

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:  nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	<u>Significant Dates</u>
<u>Architecture</u>	<u>1767-1942</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>Commerce</u>		
<u>Maritime History</u>		
<u>Ethnic Heritage</u>	Cultural Affiliation	
<u>Industry</u>	<u>N/A</u>	
<u>Invention</u>		
<u>Entertainment/Recreation</u>		
<u>Literature</u>		

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
<u>Ephraim Byram</u>	<u>Minard Lafever</u>
<u>William S. Eaton</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
<u>Mrs. Russell Sage</u>	

**Narrative Statement of Significance***Introduction*

The Sag Harbor Village Historic District is historically and architecturally significant as a complete and intact port village with residential, institutional, industrial and commercial buildings, cemeteries and parks dating from 1767 to 1942. Historically, Sag Harbor is important as a port. It is significant locally as the harbor for the region's farms and nationally as a major whaling port. Through structures, street patterns, harbor and wharf, the village graphically illustrates the early history of the agriculture trade in Suffolk County, New York, the booming East Coast whaling industry of the nineteenth century, nineteenth century manufacture and the beginning of the tourist trade on Long Island. Architecturally, the district contains important and intact examples of the frame structures, primarily residences, dating from about 1790 to 1860 associated with the whaling business. These structures represent the flowering of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Two or more buildings were designed by the influential American architect, Minard Lafever. There are intact nineteenth century structures relating to the locally important industries including factories as well as a substantial collection of workers' housing from about 1840 to 1920. The neighborhood of Eastville in the district is a rare nineteenth century African and Native American community, with a c. 1840 church and cemetery and extant 1840-1910 frame dwellings. The Victorian architecture of the resort period is represented by outstanding Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style vacation cottages. Sag Harbor was the home of nationally significant figures, including the clockmaker and astronomer Ephraim Byram, inventor William S. Eaton, the writers James Fenimore Cooper and John Steinbeck, and the philanthropist Mrs. Russell Sage. For these reasons, the Sag Harbor Village Historic District meets Criteria A, B, and C.



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### Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY

The district meets Criterion C in the area of architecture. The district contains excellent and intact examples of architecture spanning nearly a two century period, from 1767 to 1942. Sag Harbor was founded in the seventeenth century but the earliest feature, the Old Burying Ground, dates from 1767. The architecture and the landscape - layout of buildings, proportions, placement on the street - change after World War II, marking 1942 as the end of the period of significance. The district contains important and intact examples of structures which embody the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Colonial Revival styles. There are at least two buildings designed by the nationally significant and influential nineteenth century architect Minard Lafever. The significantly large number of wood frame Greek Revival buildings reflects the village's history as a major national whaling port in the nineteenth century. The buildings designed in the later revival styles represent the village as a principal regional resort. There is a wide variety of important architectural types, including uncommon and noteworthy examples of workers' houses dating from the turn of the nineteenth century as well as scarce nineteenth century vernacular houses built by Native and African Americans.

The district meets Criterion A in the areas of maritime history, commerce, ethnic heritage, industry, invention, entertainment/recreation, and literature. In its 175 year period of significance, Sag Harbor made significant contributions to the history of the region and the nation in those fields. In the areas of maritime history and commerce, Sag Harbor was a nationally important port in the late eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century. It was one of the first to be designated an official Port of Entry after the Revolutionary War in 1789. It was a major regional port for trading vessels and in particular for whaling. Smaller than Nantucket, it was one of several secondary East Coast whaling centers and one of the most intact.

In the area of ethnic heritage, the Eastville section of the district represents a rare nineteenth century African and Native American community. Established in the early 1800's, the residents worked primarily in the maritime industry, many serving as crew on whaling ships. It continued as an African American community well into the twentieth century and has retained its original building stock and layout, altered but easily recognizable as nineteenth century vernacular frame structures. The presence of the community was instrumental in the development of the adjacent mid-twentieth century African American resort developments, *Azurest* and *Nineveh*, not included in the district at this time due to their relatively recent age.

Significant contributions were made in Sag Harbor in the areas of industry and invention, Sag Harbor was an influential whaling center in the first half of the nineteenth century, with rope walks, shipbuilding and repair facilities, cooperages and spermaceti factories. There is only one known extant industrial structure from this period, due to major fires in the village, but the residences remain intact. In the later nineteenth century, Sag Harbor became a regional industrial center. The Fahys Watchcase Factory was a major employer in the village and was responsible for the erection of a number of workers' houses, at least ten of which survive. The factory brought in immigrants as workers and was responsible for a change in the social structure of the village. Clocks manufactured by the inventor Ephraim Byram were used all over the East Coast. Byram also invented acclaimed astronomical and navigational instruments and his planetary model was exhibited at the American Institute in New York City in 1836. William S. Eaton invented a process for manufacturing watches and clocks and was known internationally for his development of engraving instruments. He also produced this machinery in Sag Harbor.



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Sag Harbor has made contributions in the areas of entertainment/recreation and literature. The village, in particular that part of it in the historic district, was in the forefront of the beginning of American resort and tourism era after the Civil War. Eastern Long Island was a popular regional destination and Sag Harbor, with its early train station and steamship service, was a popular summer colony. The hundreds of summer homes and former boarding houses of the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are tangible reminders of this resort era. In the twentieth century, the village became known as a writers' haven, which it remains today. John Steinbeck lived and worked in the village, as did James Fenimore Cooper, in an earlier era.

The district meets Criterion B as the home of Mrs. Russell Sage, as well as Ephraim Byram and William S. Eaton, mentioned above. Margaret Olivia Slocum Sage was not only a driving force in Sag Harbor's cultural and physical development in the early twentieth century, she was also a major force in the field of model housing and town planning. She established the Russell Sage Foundation in 1906. As a summer resident, Mrs. Sage bought and restored several of the most significant houses in the village, including the John Jermain House and the Hunting House. She was directly responsible for the development of two major parks in the district, as well as much of the civic architecture of the village.

#### *Acknowledgement*

This history is a slightly edited version of the narrative in Alison Cornish's excellent *Sag Harbor Survey*. The primary source for historical information was the unequalled *Sag Harbor: The Story of an American Beauty* by Dorothy Zaykowski (Sag Harbor Historical Society, 1991).

