

Suffolk County

Historic Trust Manual



The Miller's House, Blydenburgh County Park Historic District

First Historic Trust Dedication

Council on Environmental Quality/
Suffolk County Historic Trust

Suffolk County · New York

2010

SUFFOLK COUNTY HISTORIC TRUST MANUAL



Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality/

Suffolk County Historic Trust

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Barbara Van Liew wrote the original Historic Trust Manual in 1972. Ms. Van Liew served as a charter member on the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) for 30 years and brought not only the manual but also the Historic Trust Committee itself into being. Her tireless efforts, dedication, profound knowledge, understanding and vision shaped Historic Preservation efforts in Suffolk County. Her work continues to inform, guide and inspire all of us.

Grateful acknowledgement is also made to the members of the Historic Trust Committee for their time and efforts in updating the original manual; to Richard C. Martin, Director of Historic Services, for his advice and encouragement; to James Bagg, Chief Environmental Analyst for the Council on Environmental Quality, for his direction, recommendations and support; to Christine DeSalvo, CEQ Secretary, for many days of editing and typing each draft of this manual; and to the Council for implementing the work of the Committee.

PREFACE

With the publication of this revised manual, the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality sets forth the policies and procedures for the preservation of Suffolk County owned historic sites, buildings and areas which form the County's historic, aesthetic and cultural resources. It also outlines the standards that should be used by the County for acquisition, dedication and maintenance of properties having distinctive historical significance.

Pursuant to the mandate in Article I of the Suffolk County Charter, the Environmental Bill of Rights passed at referendum in 1972. The Council makes recommendations to the Suffolk County Executive and Legislature as to what county-owned properties should be dedicated to the Historic Trust for posterity. These include, Suffolk County historic sites, buildings and areas which may include roads, highways and water bodies.

Thoughtful preservation pays particular attention to setting and context. The land and water surrounding a structure is not only an integral visual element; it may also contain archeological material from both the prehistoric and historic periods. Just as a building's fenestration lends evidence of architectural style, landscape design speaks to each period and to use.

It is the objective of this Council that the Historic Trust policies engender careful maintenance and thoughtful use of historic properties owned or to be acquired in fee or lesser interest by the County of Suffolk.

Chapter 1 – The Historic Trust, Its Policies and Functions



DEEPWELLS FARM COUNTY PARK, ST JAMES



A. The Trust and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)

1. Establishment of the Historic Trust

The Suffolk County Historic Trust which supervises County owned historic properties was established in 1970 by the Suffolk County Legislature with the adoption of Article I, Environmental Bill of Rights, of the County Charter in sections C1-1 and C1-8 (See Appendix A). In order to achieve the County environmental policy, section C1-1 of the Charter specifies that “to the fullest extent feasible, the projects and activities of the agencies of county government shall be carried out and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in this article.”

Section C1-2 of the Charter established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). Among its functions, the Council shall recommend to the County Executive and County Legislature what county-owned properties of distinctive historical significance should be dedicated to the County Historic Trust and may recommend what properties of distinctive historical significance not owned by the County should be acquired for purposes of dedication. Section C1-8 of the Charter further stipulates that the resolution dedicating property to the historic trust shall specify the purpose or purposes for which the property may be used.

In 1972, the Council adopted the original *Historic Trust Manual* which set forth a county historic

policy that covered how properties should be acquired and dedicated to the Historic Trust, as well as how they should be operated and managed to optimize their preservation. That same year, the County Legislature in Resolution No. 871-1972, designated the voting members of the CEQ as the members of the County Historic Trust. (See Appendix B)

The original Historic Trust Manual “recommended that there be created within the Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation a division for historic properties, headed by a manager, qualified and trained to carry out the preservation philosophy and policies contained in this Manual.” After the CEQ surveyed all the County’s historic properties in 1980, a Director of Historic Services was hired and the Office of Historic Services was created in the Parks Department.

In order to better fulfill its historic function the Council formed a Historic Trust standing committee in 1980 to advise them with respect to historic properties. The Historic Trust Committee includes at least two (2) voting CEQ members, one of whom shall be the chairperson, the designated CAC representative or alternatives, and such other appropriate persons as may be appointed by the Chair. The committee may set its own quorum, except that the quorum for a Standing Committee shall consist of at least three persons entitled to a vote at that meeting, provided that at least one of the three is a voting CEQ member. A committee may meet, conduct business and make recommendations to the Council in the absences of a quorum, provided that the attendance at the committee meeting is duly noted and specified in its report to the Council.

Committee meetings shall be held at the call of the committee chair, who shall report regularly to the full Council. The Historic Trust Committee shall recommend to the CEQ/Historic Trust what County-owned properties of distinctive historical significance should be dedicated to the Historic Trust and shall also recommend the acquisition of historic properties, lands and waters for dedication to the Historic Trust. This committee shall also review County projects and report on environmental impacts when historic resources are affected.

2. Establishment of the Division of Historic Services

The Division of Historic Services was established in 1980 within the Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation as the majority of the Suffolk County Historic Trust sites are located within Suffolk County parklands. The Division of Historic Services is the office for the Director of Historic Services and serves as the administrative office to the Suffolk County Historic Trust. The Division of Historic Services is responsible for the supervision of all County-owned Historic Trust sites and works directly with the CEQ/Historic Trust as well as the CEQ Historic Trust Committee.

3. Stewardship and Custodianship

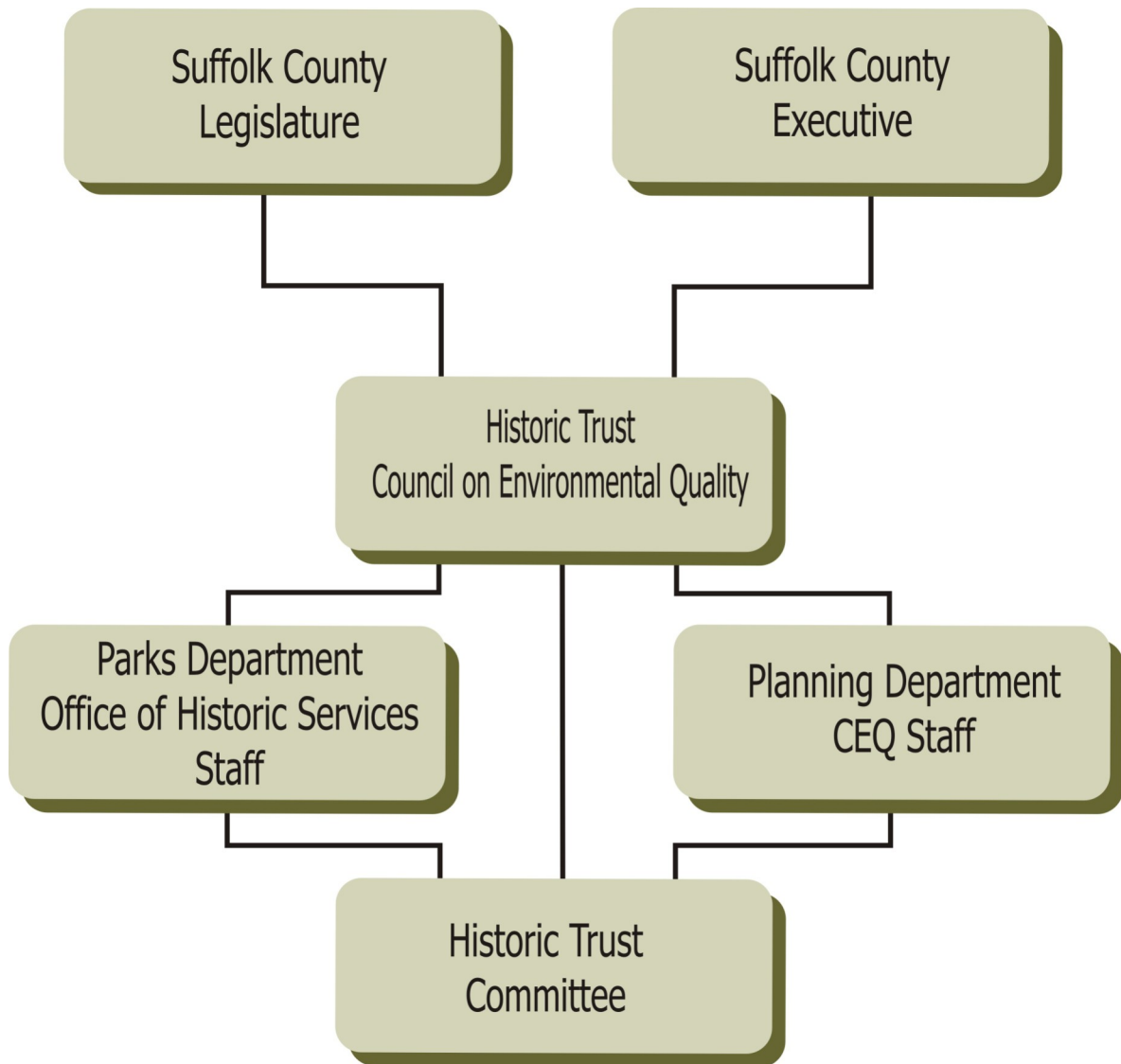
Stewardship - The Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation and its Board of Trustees, in most instances, are the stewards of Park properties dedicated to the Historic Trust. However, the custodianship for each property is decided individually. In most cases, the Department of Parks will also have custodianship, but it is possible that a particular property, or even an item, may be entrusted to the custodianship of another, e.g., another County department or even a local historical society. In the case of roads or highways and some buildings the Department of Public Works normally can be the logical steward, except the Historic Trust and Office of Historic Services will be responsible for supervising the historic integrity of all designated Historic Trust properties.

