later side and rear additions and renovations done in similar vernacular.

One-story one-bay by three-bay clapboard-sided hip-roofed frame detached garage, c. 1920.

Owned by W. Biggs on 1916 map. William Biggs and his daughter Viola were cigar makers in 1910.

Second & Ostrander Historic District

Suffolk County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

218 Maple Avenue

129-2-24

c. 1910

Two-and-a-half-story front-gable two-bay by three-bay frame Colonial Revival with full-depth subordinate south-side gable featuring diamond divided lights in attic window. Concrete foundation, cedar shingles. Low hip-roofed front glass porch with off-center entry and brick stoop. Prominent frieze work and front-gable pediment (See Photo 20).

Two-story house (second structure on north end of larger lot) shown on property owned by Mrs. C. Ammann on 1916 map. Likely built for her son, George A., who operated a photography studio, was married about 1907 (See 204 Maple), and was living here in 1915. By 1930, this was owned by Alnon Pasquin, a lawyer.

219 Maple Avenue

129-2-22.2

Vacant lot (not counted)

223-225 Maple Avenue

129-2-22.1

1920\*

Two-and-a-half-story side-gable four-bay by two-bay frame Colonial Revival. Centered one-story front pedimented gable over square-column double-entry porch, steps both sides. Asbestos shingle siding. Six-over-one double-hung windows mostly remain with storms. Prominent simple frieze at cornice with broken pediment returns on side-gables. Built as a two-family house, with two front doors and symmetrical window treatment on both sides.

In 1930, a French-Canadian barber was renting one side and a native-born lawyer the other.

226 Maple Avenue

129-2-23

c. 1910

Two-story two-bay by three-bay front-gable frame Colonial Revival with full-width later enclosed front and side-wraparound porch. Concrete foundation, wood clapboard siding. Double-hung window configurations with replacement one-over-one sashes. North side prominent two-story gable wing with centered two-story bay windows.

Owned by J. Hagan (James, John or Charles J. Hagan) on 1916 map. In 1930, owned by John Stanton, a secretary in the County Clerk's office.

305 Maple Avenue

128-4-26

c. 1920

Two-story three-bay by three-bay hip-roofed frame Colonial Revival with front hip-roof one-story glass porch. Attic front center hipped dormer has been sided over. Rock face concrete block foundation, vinyl siding. Shed-roofed additions to rear.

311 Maple Avenue

128-4-25

1885\*

Non-contributing (alterations)

Two-story cross-gable T-plan three-bay by four-bay frame Colonial Revival. Brick foundation, vinyl siding, Broad side of the house to the road with center entry. Replacement windows. Little remains of the original trim.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Front-gabled one-bay by two-bay frame structure in rear yard (not visible from street), ca. 1930.

Owned by N. Robinson on 1909 map and Mrs. A. Robinson on 1916 map. Albertine Robinson, was born about 1860 in Switzerland of French parents.

317 Maple Avenue  
128-4-24  
1930\*

Two-story three-bay by three-bay hip-roofed frame Colonial Revival. Rock-face concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, Front hip-roof one-story raised porch with knee walls and square columns covered with siding. Attic front center hip dormer with twin square windows. Original window configuration/locations appear to remain with replacement insulated one-over-one double-hung units. Rear shed-roof addition.

320 Maple Avenue  
127-1-44  
1920s

One-and-a-half-story three-bay by one-bay side-gable frame house with full-width low-slope hipped roof porch later enclosed. Concrete block foundation, vinyl and cedar shingle siding. Roof probably the only remaining component of porch. Main roof open rafter tails remain.

One-bay by two-bay front-gable frame shingled garage. One-bay by one-bay side-gable shed, c. 1920s.

Built on or moved to property owned by M.D. Benjamin on 1916 map. A rental property in 1930.

323 Maple Avenue  
126-4-54  
1929\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by three-bay front-gambrel frame house with wide shed-roofed dormers on the north and south elevations. Rock-face concrete block foundation, vinyl siding. One-story hipped roof enclosed porch with low-hip-roof, contemporary windows, and center brick-stoop entry. Contemporary six-over-one double hung windows in original configuration; three windows on second story.

326 Maple Avenue  
127-1-45

c.1860, moved to site in the 1920s

One-and-a-half-story three-bay by two-bay side-gable frame house with single front shed dormer and full-width low-slope hipped roof porch with square columns. Concrete block foundation, vinyl siding. Mid-story eave height and lack of eave overhang are indicative of early-to-mid-19th-century construction. May have been moved from downtown to make way for growth there. Much later added or replacement concrete block chimney (See Photo 21).

Moved to property owned by M.D. Benjamin on 1916 map.

329-331 Maple Avenue  
126-4-53  
1908\*

Two-and-a-half-story one-bay by three-bay cross-gable frame Colonial Revival with prominent gable to the road. Cedar shingle siding. South-side two-story gable with one-story roofed south-side entry porch. North-side large two-story wing or early addition. Multiple family residence. (See Photo 12)

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Three joined frame structures behind main house: One-story, three-bay by two-bay garage, side-gable with clapboard siding and exposed rafter tails. One-story, one-bay by one-bay shed with T1-11 siding. Two-story carriage house, two bays by one bay, front-gable, with gabled dormer and clapboard siding, c. 1908.

On 1909 map owned by Carlson. John and Pitronella (Petronia) Carlson were born in Sweden about 1828 and 1834 respectively and immigrated in 1870 (or 1891 depending on census). They were both tailors. She was widowed by 1910 and living with a divorced son Edward, a carpenter, and a grand-daughter, the child of a widowed daughter. She carried on the tailoring business. Owned by S. Goldman on 1916 map. Shephard Goldman was a Russian (or Finnish) Jew who immigrated in 1914 according to the 1920 census, but his children were born in this country starting in 1906. He was a butcher who owned his own slaughterhouse. He was one of the founders of Riverhead's Jewish synagogue, Temple Israel. He was still here in 1930, renting the other half of the house to a second generation Finnish store manager, Percy Heijt.

334 Maple Avenue  
127.-1-46  
1927\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by four-bay hipped-roof frame Four Square Colonial Revival. Full-width front hipped-roof, enclosed porch, contemporary windows, center entry. Rock face concrete block foundation, asbestos shingles. Third floor front centered pedimented gable dormer. Six-over-one double-hung windows mostly remain with storms (See Photo 21).

Two-bay by two-bay front-gabled frame garage with asbestos shingles, c. 1927.

Owned by Mrs. Downs on 1916 map. Austin Downs was a veterinary doctor living on Maple Avenue in 1915. By 1930, owned by second-generation Russian, Louis Frank, a tailor.

336 Maple Avenue  
127.-1-47  
1922\*

Two-story two-bay by three-bay frame Colonial Revival front-gable house with full-width front shed-roofed and later enclosed porch. Cementitious shingles, small hipped-roof first floor side bay. Rear first floor one-bay deep addition. Original two-over-two double-hung windows remain in main house (See Photo 21).

One-story, two-bay by two-bay, front-gabled frame garage with clapboard siding, c. 1922.

340 Maple Avenue  
127-1-48  
c. 1910

Two-and-a-half-story two-bay by two-bay frame Colonial Revival front-gabled house with full-width front shed-roofed and later enclosed porch. Brick foundation, vinyl siding. Small hipped-roof first floor side bay. Some remaining six-over-one double-hung windows with storms on main house.

One-story, two-bay by two-bay, front-gable, concrete block garage, c. 1960. Non-contributing.

Owned by Mrs. P. Novasiki on 1916 map.

346 Maple Avenue  
127-1-49.2  
1900\*

Two-story one-bay by three-bay frame front-gable Colonial Revival. Concrete foundation, shingle cedar siding. Full-width front-to-south-side wraparound porch later fully-enclosed. Rear one-story low-slope gable possible early addition with open deck. All windows have been replaced with insulated double-hung units.



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Owned by M. D. Benjamin, a prominent druggist who lived on Main Street, on 1916 map. Probably a rental property.

## **Northville Turnpike**

9 Northville Turnpike  
128-4-6  
c. 1890

Faces Roanoke Avenue. Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay by three-bay front-gable frame house with original Yankee gutter and top frieze configuration. Brick foundation, vinyl siding. Full-width front low-slope hip-roofed porch later fully enclosed. One six-over-one double-hung and one leaded glass attic window remain. All other windows are modern replacements. Two-story rear addition.

Two-bay by two-bay one-and-a-half-story front-gable frame shingled garage, c. 1920.

Owned by R. Hand (Lafayette R. Hand) on 1916 map; he was a railroad news agent in 1900, a title searcher in 1910 and a clerk at WW I Camp Upton in 1920

13 Northville Turnpike  
128-4-7  
c. 1900

Two-and-a-half-story, two-bay by three-bay front-gable frame house with full-width single-story shed-roofed porch. West-side shed roof, one story. Multiple-family residence with brick foundation, vinyl siding.

Detached two-car frame garage. One bay is front gabled, with a second flat roofed bay to the east. Vinyl siding, c. 1910.

Owned by E. Young on 1916 map. Lewis E. Young owned a butcher shop on Griffing Avenue.

19 Northville Turnpike  
128-4-8  
c. 1900

One-and-a-half-story, two-bay by three-bay front-gable frame house with full-width shed roofed front porch. Concrete block foundation, asbestos shingles. Small one-story front-gable wing on rear.

One-bay by four-bay front-gable frame garage with flat-roofed two bay wing to the west, c. 1910.

Owned by J. M. Corwin on 1916 map. J. Madison Corwin was a carpenter.

23 Northville Turnpike  
128-4-9  
c. 1890

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay by four-bay front-gable frame house with Queen Anne influence. Synthetic shingle siding, brick foundation. Ornamental scallop shingles in the main gable pediment. Full-width front one-story shed roofed porch with spindle columns and some trim remaining. Wood railing failing and mostly gone. One-story shed-roof bay on west side. A one-story rear gable addition to rear. Original two-over-one double-hung and leaded glass attic windows remain with aluminum storms.

A one-and-a-half story one-bay by two-bay frame garage with loft hinged door in gable end and later one-bay side-shed addition. Cedar shingles, c. 1890.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Owned by F. F. Skidmore (Frank L. Skidmore), a house painter and decorator, on 1916 map. In 1920, the house was occupied by his widow, Theresa, and her stenographer daughter.

95 Northville Turnpike (Tax map uses 31 Northville Turnpike)  
128-4-10  
c. 1900

Two-story two-bay by two-bay low-pitched side-gable frame house with multiple additions. foundation not visible, cedar shingle siding. Full front hip-roofed wood porch with knee-walls wraps around on west side. Original massing mostly obscured by additions. Immediately behind front section is a front-gable two-and-a-half story section two bays deep and taller than the original house with a flat-roofed one-story one-bay wing on the west side.

Large L-shaped one-story, two-bay by two-bay, front-gable frame garage or cottage with vinyl siding, c. 1930.

Owned by Thomas Fury, a warden in the county jail, on 1916 map.

101 Northville Turnpike  
128-4-11  
c. 1910

Non-contributing (alterations)

Two-and-a-half-story, two-bay by three-bay frame front-gable house with full-width low-slope one-story hip-roofed porch. Vinyl sided, replacement windows smaller than original. Vernacular square brick columns and ornamental brick knee walls and off-center brick steps to raised masonry porch added later. Little remaining of original structure character beyond basic massing.

One-story, one-bay by two-bay, front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding, c. 1910.

Owned by John Stonebank, a plumber, on 1916 map.

107 Northville Turnpike  
128-4-12  
c. 1920s

Two-story two-bay by three-bay front-gable frame house. Full-width one-story shed roofed wood porch with knee-walls and square columns. Brick foundation. Vernacular trim, inoperable shutters and vinyl siding. Attic window closed over with a vent.

One-story two-bay by two-bay front-gable frame detached two-car garage with metal siding, c. 1920s.

Built on property owned by J. Flannagan on 1916 map.

111 Northville Turnpike  
128-4-13  
1920s

Two-and-a-half-story, two-bay by two-bay four-square hip-roofed frame Colonial Revival with a one-story, full-width, later enclosed, raised wood porch with hip-roof. Center front attic twin window hip dormer, two-over-one double-hung attic windows remain. Original cedar shingles have been maintained with façade frieze and crown. Flat window trims remain. One-over-one double-hung windows with later aluminum storms. Newer casement windows in enclosed porch.

One-story, two-bay by two-bay, side-gable frame garage with cedar shake siding with large metal-roofed shed wing addition to the rear, c. 1920s .

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Built on property owned by J. Flannagan (John) on 1916 map; he was born in Ireland and retired by 1920. Originally lived on Third Street. May have built the house next door (107 Northville Turnpike) as a rental.

### **Ostrander Avenue**

117 Ostrander Avenue  
129-3-14  
1958\*

One-and-a-half-story, side-gable five-bay by two-bay frame Colonial Revival with gambrel roof. Concrete foundation, asbestos shingles. Two front symmetrically-balanced single windows on second floor gabled dormers and one three-quarter-width rear shed dormer.

One-story three-bay by four-bay front-gabled frame accessory building, asbestos shingle siding, c. 1950.

129 Ostrander Avenue  
129-3-15.2  
1958\*

Very narrow, one-story two-bay by two-bay clipped-side-gable frame cottage. Office building with a concrete foundation, painted shingles. Clipped gable off-center front entry portico on left with a Colonial Revival fan lite over paired eight-over-eight, double-hung windows on right. Dominant front-to-rear gable structure in deep wing behind front entry section.

130-132 Ostrander Avenue, Pike House  
129-3-30  
c. 1905

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay by three-bay, square hip-roofed frame Foursquare, protruding center bay on the second floor. Asbestos shingles, two-over-two windows. Twin-window hip dormers on the front and sides. Full front and south-side wraparound raised porch, wood railings and round columns (See Photo 7 & Figure 7).

Front-gabled one-story four-bay by four-bay frame professional office building, stone foundation, wood shingles, c. 1950.

A two-bay by two-bay pyramid-roofed frame garage with asbestos siding, c. 1910.

Owned by Mrs. John W. Reeve, the wife of a Baiting Hollow farmer, on the 1916 map. The 1910 census shows her husband living with a daughter in Brooklyn. By 1920, this house belonged to Otis G. Pike, the secretary and treasurer of a bank. This was the birthplace of Otis G. Pike, Jr. (1921-2014), who represented the East End in Congress from 1961 to 1979. He was a Democrat but was nevertheless successful in the strongly Republican 1st Congressional District. He headed the House Select Committee on Intelligence in the 70s. He was a proponent of pro-environmental legislation including the creation of the Fire Island National Seashore on Long Island.

131 Ostrander Avenue  
129-3-15.1  
1910\*

Two-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed, three-bay by four-bay frame Queen Anne house with front and side prominent gables. Clapboard siding. Full front and south-side wraparound raised wood porch with off-center stairs under a gabled portico to front entry. Porch features round columns and a round south corner pavilion. Diamond shaped divided lights largely remain in upper sash. Small shed dormer on north side (See Photo 7 & Figure 7).

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Two-bay by two-bay pyramid-roofed frame garage, c. 1910.

Owned by Horace H. Williamson on 1916 map. Williamson was the owner and editor of the *Riverhead News*, the area's Democratic paper and predecessor to the current *News-Review*. Williamson took over the paper in 1894 and published it until his death in 1929. During and after his tenure at the paper, it was published and printed in the 1840s Corwin-Davis house that is also part of this district (see 215 Roanoke Avenue).

138 Ostrander Avenue  
129-3-29  
c. 1905

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay by three-bay frame Colonial Revival, side-gable with off center prominent front gable. Vinyl siding and shutters. Full-width front and south-side wraparound low-slope roofed porch. Queen Anne influenced turned spindle posts with small scroll-work brackets. Off-center entry with side lights and steps to porch. Rear off-center gable with single-story, hip-roofed mudroom and bay oriel. Queen Anne style ornamental window lights at main stairs.

Two-bay by two-bay one-and-a-half-story frame side-gable garage or carriage house with plank siding, a hinged door on second floor level and a small louvered cupola, c. 1905.

Owned by F. Porter Howell (1859-1936) on 1909 and 1916 maps. Howell was a Calverton duck farmer but, like many in that business, he chose not live on the farm. He was also a bank director and a real estate investor. He probably lived in this house and rented out the one next door that was built a little later.

139 Ostrander Avenue  
129-3-16  
1928\*

Two-story, side-gabled, gambrel trimmed three-bay by two-bay frame Colonial Revival. Concrete foundation and painted shingle siding. Off-center entry portico gable with vaulted arch supported by double slender columns over fan lite entry and brick stoop. Fan lite windows centered in each end of attic gambrel. One-story flat-roofed addition on the south side.

Two-bay by two-bay pyramid-roofed frame garage with painted shingle siding, c. 1928.

143 Ostrander Avenue  
129-3-17  
1856\*

Two-story, three-bay by three bay, low-slope, hipped-roof frame Italianate with Yankee gutters. Concrete foundation, painted shingle siding. Low pitch roofed full-front porch with slender square posts. One-and-a-half-story flat-roofed north-side wing with a one-story front bay window and small second floor windows. Original double-hung windows have been mostly replaced with one-over-one, insulated units. (See Photos 7 & 10 and historic view in Figure 7.)

Front-gable two-bay by two-bay shingled frame garage, c. 1920.

Owned by E.M. Robinson (Ernest) on 1916 map; he was the secretary and treasurer of a potato exchange in 1910 and a clerk in the county treasurer's office in 1920. This house was likely moved from Main Street after Ostrander Avenue was laid out in 1905, when commercial development was underway.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

146 Ostrander Avenue  
129-3-28  
1912\*

Two-and-a-half-story, side-gabled five-bay by three-bay Shingle Style frame house with full front and rear shed dormers at second floor level. Concrete foundation, asbestos shingles. Front rake flares over one-story front entry porch that wraps to the south-side; plain round columns. South bay of porch has been glassed in to form a sun-room. Front dormer wall articulates to create an inset second story balcony with front privacy railing. Six-over-one double-hung windows mostly remain (See Photo 29).

Two-bay by two-bay pyramid-roofed frame garage with shed, facing Second Street, c. 1920.

Owned by F. Porter Howell (1859-1936) on 1916 map. (See 138 Ostrander Avenue) Howell likely built this house as an investment. In 1920, it was rented to Scottish-born music teacher, Anna Maxwell. By 1930, it had been sold to Zachariah R. Hallock, a potato and produce dealer with his main operation in Jamesport.