#### *Settlement*

The Algonquin tribe first settled the Sag Harbor area, which was called Weg-wag-onuch.<sup>1</sup> There is no known evidence of their community today, however. When Europeans came to the site in the late 1600's they called the area Great Meadows. The meadows were used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as a source for winterfeed.

Unlike the nearby Hamptons, Sag Harbor was poor farmland, with marshes, dense woodlands, swamps, ponds, sandy hills and cliffs comprising the majority of the acreage. As early as 1640, New England colonists established settlements at Southampton and Southold to take advantage of the fertile coastal plains. East Hampton was settled in 1648 by New England colonists as an agricultural village.<sup>2</sup>

As the Hamptons farmers' requirements for pastureland and fodder for their herds of livestock increased, they looked to the meadows of Sag Harbor as a source for winterfeed. In the latter half of the seventeenth century Southampton divided Hog Neck (North Haven) and the Great Meadows (northern Sag Harbor west of Division Street) into lots.<sup>3</sup> In the early eighteenth century, Peter Hildreth owned some valuable meadowlands, including the area around present day Glover and Green Streets. In later years, Hildreth's meadows became known as Peter's Green, while the surrounding area of Sag Harbor was referred to as the Great Meadows, where salt hay and seaweed were harvested by area farmers. East Hampton farmers also used the meadows for pasturing.



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Sag Harbor's swampy, hilly topography impeded development and there was no permanent settlement until well into the eighteenth century. Its use as a port beginning in the early eighteenth century was the real impetus for development. The south fork of Long Island cultivated a successful trading relationship with other American colonies as well as the West Indies in this period. Farm goods shipped from the Hamptons included horses, sheep, flax, cord wood, beef, pork, grain, and vegetables <sup>4</sup> Imports consisted primarily of molasses and rum.

Initially, Southampton shipped all of its goods from a port established in 1650 at North Sea. East Hampton established a harbor at Northwest around 1700. The rapidly growing and productive area between Southampton and East Hampton was without a convenient harbor. The settlements of Sagg (Sagaponack) and Mecox recognized the possibilities for a harbor at the Great Meadow and established their own port, the harbor of Sagg.

The first mention of Sag Harbor by name is recorded in 1707 in the Southampton Town Records where an agent was paid 3s 6d "for going to Sag Harbour to evidence for the town." <sup>5</sup> The agent must not have found much, if any, sign of a town, as there was reportedly no permanent habitation at the harbor until 1730.

In about 1726 a crude and round-a-bout road was built from Sagg through and around the five miles of forests and swamps that led to the harbor. It roughly followed the present Bridgehampton Turnpike past Otter Pond to Glover Street, and then around to West Water Street. <sup>6</sup> The other road, from East Hampton, was equally winding and indirect, skirting the swamps and cliffs along the shore of the harbor in the vicinity of present Bay Street. The landing place was established at Zachary's Point, in the Sag Harbor Cove near Village Docks A & B. <sup>7</sup>

The traditional and accepted date of settlement for the village is 1730, when three dugout dwellings were constructed in the side of Turkey Hill, a sandy hill which was located at the site of the present American Hotel (TAX ID #903-2-3-15), and extended south to Washington Street <sup>8</sup> These make-shift dwellings were later replaced by three more substantial wooden structures, which remained the only houses in Sag Harbor through most of the decade. There is no evidence of these early structures, although archaeological exploration may reveal more information about their plan and location.

In 1736 and 1738 major land allotments were made in East Hampton and Southampton. <sup>9</sup> Another division of land by Southampton occurred in 1745 when Sag Harbor's Main Street was laid out. Many swamps and meadows that had impeded development were filled in. Turkey Hill was largely leveled to fill the adjacent meadow, clearing the way for the northern portion of Main Street to be laid out. The southern portion of Main Street still followed a circuitous route, avoiding meadows, marshes, and Otter Pond. <sup>10</sup> Meetinghouse Hill, located west of Division Street between Washington and Sage Streets, was partially leveled, allowing for the development of lots along the roads from Bridgehampton (Main Street); Sagg (Madison Street); and East Hampton (Division and Hampton Streets). Prior to leveling this hill, these areas were largely impassable and unsuited for building because of ponds and swamps that flowed into the harbor. <sup>11</sup>



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In 1742 and 1753 Southampton explored the possibility of building a wharf at Sag Harbor. A sturdy wharf was built in 1761 but it is not known if the town built any previous to that. As Southampton's level of coastal and foreign trade increased, and as ships became larger with deeper drafts, a larger and deeper harbor was needed to replace the small port at North Sea.<sup>12</sup>

One of the earliest commercial ventures was the erection of a storehouse and tanyard in 1756 by John Foster, Jr.<sup>13</sup> In 1760 a mill was built in Sag Harbor to grind the corn and grain from the surrounding agricultural region. No physical remains of these early commercial facilities are known to exist.

In 1760 the first three vessels devoted to offshore whaling left Sag Harbor. These first whaling sloops, the *Goodluck*, the *Dolphin* and the *Success*, were launched by investors John Foster, Joseph Conkling and others. They cruised for whale until their holds were full, returning to port for trying out. Once refined, oil and bone were shipped to New England and foreign markets. New London, Connecticut, was an early market for Sag Harbor oil and whale bone. The townships of East Hampton and Southampton entered a joint agreement to share the port, not only for their expanding whaling interest but their agricultural trade as well. Industries related to whaling sprang up in the Village, including cooperages, a ropewalk, shipyards and a salt works. In 1761 the town of Southampton built a wharf with an adjacent trying works to boil blubber from the docked whaling vessels. The wharf constructed by John Foster and Nathaniel Fordham Jr. was the improvement that made the port of Sag Harbor viable.<sup>14</sup>

The whale fishery of eastern Long Island was initially developed by the Native Americans. They hunted whale along the shore with spears, prizing fins and tails for ceremonial sacrifices. The Indians taught the first settlers to hunt whales but the settlers were quick to understand that the whale's value lay in oil, not in its parts. Organized whaling began only a few miles from Sag Harbor, in Southampton, in 1644.<sup>15</sup> By 1687, seven companies were whaling from both East Hampton and Southampton. The activity forced the whale pods to avoid the Long Island coast and the hunts moved further out to sea. These longer voyages required larger vessels and the development of eastern Long Island's only good port, Sag Harbor.