Custodianship - It should be the policy of the Historic Trust not to do the things the local community can do, but to assist the local communities in their preservation efforts by recommending that the County take title by transfer as gift or buy properties which local communities cannot afford. A local organization, either one formed especially for the purpose, or an established one that will adopt a preservation project of its own, is often essential to the success of a preservation effort. To work through a local citizens group assures the project of local support.

Custodianship may be given by the County Legislature to such group or groups with a suitable contract stipulating conditions and requiring that this Manual be followed. Essential considerations are the legal authority, organizational soundness and adequacy of financing of the sponsoring group, and the competence of trustees, committee members and staff to whom the preservation effort is entrusted.

The designation of custodianship should not be included in the dedication resolution, but may be specified at the time of dedication. Circumstances may call for a change in custodianship and such change should not have to be subject to referendum.

B. Organizational Chart



C. Definitions

1. *Dedication*: The act of placing a property and/or structure having distinctive historical significance under the jurisdiction of the Suffolk County Historic Trust by means of Legislative Resolution which shall specify the purpose or purposes for which the property may be used. The Suffolk County Historic Trust must then review and make recommendations on all future management decisions regarding the property. The property and/or structure meets the full criteria for dedication to the National Register of Historic Places.
2. *Listing*: The act of placing a property and/or structure with county, community and contextual historic significance under the jurisdiction of the Suffolk County Historic Trust by means of a CEQ resolution which shall specify the purpose or purposes for which the property and/or structure may be used. The Suffolk County Historic Trust must then review and make recommendations on all future management decisions regarding the property. The property and/or structure may not meet the full criteria for dedication to the National Register of Historic Places but possesses unique historical characteristics worthy of preservation.
3. *Distinctive Historical Significance*: Shall be that established:
 - a. by the National Register of Historic Places, National Parks Service, United States Department of the Interior, as authorized under the Federal Historic Preservation Act of 1966 see Appendix D; and
 - b. as recommended by the Suffolk County Historic Trust as having County, Community or Contextual Historical Significance.
4. *Scenic road*: A road or street having roadsides, or transversing areas, of relatively high aesthetic or cultural value.

If a historic road or highway is to be placed in the Historic Trust, the categories of dedication in Chapter 3 shall be applied.

5. *Scenic corridor*: The corridor takes in a broader area beyond the right-of-way. In it may be found the elements which make up scenic vistas and may include lakes, streams, other bodies of water, wetlands, woodlands, geological formations, hills, barrens, plains, pastoral views, urban vistas, and cultural and historical features.

D. Historic Trust Policy

The policy of the Historic Trust shall be to preserve and protect the County's historical, archeological and aesthetic resources and their environment and to encourage the conservation of agricultural lands (see Charter C1-1). In implementing this policy, the Historic Trust shall recommend to the County Executive and County Legislature the acquisition of historic properties,

lands, and waters for dedication to the Historic Trust with special emphasis on properties where a local group or individual, under a lease arrangement, will be the custodian.

1. Setting

In order to protect the rapidly vanishing historic environment that gives distinction, variation and definition to the surviving historic areas and highways in Suffolk County, the Historic Trust shall concern itself with all aspects of the preservation of all historic buildings, fences, property demarcations, gravesites, gardens and landscape, street trees (including lopped-trees), ornamental shrubs, milestones, kettleholes, roads, roadsides, boundary ditches, and historic landmarks including but not limited to: residences and out buildings; commercial and industrial structures and areas; farm buildings; accessory buildings; engineering works - including trestles, bridges, towers, canals, piers, dams, dry docks, wharfs, waterworks, etc.; lighthouses; government buildings; railroad stations and other railroad facilities; educational buildings - including schools and academies; abandoned religious structures; fortifications and ramparts; Native American fields and village sites; cemeteries and village greens; archaeological sites, and their environments.

2. Collections

When Suffolk County purchases historic buildings and sites many objects are acquired which are within the historic buildings or on the grounds of the historic site. These objects should also be maintained and conserved as part of the preservation policy of the Suffolk County Historic Trust. Additional items may be acquired by donation or purchase that would contribute to the historic interpretation of the site according to the historic interpretation guidelines. The Division of Historic Services will be responsible for establishing these guidelines which will include:

- a. Establish a Restoration Period and develop a Collections Statement for the museum sites that are under the stewardship of the Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation.
- b. Inventory and document all objects owned by Suffolk County at museum sites in order to accession or de-accession these items to the respective museum collections.
- c. Establish a collection policy for donations and purchases for each Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation museum site.
- d. Establish guidelines for the preservation of historic furnished interiors at Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation museum sites in accordance with the National Parks Service Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

The Historic Trust recommends that Suffolk County hire a curator to maintain the historic collections at the Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation museum sites that are dedicated to the Suffolk County Historic Trust.

E. Surveys and Inventories

Suffolk County owned historic structures, districts, both natural and man-made, and archeological sites, are to be inventoried and maintained by the Office of Historic Services. Phase 1 and 2 Cultural Resource (Archeologic) Surveys, which include 25 park areas, have been completed. Phase 1, 2 and 3 Historic Structures Surveys have also been completed by the Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation and include 49 structures to date out of 215 structures. Copies of the surveys can be found in the Offices of the CEQ and the Office of Historic Services. The remaining properties still have to be surveyed. The current list of Dedicated Historic Properties are included as Appendix E.

Chapter 2 – Dedication Recommendations and Procedures



THE BIG DUCK, FLANDERS





A. Purposes for Dedication

The purpose or purposes for which the properties dedicated to the Historic Trust may be used are any which are compatible with the character of the historic property, and any which will not deteriorate or damage the architectural and/or historical integrity of the structure or its setting. The two general categories, "Use" and "Preservation", are described in Chapter 2 "C" of this manual.

The specific categories for each property shall be specified in the resolution for the dedication of each property (see Appendix A C1-8).

Abandoned religious buildings may be dedicated for any purposes deemed appropriate for the preservation of the integrity of the structure, and deemed compatible with the preservation of the neighborhood environment.

B. Procedure for Dedication

Pursuant to Section C1-8 of Article I of the Suffolk County Charter, Dedication of properties to the County Historic Trust shall be:

- a. By resolution adopted under Article II of this charter, the County may dedicate properties it owns to the County Historic Trust to be established in implementation of this Article. Only properties having distinctive historical significance may be dedicated to the Historic Trust.