149 Ostrander Avenue  
129-3-18  
1869\*

Two-story, three-bay by three-bay, low-slope, hipped roof frame Italianate with Yankee gutters. Brick foundation and asbestos shingle siding. Two-story two-bay north-side wing set back slightly. Full-width flat-roofed wood porch continues across in front of the north wing. Original double-hung windows have been mostly replaced with one-over-one, insulated units. Rear low-slope shed-roofed addition (See Photos 7, 8 & 10).

Two-bay by two-bay frame pyramid-roofed frame vinyl-sided garage in the rear with doors facing Second Street, c. 1920.

Owned by Kirk Bagshaw, a clerk in the county treasurer's office, on 1916 map. This house was likely moved from Main Street after Ostrander Avenue was laid out in 1905.

## **Roanoke Avenue**

169 Roanoke Avenue  
128-6-12.1  
c. 1900

Two-and-a-half-story, two-bay by three-bay frame cross-gable frame Queen Anne, recently restored. Converted residence with brick foundation, vinyl clapboard and scalloped shingle siding and rear addition. A few original stained glass, Queen Anne windows remain. Narrow front wing features stained glass attic window in scalloped shingle-sided stepped pediment. Subordinate north gable over two-story bay with stained glass windows in all three sides of the bow. Entry porch roof integrated with extension of main roof on north side. One-over-one windows.

Owned by Estate of J.H. Perkins on 1916 map. J. Henry Perkins and his brother John R. Perkins were two of Riverhead's wealthiest men. They owned mills on the Peconic River at Upper Mills, where in 1888 they installed the first electric dynamo in town to light their woolen mill and several adjacent homes. Eventually this grew into the Riverhead Electric Light Company, one of two companies serving the downtown area. The family also ran a clothing store downtown. It is unclear if this was Perkins's home, or if he had a grander home elsewhere like his brother. It may have been an investment property.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

203 Roanoke Avenue  
128-6-11  
c. 1860s

Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay by three-bay side-gambrel frame Colonial Revival with twin front, second-story gable pediments, one over a square bay and one over a bow. A smaller gable with no windows sits between the two main front gables. Residence with a brick foundation, vinyl siding and rear addition. Full-width, low-slope shed roofed first-story raised porch with pairs of round columns and a simple molding on frieze. Original low spindle railings either side of the steps to center entry.

Owned by Mrs. J. Martin on 1873 map. The 1870 census shows John Martin, a laborer, and his wife Mary along with two adult boarders, one of whom had two children. Ten years later, Mary was a widow. Owned by William M. Litchard on 1916 map. Litchard was a traveling grocery salesman.

206 Roanoke Avenue, Reeve-Barnes House  
128-6-34  
c. 1850 / 1914

Two-story three-bay by three-bay hip-roofed frame Italianate with arch windowed lantern cupola. Residence with a non-visible foundation and painted clapboard siding. Small gabled, attic window dormers centered in main roof facing south and west. Two-story two-bay subordinate wing on the north side with west facing one-story, flat roof bay window. Front and south-side wraparound low-pitch roofed one-story porch with Craftsmen details such as square column pairs added in 1914. The south side and right half of the front porch was later (1970s) enclosed. Rest of front porch is still open with off center brick steps to entry. One-over-one windows except on south side of enclosed porch where the windows are horizontal one-next-to-one units. The deep eaves of the main roof have exposed rafter tails (See Photo 17).

The Reeve-Barnes House was likely built by Jeffery S. Hutchinson, a merchant. Later it became the home of well-to-do banker Howell Monroe Reeve and wife Lydia. He first founded a private bank and later the Suffolk County Trust Company, whose handsome headquarters is just a block away on East Main Street. He left his entire estate to his only daughter Cora Belle Reeve (1865 - 1943) who at age 49, just two years after her father's death, married for the first time to Col. Walter F. Barnes (1857-1945), retired from the New York National Guard, having risen to the rank of adjutant general of the 2d Brigade. He was a 57-year-old widower who was born in New Jersey but grew up in Brooklyn. He took over his father's furniture manufacturing business in Manhattan. The couple lived initially in Brooklyn, visiting Riverhead occasionally. They traveled the world, seeing many parts of the United States as well as Europe and the Far East. She was a generous benefactor, donating funds for the two side wings of the Suffolk County Historical Society and land on Long Island Sound that was developed as a public beach and named Reeve's Park in memory of her father. He was also active in the Historical Society and served as its president and Riverhead Town Historian.

208 Roanoke Avenue  
128-6-33  
1959\*

Non-contributing (age)

One-story brick and concrete commercial building. Two three-unit commercial aluminum and mirrored glazing windows in front facade. Entry is slightly recessed on right side of front behind a square brick column. No ornamental details.

209-211 Roanoke Avenue  
128-6-9  
1859\*

Non-contributing (alterations)

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Two-story side-gable three-bay by three-bay frame Colonial Revival with full-width one-story, front hip-roofed wood porch with entry steps on the side. Rear-gable, two-story wing with single-story rear additions. Added handicapped access ramp at rear. Brick foundation, painted synthetic shingles. This house was totally transformed in the mid-20th century with diagonal siding and modern windows, then reconfigured again about 2010 to its current more Colonial Revival appearance. Windows are six-over-six replacement units. Second floor front has three windows on second floor that are neither symmetrically or evenly spaced.

Owned by W. Walkman on the 1873 map. William Walkman was a 35-year old English-born master confectioner in the 1860 census. Owned by Baiting Hollow Telephone Co. on the 1916 map. Founded by a group of farmers in 1901, by 1903 this company had 150 subscribers throughout the town. It was the last independent phone company in Suffolk County, and was sold to New York Telephone in 1917.

214 Roanoke Avenue, Vail House  
128-6-32  
c. 1850

Two-story hip-roofed three-bay by three-bay frame Italianate with dominant front-gable with cornice returns. Residence converted to office building with a concrete foundation, vinyl siding. Small arched-top attic window with battered trim centered over paired arched second floor windows over double-door front entry with a full-front-width, one-story flat roofed raised front wood porch with wood railings and round columns. North side has a two-story, flat-roofed wing set back from the main facade with full-height bay windows facing the street. A cross-gable extends to the south with a clipped south corner, front window. Tall, two-over-two insulated replacement double-hung windows (See Photo 21).

The Vail House is shown as belonging to "Mrs. Vail" on the 1858 Chace map and "J. Vail estate" on the 1873 Beers map. This may have been either John or Jasper Vail, both sea captains and prominent merchants in Riverhead. The house stood originally on the corner of Second Street. It was moved prior to 1928 to construct the Odd Fellows Lodge. Served as the Riverhead Rest Home Sanatorium, and a combination birthing hospital and recovery home from the late 1920s run by Lucy Hallock, a nurse trained at Mineola Hospital, and her sister Edith. It continued to be run as an nursing home into the 1950s, even after Riverhead acquired a real hospital.

215 Roanoke Avenue, Corwin-Davis House or Riverhead News Building  
128-6-8  
1840s

Two-story front-gable three-bay by four-bay frame Greek Revival with off-center, front entry surround and corner pilasters. Brick and concrete front stoop added later. Low north and south-side eave windows just beneath the frieze. Replacement windows. Brick and concrete foundation, painted shingle siding, large rear addition. Simplified Greek Key elements on the corner pilasters and front door surrounds.

Belonged to B.B. Corwin in 1858 and J.C. Davis in 1873. It is unclear who B.B. Corwin was, but the family is the one perhaps most closely connected with Riverhead's early 19th century history. John C. Davis, born about 1814, was a partner with Nathan Corwin in a general store and later the firm of Corwin, Davis & Co. They also operated a lumber yard on the Peconic River. He was also Riverhead's postmaster from 1877 for about a decade. It seems likely that his middle initial stood for Corwin. In the early 20th century, this building served as the office of the *Riverhead News*, one of two newspapers published in the town until it merged with the *County Review* in the 1950s.

220 Roanoke Avenue, Odd Fellows Lodge  
128-6-31  
1928

Three-story Colonial Revival three-bay by five-bay brick office building. Common running brick and repeating sixth course header. Brick voussoirs with limestone keystones. Brick panels beneath third floor, round-top

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

windows with gothic influenced lite divisions. Prominent frieze and cornice with wood dentil. Stone band at top of first floor. Eight-over-eight replacement windows. Central door has fanlight above (See Photo 23).

The Odd Fellows Lodge was designed by August H. Galow, a Huntington architect who also advertised a Riverhead office in the late 1920s. He was also responsible for two other prominent Riverhead buildings: the main block of the Suffolk County Historical Society's 1930 headquarters and the 1929 Henry Perkins Hotel. Note the trademark diagonal brick panels under the third story windows, similar to those on the Commercial Building (Peconic and E. Main) also by Galow. Building had the first elevator installed in Riverhead, in 1928, by Otis Elevator. The contract still survives.

The upper two stories of the building served as the 462 Roanoke Lodge of the Independent Order Of Odd Fellows in Riverhead. The first floor and basement were built as rental space. For several years in the late 1920s, the town of Riverhead considered building a new town hall, but a ultimately decided late in 1928 to consider the ground floor of the already-completed "handsome new temple" of the Odd Fellows.<sup>5</sup> The following March, the town was still advertising for a site to buy for a new town hall, but moved to this building by early 1931.<sup>6</sup> The Riverhead Town Hall occupied the first floor and basement until 1976. The Riverhead Police Department and jail were also originally in building.

223 Roanoke Avenue, Wells-Robinson House  
128-6-7  
1854\*

Two-and-a-half-story, four-bay by four-bay frame low hip-roofed Italianate house with eight-window lantern cupola. Concrete block foundation, clapboard siding. Front and rear facing attic gables with paired arch-top windows. One-story flat-roof front porch with ornate scrollwork columns, a large frieze, and detailed bracket pairs. Two-story, flat-roof bay window on south elevation. Large frieze on the main roof with large elaborate, scrolled brackets all around. Nine-over-six wood windows at the front with storms. (See Photo 25.)

Two-bay by two-bay front-gable frame garage with wood shingles in rear with a one-bay by two-bay side-gable wing extending towards Second Street, c. 1920.

J.L. Wells on 1858 Chace map. Probably built by Joshua L. Wells, born about 1819, who was a partner with Silas S. Terry in a general store and lumber yard in the 1850s. However, by 1873, Wells was living in an even-grandier Italianate built in 1868 (no longer extant) around the corner on Griffing Avenue.<sup>7</sup> By 1873, this house belonged to James L. Millard, a Brooklyn-born veteran of the Civil War. He was listed in the 1880 census as a bookkeeper in a molding mill. Next owned by Dr. Henry P. and Carrie Corwin Terry; they moved to Riverhead after he retired from a medical practice in Cutchogue in 1890 and became the chief organizer of Suffolk County National Bank. Later the home of Leland Robinson, an agricultural produce dealer.

306 Roanoke Avenue  
128-5-29  
1948\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by four-bay frame front-gable Colonial Revival. Full-width front and both-sides wraparound a one-story former porch that was later enclosed. Multiple-apartment residence with a brick and stone foundation, painted shingle siding, six-over-six windows. Attic with full shed dormers on both sides. Telescoped rear gable wing and multiple varied rear one-story additions

<sup>5</sup> *County Review*, December 6, 1928, 1.

<sup>6</sup> *County Review*, March 7, 1929, 4.

<sup>7</sup> Barbara Austen, *Journey Through Time: The Riverhead Bicentennial, 1792-1992* (Riverhead, N.Y., Riverhead Bicentennial Commission, 1992), 61.



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Stone foundation is from the Swedenborgian church built on this site in 1855. The current structure was built after the church was divided in half and moved to become two houses further north on Roanoke Avenue.

312 Roanoke Avenue  
128-5-28  
1948\*

Two-and-a-half-story four-bay by two-bay side-gable frame Colonial Revival. Concrete foundation and painted wood shingle siding. Front one-story, off-center hip-roofed wing with gable supported by brackets. Three-window, one-story metal mansard-roof bay opposite entry wing. Many original six-over-one double-hung windows remain with storms.

Front-gable, two-bay by two-bay frame garage in rear, shingle siding, c. 1948.

318 Roanoke Avenue  
128-5-27  
c. 1860s

Two-and-a-half-story ell-shaped, cross-gable, low-slope roof frame house with Italianate influence, wide Yankee gutters. Main block is three-bays by three bays, with side two-story wing two bays by two bays. Concrete foundation and vinyl siding. One-story vaulted arch gable portico over brick entry stoop not original. Deep frieze has been replicated in vernacular cladding. Windows replaced with double-hung faux four-over-four insulated units. Original paired arch Italianate attic windows have been clad over. The flat-roofed one-story section in the corner of the ell is either an enclosed porch or a later addition.

Owned by Benjamin Hallock on 1873 map and by Mrs. L. Sweezy on 1916 map. Hallock, born about 1825, was a sea captain in NYC in 1860 and owned a market in 1880. Laura Sweezy was Hallock's daughter. She was widowed young, and was still living here in 1920 at age 69.

322 Roanoke Avenue  
128-5-26  
c. 1860s

Two-story L-shaped five-bay by two-bay frame house with low-slope front and side gables with broad Yankee gutters. Italianate influence. Full front, low-slope shed roofed slab porch which continues across in front of side-gable, two-story wing. Wing features two-story, low-slope-roofed bay window on south side. Windows, cladding and columns all recently replaced.

Owned by G.C. Corwin (George Chauncey), who owned an ice business, on 1873 and 1916 map.

### **Third Street**

20 Third Street  
128-5-12  
c. 1910

Two-and-a-half-story two-bay by two-bay hip-roof frame Colonial Revival with one-story full-width and west-side wraparound raised wood porch with hip-roof and round columns. Stone foundation and clapboard siding. Center front attic single window in a hip dormer. Six-over-one double-hung windows remain with storms.

Owned by Mrs. B.H. Lord on the 1916 map. Originally from Rensselaer County, probably educated in Brooklyn or New York City, Bernard Lord was one of at least 14 attorneys practicing in Riverhead in the first decade of the 20th century. However, this appears to be an investment property; the couple lived around the corner on Roanoke Avenue as per 1910 and 1925 census information.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

28 Third Street  
128-5-13  
c. 1870

Non-contributing (alterations)

Two-story front-gable two-bay by two-bay frame house. Foundation is not visible, vinyl siding. One-story west-side shed roof wing and also a front-gabled single-story rear wing. Essentially no original windows or trim remain. House clad in all modern materials. Original double-hung windows on first floor front have been replaced with a single horizontal two-pane sliding-window unit.

One-story extra-wide one-bay by three-bay front-gabled lift-door frame garage with vinyl siding, c. 1980s. Non-contributing.

Owned by John Bartlett on the 1873 map, M. Bartley on 1916 map (perhaps misspelling of the same surnames. John Bartley, born in Ireland c. 1821, was a tailor. He was one of two trustees when St. John's R.C. parish was incorporated in 1864. "M. Bartley" is likely his daughter Marianna.

34 Third Street  
128-5-14  
c. 1870

Two-story front-gable three-bay by three-bay frame house. One-story full-width front hip-roofed porch later enclosed. Concrete foundation, vinyl siding. One-over-one insulated double-hung replacement windows throughout. Typical Italianate flat gable wings with Yankee gutters remain. Rear one-story flat-roofed wing.

One-story single-bay by two-bay front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding, c. 1920.

Owned by G. Hudson on the 1873 map, Mrs. Luther Skidmore on the 1916 map. Luther Skidmore came to Riverhead in 1834 from Baiting Hollow and for many years operated a sash, door and blind manufacturing operation using Peconic River water power. This may have been a rental property.

37 Third Street  
128-5-22  
1867\*

One-and-a-half-story, side-gable, two-bay by two-bay frame cottage. Craftsman influenced low-slope center shed-dormer on front with two windows, and four-gang small double windows in second floor gable ends. Full front and east-side wraparound hip-roofed one-story porch with round columns. Large rear one-story off-center gable wing. Concrete foundation and cedar shingle siding. First floor front picture window and most other exterior details likely the result of early-to-mid-20th century renovations of a much older vernacular side-gable house.

Owned by R. Bartlett (Robert), an Irish-born boatman, on the 1873 map. Owned by Madden on the 1916 map.

38 Third Street  
128-5-15  
1989\*

Non-contributing (age)

One-story low hip-roofed two-bay by three-bay frame house. Concrete foundation and vinyl siding. Central door on façade, flanked to left by a picture window.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

41 Third Street

128-5-21

c. 1920s

Two-story side-gable three-bay by two-bay frame Colonial Revival with front, one-story, center-gabled entry vestibule. Rear center-gable wing. Most windows have been replaced with insulated casement units. Concrete foundation, asbestos shingle siding.

One-story, one-and-one-half-bay by two-bay frame hipped roof garage with painted shingle siding, c. 1920s.

45 Third Street

128-5-20

Vacant land, never built on. (not counted)

48 Third Street

128-5-16

c. 1870

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay by four-bay cross-gable, frame house, with main gable facing street. Single family residence with brick foundation, clapboard siding, Yankee gutters. Low-slope hip-roofed one-story front and east side wraparound wood porch with scrolled brackets and spindle posts. Six-over-six, four-over-four and one-over-one mix of double-hung windows. Many appear original.

One-story one-bay by two-bay front gabled frame garage with left side shed addition, asbestos siding, c. 1910.

Owned by J. Flannigan (John), born in Ireland c. 1843, on the 1873 and 1916 map.

49 Third Street

128-5-19

1955\*

One-and-a-half-story three-bay by two-bay frame side-gable house with rear-gable center wing. Center and right bay recessed slightly under roof overhang. All contemporary single-lite insulated casement windows. Single-family residence with a concrete foundation, painted shingle siding. Typical vernacular 1950s design.

One-bay by two-bay frame garage with a one-bay shed addition to left. Painted shingle siding, c. 1955.

57 Third Street

128-5-18

c. 1910

Two-story side-gable gambrel-trimmed frame Colonial Revival, three-bay by two-bay. Rock-face concrete block foundation, unpainted cedar shingle siding. Front porch glassed in with one-story hip-roofed center entry. Small one-story one-bay shed-roofed wing on left side towards rear. Low-pitch rear-gable one-story wing probable later addition. Three-over-one, double-hung windows remain with storms.

One-bay by one-bay single-story shingle-sided frame garage with gable end facing East Avenue, c. 1910.

While Charles Davis is associated with a house here in 1873, it was replaced by the current building c. 1910. Owned by Gerard Estate on the 1916 map.

58 Third Street

128-5-17

c. 1870

One-and-a-half-story four-bay by two-bay frame Queen Anne style cross-gable with front and west-side wraparound wood front porch. Archetypical fretwork, turned spindle posts and railing distressed but remaining.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Main gable with three windows facing street. Two-family residence with a concrete foundation, painted cedar shingle siding. One-over-one replacement windows. One diamond pane window on left side. Single story front-gabled addition to rear.