In 1770 another wharf was built by an association of both Southampton and East Hampton citizens "for the more convenient carrying on of trade and navigation."<sup>16</sup> Although the structures relating to the early whaling industry have been destroyed, most by a major fire in 1817, the wharf still exists today in a highly altered state as the Long Wharf (TAX ID #302-1-1-2). Parts of the old pier were found during construction of the new one.

New transportation links affirmed Sag Harbor's growing position as a center of trade and commerce. By 1733 three roads traversed the one hundred miles from Brooklyn to the east end of Long Island, and stagecoaches regularly made the trip. In 1772 Samuel Nichols, Benjamin Havens, and Nathan Fordham established their own stageline to run between Sag Harbor and Brooklyn. The stage, which ran weekly, was complemented by a packet ship that carried passengers from Sag Harbor across Long Island Sound to Connecticut.<sup>17</sup>

By 1775 Sag Harbor was a port and village of approximately thirty-two houses, along with stores, warehouses and industries.<sup>18</sup> Main, Madison and Division Streets were the most heavily populated streets, and the greatest concentration of structures extended south from Long Wharf, along Main Street, to present Union Street. The only structures surviving from the Colonial settlement period (1707-1783) are residences. The industrial and commercial buildings and the wharfs and maritime structures have all been destroyed by fire or torn down, but foundations and cellars may exist. The Old Burying Ground is the only other significant feature dating from this period.



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The earliest houses in the district were moved to Sag Harbor in the nineteenth century from Southampton and Sagaponack. They are typical of the basic house form that would have been found in Sag Harbor before the Revolutionary War. The Captain David Hand House (TAX ID #903-3-4-13) is a c. 1690 house which was moved by the Captain from Southampton in the early nineteenth century to present day Church Street. The house is a typical two and one half story "half house," with a rear lean-to addition, creating the form of a saltbox roof. It has a side facing gable roof with the chimney at the ridge line. The front door surround is simple and the windows have twelve-over-twelve light wooden sash. The house has been reclad. The c. 1693 Sagaponack House (TAX ID #903-3-4-33) on Union Street has reportedly been moved five times.

The Long Island Herald House (TAX ID #903-3-2-34) is one of the earliest eighteenth century houses. Dating from about 1735, it sits on its original site on Main Street. The Fordham House (TAX ID #903-3-1-14), c. 1750, was substantially reconstructed and moved to Green Street. The Fordham Inn (TAX ID #903-2-1-23), c. 1745, was moved to Glover Street. The Umbrella House (TAX ID #302-2-2-34.1), c. 1770, on Division Street, is unique as the oldest masonry structure in the Village. The one and one half story house has also been altered, with a new gambrel roof with modern shingles, replacement windows and doors.

The wood frame Meeting House, no longer extant, would have been the center of eighteenth century village life. Built in 1766 and located on a green at the northeast corner of Church and Sage Streets, it was demolished in 1817.<sup>19</sup> The Old Burying Ground (TAX ID #903-3-4-27), located near the Old Meeting House, is extant. The thickly wooded plot was laid out in 1767 by William Rogers and David Woodruff. The first burial in the cemetery was the infant son of James Howell in 1767; the last burial was in 1840, when interments were begun in Oakland Cemetery. The Old Burying Ground contains a large number of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century carved sandstone headstones. It is the most intact feature relating to the Colonial settlement period. The iron fence surrounding it dates from 1880-1900.

By the start of the American Revolution Sag Harbor was considered "a port and point of magnitude" with a thriving coastal and foreign trade and was "the strategic center and key to all Eastern Long Island."<sup>20</sup> After the British fleet seized Long Island on August 27, 1776, they immediately occupied Sag Harbor as a supply depot. Along with the fleet anchored in Gardiner's Bay, the British also stationed a garrison in Sag Harbor. A small fort was built south of the burying ground, and barracks were erected near Madison and Sage Streets.<sup>21</sup> A monument erected in 1902 now commemorates the site (TAX ID #903-3-4-26). The headquarters for the garrison was located in a tavern at the present site of the American Hotel (TAX ID #903-2-3-15). The British remained in Sag Harbor until Evacuation Day, November 23, 1783.

The British occupation devastated Sag Harbor's economy and growth. The residents of the village had two options: to flee from Long Island to New England, which was free of British occupation after March of 1776 or to remain in Sag Harbor, subject to the plunders of both the British and loyalist colonists. Approximately half the population chose to seek refuge in Connecticut; at least fourteen Sag Harbor families fled to Saybrook, Stonington, East Haddam and New Haven.<sup>22</sup> Overall, it is estimated that over 5,000 of Suffolk County's total population of 13,600 immigrated to Connecticut, causing "the wharves of Sag Harbor to be crowded with immigrants awaiting passage across the Sound."<sup>23</sup>

Many of Sag Harbor's citizens returned to the Village in the years of the occupation as participants in the attacks against the British, attempting to injure and paralyze the British naval and shipping fleet. On four separate occasions, refugees living in Connecticut sailed across the sound to Sag Harbor to raid British ships.



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The most famous raid was led by Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Meigs, who, with this troop, captured the commander of the British garrison in the Village and ninety of his troops. He also succeeded in setting fire to twelve enemy vessels.<sup>24</sup>

#### Whaling

After the War one of the first actions by the Village in the early Republican period was the repair of Long Wharf, the key to Sag Harbor's future success in the whaling industry. Shortly after that, in 1785, Dr. Gardner outfitted the *Hope* and cleared port to cruise off the coast of Brazil. Captain Ripley of Nantucket was in charge of the ship, training the young and inexperienced Sag Harbor sailors. The *Hope* was the first Sag Harbor whaler to carry both furnace and try pots on board, a practice which had become standard on Nantucket whalers. The *Hope* was also the first whaler to explore southern waters for whale. Ripley's voyage was not a success by the standard of oil netted, as only thirty barrels were the result. In terms of pioneering new methods and whaling waters, Ripley's voyage set the tone for the Sag Harbor fleet for the next thirty years.<sup>25</sup>

Benjamin Huntting of Sag Harbor was the first to follow Gardner's and Ripley's lead. Convinced of the potential profits of whaling, Huntting formed a partnership with Stephen Howell of Southampton, and in 1785 outfitted the 150 ton brig *Lucy* to hunt whales off the coasts of Brazil and Africa. Its well-publicized success resulted in a healthy increase in the young whaling fleet of Sag Harbor.<sup>26</sup>

Nantucket was the major whaling port at this time, with 150 vessels and 2000 men employed in the whaling business before the War.<sup>27</sup> Sag Harbor, by contrast, had four ships. It was an important port regionally and was one of the first American seaports to be designated an official Port of Entry in 1789. Henry Packer Dering was appointed U.S. Custom Master and met both trading vessels and whaling ships which sailed into the harbor. Between 1790 and 1800, about 100 vessels called at port.<sup>28</sup> Dering operated out of his house, now the Custom House museum, which was moved to its present site on Main Street in 1945.