- b. The resolution dedicating County-owned property to the County Historic Trust shall specify the purpose or purposes for which the property may be used.

C. Categories of Dedication of County-Owned Properties to the Historic Trust

The purpose or purposes for which County-owned property dedicated to the Historic Trust may be used shall be specified by the Historic Trust under two general categories: Use and Preservation.

1. Use Category

There shall be a dedication to a Use Category, which shall be one or more of the following:

(M) - Museum - Historic House Museum could include furnished rooms and/or exhibits. Historic buildings or structures that contribute to the interpretation of a historic site. (Examples being an ice house, mill, bridge, dam, garden structure or fence).

(F) - Functional - Examples of functional use include: residential (need not be limited to County personnel or custodians); community centers for youth, senior citizens, the arts, recreation, rehabilitation, etc.; research purposes; county programs; optional museum or office use; storage; other.

It may not be necessary or wise to detail the functional (F) use or uses in the dedication resolution, because any change in use would require a referendum. Rather, there could be set up a condition of approval by the Historic Trust for the specific use.

(O) - Office - Space may be provided for Suffolk County Parks operations including administration and maintenance. Offices may also be provided for those organizations that have programs and/or an interpretive role at the park. Historic buildings not in County parklands can be used for other county administrative needs. An example being the Suffolk County Courthouse in Riverhead.

2. Preservation Category

There shall be a dedication to a Preservation Category, which shall be one or more of the following:

(A) - Historic Agricultural lands - Pasturelands, Farm Fields, Cranberry Bogs, etcetera, that contribute to the historic interpretation of a site.

(AO) - Archaeological

(AR) - Architectural - Buildings that are noteworthy due to a significant architect, builder, style or design.

(BD) - Boundary ditches and lopped tree fences

(C) - Preservation of Context and Setting - Fences, milestones, hitching posts, mounting blocks, street lights and other street furniture

(E) - Exceptional - A category which shall be used for the preservation of historic characteristics not otherwise specified in this Manual

(T) - Preservation of Landscape Features - Including but not limited to Trees and/or shrubs or gardens or water designs on the subject property

(TN) - Terrain - Preservation of the mounds, hills, banks, ponds, springs, millsites, dams, streams, kettleholes and other geologic features.

The Suffolk County Historic Trust shall maintain a list of all County-owned properties consistent with the definitions of historic properties as described under Chapter 1, "C" of the Historic Trust Manual. This list is in addition to and separate from the properties that are dedicated to the Historic Trust.

D. Procedure for Listing

If the Historic Trust decides a property is not eligible to be dedicated they may decide to list the property to the Historic Trust. See Chapter 1 (C) Definitions.

E. Procedure for Removal of Dedication

Pursuant to the Suffolk County Charter C1-8C of Article I it states:

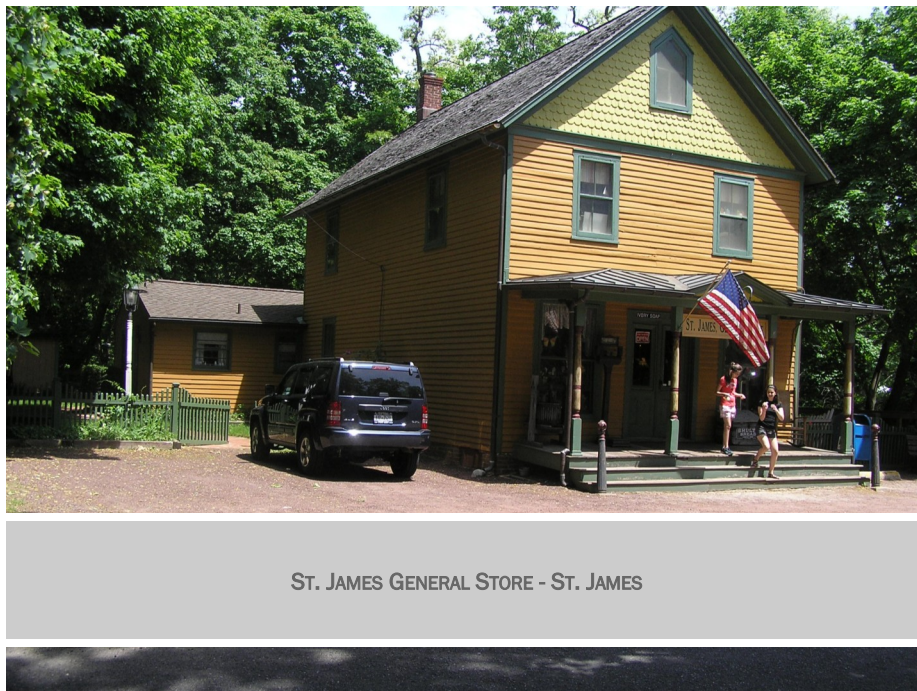
(c) Unless authorized by charter law approved upon mandatory referendum, property owned by the county and dedicated under this section to the County Historic Trust shall not be taken nor otherwise disposed of, nor shall it be used for any purpose not specified in the resolution by which the property was dedicated.

Furthermore, if the property has been acquired or later designated "for park purpose," State Legislative action will also be necessary to remove it from designated parkland.

Chapter 3 – Management



“Meadow Croft” Estate, Sayville



A. Contracts, Guidelines and Inspections

Any user of dedicated historic properties, whether tenant, concessionaire or other, shall enter into a contract with the County governing use, maintenance, appearance and alterations of both exteriors and interiors of such properties and shall be inspected without notice. The Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation and its Board of Trustees shall enforce this contract, and shall consult with the Historic Trust about problems which arise. Reasonable fees may be charged for the approved uses of the facilities.

B. Public Access

Historic properties owned by the County and dedicated to the Historic Trust need not necessarily be open to the public. When a property is used as a residence, office or other functional use, its sole historic function is the fact that the building and its environment are preserved. A property may be visible from the public road or path for the enjoyment and edification of all. However, many historic properties are not visible from public roads (i.e. Black Duck Lodge) and therefore access to the property may be limited.

C. Adaptive Uses

Adaptive reuse for historic properties is encouraged and essential for the preservation and maintenance of these sites. Since all historic structures significant enough to warrant

preservation cannot support themselves as historic museums regularly open to the public, adaptation to other possible uses shall be recommended. It is essential, however, no matter what the probable use, that every effort be made to preserve those elements which account for the significance of a particular structure.

Historic buildings are threatened by vandalism and deterioration and therefore should never be left without utilities, unguarded, unoccupied or untenanted.

Residential occupancy is considered an appropriate use for an historic building. Because there is a limited potential for maintaining buildings as museums alone, residential occupancy shall be recommended in all but a few cases.

Prior to occupancy of historic structures, the County shall get the best technical advice available on protection of the historic integrity of the property.

The dedication for such property would specify the use category (F) -Functional. (See Chapter 2“C”)

D. Incompatible Uses

Over the years, the Council on Environmental Quality/Historic Trust have determined that dog runs and cell towers are incompatible uses and in most instances negatively impact the historic integrity of such sites. All uses of historic properties should be reviewed as to their compatibility with respect to the impact on a site's historic integrity.

E. Prohibited Uses

The use of personal metal detecting equipment shall be prohibited at all County Historic Trust sites and/or any areas of potential archeological significance. Any archeological investigations shall be conducted by professional archeologists under the supervision of the Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation.

F. Suffolk County Responsibilities

1. Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation

According to Article XXVIII of the Suffolk County Charter, the Department of Parks Recreation and Conservation is to provide for the maintenance and restoration of historic properties under the jurisdiction of the Department.

The Parks Department also maintains a Division of Historic Services which now administers over twenty Historic Trust areas and over 200 historic buildings, a small listing of which is in Appendix E. The major function of this division is the administration, restoration and maintenance of historic properties and landmarks owned by Suffolk County.