Front-gable one-story one-bay by one-bay frame garage, wood plank siding, swinging doors, c. 1910.

Owned by T. Welch on the 1873 map and M. Walsh on the 1916 map. Thomas Walsh, a farm laborer, was born in Ireland c. 1839. Mary Walsh, his daughter, lived here in 1920 with a brother John.

## **Union Avenue**

124-126 Union Avenue  
129-3-9  
Parking Lot (not counted)

125 Union Avenue  
129-2-35  
c. 1870

Two-and-a-half-story four-bay by four-bay cross-gable frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding and shutters. Full-width low-slope-roofed one-story front porch. South end of porch features a circular covered pavilion. Apparently later applied scroll-cut Queen Anne brackets on square wood columns. One-over-one windows, paired on second floor and in third floor gable.

Square hip-roofed two-bay by two-bay frame detached garage with vinyl siding, c. 1920s.

Owned by C.W. Conklin on the 1873 map. Owned by H. B. Howell on 1916 map. (See 132 Union Avenue.)

131 Union Avenue  
129-2-36  
c. 1870

Two-and-a-half story three-bay by three-bay front-gable frame house with secondary one-story south facing side-gable wing featuring a flat roofed bay window. Converted residence with a brick foundation and vinyl siding. Full-width, low-slope, hip-roofed raised front porch that wraps around to side wing with secondary entrance. Faux arch-top applied to attic window. Six-over-six double-hung insulated replacement windows throughout most of the house. Transom windows above front first-floor units.

Owned by E. C. Corwin on the 1873 map. George T. Reeves on the 1916 map; he was a clerk in the county clerk's office as early as 1880.

132 Union Avenue  
129-3-8  
c. 1870

Two-story cross-gable two-bay by three-bay frame Colonial Revival with dominant pedimented gable facing the street. Concrete foundation, painted shingle siding. Low-slope hipped-roof full-width wraparound front porch with turned-spindle columns and shingled knee-walls. Porch partially enclosed with modern jalousie glass on south side. Most two-over-two double-hung windows remain with storms. Secondary side two-story gable with two-story flat roofed bay window. A two-story shed-roofed addition extends nearly the full width with a small single-story shed roof extension behind that.

Two-bay by two-bay pyramid-roofed vinyl-sided frame garage, c. 1920s.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Property owned by C.W. Conklin (Charles W.) on the 1873 map; he was a carpenter in 1870 and 1880 and a hotel keeper in 1900. Owned by H. B. Howell on the 1916 map; likely a rental property for Howell.

135 Union Avenue  
129-2-37  
1870\*

Two-and-a-half story two-bay by three-bay front-gable frame house with full-width low-slope hipped roof raised front porch. Simple square columns with off center brick steps to front door. Asbestos shingle siding. One-over-one double-hung windows remain with aluminum storms. Two-story south flat-roofed wing. Point-top attic window with closed shutters.

Owned by A. Downs on the 1873 map, W. J. Bussanien on the 1916 map. Austin Downs was a 64-year-old lawyer in 1870. His son, Austin, Jr., was a horse trainer in Brooklyn in 1880 but was back in Riverhead, living here, as a veterinary surgeon in 1910.

138 Union Avenue  
129-3-7  
1918\*

One-and-a-half-story side-gable three-bay by three-bay frame Craftsman bungalow with dominant front-gable dormer. Painted shingle siding, one-over-one windows. Full-width integrated front porch with pairs of square columns on pedestal bases. Columns have cross-tie ornamental element near top. Bays are slightly arched with small pendants in center. Column details suggestive of a Sears Honor Built home called The Woodland from circa 1921. Front dormer has two louvers ganged flanking a small single-pane window (See Photo 8).

Two-bay by two-bay front-gable frame garage with shingle siding. Horizontal rectangular window in west-end gable, c. 1920s.

Owned by T. Skidmore (Theodore), a sash and blind maker, on the 1916 map. He was the son of Luther Skidmore who founded the company, one of two in this business in town, and the brother of George H. Skidmore, Riverhead's leading architect. Although this may look like a kit home, given the family history of woodworking and architecture, this likely features products from the family business.

141 Union Avenue  
129-2-38  
1934\*

One-and-a-half-story hip-roofed three-bay by four-bay frame cottage with narrow side to street. Painted shingle siding. Triple-ganged six-over-one, double-hung windows in hipped front dormer. Front right corner glassed in entry porch with brick stoop. Minor right side gabled wing. Most six-over-one, double-hung windows remain, some with aluminum storms. First floor front windows are also triple-ganged.

Flat-roofed two-bay by two-bay frame garage with asbestos siding, c. 1960s. Non-contributing (age).

144-146 Union Avenue  
129-3-6  
1880\*

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay by three-bay, frame, front-gable Colonial Revival with off-center front entry with uncovered brick stoop. Italianate influence, flat rake wings on gable ends for Yankee gutters. Concrete foundation, painted shingle siding. Common Adam style pilasters and flat entablature entry surround. Remnant four-over-four pointed-top arch window in attic. Four-over-four, double-hung windows in remainder of home. Flat-roofed two-bay rear addition extends one bay wider than main house.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Owned by L.M. (Lorimer) Raynor in 1916; he was born in 1861. In 1900 he was a carpenter and teacher, in later years a surveyor.

145 Union Avenue  
129-2-39  
1951\*

Non-contributing (alterations)

Two-story three-bay by three bay irregular side-gable frame vernacular with all insulated casement window units. Concrete foundation, very low sloped roof, vinyl siding, rear full width shed-roofed addition. Likely much altered from original construction as a one-and-a-half story Cape with relatively steep roof pitches.

One-bay by two-bay front-gable frame garage with vinyl siding, c. 1970. Non-contributing (age).

150 Union Avenue  
129-3-5  
1960\*

Non-contributing (age)

Two-story, front-gable, low-pitched roof, three-bay by three-bay frame house with single story, shed roofed front wing. Concrete foundation, and vinyl siding. Front facade is asymmetrical with a covered brick entry stoop on right side and picture window unit with side lights on other. Front wing hides original front façade.

153 Union Avenue  
129-2-40.1  
1890\*

Two-and-a-half-story front-gable one-bay by three-bay frame main unit with Yankee gutters, single window on second floor, double ganged window on first floor and original point-top double-hung attic window. Italianate with low-slope, one-story roof over entry porch nested in corner of main structure and left-side wing. Single family residence with concrete foundation, vinyl siding. One-and-a-half-story left-side wing with side gable features one-story, low-slope hipped bay window bay window. Two-over-two double-hung windows mostly remain with later added aluminum storms.

Owned by T. Britton (Thomas), a Civil War veteran born in Nova Scotia, on the 1916 map. He was a carpenter and became Fire Department Chief in 1895.

156 Union Avenue  
129-3-4  
1929\*

Two-story side-gabled three-bay by three-bay frame Colonial Revival with full front and rear shed dormers. Concrete foundation, cedar shingle siding. Full front low-sloped roof porch with center brick stoop and knee-walls. Porch partially enclosed. Small mid-story bump-out on north side.

Two-bay by two-bay pyramid-roofed frame garage with cedar shingle siding faces Second Street, c. 1929.

203 Union Avenue  
129-2-41  
1900\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by three-bay front-gable frame Italianate with one-story low-slope roofed full-depth wing on south side. Full-width, low-slope hip-roofed wood porch with railings. Concrete foundation, clapboard siding, rear addition. Off-center entry located in south wing with two-leaf arched-top glazed entry doors. Point-top four-over-four, double-hung attic widow remains as does ornate corbeled and panelized brick Queen Anne chimney on left side. Four-over-four double-hung windows mostly remain throughout. Low rock face concrete block wall around front of yard (See Photo 19).

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Two-bay by two-bay frame garage with gable end facing Second Street. Clapboard siding, c. 1920s.

Howser property on the 1873 map. William H. Howser was a partner with Joshua Fanning in a produce and farm supply house. Owned by Antone Schulhoff on the 1916 map.

204 Union Avenue  
129-3-3  
1900\*

Two-and-a-half-story three-bay by three-bay front-gable frame Italianate-influenced Colonial Revival with front and side wraparound porch later glazed in. Concrete foundation, painted shingle siding, Yankee gutters. Pointed top double-hung attic window remains. Rear, single story, gable wing. (See Photo 12.)

Two-bay by three-bay cross-gabled frame story-and-a half carriage house with vented cupola and painted vertical wood plank siding. Carriage doors facing Union Avenue, single large overhead door not original in gable end facing Second Street, c. 1900.

Owned by Antone Schulhoff on the 1916 map; he owned the adjacent house and likely rented one of them.

210 Union Avenue  
129-3-2  
1910\*

Two-and-a-half story three-bay by three-bay front-gable frame Colonial Revival with front and south-side wraparound porch later glazed in. Concrete foundation, asbestos shingle siding, Yankee gutters. Original pointed-top double-hung attic window remains. Rear single-story rear-gable wing.

Owned by Antone Schulhoff on the 1916 map. Born in Germany c. 1855, immigrated in 1861, he was a shoemaker and shoe store owner who took over the Tuthill shoe store in 1881. Property subdivided into two lots between 1916 and 1929.

213 Union Avenue  
129-2-42  
1890\*

Two-story front and left-side wing cross-gable three-bay by three-bay frame Queen Anne. Brick foundation. Full-width shed-roofed porch with railings and square columns. Off-center entry door and steps. Porch wraps around on south side under an extension of main roofline from second floor level giving the front facade an asymmetrical profile. Synthetic shingle siding with Shingle Style flared belt line and scalloped shingles in gable end. Several original Queen Anne decorative stained glass windows remain. One-over-one paired double-hung windows throughout. Story-and-a-half rear-gabled rear wing with a shed-roofed wing behind that.

Flat-roofed one-bay by two-bay frame garage with T1-11 siding, 1980. Non-contributing.

Owned by C. Skidmore (Charles) on the 1916 map; born c. 1855, involved in family sash and blind business.

216 Union Avenue  
129-3-1  
c. 1850

One-and-a-half-story, two-bay by two-bay, front-gable frame house. Single-story shed-roofed additions or enclosed porches along both sides. Brick foundation, asbestos shingle siding. Two-over-two double-hung windows remain with storms. First floor windows shifted to right to accommodate a door. Second front door located in north wing.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Front-gabled one-bay by two-bay frame garage with asbestos siding, c. 1950.

Owned by Miss Ellen Terry on the 1916 map. She moved to town after her husband George's death.

219 Union Avenue  
129-2-43  
1898\*

One-and-a-half-story side-gable three-bay by three-bay frame Colonial Revival with a small front-gable portico over the center-entry brick stoop. Concrete foundation, vinyl siding, one-over-one windows. Front and rear center shed dormers with paired one-over-one double-hung windows. Single story low hip-roofed south-side wing at rear corner.

Front-gabled one-bay by two-bay frame garage with asphalt shingle siding, c. 1920.

Owned by Charles Elton on the 1916 map. The son of James Elton, Charles was a coal company salesman living on East Street in his grandfather's house in 1920 (see 302 East Avenue). Possibly built as a rental.

223 Union Avenue  
129-2-44  
1890\*

One-and-a-half story, side-gable three-bay by two-bay single family frame residence with vinyl siding, rear shed-roof addition that extends one-bay wider than front block. Full-width flat-roofed front porch with square columns and a brick floor.

Front-gabled one-bay by two-bay frame garage with asbestos shingle siding, modestly pitched roof, oriented at an angle parallel to adjacent railroad tracks, c. 1980s. Non-contributing.

Owned by Carrie H. Weeks, an English dressmaker, on the 1916 map.

## **West Second Street**

15 West Second Street  
128-6-6  
1965\*

Non-contributing (age)

Small one-story seven-bay by four-bay Federal Style flat-roof brick-faced concrete-block professional office building with voussoirs over round-top windows and a prominent wood façade frieze and dentil molding. Five bays have windows and two have untrimmed recessed doorways.

Assessors records indicate a 1965 date. Although stylistically the building appears older, according to a family member the Lane harness shop (see 33 West Second Street) operated on this site through the early 1950s.

21 West Second Street, Old Post Office Building  
128-6-5.1  
1935\*

One-story five-bay by six-bay Colonial Revival brick former Post Office building with Federal Style influences. Building has a flat roof, brick quoining, voussoirs, a prominent frieze and monumental stone steps up to the three pairs of divided-lite French entry doors with stately arched fan lights over each pair. Large ornamental cast iron lanterns remain flanking each pair of doors (See Photo 2). NR Listed 1989.



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

23 West Second Street, Tuthill-Vail House  
128-6-4.1

c. 2005

Non-contributing (age)

Two-story low-slope-hip-roofed three-bay by two-bay frame Italianate with full-width wraparound one-story raised wood porch with knee-walls. Clapboard siding and two-over-two windows. Original structure appears to comprise only the front portion of a much larger building that is also connected to the two former houses to the west to form a single office complex. Triple arched windows on all four sides of lantern cupola in typical Italianate style.

This last addition to the law firm offices next door is a near-exact copy of the Italianate circa 1850s Tuthill-Vail house that occupied the site in 2005. The original house, was likely built by James H. Tuthill, the town's leading lawyer in the middle decades of the nineteenth century.

33 West Second Street, Lane House  
128-6-3.1

c. 1860s

The main block of this house is a two-and-a-half-story cross-gable frame Italianate with painted clapboard siding. A one-story flat-roofed wing extends to the right. A full wraparound porch featuring round columns and wood spindle railings also extends across the right wing. Two-over-two windows. The original building has been renovated and attached to adjacent buildings with small, relatively compatible, set-back hyphens. Some original features remain, including pointed top attic windows, second floor paired arch top windows, corbeled brick chimney and heavy frieze.

The Lane House is the center element of the conglomeration of residential-looking structures merged together by the law firm of Twomey, Latham, Shea & Kelly in a restoration effort to maintain the character of the street and provide adequate office space. See Tuthill-Vail House, 23 West Second Street, above and Boyer House, also 33 West Second, below.

Herbert W. Lane (1849-1911) probably built this house sometime between 1862 and 1873. Second Street did not extend this far on the 1858 Chace map and Lane was not one of the property owners along the street when it was formally laid out by the town in 1862. However, both the street extension and house do appear on the 1873 Beers map. Lane was a harness and horse equipment merchant. The business passed to his son Harold and continued well into the 20th century. The shop was conveniently located just two doors to the east, at what is now 15 West Second Street next to the Old Post Office Building.

33 West Second Street, Boyer House  
128-6-3.1  
1862-1873

The front section is a two-story side-gabled three-bay frame block with paired windows on the second floor and a front facing central cross-gable. A three-bay side-gabled two-story wing extends to the east, set back one-bay from the front block. A one-story porch with spindle railings wraps around three sides of both units. The original building has been renovated and attached to adjacent buildings with small, relatively compatible, set-back hyphens. Additional two-story sections extend to the rear, all later additions.

This house is attached to the Lane House to the left to form the law offices Twomey, Latham, Shea & Kelly. It shows up on the 1873 Beers map as belonging to S.O. Boyer. Dr. S. P Boyer first appears in the local press in 1872 when he was active in the Horace Greeley campaign for the presidency. An 1873 article in the *Riverhead News* mentioned that "Dr. Boyer at his Surgical Rooms, removed a tumor of 30 years standing from the head

Second & Ostrander Historic District

Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY

County and State

of William Donnelly of Calverton.” But no Boyer family members can be found in census returns or town records, probably because he died in 1875 of pulmonary disease, cutting short his Riverhead career.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> *The Corrector*, July 20, 1872, 2; *Long Island Traveler*, January 16, 1873, 2; *The Corrector*, April 24, 1875, 2.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the establishment of Center Street (Roanoke Avenue) on the east side of the district in 1837; landowners laid out new residential streets extending from Center to create the neighborhood. It ends in 1958 with the completion of the last contributing residence in the neighborhood, after decades of slow construction due to lack of space and increased interest in suburban areas; only two residences have been built in the district since that time.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Social History

### Period of Significance

ca. 1840-1958

### Significant Dates

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

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

The Second and Ostrander historic district is significant under Criterion A in the areas of community development and planning and social history. The neighborhood was downtown Riverhead's primary residential neighborhood for much of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and supported the nearby commercial district that grew up along Main Street during the same time period. The period of significance has been defined from ca. 1840, when the first houses were built or moved to the neighborhood's newly laid-out streets, through 1958, when the residential construction in the neighborhood effectively ended. The history of the Second and Ostrander District offers a clear picture of how the predominantly agricultural county's Suffolk County's seat and primary market town developed, functioned and prospered. The residents in the area included both the merchants and lawyers at the top of Riverhead's social order and the craftsmen and laborers at the bottom. Thus the resources in the district provide a valuable window on the social history of the town.

The Second and Ostrander district is additionally locally significant under Criterion C as the resources within the district encompass a broad range of architectural styles popular in the area during the period of significance. The district is also notable for its combination of high style buildings, vernacular adaptations of popular styles, and simple vernacular homes in a relatively small and dense residential area. The earliest buildings, from the 1840s, demonstrate Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and some local vernacular features. In subsequent decades, the district has fine examples of Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle, Tudor, Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles, as well as numerous homes best categorized as vernacular. The homes of the district also range widely in size, from grand Italianates to very simple vernacular workmen's cottages. There are also examples of the work of at least four Riverhead architects who were active during the period of significance. Virtually all of the homes that once stood in the district still survive.

## Development of Riverhead

Most the land that now composes Riverhead Town was part of a patent purchased from the Native Americans by the residents of Southold Town in 1649.<sup>9</sup> The entire area was then called Aquebogue (with many variant spellings).<sup>10</sup> In 1659 Southold granted a small piece of the land near this natural crossing point between Long Island's two forks to John Tooker and Joshua Horton, who soon built a sawmill utilizing the water power of Saw Mill Creek. Over the next century, that first mill was moved to a tributary of the Peconic River and a few other small mills were built along the river. In 1727, Suffolk County designated Riverhead as its county seat and built the first courthouse and jail the following year; these government buildings sat at the heart of the small community.

Nevertheless, despite its strategic location, at end of the eighteenth century, Riverhead had just a few houses, a tavern and a few mills. The poor, sandy land around the courthouse was fit for tradesmen, artisans, and government workers, but not for farmers. Most of the town's population

<sup>9</sup> A record deed to confirm this transaction does not appear until December 7, 1665.