By 1790 there were over 80 dwellings in the village which was growing rapidly.<sup>29</sup> An account written in 1804 by Dr. Dwight, president of Yale College, testifies to Sag Harbor's prosperity:

*The village contains at this time about one hundred and twenty houses; the principle part of which are on a winding street terminating at the shore. The rest on some other streets of less consequence. Many of the houses, outhouses, and fences are new and neat, and an appearance of thrift, elsewhere unknown in this part of the Island, is spread over the whole village.*<sup>30</sup>

Main, Madison and Division Streets, all leading to the harbor, were the most important streets in town and by 1804 were densely settled. The "streets of less consequence" described by Dwight were the streets opened in the last decade of the eighteenth century which ran between Main, Madison and Division Streets. Ezra L'Hommedieu's chart of the port of Sag Harbor, drawn c. 1800, shows houses lining Washington, Sage, Union, Church and Jefferson Streets.<sup>31</sup> By the 1790's, the cross or secondary streets were receiving the overflow of building activity.

The typical Sag Harbor structure built at this time is a one and one half to two and one half stories high, three to five bay wide, frame house with a gabled roof. Both the three bay half-house and the five bay house types were already established on the south fork in East Hampton and Southampton and, like the earlier Colonial structures, have their roots in New England architecture.<sup>32</sup> The commercial and industrial



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structures would have been brick or frame and probably of simple design. Most were destroyed in the three major fires in the business district (1817, 1845, 1877) and little is known about their appearance.

The houses of this period in Sag Harbor were not in the highest style but they were more ornamented and fashionable than neighboring towns, due most probably to the increased prosperity of the town and the presence of skilled carpenters from the thriving marine trade. Architectural pattern books were important in the development of these styles, although there is no evidence at this time to prove that Sag Harbor builders used them. The Sybil Douglas House (TAX ID #903-3-2-48) on Main Street is a good example of the two and one half story, five bay house. Built c. 1790, the house is primarily Georgian with Federal style elements. The square proportions (the side addition is later), the modillioned cornice and centered front gable are Georgian, while the elliptical fanlight is Federal. The wood clapboarding with corner boards and the two symmetrical chimneys located near the roof ridgeline are typical of the period.

The Rysam House (TAX ID #302-2-2-40) at the corner of Division and Burke Streets was built c. 1800 by William Rysam. A retired sea captain, Rysam was involved in numerous maritime industries, including a rope walk, a shipyard, and a candle factory, and also traded extensively with the West Indies<sup>33</sup> The five bay, two and one half story Federal style central hall house has a peaked, side gabled roof with fanlight windows in the gables and four chimneys located near the roof ridge line. The entrance is flanked by fluted engaged columns and sidelights and a transom frame the door. The pedimented portico is Colonial Revival in style.

Most of the houses were more modest than the above two. The Jared Wade House (TAX ID #903-3-2-53) on Union Street was built in 1797. Wade was a whaling captain and member of a prominent Sag Harbor shipping family. The five bay, one and one half story house is primarily Federal in style, although the spare modillioned cornice is Georgian. The imposing doorway is typically Federal. The elliptical fanlight above the mantel shelf-type door surround is an interpretation of a pattern book Federal period doorway. The Burdick House (TAX ID #903-3-2-59) on Garden Street, built c. 1800, is a similar example of a five bay house with an oversized Federal doorway with a fanlight.

The John Jermain House (TAX ID #903-3-3-26) was built in about 1790 on Main Street. John Jermain, a contemporary of Huntting, Rysam and Wade was a successful merchant, lawyer, and military man and had no direct ties to whaling. The substantial two and one half story half house has an Adamesque design transom over the front door. The John Hunt House (TAX ID #903-3-2-14), built c. 1785-90, sits directly across Main Street and is nearly identical to the John Jermain House. This two and one half story half house has a similar transom above the door and the same basic form as the Jermain house. Hunt was also involved in businesses other than whaling, as a merchant and the owner of the *Sag Harbor Corrector*. These houses, along with others built in the same period (TAX ID #903-3-2-36 and 40 and 903-3-4-11), represent a more modest version of the high style mansions usually associated with those in the whaling business.

The most common house of this period is the one to one and one half story half house, which remained popular through the Federal and Greek Revival periods. Typically these houses were built not on the main thoroughfares of Main, Madison and Division Streets, but, in the words of Dr. Dwight, "on the streets of less consequence." Examples can be found on Jefferson Street (TAX ID #903-3-3-32), Church Street (TAX ID #903-3-4-18.1), Concord Street (TAX ID #903-6-3-5), and Garden Street (TAX ID #903-3-1-37).

The small Sag Harbor whaling fleet experienced an exceptional year in 1806; Huntting, Howell and the Havens brothers all had very successful years. The success of 1806 resulted in a "rapid increase of wealth and population" the following year.<sup>34</sup> Jefferson's Embargo Act of 1808 created havoc in the



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American whaling industry. Because whale products were not exported, the domestic market was flooded, and the price of goods was driven down. The Act produced almost instant results in Sag Harbor; Stephen Howell retired his fleet by the end of 1808 and the Havens brothers pulled out the following year. The Sag Harbor fleet was down to a single vessel, the Hunttings' *Abigail*, by 1811. Sag Harbor whaling came to a complete standstill during the War of 1812, though trade from the port continued.