2. Department of Public Works

Not all of Suffolk County's historic properties are under the jurisdiction of the Parks Department. The Department of Public Works, (DPW) has jurisdiction over "general purpose" properties and County roads. The following historic structures and roads are under the jurisdiction of and maintained by DPW.

Riverhead Court House
Old Infirmary, Yaphank
Alms House Barn, Yaphank
Vanderbilt Motor Parkway (CR 67)

Before any changes are made to these facilities, they should be reviewed by the Division of Historic Services and the Historic Trust (CEQ) for impacts on their historic integrity.

3. Legislature

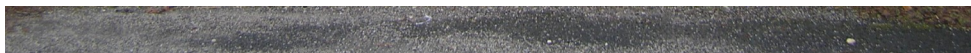
Pursuant to Chapter 184 of the Suffolk County Administrative Local Law §184-2, the County Legislature has sole power and control over the Vanderbilt Museum's property and the funds provided for its operation, care and perpetuation, subject only to the contractual conditions under which the County accepted the Vanderbilt bequest. The County Legislature also declares that the Board of Trustees of the Suffolk County Vanderbilt Museum has the sole power and control over the development, maintenance and operation of the Suffolk County Vanderbilt Museum and Planetarium and the conduct of its programs and activities, subject only to the contractual conditions under which the county accepted the Vanderbilt bequest. The museum is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is eligible for dedication to the Suffolk County Historic Trust.

According to the Proceedings of the Board of Supervisor of Suffolk County at the July 25, 1949 proceedings the County of Suffolk accepted as a public park and museum, the Vanderbilt Property. As such, the Council on Environmental Quality as the Historic Trust shall refer all projects relating to the Suffolk County Vanderbilt Museum to the Suffolk County Park Trustees for review and comment.

Chapter 4 – Preservation, Restoration and Maintenance



Manorville Church, Manorville





COINDRE HALL AKA WEST NECK FARM, HUNTINGTON

A. Preservation Principles and Objectives

The guiding principle of preserving historic sites, buildings, structures, roadways, landscape plantings and other such features is that it serves a public benefit. It is therefore the underlying purpose of the Suffolk County Historic Trust/CEQ and the CEQ's Historic Trust Committee. All historic properties and/or elements within properties that are dedicated to the Historic Trust and that meet this criterion should be preserved in their current condition when possible.

The primary objective of preserving historic resources over restoring or adapting them for new uses is that of maintaining their authenticity. Historic sites, buildings, structures and other property features that preserve original fabric are significant not only for their intrinsic value as historic relics, but also for their potential for yielding new information about their period of fabrication, and the people and circumstances with which they are associated. Once altered or removed, either for restoration, repair or adaptive use, the authentic record contained within historic fabric may be lost.

B. Restoration of Structures and Landscapes

1. Guiding Principles

All restorations, alterations and maintenance should adhere to the National Register Standards and Guidelines of the U.S. Department of Interior. The impact on archeological resources should

also be evaluated relative to restorations, alterations and maintenance of historic properties and their structures.

A worthy building deserves careful and sympathetic maintenance to keep out the weather and to guard against other deteriorating factors. When parts wear out, they should be promptly replaced in kind, thus preserving architectural character. But few buildings are so favored. When their design goes out of fashion and equipment becomes worn or obsolete they usually fall into a state of neglect or even abandonment. If fortunate, they may be able to remain standing until the cycle of taste again allows them to be recognized as assets.

When maintenance has failed or some other misfortune has caused the loss of original parts, the process of restoration must be invoked to recapture the character with which the building was formerly endowed. At that time it is usually necessary to strengthen the old fabric, and to add such conveniences as may be needed for modern use.

There are several motives governing preservation and restoration; aesthetic, archeological, scientific, and educational. Educational motives often suggest complete reconstruction, as in their heyday, of vanished, ruined or remodeled buildings and remains. This has often required the removal of subsequent additions which has involved the incidental destruction of much archeological and historical evidence, as well as of aesthetic values arising from age and picturesqueness. The demands of scholarship for the preservation of every vestige of architectural and archeological evidence desirable in itself might, if rigidly satisfied, leave the structure in a condition which gives the public little idea of its major historical aspect or importance through time.

In attempting to reconcile these claims and motives, the ultimate guide must be the informed and experienced judgment of those in charge. Certain principles and guidelines should, however, be followed:

- a. Restoration, alterations and maintenance of properties dedicated to the Historic Trust shall be done in such a manner as to not change any architectural or aesthetic feature of an historic property. It is preferable to retain old work of several periods rather than arbitrarily restore the whole, by new work, to its appearance at a single selected period. Replace only that which can be proven to have existed. Original features which do not conform to the accepted style of the period should not be removed or destroyed. Special attention shall be given to preserve unusual and/or unique features.
- b. Historic structures should remain in their original settings in order to preserve their "integrity" as emphasized in the Federal Criteria. As a last resort, structures which otherwise would be demolished may be moved to an appropriate site. The members of the Historic Trust should be consulted and a site visit made.
- c. The restoration of historic buildings requires the professional knowledge and specialized skill of architectural historians, architects, historians, archeologists, landscape architects and experienced craftsmen.

- d. No final decision should be taken as to a course of action before reasonable efforts have been made to complete the archeological and documentary evidence as to the form and successive transformations of the structure. A complete record of such evidence, by drawings, photographs, notes and transcripts should be kept in the archives of the Division of Historic Services. In no case should evidence offered by the structure itself be destroyed or covered up before it has been fully recorded. Sample specimens of physical evidence should also be preserved. All changes proposed should be studied in drawing and specification form to ensure thorough communication between the County Historic Services Director, Historic Trust/CEQ, architectural historian and contractor.

2. Structures

In treating surviving old buildings, generally speaking it is “better to preserve than repair, better to repair than restore, better to restore than reconstruct.” Before initiating a project, careful consideration should be given to the possibility that once started it may lead to “creeping reconstruction” - the tendency for repair to lead to restoration and for restoration to become, by degrees, total reconstruction.

It is ordinarily better to retain genuine old work of several periods, rather than arbitrarily “restore” the whole, by new work, to its aspect at a single period. This applies to work of periods later than those now admired, provided it represents a genuine creative effort, or is a part of the life history of the building. In no case should our own artistic preferences or prejudices lead us to modify, on aesthetic grounds, work of a bygone period representing other artistic tastes. It should be recognized, however, that sometimes it is essential to remove later work in order to reveal evidence of the structure pertaining to an earlier and more important period. No surviving old work should be removed or rebuilt for structural reasons if any reasonable additional trouble and expense would suffice to preserve it. For example, a window sash should be repaired not replaced.

Reasonable care and expense should be taken to incorporate in new work, the materials, methods and quality of old construction. New work should be permanently identified and great discretion should be used in simulating old materials with modern materials. If old materials from other buildings are used in a restoration, their source and use should be permanently recorded. The appropriate use of old materials and details of the period and character is commendable when such materials would otherwise be doomed to loss or destruction and their use in itself is an act of preservation. In securing materials for restoration work, there should be no demolition or removal of buildings where there is a reasonable prospect that they will persist intact or as historic ruins on their own site. Where missing features are to be replaced without sufficient evidence as to their own original form, careful study should be made of other surviving examples of the period and region and precedents found for the replacement.

The nature of preservation and restoration work is such that it generally involves more time than would be expected in new construction. Many of the most important problems are unsuspected until the fabric is exposed.

When for educational or preservation purposes it is deemed necessary to remove a building to a new setting, its restoration should be guided by sound restoration principles as indicated above. Complete reconstruction for educational purposes should also follow the same principles that govern restoration.

When an historic building survives into modern times, in its original use, it is important to retain all its principal features with only minor modification for modern use. When an historic building ceases to be used for its original purpose other uses should be sought in order to perpetuate its life.