<sup>10</sup> The best secondary sources for the early history of Riverhead are excerpted and reprinted in Tom Twomey, ed., *Second the Past: Writings from 1832-1905 Relating to the History of the Town of Riverhead*, 2004. See especially the following excerpts: Benjamin F. Thompson, *History of Long Island*, 3-8; George Miller, "History of the Town of Riverhead," 1876, 22-33; R.M. Bayles, "Riverhead," 1882, 64-80 and Orville B. Ackerly, "Celebration of the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Organization of the Town of Riverhead," 1892, 102-135.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

lived in outlying areas with good soil, either to the east along Main Road in the hamlets known today as Aquebogue, Jamesport and Laurel or to the north in the string of hamlets from Northville through Baiting Hollow to Wading River stretching along Sound Avenue. The Town of Riverhead was separated from the Town of Southold in 1792. However, it would still be another couple of decades before a real town center began to form.

Even in the areas with the best soil, the North Fork had been overworked and under-amended by the time of the American Revolution; local farmers had not yet realized the value of fish as fertilizer or established a regular shipping trade protocol to import fertilizers from elsewhere.<sup>11</sup> Around the turn of the nineteenth century, farmers began to fish for bunker (menhaden) for use as fertilizer; this marked a turning point in soil improvement and profitability and stabilized the North Fork's agricultural economy. The region's spurred agricultural prosperity eventually allowed downtown Riverhead to become a bustling commercial, social, and governmental center. By 1825, the downtown had grown considerably and had several new businesses. John Corwin built a small hotel that he enlarged significantly in 1834. The first Riverhead Fire Engine Company, "Red Bird," was organized in 1833.<sup>12</sup>

In 1840, virtually all of Riverhead's businesses were clustered along East and West Main Street near the county courthouse at the intersection with Bridge Street (now Peconic Avenue).<sup>13</sup> Some businesses operated along Peconic Avenue itself. Clusters of mills were also located on the south side of the Peconic River, technically in Southampton, but always considered an integral part of Riverhead's downtown, and about two miles upstream at a place then called Upper Mills.

During the 1840s, the surrounding agricultural areas continued to become more prosperous, driven by the growing New York City markets to the west and the increased availability of commercial fertilizer to restore worn out lands.<sup>14</sup> In addition, new forms of transportation led to an explosion in Riverhead's commercial growth. Steamboats could more easily traverse the narrow Peconic estuary, and the completion of the Long Island Railroad to Riverhead in 1844 connected the community directly to urban markets.

Mills on the Peconic River also increased in importance and number, especially the Perkins textile mill at Upper Mills. In 1856, Charles Hallett, a great contributor to the prosperity of Riverhead, opened a planing mill. Ten years later he built a second planing mill powered by steam on the north side of the river. By 1870, Hallett had also started a paper mill and two years later had expanded to begin milling flour as well. His patrons spanned the island from Queens to Greenport.

Growing governmental business led to the construction of a new and larger county court house in 1855. Inns and taverns sprang up to serve travelers doing business in the town. Numerous commercial and residential buildings were constructed in the two decades before the Civil War. The first two churches and schools were built downtown during these two decades – well after most of the other hamlets in the town.

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<sup>11</sup> For the best accounts of the agricultural history of Riverhead Town, see Nathaniel A. Talmage, "The Growth of Agriculture in Riverhead Town," Riverhead, 1977; Richard Wines, "The Nineteenth Century Agricultural Transition in an Eastern Long Island Community," *Agricultural History* (1981), 50- 63.

<sup>12</sup> Miller, "History," in Twomey, *Seeking the Past*, 24-25.

<sup>13</sup> Peconic Avenue was known as Bridge Street because it had the only bridge to the South Fork.

<sup>14</sup> Miller, "History," 26; Bayles, "Riverhead," 58.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the main economic engine in the town, the rest of the North Fork, and indeed most of the county was agriculture. Initially, the agricultural production in Riverhead was widely diversified, including corn, wheat, livestock and, especially, hay. However, by the later decades of the nineteenth century, the potato had emerged as the area's major commodity crop. At its peak during World War II, over 65,000 acres were planted with that single crop on Long Island, and it occupied about 70 percent of the island's crop land. Downtown Riverhead, with its central location, was ideally situated to service this agricultural-based economy, both for the rest of the town and other areas of the East End of Long Island.

### **Beginnings of the Second and Ostrander District**

In 1840, there were about 40 houses in Riverhead. Almost all were strung out along East and West Main Streets, on either side of the commercial core. The area to the north was mostly woodland, with a single cart track passing through it.<sup>15</sup> However, as downtown's commercial core continued to grow along Main Street, it became clear that a dedicated residential area was needed. Because the south side of Main Street backed onto the Peconic River, the only area for expansion was to the north.

Aware of the land's development potential, Chapman Davis, Charles Vail and Elijah Terry, all of whom had established businesses downtown in the previous two decades, purchased a 170-acre parcel north of Main Street from the Jagger family in 1835. The three later divided this parcel among themselves.<sup>16</sup> Much of the land that would become the nominated district was included in the south end of the "Jagger parcel," which ran about a mile-and-a-half north to Middle Road.

In 1837, the town laid out a road, then known as Center Street, running northerly from Main Road through their parcel to Middle Road.<sup>17</sup> Davis, Vail, and Terry established a series of additional streets to facilitate development; these were initially privately maintained and not recorded by the town as public thoroughfares. They laid out East Street (now East Avenue), which initially formed the eastern edge of development in the district, as well as First and Second Streets running parallel to Main Street about the same time. First Street was only a block long, running from Roanoke to East Avenue and Second Street. It was later extended in both directions, running from the western boundary of the Jagger parcel, a half-block west of Roanoke Avenue, to East Street on the east.<sup>18</sup>

Roanoke Avenue, East Avenue and the other streets that eventually intersected Second Street were not laid out directly north and south, but rather at an approximately 30-degree angle west of true north. Most of the other northerly and southerly roads in the area are laid out along similar lines; this is an artifact of the original land divisions done in the area in the 1660s and 70s, when what had previously been common land in the town of Southold was divided among that town's proprietors in a

<sup>15</sup> Henry P. Hedges, Unpublished notes of a visit to Riverhead in 1840, quoted in Ackerly, 118.

<sup>16</sup> Thomas M. Stark, *Riverhead: The Halcyon Years, 1861-1919*, 2005, 6. Stark is the single best source on the history of the town from the Civil War to World War I, but it also contains a brief summary of the 1825-1861 period, p 1-22.

<sup>17</sup> *Riverhead Town Records*, 338. First called Center Street, the name changed to Suffolk Highway and then in 1850 to Abner Street, in honor of Superintendent of Highways, Abner Howell. *Riverhead Town Records*, 360. In 1899, when the highway was extended north towards Long Island Sound, it was renamed Roanoke Avenue.

<sup>18</sup> J. Chace Jr., *Map of Suffolk County, L.I. NY. From Actual Surveys*, 1858.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

series of “dividends.” These parcels were long and narrow, stretching from Long Island Sound on the north and running to Peconic Bay on the south.<sup>19</sup>

Later, additional streets were laid out perpendicular to Main Street. By the 1873 Beers Map, Second Street had been extended all the way to Griffing Avenue on the west and Third Street appeared north of Second.<sup>20</sup> Within the next couple of decades, as the commercial center continued to expand, Union and Maple Avenues and eventually Ostrander Avenue were laid out perpendicular to Main Street and Second Street was extended eastward to intersect all of these newer cross streets. None of the streets are exactly parallel to each other or to the railroad tracks. Indeed, the cross streets generally intersect at angles slightly greater than 90 degrees, resulting in blocks that are parallelograms rather than perfect rectangles.

### **Patterns of settlement**

From its inception, the Second and Ostrander neighborhood was home to individuals and families from all of Riverhead’s social and economic classes. Starting in the 1840s, the Main Street merchants, the lawyers who practiced in the nearby Suffolk County Courthouse, and the doctors and bankers who served the entire community began building their homes in the part of the district closest to the commercial core. This included First Street, the initial section of Second Street and the blocks of Roanoke leading up to Second. The modest homes of skilled craftsmen, such as taxidermists, harness makers and gunsmiths, and the even-more-modest homes of the laborers who made their living downtown were built in close proximity, but just slightly further from the commercial core, on the upper reaches of East Avenue and on Third Street after it was laid out.

When Maple, Union and Ostrander Avenues were laid out in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a similar pattern developed. Individuals on the higher economic rungs tended to build their homes on the first two blocks of the avenues, nearest Main Street, with less affluent residents building further out, either near or across the railroad tracks.

### **Wide range of occupations**

The homes in the district tell the story of the town’s history between 1840 and 1958 as a prosperous and growing agricultural center and county seat – and the wide range of occupations, trades and crafts that such a place attracted. Indeed, the story is much clearer here than in the nearby commercial areas, as residences survive in the district from each of its periods of development, whereas many of the nineteenth-century Main Street commercial buildings were rebuilt or replaced in the early-to-mid-twentieth century. Similarly, all of the mills and most manufacturing structures from that period have been lost, but in the Second and Ostrander District the homes of the mill owners and small-scale industrialists remain.

<sup>19</sup> Downtown Riverhead was part of the Second Aquebogue Dividend of 1676. The boundaries between the parcels were laid out along what were originally called “eleven o’clock lines” because that is the orientation on the compass if it was viewed as a clock face. For the most complete study of the First and Second Aquebogue Divisions, see Virginia Wines, “West from the Canoe Place,” 1975.

<sup>20</sup> *Atlas of Long Island, NY. From Recent and Actual Surveys*, Beers, Comstock & Cline, 1873.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

The residents of the Second and Ostrander District included dealers who bought the potatoes and other produce from the area's farmers and people who sold agricultural supplies and manufactured farm equipment. In addition to the merchants, lawyers, clergy and doctors who met the needs of both downtown residents and those in the surrounding agricultural hinterlands, individuals with a variety of occupations lived in the area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>21</sup> These include: harness makers, cigar makers, a gunsmith, shoe and boot makers, a plumber, newspaper editors, the manager of a steamboat company and a telegraph operator. Residents of the Second and Ostrander District included both the owner of the town's Democratic newspaper and the home of a long-time Republican congressman. A few farmers, such as Calverton duck farmer F. Porter Howell, who choose to live in his elegant Colonial Revival house at 138 Ostrander Avenue rather than near his farm, and retired farmers, or their widows, also lived in the neighborhood. There was even a taxidermist and a carpenter who moonlighted as the town's undertaker.

### **New opportunities for descendants of the area's Puritan founding families**

Riverhead's residential area eventually attracted a surprisingly diverse mix of ethnic and cultural groups that made the town their home in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, the oldest homes in the district were generally built by the descendants of the area's original Puritan families. Most of the original settlers in what eventually became the Town of Riverhead were spread out across the fertile land along the Sound Avenue and Main Road corridors. When Riverhead town was set off from Southold in 1792, most of the town's population still consisted of descendants of Southold's founding Puritan families, now in their fourth and fifth generations, bearing old North Fork family names, such as Wells, Hallock, Tuthill, Luce and Corwin, that show up frequently in the Second and Ostrander district. In 1792, virtually all of them were still farmers, except for a doctor, a couple of mill operators and a few sea captains, although some of the farmers had taken on secondary occupations as carpenters, merchants and clergy. Moreover, virtually the entire population was still living in those outlying areas with the best soils.

As downtown Riverhead began to grow into an important commercial center in the 1830s and 40s, sons of the Puritan farmers began to move downtown for promising new opportunities. For instance, carpenter Henry W. Corwin was born in Aquebogue, where his family had farmed for generations and practiced carpentry on the side. In the 1840s, as Riverhead began to boom, he left the sandy fields of his ancestors and moved downtown to make carpentry his full-time occupation. The elegant details of his Gothic Revival house at 12 First Street are testament to both his taste and ability.

The old names show up frequently as builders of the older houses. For example, another Corwin was responsible for the 1840s Corwin-Davis house at 215 Roanoke Avenue. Joshua L. Wells built the large Italianate at 318 Roanoke Avenue in 1854, perhaps the grandest survivor in the district. And Benjamin Hallock built 318 Roanoke Avenue in the 1860s.

The pattern continued into the late nineteenth and early twenty centuries, as the sons of farmers sought better opportunities in the fast-growing town center. For instance, Samuel Terry Hudson, who was born in Northville on the Sound Avenue corridor, initially followed his father on the farm.<sup>22</sup> But,

<sup>21</sup> This information primarily comes from an analysis of census records between 1880 and 1930.

<sup>22</sup> His house now part of the Hallockville Museum Farm. His story is part of a new permanent exhibit being under development at the museum for 2017.



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

around 1880, Hudson left farming and established the Riverhead Agricultural Works to manufacture and sell farm equipment, which he found considerably more lucrative. He eventually moved his family to a fine Italianate house at 214 Griffing Avenue built by James B. Slade.

Within a few years of going into business, he invented a machine that would help transform caring for potatoes. It could be steered (using bicycle-like pedals) to enable the operator (who rode on a seat) to avoid destroying potato plants, which inevitably were not in perfectly straight rows, at the same time that he could cultivate very close to the plants. The same device was equally useful for weeding corn and other crops planted in rows. This "Hudson Cultivator," also called a bicycle cultivator, became nationally famous and its design was copied by numerous other manufacturers, and versions were produced well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Another example is Dr. Hallock Luce, who also grew up on a farm on Sound Avenue in Northville and managed to capture two of the old family names in his own name. He continued this pattern of farmer's sons taking professions and moving downtown after his father told him he was too "spindly" to be a farmer and ought to become a doctor.<sup>23</sup> After graduating from Columbia Medical School and practicing briefly in Jamesport, he moved downtown in 1927 and built a combination house and office at 21 East Second Street.

Sons of the town's sea captains also decided that a professional life downtown was preferable to the rigors of marine voyages. For instance, James H. Tuthill, the son of a Wading River captain, after graduating from Williams College, read law with his uncle, George Miller, and moved downtown to open a practice in partnership with his uncle. Tuthill became a leading lawyer and a leader in almost everything else in the town, and in the 1850s built the imposing Italianate Tuthill-Vail house at 23 West Second Street.

Others came to Riverhead from old Puritan families in nearby towns on Long Island. For instance, Jetur W. Hand was born in 1870, the son of a Bridgehampton farmer. He came to Riverhead, read law with one of the town's leading attorneys, Judge Timothy Griffing, and then started his own law practice in 1897. In 1905, he built the Queen Anne house at 17 East Second Street. Similarly, Henry H. Preston was born on Shelter Island to a farm family and volunteered at age 16 for the Civil War, where he was wounded in its final campaign. After being elected as County Sheriff in 1902, Preston moved to Riverhead, where he built a house at 428 East Main Street. (Photo 5 & 6) He was also in the insurance business and went on to become town assessor and a trustee of the Riverhead Savings Bank.

### **Entrepreneurs from further afield**

As the increasing prosperity of surrounding agricultural areas and the town's position as the seat of Suffolk County and the center of some small-scale manufacturing led to its continued growth throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Riverhead attracted ambitious men from elsewhere in the state and beyond. One of the earliest was Allen T. Terrell, who was born in New Haven, Connecticut, circa 1825, and likely arrived about 20 years later in Riverhead, where he built the Greek Revival house at 49 East Second Street (Photo 27), one of the oldest houses in the district. He is also a good example of the close connections that existed across Long Island Sound

<sup>23</sup> Story told to Richard Wines in 1964 when Dr. Luce spoke to his high school class about choosing a career.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

between the North Fork and Connecticut. Early in his career, Terrell was a telegraph operator at the railroad station. Later he became trackmaster of the entire Long Island Rail Road system and eventually branched out as a produce dealer and merchant.<sup>24</sup>

Similarly, the builder of the large Italianate Moore-Barnes House at 224 Griffing Avenue, Albert G. Moore, was born in New Jersey about 1820. He came to Riverhead before 1860 to practice his trade as a toolmaker. The next owner of the same house, William H. Barnes, was born in Connecticut but came to Riverhead to engage in the cigar manufacturing business. Cigar making was a modest business in the town at the time, with several establishments engaged in the trade. Like so many ambitious men who came to Riverhead in the period, Barnes moved from one opportunity to the next, and by 1930 he had made the transition to being a stock broker.<sup>25</sup>

Charles Hallett, a nephew of P.T. Barnum, also came from Connecticut. In 1856, he acquired a mill that became the largest enterprise in town. He produced flour, paperboard, wood moldings, window sash and other ornamental woodwork that reputedly were used in his self-designed Italianate home at 218 Griffing Avenue. After founding one of the town's two electric companies, Hallett became the first in the town to install electric lighting in his house.<sup>26</sup>

### **Strong Brooklyn connections**

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, ambitious sons of North Fork farmers often sought their fortune in Brooklyn, then Long Island's major metropolis. But, by the end of the century, this process had reversed, with Brooklynites often discovering the area while visiting on vacations. One ex-Brooklynite was Col. Walter F. Barnes, who, though born in New Jersey, had lived in Brooklyn while running his father's Manhattan furniture manufacturing business and serving in the New York National Guard as adjutant general of the 2d Brigade. About 1914, as a 57-year-old widower, he married Cora Belle Reeve, the only child of Howell Monroe Reeve, a wealthy Riverhead banker and founder of the Suffolk County Trust Company. The couple soon settled full-time in Riverhead, where she became a generous benefactor, donating funds for the two side wings of the Suffolk County Historical Society and land on Long Island Sound that was developed as a public beach and named Reeve's Park in memory of her father. He was also active in the Riverhead-based Suffolk County Historical Society and for many years served as its president as well as the Riverhead Town Historian.

In a slight twist on the same story, the prosperous Brooklyn lawyer August Price married the daughter of a Riverhead farmer and built what is probably the most remarkable house in the district, the Shingle Style Price-Northridge House at 46 East Second Street. Price engaged William Sidney Jones, who began as an assistant to George H. Skidmore, Riverhead's leading architect, to design the house. Price wanted to be near his brother-in-law, who lived just down the street. This Brooklyn connection, however, did not end well, as Price ended up in Sing Sing Prison after being convicted of

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<sup>24</sup> Stark, 66.

<sup>25</sup> Barnes likely met Alice B. Newins, daughter of Riverhead cigar maker Henry L. Newins, through the business of his father, a leaf tobacco dealer in East Windsor, Connecticut. They married about 1898 and lived for a while in Brooklyn before moving to Riverhead by 1910 where he also engaged in the cigar manufacturing business, presumably with his father-in-law.

<sup>26</sup> Stark, 14 23-25 and 40.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

forgery in his Brooklyn legal practice. After his prison sentence ended, the couple retreated to a decidedly less prestigious accommodation in a Brooklyn boarding house.<sup>27</sup>

A subsequent occupant of the same house, Dr. John A. Northridge, a pediatrician, came to Riverhead for the same reason. Northridge's father, also a doctor, lived and practiced in Brooklyn but had a summer house on Youngs Point in Mattituck. John met the daughter of a local farmer and seed merchant. The couple married in 1940 and lived in Riverhead by 1948 where Northridge practiced medicine for the rest of his career.