The half house form continued to be used in the houses built before the War of 1812 but many of the three bay houses increased in size to a full two or two and one half stories. Houses of this period frequently have a Federal style door enframing, often with pilasters flanking the sidelights and supporting an entablature. Examples include the Van Scoy House (TAX ID #903-3-3-30) and the Glover House (TAX ID #903-3-1-29), both on Main Street and dating c. 1810. Both houses have gambrel roofs, although the majority of houses at this time were gabled. They are thought to have been built by Benjamin Glover and exhibit similar doors, door enframements and cornices.

Sag Harbor grew culturally as a result of the successful whaling trade and the village was a sophisticated and cosmopolitan leader of Long Island. Sag Harbor was the home of Long Island's first newspaper. David Frothingham, with the encouragement and backing of Henry Packer Dering, set up his printing office in 1791 and produced Frothingham's *Long Island Herald*. The paper reported on whaling news and ran local ads, but also ran news of national and international interest. Frothingham also operated a bookstore and bindery at the foot of Main Street, supplying books for the local educational institutions. Complementing the local newspaper were both public and private libraries.<sup>35</sup>

The signing of the Treaty of Ghent in 1815 marked the close of the war with Great Britain and the resumption of whaling from Sag Harbor. Nantucket had continued to whale throughout the war, suffering great losses to the British fleet: 116 vessels prior to the war, 23 at its close.<sup>36</sup> Sag Harbor sent three ships to fish off the Brazil banks in 1815, though none left port in 1816. A small boom in shipbuilding allowed six ships to leave port in 1817; by that year there were eight new shipbuilding firms in business on the waterfront. One was Jared Wade's Boat Shop on the Inner Cove. The first of Sag Harbor's disastrous fires struck in 1817. On May 26, a small hay barn in the densely settled part of the village was discovered to be on fire. The fire quickly spread to the waterfront where warehouses full of oil were quick to burst into flames. In about three hours twenty of the best houses and most valuable stores were consumed.<sup>37</sup> The waterfront suffered enormous losses and the road to recovery from the war was greatly hampered by the fire. The Suffolk County Record editor Samuel Seabury's summation of the fire paints a rather grim scene in the spring of that year:

*The town was just emerging from the calamities of war, and other interruptions to which their business had been exposed ... when all of its fair prospects were blasted in the short space of three or four hours and the richest part of the place made a smoking ruin.*<sup>38</sup>

Despite the apparent ruin of the waterfront industries, whaling continued. Later in 1817 the *Argonaut*, owned by Silas and Lewis Howell, rounded Cape Horn and fished the Pacific waters that the British and Nantucket fleets had been whaling since the eighteenth century.<sup>39</sup>

The Reverend Fitch Reed described Sag Harbor in 1819 as having "one hundred and fifty houses and seven hundred and fifty inhabitants, two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist, and an Arsenal belonging to the United States, in which are situated the Post Office and the Police Office, this being a port of entry."<sup>40</sup> In the short span of two years Sag Harbor was on the road to recovery. Reverend Reed listed Sag Harbor's imports as "lumber, stone, brick lime and merchandise of all kinds," indicating that the rebuilding of the village



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was continuing. He also listed exports not entirely based on whaling: "wood, wheat, leather, rye, corn, oats, flaxseed, fish, etc." which were destined for New York City, New England, and the southern states. Whaling grew steadily through the second decade of the nineteenth century and by 1830 the port regained its former importance. Supporting industries also recovered from the losses and there were stores, sails lofts, cooper shops, blacksmith shops, ropewalks and warehouses on both sides of Main Street and along the waterfront.  
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In the late 1820's Sag Harbor was able to turn from rebuilding to expansion. By the early 1830's new streets and a building boom indicate that Sag Harbor had fully recovered. The increase in economic activity supported growth in the residential areas. New houses were built in the Greek Revival style along the newly opened streets as well as the outer areas of the main streets. Suffolk Street, formerly part of the Old Beebe farm, was laid out in 1832 and was quickly lined with stately homes in the Greek Revival style.

During this period the Greek Revival style appeared on nearly every built-up street in the village. The architectural vocabulary of the style was applied to all buildings, high style and vernacular. The number of buildings surviving in Sag Harbor in this style is an indication of the money and craftsmanship available in the 1830's. Using details drawn from builders' handbooks, such as Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter* (1830) and Minard Lafever's *The Beauties of Modern Architecture* (1835), builders embellished houses with Greek frets on corner board "pilasters", Doric and Ionic orders used in door surrounds and porticoes, and pedimented gables trimmed with moldings and guttae. Other form changes included orienting a house so that the gable end faced the street. This was not universal and the houses also generally retained a three bay front facade, with the entrance located in either the left or right bay. Among the Greek Revival houses built at this time are the c. 1835 Crowell House (TAX ID #903-3-4-50) on Madison Street, the c. 1830 half house at TAX ID #302-2-3-6 on Rysam Street and a fine example on Hampton Street (TAX ID #302-2-8-12).

By 1837 Sag Harbor's whaling fleet was experiencing incredible growth. Thirty-nine vessels cleared port that year, placing Sag Harbor behind New Bedford as the most important and busiest port in America<sup>42</sup>. 1837 also marked the beginning of the golden decade of whaling, encompassing continuous growth through 1845. The length of voyages increased considerably as the ships fished primarily Pacific waters. Voyages lasted upward of three years. Because voyages were so long, they also cost more to outfit, and therefore tied up money for longer periods of time. One would have to wait three years to see if the voyage were profitable. The whaling firms responded by sending more ships to sea, increasing their investments significantly. In 1845, seventy-six whaling vessels left Sag Harbor's port.

The profits from whaling continued to find their way into the architecture of Sag Harbor. In 1843 the Presbyterian Church hired Minard Lafever to design a new building. Lafever chose the Egyptian Revival style and included in his design a 180 foot steeple derived from a description of an ancient lighthouse in Alexandria. The church still stands, though the steeple fell in the 1938 hurricane, and has never been replaced (TAX ID #903-3-4-28). Other congregations took advantage of the influx of money to build or upgrade their facilities. The Greek Revival style Baptist Church on Madison Street (TAX ID #903-6-4-1), built in 1844, is more modest in scale and style than the Presbyterian Church.