Only modern uses which are consistent with the preservation of the building's outstanding values should be adopted. In such cases, limited compromise with restoration standards may be justified to obtain desired conveniences and conformance with building codes. Since our needs and capabilities are always growing, important or interesting features that cannot be restored for the moment should be covered over and protected to await future treatment. Only a limited number of exceptional buildings are important enough to be preserved solely for exhibition. These buildings must be cared for and restored with utmost fidelity to the highest restoration standards. Prior to the start of work, a complete photographic record of the structure's existing fabric should be made for archival purposes. An important aspect of such preservation is the preparation of measured drawings and or photographs of significant structures to show the framing, types of material and finishing methods, chimneys, attics, cellars, before-and-after alterations, etc. All new work should be marked with the date, preferably with a branding iron.

New York State Building Code for handicapped accessibility will be followed for historic buildings.

The installation of modern equipment should be done with a minimum of damage to the structure. Plans for such installation may be submitted to the Office of Historic Services.

3. Landscapes

A historic landscape survey of each site shall be conducted. The survey will inventory existing native plant communities; the presence and extent of invasive, non-native shrubs and vines; individual specimens and groupings of ornamental trees and shrubs; garden remnants and garden structures; as well as roads, paths and trails.

A plan for landscape and garden restoration will be created by a historic landscape professional and will include the removal of both historically inappropriate and invasive plantings around the foundation area and environs of the historic home; garden restoration using historically appropriate plantings, materials and techniques; as well as determine the location of parking, vehicular and pedestrian access that will have the least negative impact on the landscape. Within this context there should be both short term and long term actions, as well as maintenance guidelines.

C. Role of the Director of Historic Services in Restoration, Repair and Maintenance

The Director of Historic Services should be responsible for carrying out the restoration and

maintenance guidelines of the Historic Trust contained in this Manual. It is recommended that the Director engage an architectural historian experienced in working with historic structures to prepare working drawings and specifications in all restorations. The Director should be consulted for all restoration and maintenance of all historic properties regardless of departmental jurisdiction. (See Chapter 3 “E”)

D. Role of the Steward in Restoration, Repair and Maintenance

- The Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation is the steward of most properties in the Historic Trust and consults with the Council on Environmental Quality whose voting members comprise the County Historic Trust (See Appendix B).
- The Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Conservation shall have charge of the maintenance, custodial services and operation of the historic properties with the advice and/or guidance of a recognized and competent historical society or its agent, or a qualified architectural historian under the direction of the Director of Historic Services (see Chapter 3 “E”).
- Authorized contracts for work to be done on historic properties may also be under the guidance of a recognized and competent historical society or its agent, or, a qualified architectural historian who is approved by the Division of Historic Services and under the direction of the Director of Historic Services.
- The Suffolk County Department of Public Works, which is the steward for all roads dedicated to the Historic Trust as well as the Riverhead Court House; Old Infirmary Building and Alms House Barn shall consult with the Council on Environmental Quality whose voting members comprise the County Historic Trust and with the Director of Historic Services on all historic properties under their jurisdiction including alterations to historic roads and rights-of-way, major lighting, signing projects, drainage, guardrails, etc.

E. Training for Restoration Work

To attain the highest quality of restoration work, all those who would participate need special preparation. This is true of both professional and non-technical personnel. To work together with harmony and understanding all must have general knowledge of the restoration work at hand which differs markedly from that of constructing new buildings.

- Modern building techniques require different skills than those that built the historic structures which are to be preserved. Therefore, special training is necessary for the artisans who will maintain, repair, or restore the buildings dedicated to the Historic Trust.
- All restoration, alterations, and maintenance work will be done by competent and specially trained artisans who specialize in that type of work. If county personnel

are used, they should be specially trained. The Historic Trust may recommend supervision by a recognized and competent historical society or its agent, or a qualified architectural historian, or such society or person may be engaged by the County to do the work.

- Trained technicians will be used to guarantee the integrity of our historic architecture. These would include specialists ranging from artisans competent to reproduce the early crafts in wood, masonry and metal, to architects and architectural historians versed in restoration of individual buildings and to planners and landscape architects skilled in creating proper surroundings.

Training is also needed for the people who are to maintain such valuable works after completion. Appropriate training is set forth in Appendix D.

F. Contracts for Restoration Work

Contracts for all restoration, remodeling and maintenance work should come under the purview of the Director of Historic Services regardless of departmental jurisdiction.

G. Maintenance Standards

Standards of maintenance for a dedicated or listed building and its setting include frequent inspection by the Director of Historic Services who shall make recommendations for improvement in maintenance when necessary.

County-owned buildings and structures which may qualify for Historic Trust dedication in the future should be carefully maintained and not altered without consultation with the Director of Historic Services and, the Council on Environmental Quality whose voting members comprise the Historic Trust.

Chapter 5 – Acquisition Recommendations and Procedures



Scully Estate, Islip



A. Properties Eligible for Acquisitions

1. Endangered Properties

- Primary consideration shall be given to the acquisition of landmarks which are in danger.
- The Historic Trust shall recommend to the County Executive and Legislature the acquisition of fee or lesser interest of historic properties, including historic farmlands (See Appendix C1-1), in or adjacent to historic areas which are endangered by the threat of demolition, lack of maintenance, improper use, or other. (See Acquisition Procedures)
- The Historic Trust shall recommend to the County Executive and Legislature the acquisition of fee or lesser interest of endangered historic properties, including historic agricultural lands, not in historic areas and not in scenic or historic highway corridors.

2. Intent to Lease

A property may be acquired for dedication to the Historic Trust with the intent to lease it to a suitable party (local municipality, organization or individual) to be managed and operated by such

party following the principles as set forth in this Historic Trust Manual. The manner in which the property is to be managed shall be stipulated in the terms of the lease; in all ways consistent with accepted management practices as outlined in this document including any special needs that may be necessary.

3. Scenic Easements

Acquisition of scenic easements in or adjacent to historic properties preserves the public interest in their appearance while placing a minimum of limitation upon the use of such properties. In addition to acquisition of scenic easements by gift or negotiated purchase, the power of eminent domain can be utilized.

4. Religious Structures

The Historic Trust may recommend the acquisition of a religious structure which derives primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance, or is an integral part of a historic district or area, if such structure is in danger of being lost or destroyed.

5. Other

The Historic Trust may recommend for acquisition by the County other historic properties which do not fall into the Categories of Dedication as identified in Chapter 2 "C" but are considered as having County, Community or Contextual Historical Significance. If such properties are of distinctive historical significance, fulfilling the requirements set forth under Chapter 1 "C" of this Manual, and are endangered by demolition, vandalism, neglect, misuse, etc., acquisition may be recommended.

B. Acquisition Procedures

1. Charter Code (As of September 15, 2010)

Pursuant to Sec. C1-4 A (2) of the Suffolk County Charter, in addition to any other functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality by Charter Law or local law, the Council shall:

"Make recommendations to the County Legislature and County Executive as to what county-owned properties should be dedicated to the county nature preserve or historic trust and what properties not owned by the county should be acquired for purposes of dedication; and

Sec. C1-8 A; "By resolution adopted under Article II of the Suffolk County Charter, the county may dedicate properties it owns to the county historic trust to be established in implementation of this Article. Only properties having distinctive historical significance may be dedicated to the historic trust."