## Early Irish immigrants

The descendants of local pioneers and other native-born were soon joined by multiple waves of immigrants which made Riverhead a veritable melting pot. Starting in the mid-nineteenth century, there was significant Irish immigration to Riverhead; many settled in the Third Street area and the upper reaches of East and Maple Avenues.<sup>28</sup> Likely they started out as renters or living in employer housing. But, they soon built or acquired homes of their own.

Significantly, the Irish generally did not buy (or perhaps could not afford) homes on the most prestigious streets near the commercial core. However, they were only a block away in areas with modest homes that had always accommodated working-class inhabitants.

For example, John Lynch, an Irish-born tailor, owned the two-story Italianate at 425 East Avenue by 1873. The 1873 map of Riverhead shows most of the other homes on East Street (now East Avenue) north of the railroad tracks belonged to families with Irish names such as Welch, Daugherty or Bartlett. These micro-scale settlement patterns continued into the twentieth century. In 1916, 414 East Avenue belonged to either John or Peter Walsh, both of whom were Irish immigrants. Number 406 belonged to John Melvin, who had immigrated from Ireland in 1850 and moved downtown after retiring from a farm in Wading River.

Around the corner on Third Street, most of the homes were also part of the same Irish neighborhood. All of these homes were relatively modest, often vernacular in design. John Bartley, an Irish-born tailor, lived at Number 28.<sup>29</sup> Number 37 Third Street, was owned by Robert Bartlet, listed on the 1865 census as an Irish-born boatman. Number 48 Third Street, was owned by John Flanagan, who was born in Ireland about 1843. On the 1920 census, he was one of seven Irish families on Third Street. Number 58 was owned by Thomas Walsh, a farm laborer born in Ireland about 1839. Mary Walsh, his daughter, was still living there in 1920 with a brother, John.

However, Third Street was not entirely Irish. Rather, it was typically mixed, like most of the Second and Ostrander neighborhood. For instance, 57 Third Street, a two-story side-gable gambrel Colonial

<sup>27</sup> *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, February 11, 1914, 1; *County Review*, March 20, 1914, April 3, 1914 and November 3, 1916; and Sing Sing Prison Admission Registers, 1865-1939.

<sup>28</sup> Most of the information about ethnicity of the inhabitants of the Second and Ostrander District is from analysis of US manuscript Federal Census returns for 1850 – 1930 as well as manuscript New York State Census returns for 1865, 1875, 1915 and 1925. More detailed information on occupations of the economic elite of the town is often available in Stark, *Riverhead: The Halcyon Years*.

<sup>29</sup> Historic maps list what appear to be misspellings of his surname at this address: John Bartlett in 1873 and M. Bartley in 1916.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Revival, belonged to Charles Davis on the 1873 map. Davis was a scion of one the first families to live downtown, but his economic status and occupation was more similar to those of his Irish neighbors. In 1870, Davis is listed as a 68-year-old gardener and his son, in the same house, was a carpenter.

John Flannagan's story illustrates how Irish immigrants were able to take advantage of the economic opportunities offered by Riverhead's rapidly growing economy. He originally lived on Third Street, but in the 1920s he built a Four Square for himself at 111 Northville Turnpike (originally Fourth Street), the next street over, and then built a rental house next door at 107 Northville Turnpike.

By the 1850s, Riverhead's Irish immigrant community wanted to have a Roman Catholic Church. In 1859, John Walsh, who lived at 414 East Avenue and was one of the first wave of Irish immigrants into Riverhead, purchased a small house at 308 East Street (see Photo 11). Due to local anti-Catholic sentiment, he was unable to purchase it openly for the church. Instead, he purchased the property under his own name and quietly conveyed it to Bishop John McLaughlin of the newly formed Diocese of Brooklyn for use as a Catholic mission where visiting priests came intermittently to celebrate mass. In 1864, St. John's Roman Catholic Parish was formally established; John Bartley, at 28 Third Street, was one of two trustees. The congregation met at the small house on East Street until 1871, when they were able to build a proper church a couple of blocks to the north.<sup>30</sup>

### **Other immigrant groups**

Later in the century, the commercial opportunities created by Riverhead's booming economy also attracted Eastern European Jewish immigrants.<sup>31</sup> By 1900, they owned a number of the stores along Main Street and a number of homes in the residential area just to the north. Among the earliest of these was Jonas Fishel, born in Austria. He came to this country in 1849 and by 1857 had established dry goods stores in partnership with his brother in both Riverhead and Patchogue.<sup>32</sup> Fishel Brothers soon became the town's leading dry goods store.

Jacob Meyer, a German or Russian/Yiddish immigrant, settled in Sag Harbor with his family about 1875 when he was about ten years old. In 1896, Jacob Meyer and his two brothers moved from there to Riverhead and bought out the 42-year old Fishel Brothers store and renamed it Meyer Brothers. Jacob eventually bought out his brothers and simply called the store Meyer's Department Store, which became the largest department store on the East End of Long Island.<sup>33</sup> In 1902, Jacob Meyer bought the elegant Italianate at 18 First Street, located just behind his store. While there is no veracity to the local legend that Meyer had a tunnel connecting his house to his store, his commute was certainly short. Another Russian-Jewish immigrant family, Morris and Rose Katz, bought Henry W. Corwin's old house at 12 First Street, just two doors down from Meyer's house, and operated a clothing store nearby for many years. Certainly, neither Meyer nor Katz seemed to have any trouble

<sup>30</sup> Stark, *Riverhead*, 127. This church was demolished in the 1990s

<sup>31</sup> Stark, *Riverhead*, 127.

<sup>32</sup> Stark, *Riverhead*, 13.

<sup>33</sup> Stark, *Riverhead*, 48-49.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

buying houses in the most prestigious part of the neighborhood, still inhabited mostly by descendants of the old families.<sup>34</sup>

Immigrants from many other European countries also made their way to Riverhead. The 1930 census is the earliest for which it is possible to determine precisely where people lived in Riverhead, thanks to recently assigned street numbers. A rough count reveals that approximately a quarter of the households in the Second and Ostrander District were headed by first generation immigrants at that time. They came from twelve different countries, with the largest numbers from Ireland. Also on the list were: Poland, Bohemia, Switzerland, England, Austria, Germany, Canada, Italy, Finland, Greece and Sweden. The one Italian was Peter Cavanaro, at 404 East Avenue, a partner in a fruit and vegetable store.

English-born dress maker Carrie Weeks lived at 223 Union Avenue in the early twentieth century. Just up the street, Antonne Schuloff, a German-born shoemaker and owner of a shoe store, lived at 210 Union Avenue. In the same time period, Albertine Robinson was living at 311 Maple Avenue. Her parents were Swiss and German. William Lutz, a German-born tailor, was living nearby at 320-318 East Avenue. John C. Knoess, who built 324 East Avenue, was also born in Germany. He was both a taxidermist and tailor, with a shop next to his house. Number 302 East Avenue was built sometime before 1873 by William Elton, who was born in London in 1826, immigrated to the United States in 1844, and established a boot and shoe making business in Riverhead the same year. And Swedish-born William Carlson, the manager of a salting house, was living at 422 East Avenue.

The number of Polish immigrants downtown is surprisingly low, given the wave of Polish immigration to Long Island's East End in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In some of the agricultural areas of Riverhead, more than 70 percent of the farms came to be owned by Polish families, which is not surprising given the potato farming background of most of the immigrants. There were also large concentrations in South Jamesport, largely fishermen. A large number of Polish immigrants also did settle in a slightly newer area just to the northeast of the Second and Ostrander District. This area, which came to be known as Polish Town, centered around the new St. Isadore's Roman Catholic Church, which was built to serve their community and still holds services in Polish.

The same census reveals that about 70 percent of the homes in the district were owned by their inhabitants. However, there were areas, such as the upper reaches of Union and Maple Avenues, where immigrant and working-class families were concentrated, where the homes were mostly rentals. Property records show that wealthy downtown merchants often owned one or two rental houses in these areas, presumably as an auxiliary source of income.

## **African-Americans**

As late as 1930, there were no blacks living in the district. The African-Americans who came to Riverhead from New York City and Brooklyn in the mid-nineteenth century to work, typically in the town's hotels, mostly lived across the Peconic River; this area is now known as Riverside and is part of Southampton Town, although adjacent to downtown Riverhead. Similarly, African-Americans who

<sup>34</sup> These early Jewish residents were following the same pattern as the Fishel family, which ultimately built one of the grandest houses on Main Street (now gone) designed by the town's leading architect, George Skidmore.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

came north from Virginia in the great migration in the 1920s and 30s mostly landed initially on farms in outlying areas of the town.<sup>35</sup>

However, this began to change in the mid-twentieth century, as the impact of the automobile allowed downtown residents to move to newer neighborhoods with larger lots further from the downtown core and along the shores of Long Island Sound and Peconic Bay. In their place the smaller homes along the upper reaches of East, Maple, and Union Avenues began to attract African-Americans who had first come north to work as farm laborers but then gradually moved into town in the 1950s to pursue other occupations.

For instance, the Langhorn family followed a pattern typical of African-Americans migrants to Riverhead. They first lived in a tenant house on a Sound Avenue farm where they worked as laborers. But, as farms became increasingly mechanized and more lucrative opportunities developed in other occupations, like many other African-American families in Riverhead, the Langhorns moved to a small house on the upper reaches of Maple Avenue. In 2011 the town renamed Maple Avenue as Pfc. Garfield Langhorn Avenue in honor of their son, who became a Vietnam War hero.<sup>36</sup>

### **Architectural resources**

As it developed gradually over more than a century from 1840 through 1960, the district includes examples of virtually every style of architecture that was popular during those decades. Because the architectural styles changed continuously, often following national patterns, the designs of these resources generally shed considerable light on when it was built and the social status of its owner. Indeed it is the tapestry of designs and styles, each speaking to its time and owners, that best tell the history of the development of the district.

Some of these are architect-designed or excellent examples of styles popular during the period of significance while others are more vernacular examples of popular styles, and others are simple, vernacular buildings. Many homes have features of more than one style -- either because they were built that way or because of subsequent modifications. However, because the older parts of the district developed gradually, with considerable infilling and rebuilding, most streets have a variety of homes from one to the next. Nowhere are there rows of nearly identical structures, and seldom are there rows of more than three or four houses built in the same decade.

These resources tell the story of a fast-growing village that was absorbing newcomers from far and wide and also staying up to date with the latest architectural trends. The resources in the district closely track the periods of its greatest growth. Although we do not have precise population figures for downtown Riverhead, the town as a whole began to grow more rapidly in the 1840s with growth rates well over 10 percent in each of the next three decades. After an inexplicable lull in the 1880s, growth picked up again in the 1890s and early 1900s. Then, after a slowdown during World War I, growth accelerated rapidly to nearly 40 percent in the 1920s before slowing again in the 1930s and 40s.

<sup>35</sup> Nancy Gilbert and Richard Wines, "Slavery in Riverhead," unpublished research, excerpted in a series of articles in the *News-Review* in 2007.

<sup>36</sup> *Riverhead Patch*, June 17, 2011. The Langhorn family lived at 356 Maple Avenue, in a house no longer standing.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

## Chronological Development

### 1840s

The oldest homes in the district are five structures that likely date to the 1840s or early in the following decade. All are located on the single block of First Street, the original first block of East Second Street, or the stretch of Roanoke Avenue in-between – the first streets laid out in the district and the nearest to the commercial core of downtown. The homes were built shortly after these streets were opened.

All of these first homes appear to have been relatively modest, story-and-a-half affairs. While they were common in the town center, front-gable Greek Revival homes are very rare in surrounding agricultural areas, where the farmers seemed to prefer the more traditional side-gable side-hall arrangement that characterizes the East End. Perhaps they were better adapted to the narrow house lots in the village center, or perhaps downtown residents were simply more connected to national trends in architectural design.

Like the Davis-Corwin House at 133 East Main Street and the original part of the Congregational Church from the same period (both in the adjacent Main Street National Register District), three of these homes also display Greek Revival features. The most fully developed stylistically is the 1840s Corwin-Davis House at 215 Roanoke Avenue, originally home to B. B. Corwin. Like the other two Greek Revival homes in the district, it is an end-gable story-and-a-half design. It has finely fluted corner pilasters, a typical Greek Revival doorway and frieze windows on the two sides. Nothing is known about B.B. Corwin, but the house later became the home of John C. Davis, who was a partner with Nathan Corwin in a general store downtown and in the firm of Corwin, Davis & Company, which owned a lumber yard.

The second end-gable story-and-a-half Greek Revival likely built in the 1840s is 49 East Second Street. Typical of most Greek Revival homes built in the area, this is a very pared-down version of the style, with its characteristic features limited to a large frieze band and simple corner pilasters. The third 1840s Greek Revival, at 29 East Second, was also originally a front-gable story-and-a-half with modest Greek Revival features. The house's Greek Revival doorway and first-floor windows testify to its Greek Revival origins, despite later nineteenth century renovations (Photo 18).

A fourth 1840s structure is the Corwin-Katz house at 12 First Street (see Photo 15). This was constructed by Henry W. Corwin, a master builder, for himself. He was responsible for the Methodist Church in Riverhead and many other large-scale buildings in the area. As is typical with homes that builders construct for themselves, this modest house displays a much more sophisticated understanding of contemporary architectural vocabulary, in this case sporting Gothic Revival features that were also popular at the time, including the centered front gable with pointed top window and matching pointed shutters.

The last surviving building from the period, the east wing of 62 East Second, is more characteristic of local vernacular homes at the time (see Photo 9). It was originally a small side-gable story-and-a-half Cape-style house, typical of the homes built in the agricultural areas of the town in the early nineteenth century. It may have been built as a parsonage for the Congregational Church, which was

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

established in 1834. The 1858 Chace map shows it as occupied by Clark Lockwood, a minister born in Connecticut who served in the Riverhead church from 1853 to 1857.<sup>37</sup>

## 1850s

The Town of Riverhead's growth began to accelerate in the 1850s, driven by the area's increased agricultural prosperity. This was in turn driven by the completion of the Main Line of the Long Island Railroad through Riverhead in 1844 and the growing New York urban markets it opened. This new prosperity resulted in the construction of some of the most spectacular homes in the district.

Griffing Avenue, on the west end of the Second and Ostrander District, was officially laid out by the town in 1853, running straight through the former Griffing family farm north from Main Street to the railroad tracks. It is likely that the Griffing family created the avenue a few years earlier so that they could subdivide their land into building lots in the newly hot real estate market. Many of these lots had already been sold by 1853, as reflected by the names of the new owners in the official town survey of the road. That same year, Suffolk County voted to erect a new courthouse on a small parcel on the west side of Griffing Avenue purchased from Hubbard Griffing; this lent the street additional cachet.<sup>38</sup>

Stylish new houses of Riverhead's most successful businessmen quickly began to line the recently opened avenue, all built in the newly popular Italianate style with relatively low pitched roofs and broad eaves -- closely following national trends. Two of the earliest Italianates are at 214 and 218 Griffing Avenue (see Photo 26); both were erected in the late 1850s. The first of these, the Slade-Hallett House, was built for newspaper publisher James B. Slade, who also owned the "boneyard," where bones were processed into fertilizer to satisfy local agricultural demand.

The house next door was built by Charles Hallett. In addition to being a leading mill owner, Hallett was one of four architects practicing in Riverhead in the second half of the nineteenth century; their practices extended over much of Suffolk County. Amongst other projects, Hallett designed 13 stations for the Long Island Rail Road, including one in Riverhead.<sup>39</sup> He likely designed his own house, which features asymmetrical massing, prominent cornice, intricate paired brackets and cornice returns.

Second Street was soon extended west to connect with the newly opened Griffing Avenue, although it wasn't formally recorded in the town's records until 1862.<sup>40</sup> One of Riverhead's most successful

<sup>37</sup> Bayles, 71. Lockwood went on the serve in the church in Northville and elsewhere on Long Island. He was the fifth minister to occupy the Riverhead pulpit in its first 20 years. There were also several years with no minister and two instances of the same minister returning for non-consecutive terms, all indications of a struggling parish with few resources, as indicated by this tiny house

<sup>38</sup> Stark, 11-12. The road was formally acquired by the town in 1854. By the time the town made arrangements to compensate the owners of the land through which Griffing Avenue passed in early 1855, the Griffing farm had already been subdivided into a dozen parcels. RTR, 381-2.

<sup>39</sup> Stark, Riverhead, 24.

<sup>40</sup> RTR 433.



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

lawyers, James H. Tuthill, began his practice in 1849 and likely built the elaborate Italianate house at 23 West Second Street soon thereafter.<sup>41</sup>

The most elaborate and beautifully restored Italianate is the Wells-Robinson house at 223 Roanoke Avenue (see Photo 25). It was built in 1854 by Joshua L. Wells Jr., who was a partner with Silas S. Terry in a general store and lumberyard in the 1850s. Wells built an even grander Italianate around the corner on Griffing Avenue in 1868.

The Vail house, at 214 Roanoke Avenue, another imposing Italianate from the same period, features Tuscan windows on the gable end (Photo 22). Built for Mrs. J. Vail, it stood originally on the corner of Roanoke and Second directly across from the Wells-Robinson House. In 1928, it was moved about 100 feet south to make way for the Odd Fellows Hall that now occupies that location.

The large house next door at 206 Roanoke on the corner of First Street also began life as a high-style Italianate in the 1850s (see Photo 17). The 1858 map shows it as owned by merchant Jeffery S. Hutchinson. The large windows, broad eaves and belvedere all speak to that period, although some of its original elements are obscured by an Arts and Crafts porch and other features added early in the twentieth century.

Around the corner at 18 First Street, the Fenimore Meyer House was also built in the 1850s (Photo 16). It belonged to William H. Edwards, a carpenter and undertaker on the 1858 map. Presumably his finely detailed Italianate showcased the latest style in which he could build. The house is a two-story symmetrical Italianate design with front centered three-story mansard-roofed tower featuring ornate cast-iron crest work. The front-gable roof was a twentieth-century addition over the original more typical Italianate flat roof.

All of these grander Italianates from the 1850s are in the older part of the district, nearest the downtown commercial core or the new county courthouse on Griffing Avenue. More modest Italianates tend to occur in most of the other parts of the district that were opened by the 1870s.

The two-and-a-half-story three-bay cross-gabled Italianate at 204 East Avenue (photo 14) is slightly less imposing. In 1873, it was owned by Francis Kline, a Bavarian born shoemaker. Later, it was owned by Charles E. Bunce, who opened a store in 1883 that sold stoves, cooking utensils and dinnerware – and also worked as a plumber.