The Greek Revival style reached its highest expression in 1845 when Benjamin Huntting commissioned Minard Lafever to design a new house for his Main Street site. Huntting sold his old house to Benjamin Glover, who moved it to its present location on Main Street (the Sybil Douglas house). Huntting's new house was built in a formal Greek Revival style, the most imposing mansion in the village (TAX ID #903-3-2-17). The house has



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a full height Corinthian columned portico; the decorative trim of the house is in a whaling motif, with blubber spades and harpoon tips in the cresting, symbols of Hunting's whaling successes.

The c. 1840 L'Hommedieu House (TAX ID #903-3-1-54) is a good example of the high Greek Revival style. It is a brick townhouse, unusual for Sag Harbor. Other examples are the c. 1840-50 frame house at TAX ID #903-6-4-50 on Madison Street, the c. 1838 Hooper House (TAX ID #903-3-3-34) on Suffolk Street, and the c. 1840 half house at TAX ID #903-6-4-15 on William Street.

The beginning of the end of whaling came in 1845. On November 12 a devastating fire crippled the village. A contemporary account described the blaze:

*It was terrific and appalling beyond the power of description, to behold some forty to fifty large buildings at the same time engulfed in fire; the flames in their unrestrained and unconquerable<sup>43</sup> fury bursting forth on every side and ascending up to the heavens in one blast blazing pyramid of light.*

From the brick buildings half way up Main Street to the end of the wharf, nothing remained but rubble and ash. The east side of Division Street as far as Rector Street was gone, and both East and West Water Street's cooper shops, blacksmith shops and chandleries were completely destroyed.<sup>44</sup> This was an event that dealt Sag Harbor's whaling industry a blow from which it never fully recovered, though other factors contributing to its demise include overfishing the whale stock, the discovery of gold in California, and the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania.

Although much of the village was rebuilt, the whaling companies could no longer raise the capital needed for the long voyages which brought marginal returns. Sag Harbor's future lay in the development of industries unrelated to whaling. And though the 1845 fire destroyed much of the waterfront building stock related to whaling, it left untouched most of the residential architecture, a rich inheritance of this period still extant.

Development slowed but did not stop. The formalism of the Greek Revival style was followed by a series of picturesque romantic styles in roughly the latter half of the nineteenth century: Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne and Folk Victorian. These styles were associated with the growth of Sag Harbor as a resort community.

The first and most influential of the Italianate designs in the village were remodeled Greek Revival and Federal houses. The Napier-Howell House (TAX ID #903-3-1-81) was a large Federal style house. Captain Howell, successful in whaling, chose to renovate and update his mansion rather than building a new one. In the late 1840's the house was remodeled in the Italianate style with the addition of extensive verandas, bays and brackets. It was one of the earliest examples of the style. The former Stephen B. French house (TAX ID #903-3-3-67) on Union Street is a Federal style half house remodeled into an elaborate Italianate villa in about 1876. Clad in clapboard and shingles, it has a bracketed front gable with arched windows, a front porch with columns and arched double doors above the porch. (Please see *Resort and Tourism* below for more on the Italianate style.)

The Hannibal French House (TAX ID #903-3-2-32) is an Italianate style house, one of the finest in the district. Attributed to Minard Lafever, the c. 1790 two story, five bay frame house was remodeled in the Italianate style in about 1860. It has a large bracketed cornice, triangular second floor window pediments, a bracketed portico with rope columns with Corinthian capitals and a matching side porch. More modest examples of the Italianate style are the c. 1870 house at TAX ID #302-2-2-36 on Burke Street and the c. 1870



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house at TAX ID #903-6-3-38 dates from 1870 on Madison Street.

The Gothic Revival style was prevalent in the mid-nineteenth century at the same time as the late Greek Revival and Italianate styles. At least four houses in the district have the characteristic steeply pitched front Gothic gable along with a Federal style mantel frame doorway. A good example is the house at TAX ID #903-3-3-43 on Madison Street. The popular mantel frame doorway also turns up in turn-of-the-century Victorian resort houses and twentieth century renovations. Greek Revival features such as pilasters and the return cornice also continued to be used on buildings decades after the style was out of fashion.

Other examples of the Gothic Revival residence are: the c. 1850 cottage at TAX ID #903-6-4-22 on Henry Street, the c. 1850-90 cottage at TAX ID #903-6-4-2 on Madison Street and the very late, 1912 Christ Episcopal Church Hall (TAX ID #302-2-6-5c) on East Union Street. St. Andrew's Church, c. 1872, (TAX ID #903-3-4-17) on Division Street is a good example of a Gothic Revival church.

*Industry and Invention*

The industrial development of Sag Harbor gained impetus when the whaling industry declined dramatically. The impact of this industrial heritage on the village includes not only the extant buildings but also the patterns of village development and the residential structures built specifically to accommodate factory workers. Sag Harbor industry before 1850 was small and most of the small enterprises were linked to the whaling trade, including cooperages, ropewalks, and a spermaceti candle factory. The only known extant eighteenth century industrial structure is the c. 1770 Umbrella House (TAX ID #302-2-2-34.1), on Division Street, which housed a hat factory in the 1790's.

The Steam Cotton Mill, though no longer extant, marked an important shift away from the whale-based economy of Sag Harbor. In the late 1840's there was a growing interest in an industry which could boost the faltering local economy. In September, 1848 the Sag Harbor Manufacturing Company held a meeting and formulated a report outlining several key points, among which were that the "whaling business can no longer be depended upon" and "the village of Sag Harbor is admirably adapted for manufactories." The report predicted that eastern Long Island would soon lose its agricultural trade with New London, Connecticut to the western states, and discussed the preference for a cotton mill over other types of manufactories.<sup>45</sup> A letter written to the *Sag Harbor Corrector* in February of 1848 urged those in town with money to invest in the building of a cotton mill, warning, "As a community, we are subjected to sneers and reproaches, for want of enterprise."