2. Historic Trust Motion

The Historic Trust Committee and the Historic Trust unanimously approved the procedure regarding the acquisition of historic structures and other buildings;

CEQ Resolution No. 18-09

June 17th, 2009

CEQ/HISTORIC TRUST RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE COUNTY'S
ACQUISITION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

WHEREAS, Article I, Environmental Bill of Rights of the Suffolk County Charter section C1-8 establishes the Suffolk County Historic Trust; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Bill of Rights section C-1-4 states that a function of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is to make recommendations to the County Legislature and County Executive concerning the Historic Trust; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 871-1972, establishing the Historic Trust designates the voting members of the CEQ as the members of the County Historic Trust; and

WHEREAS, at its June 17th, 2009 meeting, the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality reviewed the associated information submitted by the Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation, Historic Services Division, and

WHEREAS, a presentation given at the meeting by Mr. Martin, Director of Historic Services in the Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation; and

WHEREAS, the CEQ Historic Trust Committee has recommended to the CEQ that there are certain procedures that should be followed when the County is acquiring Historic structures and other buildings; and

WHEREAS, when the County of Suffolk proposes acquisitions of properties with structures, these structures need to be reviewed during the Planning Steps Process for Historic Significance. At this time, if it is determined that a structure is historically significant, it should be evaluated for security, stabilization, restoration and maintenance in order to bring it into compliance with New York State building codes for public use or whatever other use that may be proposed. This evaluation should include attendant costs. Should a structure on a site be deemed to not be historic and fit for demolition, costs for demolition and

removal of debris should be determined and factored into the acquisition costs and;

Furthermore, the Legislative Acquisition Resolution should include all attendant costs and expenses in their financial impact statement as part of the full property acquisition and operational expenditures;

In order to obtain this information, the Division of Real Estate in the Environment and Energy Department shall notify and work with the Department of Planning, Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation when the planning steps process is initiated. This information is required within the environmental assessment form (EAF) which is considered by the CEQ/Historic Trust when doing the SEQRA and Historic reviews

Be It Therefore

RESOLVED, that the CEQ as members of the Suffolk County Historic Trust, recommend to the County Legislature and County Executive, that the above procedures be followed when acquiring Historic structures and other buildings; and

Be It Further

RESOLVED, that the adoption of such procedures, since they are administrative, would be a SEQRA Type II action pursuant to Title 6 NYCRR Part 617.5 (c) (20) and (27).

3. Funding Process

Two Suffolk County land acquisition programs, the *Environmental Legacy Fund (Suffolk County Resolution No. 281-2007)* and the extension of the *¼ % Drinking Water Protection Program for Environmental Protection (Suffolk County Resolution No. 770-2007)* contain provisions for the purchase of historic properties. In addition, the *Land Preservation Partnership Program* and the *Save Open Space – Hamlet Parks Program* have been used in the past to purchase historic properties as well as the direct placement of funds into the *Capital Program* through a legislative resolution.

APPENDIX A

RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER

From **Article I - Environmental Bill of Rights (Added 8-11-1970 by L.L. No. 23-1970):**

C1-1. Statement of policy. (Amended 9-8-1976 by L.L. No. 18-1976)

The policy of Suffolk County shall be to conserve and protect its natural resources, including its wetlands and shorelines, and the quality of its environment and natural scenic beauty, and to encourage the conservation of its agricultural lands. In implementing this policy, the County Legislature shall make adequate provision for the abatement of air, water and soil pollution and of excessive and unnecessary noise, the protection of wetlands and shorelines, and the conservation and regulation of water resources. The County Legislature shall also make suitable provision for the acquisition of land and waters for the county nature preserve or historic trust. To the fullest extent feasible, the projects and activities of the agencies of county government shall be carried out and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in this article.

C1-4 . Functions of Council.

A. (Amended 6-25-1985 by L.L. No. 21-1985) In addition to any other functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality by charter law or local law, the council shall: ...

(2) Make recommendations to the County Legislature and County Executive as to what county-owned properties should be dedicated to the county nature preserve or historic trust and what properties not owned by the county should be acquired for purposes of dedication; ...

C1-8. Dedication of properties to county historic trust.

- A. By resolution adopted under Article II of this Charter, the county may dedicate properties it owns to the county historic trust to be established in implementation of this article. Only properties having distinctive historical significance may be dedicated to the historic trust.
- B. The resolution dedicating county owned property to the county historic trust shall specify the purpose or purposes for which the property may be used.
- C. Unless authorized by Charter law approved upon mandatory referendum, property owned by the county and dedicated under this section to the county historic trust shall not be taken nor otherwise disposed of, nor shall it be used for any purpose not specified in the resolution by which the property was dedicated.

C1-12. Judicial enforcement. (Amended 9-8-1976 by L.L. No. 18-1976).

A violation of any of the provisions of sections C1-7, C1-8 and C1-9 may be restrained at the suit of any taxpayer or with the consent of any court having jurisdiction thereof, at the suit of any citizen.

APPENDIX B

RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE HISTORIC TRUST

Requested by County Executive & Legislator Feldman

RESOLUTION NO. **871** 1972 ESTABLISHING
THE HISTORIC TRUST.

WHEREAS, Section 111(a) of the Suffolk County Charter provides that a County Historic Trust shall be established by the Suffolk County Legislature, and

WHEREAS, the Suffolk County Council of Environmental Quality has developed a **Historic Trust Manual** containing suggested policy for the preservation of historic sites, building and areas which form the County's historic, aesthetic and cultural resources and

WHEREAS, the Council has further recommended the immediate establishment of the Historic Trust, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that there is established a County Historic Trust whose members shall be the voting members of the Suffolk County Council of Environmental Quality and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Suffolk County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation shall be the stewards of all properties except roads dedicated to the Trust, with the custodianship for each property individually determined and that the Department of Public Works shall be the steward for all roads dedicated to the Trust.

Dated: Sep 26 1972

APPROVED:

By **/S/** JOHN V. N. KLEIN

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date: of Approval: Sep 26 1972

APPENDIX C

EVOLUTION OF LONG ISLAND EARLY HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE

Algonquin Native Americans have inhabited Long Island since c. 12,000 B.P. their life way evolved from Paleolithic hunters to Archaic hunter/gathers. During the Woodland Period, these same hunter/gatherers also engaged in horticulture. Contact with Europeans saw an expansion of native economy to include pastoralism, craftsmanship and labor employment. Their contemporary economy is evolving into one of entrepreneurship.

The material evidence of Native American living, work and burial sites can be found throughout Long Island. Coastal regions and inland areas near fresh water sources produce much of the physical evidence of their 12,000-year tenure on Long Island. However, suburban expansion threatens to eliminate the material remnants of prehistoric and historic native culture.

Long Island is about one hundred and twenty miles long from the Narrows by New York Bay to Montauk Point. It is shaped like a fish with its head at the west and its tail, which is divided into two flukes or forks, extending eastward into the ocean. Colonized in part by the English and in part by the Dutch, it supported some of the earliest European settlements in the northeastern part of the United States.

Until the end of the 19th Century, when Nassau County was formed from the eastern part of the original Queens County, Long Island was divided into three counties. Kings County (present-day Brooklyn) was the most western and its first settlements, which were by the Dutch, are known to have been made as early as 1636 at Flatlands. Queens County, which lay north and east of Kings County and originally included today's Nassau County, had some scattered Dutch farms as early as 1638, but the two earliest permanent settlements were made by the English under Dutch jurisdiction at Hempstead (1644) and at Flushing (1645). Suffolk County comprised, as it does today, the eastern part of Long Island, and was entirely English. The earliest settlement was on Gardiner's Island in 1639. Southampton on the south fork and Southold on the north fork followed, both in 1640 although some historians claim that a group from Antigua arrived at Southold in 1637.

While originally all of Queens County was nominally under Dutch authority, the first residents of its easternmost town, Oyster Bay, cared little for the Dutch laws and looked to Connecticut for protection, as did most of the towns in English Suffolk County.

The struggle for supremacy between the Dutch and English jurisdiction was resolved in 1664 when the Dutch government was replaced by the English and all of Long Island became part of the Province of New York - except for a brief period in 1673-1674 when the Dutch recaptured the territory and claimed all of Long Island. The architecture of the two nationalities followed the flag. The first houses, after the original crude shelters, were as far as possible like those the colonists had left behind in Europe. At the west end of Long Island the buildings were in the Dutch and Flemish styles and those of the east end were English in origin. In both areas some of the early houses were remarkably large and

ambitious in concept, but the norm became the wood-frame one-room or two-room end-chimney plan of one or two stories, which over the years grew in various ways by the additive principle. It was from the manner and form of such additions that the vernacular architecture derived. From these small cottages there evolved in the 18th and early 19th Centuries not only the variations which are known today as the north fork Cape Cod house, the south fork two-story lean-to house ("salt-box") , and the Dutch-Colonial of the west end, but also other styles which were indigenous to Long Island.