Seven other more modest Italianates from the same period occur on East Avenue. Altogether, there are 30 Italianate houses in the district. Although most were built by the 1870s, a few homes with distinct Italianate influences continued to be built for the rest of the nineteenth century and even the beginning of the twentieth.

While the well-to-do and their moderately well-to-do imitators were building Italianates, at the other end of the economic spectrum tradesmen and laborers were building more modest homes, including several constructed on East Avenue during the 1850s. Number 216 began as a Cape-style house,

<sup>41</sup> James H. Tuthill was one of the property owners already there, likely with his house, when the section of West Second Street was formally laid out. Totally rebuilt, it is perhaps fitting that his house is now part of the office complex of Riverhead's leading law firm, Twomey, Latham and Shea.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

although it was later modified to look more like a Craftsman bungalow. Just up the street, 302 shows some Italianate influences. These houses were built for a gravestone carver and a shoemaker, respectively.

Further up East Avenue, the circa-1850 story-and-a-half front-gable cottage at 308 East Avenue was built for John Howser, a gunsmith, and is a modest, less decorated example. It later became St. John's Mission, the predecessor of Riverhead's first Roman Catholic church.<sup>42</sup> Similarly, number 318-20 just up the street also demonstrates the modest size and relative lack of distinguishing architectural elements that characterized homes for the working class.

## 1860s and 70s

The district saw continued development and expansion in the 1860s and 70s. By 1873, when the Beers *Atlas of Long Island* was published (Figure 2), Second Street had been extended all the way westward to Griffing Avenue, East Street (now East Avenue) had been extended north of the railroad tracks and Third Street had appeared between East Avenue and Abner Street (now Roanoke Avenue).<sup>43</sup> To the east, two more streets had been built parallel to East Avenue: Concord Street (now Maple Avenue) and Union Street (now Union Avenue). However, neither of these streets extended north beyond the railroad tracks at the time. Since 1858, considerable development had taken place; all but a few areas of these streets were lined with homes.

At the top end of Riverhead's economic spectrum, the town's leading citizens continued to build stylish homes with Italianate features in this time period. However, unlike the Wells-Robinson House, the Reeves-Barnes House or the Fenimore Meyer House from the 1850s, all of which were symmetrical designs featuring central cupolas, these slightly later Italianates tended to be asymmetrical cross-gable designs without cupolas.

The most elaborate homes were built on the two edges of the district, where there was more room for new construction. To the west, on the recently opened Griffing Avenue, in 1868 Jeremiah Edwards built a two-story cross-gabled Italianate with heavy crowns over the windows and ornate bracket pairs (see Photo 24). The creative, if slightly overwrought, design was by Riverhead's leading architect George H. Skidmore, whose practice extended over much of Long Island. Edwards was a druggist, as well as a Democratic politician, officer of the Masonic Lodge and a director of the Riverhead Savings Bank.

Just up the street, the Moore-Barnes House at 224 Griffing Avenue was probably built at about the same time (visible in background of Photo 26). This two-story Italianate has an elaborate archetypical square cupola with triple graduated arch windows on each of the four sides. At the other end of the district, at 406 East Main Street, stands the elaborate cross-gabled Italianate built in 1876 by Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, a New York University medical school graduate. This house continued a row of grand homes of Riverhead's professional and entrepreneurial class that lined East Main Street.

During these decades, other architectural styles became more common the area. In 1870, William Swezey built a two-and-a-half-story cross-gable Colonial Revival at 43 East Second. He was born in

<sup>42</sup> Stark, *Riverhead*, 15.

<sup>43</sup> *Riverhead Town Records*, 432.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

1847 into an old Riverhead farming family but moved downtown to pursue more lucrative opportunities. Sweezy ran a men's clothing store, but he also branched out into the ice business; he eventually owned the largest ice house in town, capable of storing 6,000 tons in 1906, from which he shipped ice to New York City by train.

Moving slightly down the economic scale, we find a series of homes built in these decades that are simpler stylistically. For instance, William Elton's circa-1870 house at 302 East Avenue shows some Italianate influences, although the later additions are more Queen Anne. At 306 East Avenue is a cross-gabled Queen Anne typical of the period, built by Elisha Wells, a carpenter from an old Riverhead family. Next, at 316, is the two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house built by John Housner, a gunsmith with a shop in his house.

The first blocks of Union and Maple Avenues, just a little further from the downtown core and newly opened during these decades, also began to fill with houses of the merchant and professional classes. For instance, 135 Union Avenue, another typical home of the period, was owned by Austin Downs, a lawyer in 1870. Like many of the other homes built by middle class owners, the two-and-a-half-story front-gable house has few architectural flourishes except for the pointed window in the front gable. In another example at 153 Maple Avenue, the only distinguishing characteristic is the Queen Anne trim on the front that had become relatively affordable with the development of mechanized woodworking plants, including the Hallet mill in Riverhead.

Further up East Avenue (near and across the railroad tracks), houses built in the same period are less imposing. Many of these may have been built as rentals for working-class inhabitants. For instance, 402 East Avenue, which is modest in character, was likely built as a rental by Moses Benjamin, a druggist who operated a drug store in the Perkins-Benjamin building on Main Street. Similarly, the modest front-gable house with minor Italianate influence built by William Brown in 1875 at number 425, just north of the railroad tracks, was also probably a rental, as Brown lived on Main Street. In both cases early tenants were likely Irish immigrants.

Older homes were often enlarged or modernized in this time period, as growing prosperity led to demand for larger homes. The best example is 62 East Second, where the much larger two-and-a-half story front-gable Italianate part of this house was added to the original small 1840s side-gable long after the itinerate clergyman Lockwood had moved on.

## **1880s and 90s**

Although population growth slowed in the 1880s, it picked up again in the 1890s. During the last decades of the nineteenth century, about 16 houses were built within the district. These generally reflect the diversity of architectural styles popular in the period, especially variants on the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles. Some were built amongst older homes on land subdivided from larger houses lots – such as 36 East Second Street with its Queen Anne cross gables – while others were built on previously undeveloped sections on the edges, such as the Colonial Revival homes at 152, 150, 213 and 311 Maple Avenue.

Northville Turnpike was laid out in 1875 as a diagonal shortcut for farmers in the hamlet of Northville to reach downtown Riverhead, cutting a mile or two off of their wagon ride from Sound Avenue.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Initially, that road started where it intersected East Street (now East Avenue).<sup>44</sup> A cluster of relatively modest homes were built along Fourth Street (now Northville Turnpike), as the residential frontier moved farther out from the downtown core, reflecting the greater availability of land on the outskirts. The first owners of these homes were generally tradesmen and reflect the diversity of occupations needed in the thriving county seat-- Lafayette Hand, a railroad dispatcher, at number 9, J. Madison Corwin, a carpenter at number 19, Lewis E. Young, owner of a butcher shop, at number 13, Frank L. Corwin, a house painter and decorator at number 21 and Thomas Fury, a warden in the nearby county jail, at number 95. Most of these homes are stylistically less elaborate, generally with some Queen Anne or Colonial Revival features popular in the period and easily available from local mills.

Another cluster of houses is located on the lower blocks of Union Avenue at 153, 213, 219 and 223. The latter two are very modest structures. The first was owned by a coal company salesperson, Charles Elton, probably as a rental, and the second was owned by English-born dress-maker Carrie Weeks. Number 153 is a late Italianate built by Thomas Britten, a carpenter who later became fire department chief.

The most interesting of these houses is the asymmetrical Queen Anne cottage at 213 Union Avenue. It was built in 1890 by Charles Skidmore, whose father and uncle owned a large mill in downtown Riverhead that manufactured sashes and blinds (i.e., windows and shutters) and other wooden trim elements. Undoubtedly, some of the company's products are displayed, such as the original porch railings and possibly the several original Queen Anne decorative stained glass windows that survive in this nicely preserved structure.

Of course, older houses continued to be modified and brought up to date, in a reflection of the increasing wealth of the community and new owners or later generations. Perhaps the best example is 25 East Second Street, which likely began as a small story-and-a-half Greek Revival in the 1840s, was enlarged to a full two-and-a-half-story house with Queen Anne influences.

## 1900-1919

Rapid growth continued in the first decade of the twentieth century and somewhat more slowly during the following decade, altogether adding nearly 30 percent to the town's population during the two decades. The period saw a further expansion of the residential neighborhood to the north and east of the original core. These decades also saw the construction of 42 homes in the district -- more than in any other twenty-year period. Ostrander Avenue was opened and East Second Street was extended eastward from East Avenue to intersect Maple, Union and Ostrander Avenues. In addition, most of the north-south streets were extended farther north.

Ostrander Avenue's streetscape clearly reflects its twentieth-century origins. How this part of the district came into the Ostrander family, with its roots in the old Dutch settlers of the Hudson River Valley, is a complicated story. This was the eastern part of a 170-acre parcel running north of Main Street acquired by a consortium of investors in 1835 from the Jagger family. When they divided the

<sup>44</sup> *Riverhead Town Records*, 503-4. Because of the layout of north-south street throughout the town on the "eleven o'clock lines" inherited from the 1661 Aquebogue division, the farmers in the Northville section of Sound Avenue had a particularly inconvenient route to downtown.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

parcel among themselves, Elijah Terry got the eastern portion.<sup>45</sup> Silas S. Terry, partner in a general store and a lumber yard, inherited the property. He in turn left it to his daughter, Patience Maria Terry (born 1822), the second wife of Cornelius Van Buren Ostrander, a New York City merchant and president of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.<sup>46</sup> The land was then still one large vacant parcel.

This marriage produced only one son, William C. Ostrander (1853-1894), a wealthy New York lawyer who married Anna Bostwick, the daughter of a New York stockbroker. William was also a real estate speculator and apparently moved back to his mother's hometown and bought additional properties in the East End of Long Island. His obituary described him as "a wealthy man."<sup>47</sup> After William's death, Anna became the became a grand dame of Riverhead society, living with a widowed daughter in one of the most fashionable homes (no longer standing) on Griffing Avenue.

The *County Review*, one of two newspapers that served Riverhead in the early twentieth century, stated in 1905 that "surveyor Larimer M. Raynor is laying out the lines for the extension of Second Street and of Ostrander and the cutting up of Mrs. Ostrander's property on East Main Street into building lots."<sup>48</sup> Clearly the goal was to make Mrs. Ostrander's lots as valuable as possible.

Ostrander Avenue was envisioned as a wide tree-lined boulevard, as a contemporary postcard illustrates (Figure 7). At 33 feet from curb to curb, it was wider than any other road in the district and more than twice as wide as East Avenue, created 70 years earlier. Moreover, house lots were generous, ranging from 70 to over 90 feet of frontage compared with about 30 feet on East Avenue, and the fine new homes were set well back from the road. Development quickly moved up the newly opened Ostrander Avenue. Lot sales began in 1907.<sup>49</sup>

Beautiful homes soon went up at 130-132, 131, 138 and 146 Ostrander Avenue and at 420 and 428 East Main. Both the street and the homes were consciously "modern" as a hand-written note on a postcard in the collection of the Suffolk County Historical Society indicates. The first of these "modern" homes was 428 East Main, on the corner of Ostrander Avenue. It was completed in 1905 by Henry H. Preston, a Shelter Island native and Civil War hero who moved to Riverhead after he was elected as the county's first full-time sheriff in 1902. He built this house three years later when he retired from the sheriff's office to devote himself full time to his insurance business. The two-story eclectic house has a square-hipped roof with center gables in front and on both sides. The corner pilasters and pedimented gable over the front porch gave it a slightly Greek Revival appearance.

Next door to the east, the two-and-a-half story 1908 Shingle Style house at 420 East Main was built by B. Frank Howell. Born in 1838, Howell was of an old Riverhead family that had moved to New York City. He moved back to Riverhead in 1869 and opened a coal and wood business similar to the one his father ran in the city. He also sold oats, corn and bran and was the cashier of a bank.

<sup>45</sup> Stark, 6.

<sup>46</sup> Note that the "Mrs. Ostrander" on the 1873 map is actually the mother-in-law of the "Mrs. Ostrander" mentioned in the 1905 newspaper article.

<sup>47</sup> *New York Tribune*, June 12, 1894, 7.

<sup>48</sup> *The County Review*, March 31, 1905, 1.

<sup>49</sup> A local paper reported in 1907 that Dennis Homan had acquired directly from Mrs. Ostrander the first lot on newly-laid out Ostrander Avenue, number 127, immediately behind the Preston and Howell houses. *County Review*, July 26, 1907. Homan was a 26-year-old duck farmer, the son of George Homan, one of Riverhead's four cigar manufacturers.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Within a few years, all the lots in the block nearest Main Street were sold and most had new homes. Mrs. John W. Reeve built the two-and-a-half-story three-bay hip-roofed Colonial Revival with a wrap-around porch at numbers 130-132 before 1908. The wife of a wealthy farmer, she decided to build a bigger house than her previous one on Second Street.<sup>50</sup>

Horace H. Williamson, the owner and editor of the *Riverhead News*, the area's Democratic paper and one of the predecessors to the current *News-Review*, built the two-and-a-half story Queen Anne with a wide front porch across the street at 131 Ostrander about 1910. F. Porter Howell, a Calverton duck farmer and a bank director, built the two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival with a full front porch at number 138 about the same time. He also built number 146 next door in 1912, also with a full front porch, but in a rather creative rendition of the Shingle Style, probably for a family member or a rental on a parcel carved out of the lot of his house next door.

During these same decades, the new eastward extension of Second Street and newer sections of Maple Avenue and Union Avenue to the north provided more prime locations for new construction. On the newer section of East Second Street, somewhat more modest homes on smaller lots went up on 315, 328, 332, 404, 414, 422 and 425 (see photo 13). Most of these were some variant on the Colonial Revival style popular in those decades. As usual, their occupants were also an eclectic mix of occupations, but generally a step below those on Ostrander Avenue on the economic ladder. At 315 was Ezra Young, a trucker from an old North Fork family; 332 was the Pennsylvania-born jeweler William H. Burnwite; next door at 328 was a smaller but similar house that Burnwite probably built as a rental; further east at 414 was Everett Leek, a stationary engineer at the county jail; beyond him at 422 was Charles Howell, a school principal turned insurance agent from another old North Fork family and finally another member of the Howell family across the street at 425.

Another cluster of new construction took place on Maple Avenue. As elsewhere in the district, this was not the product of a single developer, but rather of individuals buying lots and constructing homes. New homes went up at 147, 204, 212 (see Photo 20), 218, 226, 305, 329-31, 340 and 349. The lower numbered ones (nearer Main Street) were substantial homes, generally Colonial Revival in inspiration. Following the pattern seen earlier on East Avenue, the homes in the 300s beyond the railroad tracks were generally smaller with less architectural interest, probably mostly built as rentals for working-class inhabitants.

An interesting exception is 329-31 Maple Avenue, a substantial two-story cross-gable Colonial Revival built by Shephard Goldman, a Russian (or Finnish) Jew. He was a butcher and owned his own slaughterhouse. In 1911 he became one of the founders of Riverhead's Jewish synagogue, Temple Israel, a few blocks away on Northville Turnpike. Like all the other homes in the district built by immigrants, there is no trace in the design of Goldman's ethnic or religious roots. The scale and style of the house would have fit well in the higher-style neighborhood a block or two the south, but its location in this less upscale part of the district may reflect what land was available and its cost or perhaps Goldman's interest in living near other Jewish immigrants.

<sup>50</sup> By 1920, this house belonged to Otis G. Pike, the secretary and treasurer of a bank. This was the birthplace and home of Otis G. Pike Jr., who represented the East End in Congress from 1961 to 1979. It was still in the Pike family in 2016.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Union Avenue showed a similar pattern. Here the most interesting house in the period is a 1918 Craftsman bungalow at 138 Union Avenue with a dominant front gable dormer. It was built by Theodore Skidmore. Like the Halletts, his family also operated a planing mill in Riverhead founded by his father, Luther Skidmore. Theodore was also the brother of George H. Skidmore, Riverhead's leading architect. These influences inspired the house's refinement and style compared to its neighbors. The family company likely provided the ornamental woodwork. More conventional Colonial Revivals went up at 203 (see Photo 19), 204 (see Photo 12), and 210 Union Avenue.

The first two decades of the twentieth century also saw numerous infill projects in the older section of East Second Street and nearby cross streets, sometimes as the result of building on previously empty lots, occasionally replacing older homes and other times the result of subdivision of larger yards of older houses, reflecting the continued popularity of the neighborhood and demand to live in this area within walking distance of the commercial core. Among these houses is the two-story hip-roofed residence with Queen Anne massing built by lawyer Jetur Hand at 17 East Second Street. Further down East Second Street, numbers 33 and 55 were built on what had been the back yard of a home on First Street. Both houses show a combination of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences. Number 33 belonged to undertaker George Hill Moore, born in 1886. He was third generation in one of Riverhead's oldest businesses, a gravestone and monument company that still operates on Griffing Avenue. There was also scattered building elsewhere, such as 13 Northville Turnpike, 169 Roanoke Avenue, and 41 Third Street.

Perhaps the most spectacular home built in this time period is the 1905 Northridge-Price house at 46 East Second Street. (See Photo 1 and archival image in Photo 2.) This three-story cross-gable Victorian/Shingle Style house features both round and hipped turrets and a porte-cochere. It was designed by William Sidney Jones for August Price. Jones was an assistant who continued the practice of Riverhead's leading architect, George Skidmore. Price was a Brooklyn attorney, who married a local woman but lost the house by 1919 after being convicted of fraud. The design borrowed many Skidmore details from the Jonas Fishel mansion (since demolished), one of Riverhead's finest, on East Main Street, and also from the nearby 1907 First Congregational Church, a joint Skidmore-Jones project.<sup>51</sup>

## 1920s

The 1920s was by far the fastest growing decade to date for the town, with population increasing nearly 40 percent in a single decade. In the Second and Ostrander District, construction continued at a brisk pace; at least 17 more homes, were built but growth was constrained by the lack of buildable lots. In the most desirable parts of the district, such as along the first block of East Second, the only way to build was to subdivide a larger lot or replace an existing house.

One example is the two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival built by Dr. Hallock Luce at 21 East Second Street (see Photo 28). He initially practiced in Jamesport but moved to Second Street in 1925 when he rented the Vail house on the corner. According to period newspaper accounts, he acquired the old Gilbert Aldrich residence in March of 1927, had it torn down, and acquired 17 feet from the Hand family to the west. This allowed him to build a "handsome new residence" which he moved his family

<sup>51</sup> Riverhead Landmarks Preservation Commission, "Wood Brick and Stone," 29.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

into in September 1927. He practiced medicine in a suite of rooms in the wing to the left of his Second Street home until just a few weeks before his death at age 82 in 1975.<sup>52</sup>

Just down the street, at 59 East Second, a Colonial Revival/Cape Cod with twin front-gabled dormers was built on what had been the back yard of the Blydenburg home on First Street. At the other end of the district, a two-story side-gable gambrel trimmed Colonial Revival at 139 Ostrander Avenue was added to the row of fine houses in 1928.