The Steam Cotton Mill was completed by 1850, built with \$130,000 raised by the local townspeople.<sup>46</sup> The factory, located on Washington Street between Division and Church Streets (the future site of the Fahys Watchcase Factory), employed over one hundred and fifty workers during the years it was in service, many of whom were recent immigrants from Ireland.<sup>47</sup> The mill was not a financial success and it changed hands several times before it was shut down in 1862 due to "the exorbitant price of the raw material." It wasn't successful again until 1874, when Joseph Fahys and two other businessmen purchased it and installed new machinery. The cotton mill burned down in 1879.<sup>48</sup>

The Oakland Works was established in 1850 and was significant not only because of its role in the industrial development of Sag Harbor, but because of the fame of one of its co-founders, Ephraim Byram. Byram was a man of many talents, though his most noted achievements lay in the fields of astronomy and clock making. A native of Sag Harbor, Byram grew up during the height of the whaling era, and his mechanical inventiveness was perhaps inspired by his early work in the repair and study of navigational instruments.<sup>49</sup>



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His planetary model was exhibited in 1836 in New York City at the American Institute. Byram built his own foundry and clock manufactory. It stood on Jermain Avenue (formerly South Street) near Oakland Cemetery. The Byram-Sherry partnership ended after twelve years though both continued their individual businesses successfully. Clocks which Byram made for the Oakland Works include tower clocks for the Female Institute at LaGrange, Georgia; the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia; the First Church of Christ in New London, Connecticut, and New York City's City Hall. <sup>50</sup> The Oakland Works buildings burned down in 1882 and the cemetery expanded to the factory site shortly after. <sup>51</sup>

Oakland Cottage, the house at Byram's estate on Jermain Avenue which he built in 1852 (TAX ID #903-6-3-12), is evidence of his financial success and his sensitivity to the current architectural trends, as it reflected the romantic movement in America. The Italianate board and batten clad house was inspired by the architectural pattern books of A. J. Downing, and the house today has a high degree of integrity.

Sag Harbor took a step towards modernization with the opening of the gas works in 1859, which was established in a converted spermaceti candle factory, a remnant of the whaling days. The gas works is no longer extant. The owner and organizer of the gas works was Captain David Congdon. Congdon was also involved in the construction of the village's first steam flouring mill. In 1862 Congdon, along with the French brothers (also formerly associated with the whaling trade), purchased the wharf and cooperage buildings at the foot of Division Street and erected the Maidstone Steam Flouring Mill on the site. When the mill burned down in the fire of 1877 a new mill, called the Hampton Flour Mill, was built on the same site. This new three story brick building was completed in 1879 and is the only extant nineteenth century industrial building on the waterfront. (TAX ID #302-1-1-3) The building was leased to several different industries during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, including: the Sag Harbor Grain Company, which received shipments of hay via a spur track of the LIRR; the Bliss Company, which conducted tests with marine torpedoes in Noyac Bay, and the Suffolk County Building Block Company which started operations in 1903 and manufactured hollow concrete blocks for foundations. The Grumman Aircraft Engineering Plant occupied the building from 1940 to 1971 making major contributions to war technology and the space program. <sup>52</sup>

The industry which perhaps had the greatest effect on Sag Harbor was the Fahys Watchcase Factory, opened in 1882 on the site of the burned cotton mill. This enterprise affected not only the industrial development of Sag Harbor but inspired residential development, spurred social institutions, and brought ethnic diversity to the village.

Several Sag Harbor businessmen persuaded Joseph Fahys, one of the owners of the cotton mill, to move his watchcase factory from Carlstadt, New Jersey to the village. Fahys had a summer residence in Sag Harbor and had married a Sag Harbor woman in 1856. <sup>53</sup> In 1881, amidst speeches about the glorious future of Sag Harbor, the cornerstone of the Fahys Watchcase factory was laid. Said one orator in reference to the building of the factory: "Already its influence has been felt. Torpor has given place to activity. The skeleton has been vivified. Sackcloth has been replaced with vestments of joy." <sup>54</sup>

The brick factory building, along with later additions, still stands on the block bounded by Division, Church, Sage and Washington Streets (TAX ID #903-3-4-14). The original section is built on a courtyard plan with an entrance facing Church Street. The expansion of the factory over the years caused some houses to be moved, two of which have been identified. In 1891 the *Old Sweezy House*, which was reportedly "one of the old landmarks on the east side of town," was moved from Division Street to the corner of Jermain Avenue (then Montauk Street) and Hampton Street (TAX ID #302-5-3-1) in order to make a wagon entrance from Division



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Street to the Fahys Factory. <sup>55</sup> In 1906 the Fahys Company purchased the property on which the Lowen house stood, which was to the rear of the existing factory buildings. The house, built in 1830 by a lumber merchant, was purchased by Charles Hand and moved to Hampton Street (TAX ID #302-2-7-28). <sup>56</sup>

In January of 1882, the factory opened for business, and by the end of the year the number of employees reached 350. <sup>57</sup> Possibly as many as fifty houses were built in Sag Harbor in this year. <sup>58</sup> The permanent resident population surged after Fahy's opened, although the resort industry was also a factor in this growth.

1845	-	3,691
1874	-	2,013
1890	-	3,148
1900	-	3,424

Many of the craftsmen Fahys brought over from his Carlstadt factory were immigrants from Germany, and therefore the population not only increased but also diversified ethnically. The formation of Sag Harbor's first Jewish community was also a result of the presence of Fahys: between 1886 and 1888, Fahys brought approximately fifty Jewish men, some with families, directly from Ellis Island to work in his factory. This new community established a Jewish Cemetery Society in 1890 and purchased land where they established a burying ground. This cemetery is located along Route 114, south of the village limit. The altered Temple Adas Israel (TAX ID #302-5-1-33) on Atlantic Avenue, built in 1898, was the first temple in Sag Harbor and the first established on Long Island.