Some architectural historians, in observing that the purely English architecture of eastern Long Island could not possibly be mistaken for the architecture of western Long Island, have described a north-south line of architectural cleavage across the middle of the Island. It has been stated that until the Dutch farms were largely destroyed no clearer dividing line between architectural regions existed anywhere in the United States. However, the fringes of architectural divisions usually do blend into bands, and Long Island is no exception. The farmhouses of the Dutch Kings County and the English architecture on the north and south forks of Suffolk County became separated by such a band; and it was a very wide band - including a large part of Suffolk, all of Nassau and also parts of present-day Queens County. Here in this middle section were not only both styles represented - in certain instances side by side - but also here developed some distinctive styles which combined the two. Many architectural historians have analyzed the so-called Dutch - Colonial houses of western Long Island and conjectured about the origin of that wide gambrel roof and the characteristic sweeping overshoot. Occasional references to the eastern Long Island houses of New England style are found in discussion of New England's colonial architecture. For the intervening miles no careful examination has ever been undertaken and...only rarely has passing reference been made to Long Island's blended styles.

Just as Architect Aymar Embury III noted in 1915 that "Long after the colonial work of New England and the South became well known to the architects ..., the remaining examples of the work of the Dutch in their colony of New Netherlands remained unnoticed and neglected," so, in the same manner, these unique Long Island houses have survived virtually unknown and un-appreciated.

Like the Dutch houses, these typical Long Island houses are charming rather than beautiful, quaint rather than formal.

In comparing them with the Colonial houses of New England one immediately notices that these of Long Island are less stark and less austere, reflecting the more feminine Long Island atmosphere and landscape, which is one of romantic softness and gentleness -very different from the harsh, rocky, handsome New England countryside.

Most of the pre-Civil War houses which are to be seen on Long Island today are of distinct importance as examples of one aspect or another of the tradition and development of the physical environment of our Colonial period and of that of the early Republic.

These houses illustrate the diversity of Long Island architecture which has never been fully recorded. A regional study for Nassau and Suffolk Counties has recently been completed by the State of New York Office of Planning Coordination. It is hoped that this

will stimulate interest in the local idiom, and that intensive architectural surveys of each community will soon be forthcoming. Perhaps with the universities which have expanded or recently been established on Long Island, professors of architecture and their students will examine in depth and in detail the old houses which still remain. Could not the schools and colleges on Long Island include in their curricula a short course entitled "Long Island Vernacular Architecture?"

Geographically, Long Island is larger than Delaware, larger than Rhode Island. In population it is exceeded by only seven states, and, as Mr. Eberlein foresaw in 1928, the surging waves of growth, "aided and abetted by land boomers and speculative builders" are now submerging the ancient characteristics. A few years after Mr. Eberlein's prediction it was remarked in a national magazine that the "charm and individuality of early New England, Cape Cod and Pennsylvania architecture have long been well known and appreciated but seldom does one hear anything of the early Long Island houses whose architecture is just as distinctive. Yet the Island is rich in these old dwellings Today the "spreading tentacles of so-called progress have all but obliterated the Dutch houses of Brooklyn and Queens," quoting from the Long Island Historical Society's *Journal of Long Island History*," and the hybrid versions in the central part of the Island are, under the onslaught of suburbia, disappearing at an alarming rate. No complete survey has been made of the older houses still surviving on Long Island. A detailed study of this rich heritage should not be too long delayed."

With the increasing awareness of our architectural heritage, it is hoped that some plan will be worked out for the protection of what still remains, perhaps through zoning, tax-relief or state grants, or a combination of all three.

In 1971 the Heckscher Museum in Huntington produced a photographic exhibition to illustrate Suffolk County architecture from the mid-seventeenth century to the present time. The catalogue for the show is a useful reference guide and will provide a tool for preservationists.

It states that "Suffolk County is fortunate in possessing buildings of excellent quality representing all periods of its development, and that this architectural heritage is valuable not only because it illustrates historic changes in social conditions but also for the intrinsic aesthetic merits of many of the structures themselves." It was hoped "that the exhibition would stimulate a deeper public interest in the architecture of the County." An effort was made "to give a balanced view of the rich variety of significant architecture to be found in Suffolk County and to redress somewhat an antiquarian approach which often tends to stress historic interest rather than architectural merit per se. The truth of the matter is that good buildings have been built in all periods, including the present, in Suffolk County."

APPENDIX D

RESOURCES

Criteria of Evaluation (U.S. Department of the Interior National Register of Historic Places)
<http://www.nps.gov/history/standards.htm>

General Preservation (Historic Preservation Tomorrow...Principles & Guidelines for Historic Preservation in The U.S., National Trust for Historic Preservation)
<http://www.preservationnation.org>

Planning for Preservation (Historic Preservation Tomorrow...)
<http://www.vlib.us/history/preservation>

Possible Legislative Aid in Saving Old Houses (Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities)
<http://www.splia.org>

Professional Training for the Preservationist, James Marston Fitch, Professor of Architecture, Columbia University
<http://www.aia.org>

National Park Service – Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standards_guidelines.htm

National Park Service – Museum Management Program
<http://nps.gov/history/museum>

National Park Service – U.S. Department of Interior Northeast Region Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Furnished Interiors (in accordance with the Secretary of the Interiors standard for the treatment of historic properties)
<http://www.midatlanticmuseums.org>

SUFFOLK COUNTY NEW YORK

CONNECTICUT

Block Island Sound



Long Island Sound

Gardiners Bay

SHELTER ISLAND

EH1

SOUTHOLD

EAST HAMPTON

Smithtown Bay

RIVERHEAD

Great Peconic Bay

RH1

SH1

SH2

SOUTHAMPTON

HU1

SM3

SM2

BR1

BR3

HU2

SMITHTOWN

SM1

BROOKHAVEN

BR2

HUNTINGTON

HU3

ISLIP

IS1

IS3

IS4

BABYLON

BA1

IS2

Great South Bay

ATLANTIC OCEAN

SUFFOLK COUNTY HISTORIC TRUST DEDICATED LOCATIONS*

Legend



Historic Buildings



Historic Parks

BABYLON

BA1 - Van Bourgondien County Park

BROOKHAVEN

BR1 - Prosser Pine County Park

BR2 - Southaven County Park

BR3 - Manorville Church

EAST HAMPTON

EH1 - Cedar Point Lighthouse-
Cedar Point County Park

HUNTINGTON

HU1 - Coindre Hall aka West Neck Farm

HU2 - Elwood Schoolhouse aka
Little Red Schoolhouse

HU3 - West Hills County Park

ISLIP

IS1 - Meadow Croft Estate

IS2 - Sagtikos Manor County Park

IS3 - Timber Point County Golf Course

IS4 - West Sayville Golf Course

RIVERHEAD

RH1 - Suffolk County Courthouse Complex

SMITHTOWN

SM1 - Blydenburgh County Park

SM2 - Deepwells Farm County Park

SM3 - St. James General Store

SOUTHAMPTON

SH1 - The Big Duck

SH2 - Hubbard County Park

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Real Property Taxmap parcel linework used with permission of Suffolk County Real Property Tax Service Agency (R.P.T.S.A.). This rendering is a DRAFT MAP in that 1) the data displayed is an interagency or intra agency work* produced for the purpose of identifying and correcting data. It is not a final agency determination. It is not statistical or factual compilation of data. In some cases correct data has been left out and questionable or inaccurate data has been exaggerated to help identify errors. In short, this is a DRAFT MAP produced in an effort to aid in the correction of data and is not held out as being complete or accurate in any way.

1 in = 5.5 miles



*excerpted from (F.O.I.L.) the provisions of the Freedom of Information Law [Public Officers Law Article 6 Section 84-90] by section 87.2.g
August 30, 2011 - CD-11-212

*For a complete inventory of Dedicated Sites and Districts, see attached Appendix E.