The biggest concentration of new construction was along Maple Avenue, with new houses going up at 143, 225, 317, 323, 334 and 336. Most were in variants of the Colonial Revival styles, including a couple of Four Squares, popular in the period. Another typical Colonial Revival Four Square was built at 111 Northville Turnpike.

Up to this point, the only non-residential structures constructed within the district had been a Swedenborgian Church and a modest fire house, both on Second street – the first built in the 1850s and the second likely in the 1880s. But this began to change in the late 1920s. The 1850s Vail House, which originally stood at the corner of Second and Roanoke Avenue, was moved slightly to the south to make way for the construction of the Odd Fellows Lodge. Designed by August H. Galow, the three-story brick building was located at 220 Roanoke Avenue (Photo 23). Although based in Huntington, Galow had an office in Riverhead and designed several other significant structures, such as the Henry Perkins Hotel and the Suffolk County Historical Society. The design includes diagonal brick panels under the third story windows similar to his design for the Commercial Building (Peconic Avenue and E. Main Street). Nearly immediately, the Odd Fellows Hall became a municipal building. Until 1976, the town rented the first floor and basement as the town hall and police department, respectively. At the same time, the Vail House was transformed into Lucy Hallock's Riverhead Rest Home Sanatorium, a combination private birthing hospital and nursing home, in the years before Riverhead had a real hospital.

## 1930s

Population growth slowed markedly in the 1930s. The local economy was hit not only by the general economic decline of the Great Depression, but also by a series of disastrous potato crops combined with extremely low prices that pushed many farmers to the brink of bankruptcy, if not beyond. Residential construction slowed markedly; only five homes were built in the 1930s. Most of these were modest, such as the one-story hipped-roof cottages at 141 Union Avenue and 212 East Avenue, but others drew from popular styles, such as the one-and-a-half story Tudor Cottage at 223 East Avenue.

The construction of non-residential buildings continued in the 30s with two notable structures: a new firehouse and post office. In both of these cases, the buildings reflected the need for new or improved amenities and services for both the neighborhood and nearby business district. The new Riverhead Fire Department was built at 24 East Second Street to replace an earlier building from the late nineteenth century. (Photo 3, Figure 5.) The building was approved early in 1929, just before the stock market crash, but not completed until early 1931 after some difficulties with the \$50,000 bond

<sup>52</sup> *County Review*, March 24, 1927, March 31, 1927, May 19, 1927, June 25, 1927, September 19, 1927; *Long Island Traveler-Watchman*., August 14, 1975.



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

that was issued to pay for it.<sup>53</sup> Designed by William Sidney Jones, who had carried on the architectural practice of George H. Skidmore after the latter's death in 1904 and designed the Price-Northridge House two doors to the east, this two-story brick Dutch Revival building featured limestone voussoirs, corbels, ornamental gable end parapet copings and a large octagonal bell cupola.

The construction of the post office building at 21 West Second Street was a direct result of the Great Depression. It was authorized as part of a 1931 relief program during the Herbert Hoover administration, although not completed until 1935.<sup>54</sup> A one-story Colonial Revival with Federal influences and monumental stone steps (Photo 2), it is typical of other post offices constructed during the period.

## Post World War II

In the two decades following World War II, residential construction slowed considerably, even though commercial expansion reached its apogee on Main Street during these decades and the town's overall population grew by almost 46 percent in the 1950s alone. Very few lots were available and the automobile made it easier for new construction to move farther out from the downtown core to post-war subdivisions on former farmland. Four houses were constructed in the neighborhood during the late 1940s, including the substantial Colonial Revivals at 306 and 312 Roanoke Avenue, both built in 1948. These two houses replaced the 1855 Swedenborgian Church that was cut in half and moved away to form the core of two new Colonial Revival homes further up Roanoke Avenue. The house at 306 Roanoke is partly built on the original cut-stone foundation of the church. Five more houses were built in the 1950s, most ranches and cape cods characteristic of that decade.<sup>55</sup> During the 50s, a few office structures were also constructed, including a Colonial Revival office block that replaced an older house at 206 Griffing Avenue and a few small professional office structures built in side yards. The period of significance ends in 1958, with the construction of the last significant residential building in the district. 117 Ostrander Street, a modest gambrel-roofed cottage with a separate, residential-scale front-gabled office in its side yard, reflects both the neighborhood's residential character and an individual owner's response to the potential for change on the horizon.

Remarkably, only one new home has been built in the district in the years following the end of the period of significance: 38 Third Street, in 1989. There have also been a few non-residential projects: the small office building at 15 West Second Street in 1965, the new wing of the Twomey, Latham law firm at 23 West Second Street in 2005 and a group residence at 224 East Avenue in 2007. All three have been designed to fit into the historic neighborhood.

<sup>53</sup> *County Review*, February 12, 1931.

<sup>54</sup> *County Review*, September 9, 1932, 6; November 24, 1932, 1.; July 5, 1934, 1.

<sup>55</sup> Assessors' records date a couple of other homes to this period, but these are probably errors.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Young, Ida. MSS scrapbook. Collection of Suffolk County Historical Society.

**Second & Ostrander Historic District**

Name of Property

**Suffolk County, NY**

County and State

**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): \_\_\_\_\_

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 34.24 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>696730</u> Easting	<u>4532547</u> Northing	3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>697362</u> Easting	<u>4532558</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>696624</u> Easting	<u>4532260</u> Northing	4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>696979</u> Easting	<u>4532689</u> Northing

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

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

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

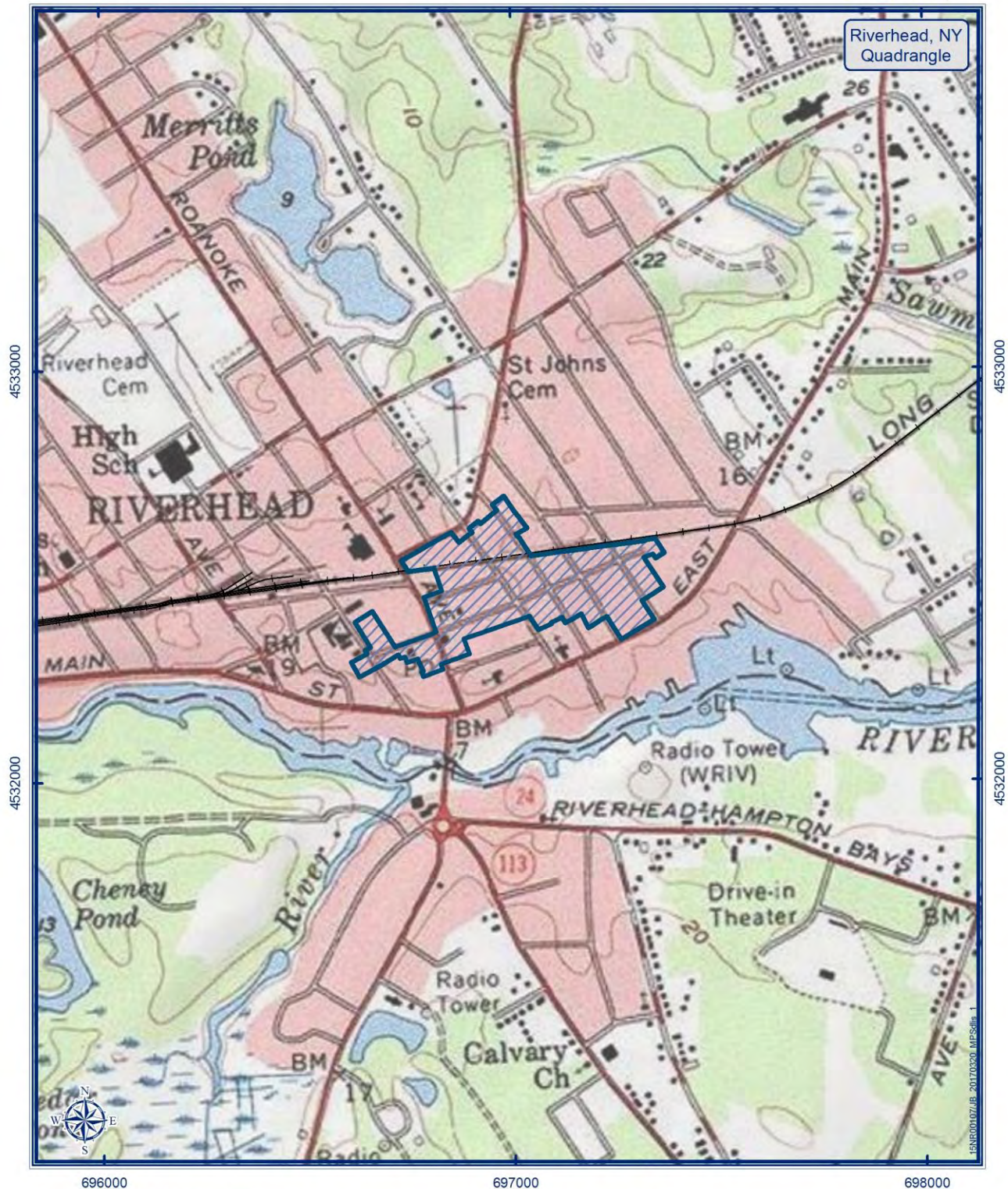
The boundary for this district (encompassing just under 35 acres) includes the historic core of the Second and Ostrander neighborhood that developed just north of Riverhead's Main Street commercial district. The southern boundary of the Second and Ostrander Historic District runs along the edge of the parking lots behind these commercial buildings, and, on the eastern edge of the district, incorporates a block of residential resources on Main Street. The eastern edge of the district is defined by parking lots and new development. The northern boundary of the district runs partially along the railroad line and extends north of the railroad to incorporate an intact extension of the neighborhood north of the tracks which primarily included more modest homes. The western boundary of the district is defined by non-historic, large scale commercial and institutional buildings and the northern edge of the Main Street commercial district.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

## Second & Ostrander Historic District

Riverhead,  
Suffolk Co., NY



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

1:12,000  
1 in = 1,000 ft

0 330 660 1,320 Feet



Historic District

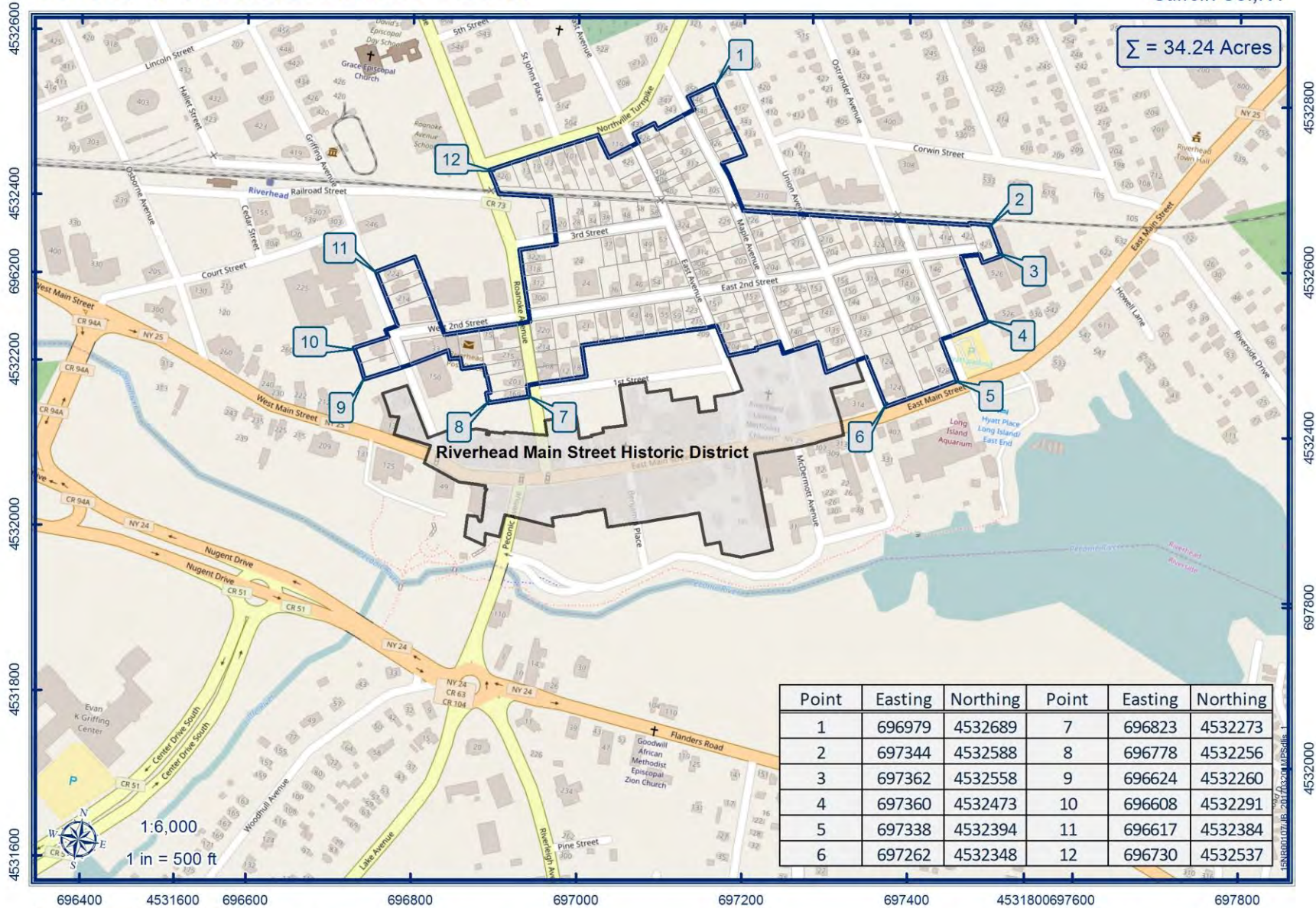


Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation



## Second & Ostrander Historic District

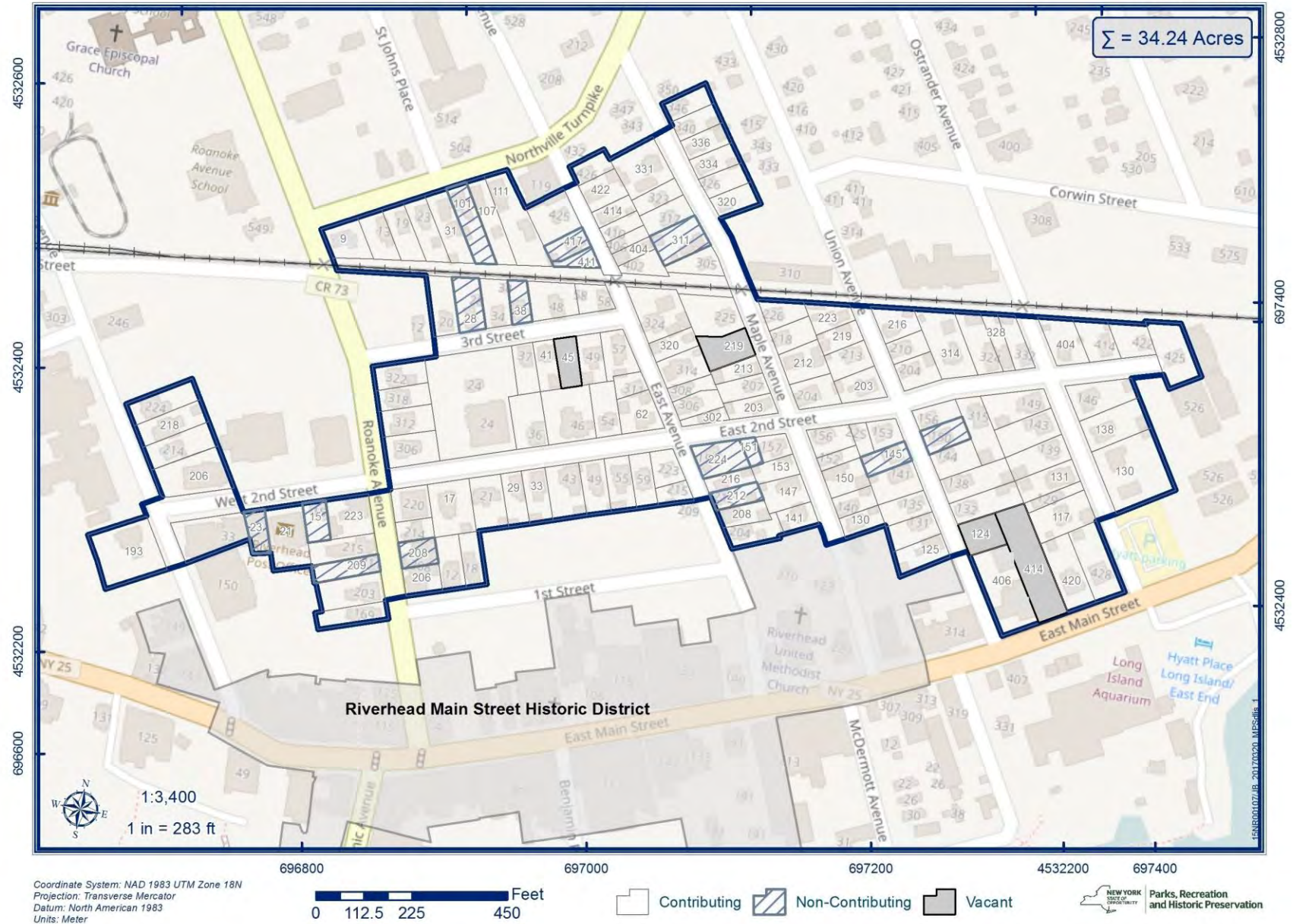
Riverhead,  
Suffolk Co., NY





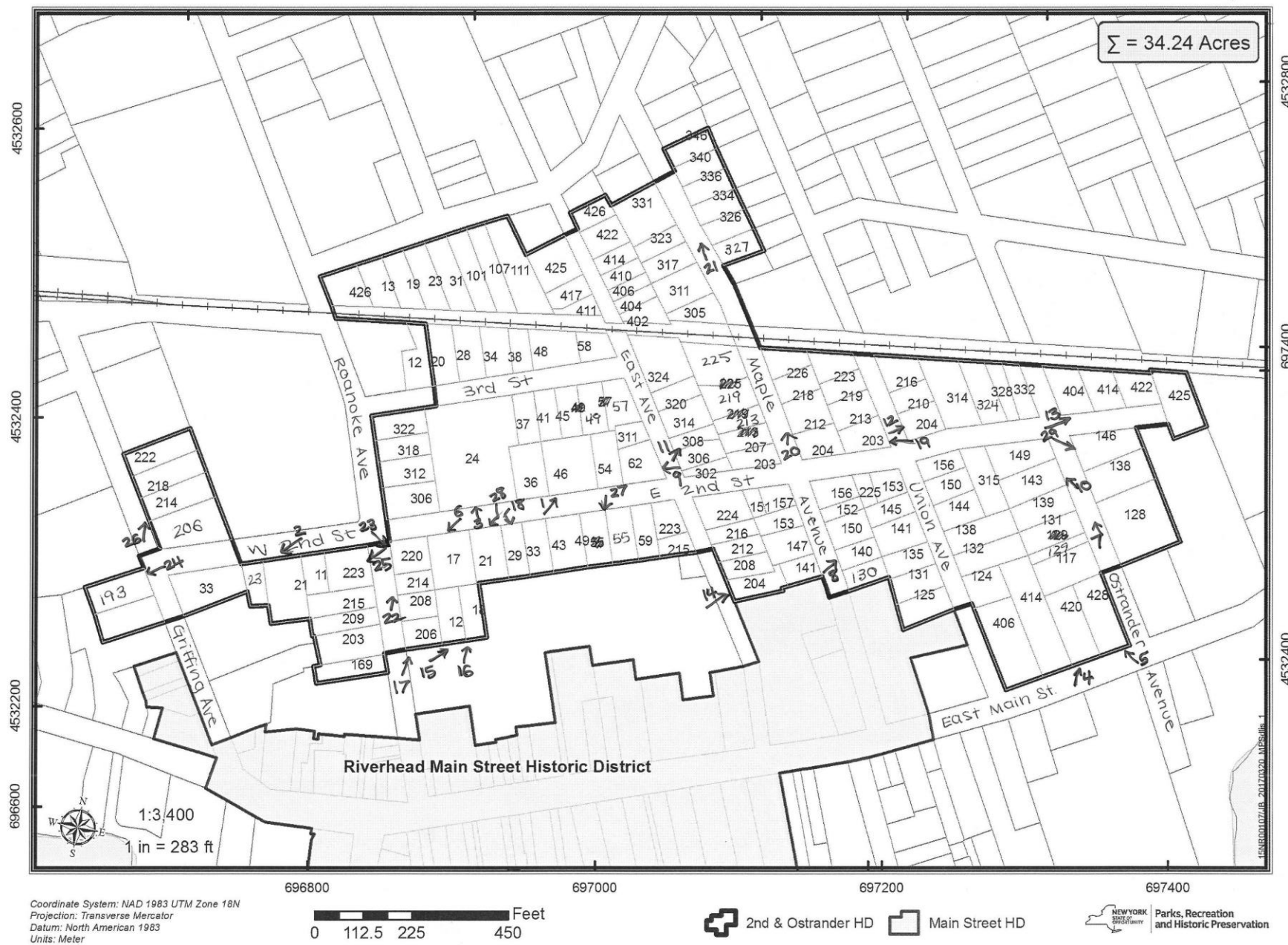
## Second & Ostrander Historic District

Riverhead,  
Suffolk Co., NY



Riverhead,  
Suffolk Co., NY

76





Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Wines (ed. Jennifer Betsworth, NY SHPO)

organization Riverhead Landmarks Preservation Commission

date April 2017

street & number 200 Howell Avenue

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Riverhead

state NY

zip code 11901

e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Second & Ostrander Historic District

City or Vicinity: Riverhead

County: Suffolk

State: NY

Photographer: Richard Wines

Date Photographed: April-May 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0001  
Price-Northridge House, 46 East Second Street, 1907.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0002  
West Second Street, looking west with 1935 Old Post Office Building, 21 West Second Street, in foreground and Tuthill-Vail and Lane Houses, 23 and 33 West Second Street, in background.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0003  
Old Fire Department Headquarters, 24 East Second Street, 1931.

Second & Ostrander Historic District

Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY

County and State

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0004  
420 East Main Street, 1908.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0005  
Preston House, 428 East Main Street, 1905.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0006  
Jetur Hand House, 17 East Second Street, 1905.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0007  
Ostrander Avenue, looking north with 1910 Pike House, 130-132 Ostrander Avenue, on right and 131 Ostrander Avenue, built 1910, on left.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0008  
138 Union Avenue, 1918.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0009  
62 East Second Street with 1840s wing in foreground.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0010  
143 and 149 Ostrander Avenue, 1856 and 1869 respectively, both moved to Ostrander Avenue before 1910.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0011  
St. John's Mission, 308 East Avenue, pre-1858.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0012  
204 Union Avenue, 1900.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0013  
East Second Street looking east, with 404 East Second Street, pre-1916, in foreground .

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0014  
Bunce House, 204 East Avenue, 1860.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0015  
First Street looking east with Corwin-Katz House, 12 First Street, 1840s in foreground.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0016  
Fenimore Meyer House, 18 First Street, c. 1850.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0017  
Reeve-Barnes House, 206 Roanoke Avenue, c. 1850.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0018  
Hochheiser House, 29 East Second Street, c. 1850.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0019  
203 Union Avenue, 1900.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0020  
212 and 218 Maple Avenue, after 1916 and pre-1916 respectively.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0021  
Maple Avenue looking north with 326 Maple Avenue in foreground, probably mid-1800s and moved to Maple Avenue in the 1920s. 334 and 336 Maple Avenue in background.

Second & Ostrander Historic District

Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY

County and State

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0022  
Vail House, 214 Roanoke Avenue, pre-1858.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0023  
Odd Fellows Lodge, 220 Roanoke Avenue, 1928.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0024  
Jeremiah Edwards House, 193 Griffing Avenue, 1868.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0025  
Wells-Robinson House, 223 Roanoke Avenue, 1854.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0026  
Griffing Avenue looking north, with the 1850s Slade-Hallett house at 214 Griffing Avenue in the foreground, next the 1850s or early 1860s Charles Hallett House at 218 Griffing Avenue and the 1870 Moore-Barnes House at 224 Griffing Avenue.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0027  
49 East Second Street, built in the 1840s or 50s.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0028  
Dr. Luce House, 21 East Second Street, 1927.

NY\_ Suffolk County\_Second and Ostrander Historic District\_0029  
146 Ostrander Avenue, 1912.

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**Property Owner:**

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

name Various

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

## APPENDIX

### Buildings on the Move

An amazing number of the resources in the district have either been moved or have been built on sites from which earlier buildings were moved. Moving buildings was a common practice on eastern Long Island. Numerous examples exist from the seventeenth century through the early twentieth century. There are several reasons for this. First of all, virtually all structures were of frame construction, making them relatively light and easy to move. Long Islands virtually flat terrain also encouraged the practice. And finally, there was the economics of the practice. Given the ease of shifting structures around, it was generally cheaper to move and modify a building than to build a similar new structure. Moving buildings also was part of the local culture – sometimes a winter sport. The first thought when a building was no longer needed was whether it could be moved elsewhere, not its demolition. The practice came to a virtual halt, however, a few decades into the twentieth century when the presence of overhead utility lines made moving structures much more difficult and the evolution of building standards and practices made reuse of older structures less practical.

Some of these moves within the district are well documented. For instance, when the Odd Fellows Hall was built at 220 Roanoke Avenue in 1928, the pre-1858 Vail House that originally sat on the site was shifted to the south, where it became Lucy Hallock's Riverhead Rest Home Sanatorium. Similarly, when Raymond H. Vail sold about two-thirds of his house lot to the federal government for construction of the Second Street Post Office, he moved the much older Tuthill-Vail house over to the far west side of the parcel. Another small move occurred about 1905 when Second Street was extended east from East Street to intersect with the new Ostrander Avenue. The pre-1873 Elton house at 302 East Street (now East Avenue) was shifted back about 30 feet and over to the north edge of the lot to squeeze in space for the street extension, resulting in what appears now as an unusual placement on its lot.

Although we have no documentation, at least two houses on Ostrander Avenue appear to have been moved from other locations. Both 143 and 149 were built in the Italianate style, which was long out of fashion by the time Ostrander Avenue was laid out in 1905 (see photo 10). Most likely these were moved from Main Street, where the commercial core was expanding rapidly during this time period. Numbers 320 and 326 Maple Avenue appear to have been moved to their current locations (see Photo 21). These houses are both simple story-and-a-half side-gable structures with no eaves, of the type built in the first half of the nineteenth century. They are similar to the oldest part of the house still standing at 49 East Second Street (see Photo 27). This section of Maple Avenue was not opened until after about 1900, and the lots were still empty in 1917, so these two houses must have been shifted after that date.

There are also several instances in which older buildings were moved away to make way for the current structures. For instance, when Augustus Price wanted a generous lot to build his new house near his in-law's house on Second Street, he acquired two small lots, moved an existing house elsewhere and combined them into one lot for his new house. Similarly, in 1931 when the Riverhead Fire Department decided to replace their old headquarters on Second Street, which was built for the days of horse drawn equipment but now needed to house much larger motorized equipment, they

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

didn't tear down the old building but instead auctioned it off to the highest bidder, who moved it to a different site.

Similarly, when the Swedenborgian Church that had stood on the corner of Roanoke Avenue and Second Street fell into disuse, it was cut in half and moved about half a mile north on Roanoke Avenue where it became two separate homes. The old foundation was reused and is still visible beneath the Colonial Revival home still standing at 306 Roanoke Avenue.

### **Street numbers and names**

The numbering of houses, consistent naming of streets and the erecting of street signs is part of the history of the area – a bit of material history that most residents and visitors totally overlook. Riverhead village did not have house numbers and only about a quarter of the streets had signs before 1929. Indeed, signage was a rather haphazard affair. For example, in 1850 when the town honored Abnor [Abner] Howell by naming what is now Roanoke Avenue after him, he had to install the sign boards at his own expense.<sup>56</sup> The impetus to change this situation came from a desire to get free door-to-door mail delivery. Under Post Office Department regulations, a town needed to provide street signs and house numbers -- and also sidewalks -- in order to qualify for "city delivery." The Lion's Club first proposed the project in 1925 and the American Legion promoted it late in 1927, in part because of lack of box space in the post office. The American Legion presented a petition to the town board signed by 500 taxpayers. A special act of the state legislature was required to vest the board with the authority to erect street signs and number houses and lots. All of this was in place by mid-1928, but actual mail delivery did not start until July 1, 1929.<sup>57</sup>

The numbering system itself was relatively simple. For the avenues running north of Main Street, odd numbers were on the west side and even on the east. The numbers started with 100 at Main Street, and started at 200 at First Street, 300 at Second Street, etc. For the streets, the numbering system ran east and west from Roanoke Avenue. Even numbers were on the north, and odd numbers on the south side of the street. The first numbers ran from 1 to 99 in the first block and started with 100 at the second block, 200 on the third, etc. This also seems to have been the time when East and West Second Street (as well as East and West Main Street) were officially differentiated and all of the north-south roads were officially named avenues. The house numbers assigned in 1928 are essentially the numbers still in use today.

The signing of streets and the numbering of the houses clearly had numerous other benefits. An article in the *County Review* early in the process included this following statement: "There is nothing either difficult or expensive about either naming streets or numbering houses, but the improvement that such action will mean to the village of Riverhead may be worth even more than the free delivery of mail. Villages with streets plainly named and houses numbered have a certain air of progress and prosperity which Riverhead with its actual prosperity and progress cannot afford to miss."<sup>58</sup>

<sup>56</sup> *Riverhead Town Records*, p. 360.

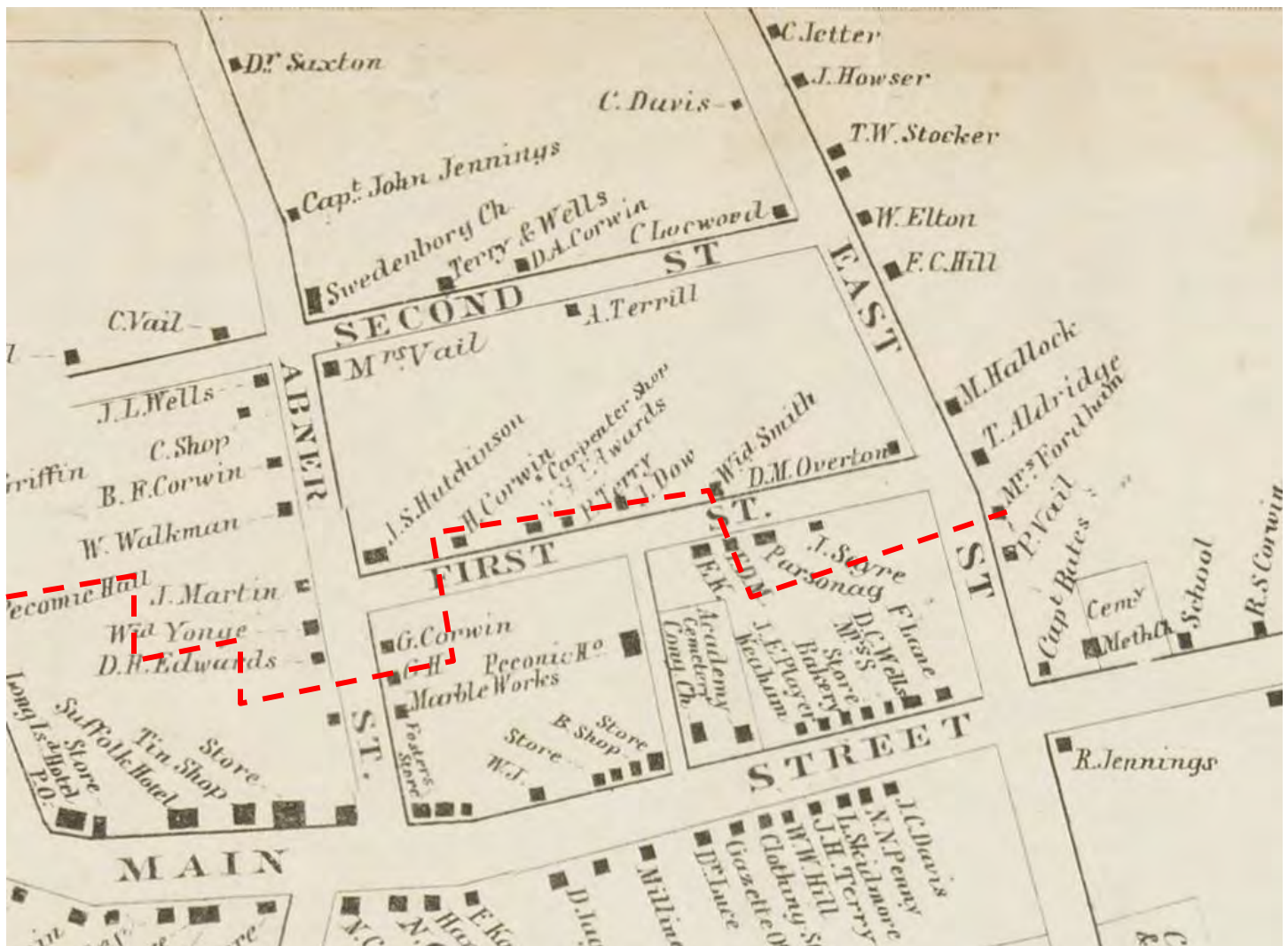
<sup>57</sup> *County Review*, April 22, 1926, Page 1, December 29, 1927, p. 1, February 23, 1928, p. 1 and October 25, 1928, p.1.

<sup>58</sup> *County Review*, January 19, 1928, Page 4.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Figure 1



Detail from 1858 Chace "Map of Suffolk County" showing part of downtown Riverhead. Note that Second Street stopped at East Street, and there were no cross streets further east at that time. The approximate southern boundary of the proposed district is shown as a dashed red line. (Map courtesy of the Suffolk County Historical Society.)



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Figure 2



Excerpt from the 1873 Atlas of Long Island by Beers Comstock & Cline showing the Second Street area.

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Figure 3



Excerpt from the 1909 Belcher Hyde map showing the Second Street area.



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Figure 4



Archival post card, circa. 1910, Second Street, looking west with Price-Northridge House, 46 East Second Street in foreground. (Courtesy of Riverhead Town Historian.)

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Figure 5



Archival photo, c. 1931, Old Fire Department Headquarters, 24 East Second Street. (Courtesy of Riverhead Town Historian.)



Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Figure 6



Archival post card, c. 1910, Preston House, 428 East Main Street. (Courtesy of Suffolk County Historical Society)

Second & Ostrander Historic District  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY  
County and State

Figure 7



*View of Ostrander Avenue*

Ostrander Avenue, circa 1919, looking north with Pike House, 130-132 Ostrander Avenue, on right and 131 Ostrander Avenue on left. (Riverhead Bicentennial Album, p. 11.)













IN MEMORY  
OF OUR  
FALLEN BROTHERS





































NO  
PARKING  
STOPPING  
STANDING









BECK HOUSE  
1840-1850  
1000-1000













2 HR  
PARKING  
9AM  
TO 5:30 PM

FIRST STREET

206  
LAW OFFICES  
OF  
Harvey A. Arnoff  
HARVEY A. ARNOFF  
DANIELLE TURTURO





















215  
LAW OFFICE  
MULLIVERT, P.C.  
JOHN STRODE  
WILLIAM T. FARRELL  
DANIELA RODRIGUEZ





























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination	
Property Name:	Second and Ostrander Historic District	
Multiple Name:		
State & County:	NEW YORK, Suffolk	

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
7/7/2017	8/2/2017	8/17/2017	8/21/2017	8/24/2017

Reference number:	SG100001491
Nominator:	State
Reason For Review:	

  X   Accept             Return             Reject        8/18/2017   Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	A nicely written nomination. Good summary paragraphs, residential district on Long Island.
Recommendation/ Criteria	A and C, Social History and Architecture

Reviewer	<u>Alexis Abernathy</u>	Discipline	<u>Historian</u>
Telephone	<u>(202)354-2236</u>	Date	<u>                                </u>

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

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





**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner



23 June 2017

Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

International Paper Administration Building and Time Office, Saratoga County  
Potter Historic District, Monroe County  
Second and Ostrander Historic District, Suffolk County  
Charles and Anna Bates House, Suffolk County  
Swan River Schoolhouse, Suffolk County  
Congregation Ohab Zedek, New York County  
George Sumner Kellogg House, Nassau County  
West High School, Cayuga County  
Morgan Dunne House (Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse MPDF), Onondaga County

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

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office