APPENDIX E

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES DEDICATED AND LISTED

Dedicated to the Historic Trust pursuant to the Historic Trust Manual Appendix "A" C1-8

(Refer to following location map)

**On N.R.H.P.

*Included in Historic Structure Survey Phase 1 - 3

Property Name, Location	Buildings -Structures	Dedicated to S.C.H.T.
**The Big Duck, Flanders	The Big Duck (1931)	Dedicated Reso. 1383-1987
**Blydenburgh County Park Historic District, Smithtown	*New Mill (1798) *Miller's House (1801) *Farm House (1821) *Workshop (1850) *Farm Cottage (1865) Ice House (1870)	Dedicated Reso. 421-1981
**Cedar Point Lighthouse - Cedar Point County Park, East Hampton	*Lighthouse Generator House (1868) House (1890)	Dedicated Reso. 313-1984
**Coindre Hall aka West Neck Farm, Huntington	*Main House Pumphouse #1& 2 (1912) *Boathouse Dock (1912) Garage (1912)	Dedicated Reso. 449-1988
**Deepwells Farm County Park, St. James	*Main House (1845) Garage Water Tower Well House	Dedicated Reso. 700-1996
Elwood School House AKA Little Red School House, Elwood	*School Building (1917)	Dedicated Reso. 117-1987
Hubbard County Park, Black Duck Lodge, Flanders	*Black Duck Lodge Hatchery Storage Shed #1 & #2 Duck Blind #1 Duck Blind #2	Dedicated Reso. 310-1984
*Hubbard County Park, Flanders Club (Smithers Property), Flanders	Clubhouse (1910) Cabins #1-#6 Kennel Building Storage shed #1 Workshop (Storage shed #2)	Dedicated Reso. 938-2008

Dedicated to the Historic Trust pursuant to the Historic Trust Manual Appendix "A" C1-8

(Refer to following location map) **On N.R.H.P. *Completed Historic Structure Survey Phase 1 - 3

Property Name, Location	Buildings - Structures	Dedicated to S.C.H.T.
Hubbard County Park, Flanders Club (Smithers Property), Flanders	Brinks Pond Water Control Structure Home Pond Water Control Structure Gunk Hole Water Control Structure	Dedicated Reso. 938-2008
Manorville Church and 1 acre property located on Eastport Manor Rd.	Church (1840)	Dedicated Reso. 549-2011
**Meadow Croft, Sayville	Main House (1891) Carriage House (1891) *Stable (1924) Auto House (1903) Artist's Studio (1900) Care-taker's Cottage (1906) Pool	Dedicated Reso. 407-1982
Prosser Pines County Park, Middle Island		Dedicated Reso. 311-1984
**Sagtikos Manor County Park, West Bay Shore	*Main House Original Section (1692) East & West Wing Additions (1902) *Buttery (1700) *Carriage House (1924) *Garden House (1930) Brick Walled Garden (1933) Pump House East & West Entrances and pillars and gate	Dedicated Reso. 1395-2007
Southaven County Park (South End), Suffolk Lodge Historic District, Southaven	*Suffolk Lodge (1934) *West Barn Fish Hatch #5&6 Octagon Pumphouse	*Shed #1 (1880) *Shed #2 (1880) *East Barn Fish Hatch #1,2,3,4 Dedication Reso. 315-1984
		Dedication Reso. 315-1984

Dedicated to the Historic Trust pursuant to the Historic Trust Manual Appendix "A" C1-8

(Refer to following location map) **On N.R.H.P. *Completed Historic Structure Survey Phase 1 - 3

Property Name, Location	Buildings - Structures	Dedicated to S.C.H.T.
Southaven County Park (North End), Historic District, Yaphank	Robert Hawkins House (1851)	Dedicated Reso. 309-1984
	Yaphank Garage (1937)	Dedicated Reso. 613-1991
	***Homan Gerard House (1790)	Dedicated Reso. 312-1984
	**Homan Tool House (1820)	Dedicated Reso. 934-1996
*Mary L. Booth House (1820)		Dedicated Reso. 661-1990
St. James General Store, St. James	*St. James General Store	Dedicated Reso. 661-1990
Suffolk County Court House Complex	Court House Attorney's Office Former District Comr. of Juror's Building	Dedicated Reso. 1078-1987
Timber Point County Golf Course, Great River	Timber Point Clubhouse (1900's) *Horan House (1900)	Dedicated Reso. 535-1987
Van Bourgondien County Park, Babylon	Van Bourgondien House c. 1930	Dedication Reso. 1394-2007

Dedicated to the Historic Trust pursuant to the Historic Trust Manual Appendix "A" C1-8

(Refer to following location map) **On N.R.H.P. *Completed Historic Structure Survey Phase 1 - 3

Property Name, Location	Buildings - Structures	Dedicated to S.C.H.T.
<p>**West Hills County Park, Huntington</p>	<p>Jacob Smith House c. 1820 **Oakley House (1820)</p>	<p>Dedicated Reso. 314-1984 Dedicated Reso. 209-1996</p>
<p>West Sayville Golf Course Montauk Highway, West Sayville</p>		
<p>"Meadow Edge" Anson Hard Estate Headquarters for the Suffolk County Parks Department.</p>	<p>Main House (1909) Servants Quarters (1912) *Greenhouse Montauk Hwy Gate-house 1909</p>	<p>Dedicated Reso. 534-1987</p>
<p>L.I. Maritime Museum</p>	<p>Garage (1923) Bayman's Cottage (1870) Oyster House (1890) Cull House (1890) Penney Boat Shop (1890) Boathouse (1909) Storage Shed #1,2,3 West Avenue Gatehouse 1909</p>	<p>Dedicated Reso. 534-1987</p>

Listed Structures Pursuant to the Historic Trust Manual Chapter 1-C2

**On N.I.R.H.I.P. *Completed Historic Structure Survey Phase 1 - 3

Property Name, Location	Buildings - Structures	
Commerdinger, Walter S. Jr., County Park, Nesconset	Main House	Listed CEQ Reso. 129-07
Inlet Pond County Park, Greenport	White House Red House Outhouse	Listed CEQ Reso. 129-07
Robert Cushman Murphy County Park, Davis Historic District, Manorsville	House #1 (1945) House #2 (1840) House #3 (1840) House #4 (1820) Garage (1920)	Listed CEQ Reso.130-07
Robert Cushman Murphy County Park, Stemmler Historic District, Manorsville	House #5 Stemmler House *Barn	Listed CEQ Reso. 130-07
Robinson Duck Farm County Park,Robinson Duck Farm Historic District, Southaven	House #1 House #2 House #3	Listed CEQ Reso. 129-07
Southaven County Park (north end), Yaphank Historic District, Yaphank	Grey Cottage (1950's)	Listed CEQ Reso. 129-07
Southaven County Park (south end), Suffolk Lodge Historic District, Southaven	Southaven House (1850)	Listed CEQ Reso. 130-07
West Hills County Park, Huntington	Caretakers House/ Garage (1910)	Listed CEQ Reso. 129-07

APPENDIX F

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior

CRITERIA OF EVALUATION

These standards are used to determine the significance of properties nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and

- that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past ; or
- that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty (50) years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

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- a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;
- a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- a property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

MEADOW CROFT, SAYVILLE



BIG DUCK - FLANDERS

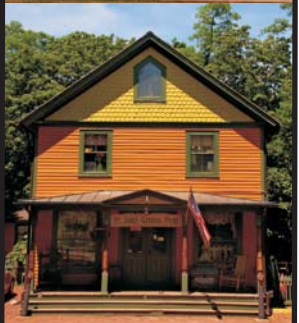


BLYDENBURGH COUNTY PARK - SMITHTOWN NEW YORK

CONIGRE HALL - AKA WEST NECK FARM - HUNTINGTON



ST. JAMES GENERAL STORE - ST. JAMES



SUSTIOS HANGR COUNTY PARK WEST BAY SHORE