A newspaper article in 1892 discussed Sag Harbor's ethnic diversity, noting "It's more than a generation ago that our foreign-born population was very inconsiderable," and cites the Germans and Irish as the largest ethnic groups in Sag Harbor. <sup>59</sup> The enlargement of St. Andrew's Church in 1892, twenty years after it was built, indicated the growth of the Catholic population in town. By the early 1900's it was estimated that more than half the population of Sag Harbor was composed of foreign nationalities, and with this diversity came tensions between the established families and the new ethnic groups. The Fahys Watchcase Company became involved with the Russell Sage Foundation in establishing community facilities and programs designed to ease these tensions and unite the community. <sup>60</sup>

In 1895 the Alvin Corporation, a silver company, moved from Irvington, New Jersey to Sag Harbor. Alvin was purchased by Joseph Fahys & Co. in 1897 and operated as a branch of Fahys until about 1910. The Alvin Silver Company was awarded several important commissions, including a contract for souvenir spoons for the Atlantic Cotton Exposition, a yachting award for the Harvard-Yale race in the early 1900's, and the creation of a solid silver service for the cruise ship "Brooklyn." <sup>61</sup>

The first influx of factory workers were probably boarders. By the early 1920's, though, it was estimated that sixty percent of the Fahys Watchcase Company employees owned their own homes. <sup>62</sup> The houses which have been identified as being the homes of Fahys employees range from austere simple residences to more elaborately ornamented Victorian homes. Good examples of the simple houses are on Suffolk Street, near the corner of Jermain Avenue. (TAX ID #903-6-3-13, 14, 15, 19; 903-3-4-15 and 16) The two and one half story, two bay frame houses have gable roofs and little or no ornament. In 1916 these structures were still owned by the Fahys Company and might have been intended as boarding houses, although they appear to be single family houses. <sup>63</sup> Examples of more ornate houses are on Bay and Franklin Streets (TAX ID #302-3-7-4, 9, and 11). Built c. 1900, they have small porches, decorative shingles and brackets. They were three of sixteen built in a new subdivision bounded by High Street, Franklin Avenue, Hempstead Street and Bay Street and owned by the Sag Harbor Real Estate Company <sup>64</sup>. Two houses on Division Street on the property of the



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Fahys factory are more ornate with a T-shaped plan, polygonal side bays, and decorative brackets (TAX ID #903-3-4-15 and 16).

The Fahys factory was a source for the development of other industries. The Bottling Works, another successful Sag Harbor industry, was established in 1896 by John Emmel, who came to Sag Harbor in 1882 from Carlstadt, New Jersey. In 1899 Emmel built a larger factory on the same site. The 1902 map shows that there were several buildings on the Emmel property. The main one, which still stands, is located on the corner of Division and Burke Streets (TAX ID #302-2-2-34.1). This building, a two and one half story frame structure with a recessed central entrance, was designed by Sag Harbor architect George Cleveland. The bottling company was bought by Fred W. Wilson in 1917 who renamed it "Wilson's Bottling Company," and it flourished until about 1930. <sup>65</sup>

Another business which was an offshoot of Fahys was the Eaton Engraving Company. Eaton began his career in the Fahys factory as head of the engraving department. In 1891 Eaton built his ornate Queen Anne house (TAX ID #903-3-3-20.1) on the newly opened Palmer Terrace. Although grand in scale and detail, a 1913 newspaper account referred to the structure as a "cottage" and indicated that Eaton's permanent place of residence was in Brooklyn. In 1892 the Eaton Dial Company was formed by Eaton with his associates, George C. Raynor, Charles Pierson, and B. Lyon. The company manufactured dials for watches and clocks by an economical and newly patented process. The business operated from the second floor of the old flour mill building on Bay Street at the foot of Division Street.

Eaton's talent for invention led him to form the Engraver's and Printer's Machinery Company in 1911, to better market the machines he developed. He set up shop near his house on Palmer Terrace. This one and one half story gable roofed frame structure still stands to the right of the main house (TAX ID #903-3-3-20.2) and has been converted to a residence. In 1913 Eaton invented the "Rotary Photogravure," an innovative printing device which, after being presented by Eaton to the National Association of Steel and Copper Plate Engravers, came to be used internationally. Other engraving instruments to his credit include the "Century Engraving Machine," used throughout the world, and the "Model C." Eaton also developed machinery for the United States Treasury Department which was used for the printing of government currency. In 1918 Eaton began construction of a much larger facility on Jermain Avenue and moved his operations to this location. Although extensively altered, this brick and concrete structure stands today (TAX ID #903-6-2-9).

The 1930's marked the beginning of the end of Sag Harbor's industrial era. The Depression forced the closing of three of Sag Harbor's more prominent industries: the Fahys Watchcase Factory, Eaton's Machinery Company, and Wilson's Bottling Works. In the late 1930's the Bulova Watch Company purchased the Fahys building but left the factory in the mid-1970's, leaving the building vacant, as it is today. A variety of short-lived industries occupied Eaton's building between 1930 and the late 1960's, including a bomb site manufactory which operated during World War II. The Eaton building was occupied by Sag Harbor Industries from the 1960's until 1981. The building is currently occupied by a plumbing and heating contractor. Grumman Aircraft left Sag Harbor in the mid-1970's, vacating buildings on Long Wharf and Division Street. Most of these buildings have either been torn down or adapted for commercial use.



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*Resort and Tourism*

Sag Harbor was severely depressed after the Civil War, unlike much of the North. The last whaleship left the port in 1871. Sag Harbor lost over one third of its population between 1855 and 1874, leading one New York Sun reporter to call Sag Harbor a "deserted village," with "a waste of empty cellars, vacant lots, tumble down cooper shops, and deserted buildings." <sup>66</sup>

However, the post Civil War period also marked the beginning of the resort era. Americans found themselves with more money and leisure time due to the rapid technological advances not only in industry but in the home. Moreover, Victorian ideals and domestic reform movements were at their height of popularity in the country and promoted lifestyles of health and leisure activity coupled with touches of the exotic and romantic. The building of summer homes of cottages became a "fashionable thing to do," especially in the countrysides and along the seashores near larger American cities. <sup>67</sup>

Eastern Long Island was an obvious location for the development of such summer colonies, being close to New York City and possessing an unspoiled landscape rich in natural attractions and recreational opportunities. One promotional brochure from the period claimed:

*Eastern Long Island is the natural play ground of the City of New York and no other City in the world can boast so beautiful stretch of territory at its very doors.*

Prior to 1870, the doors from New York to Eastern Long Island remained locked, as land routes to and from Eastern Long Island were still a long and difficult journey, and water transportation from New York via steamship was limited. The real growth of Sag Harbor as a summer colony occurred with the arrival of the Long Island Railroad in 1870. Local villagers predicted the railroad would "revolutionize" Sag Harbor and would be a savior to the depressed community. The *Sag Harbor Express* exclaimed:

*With the completion of the Railroad to this place, we are better prepared to offer traveling facilities; which are seldom surpassed by any place of its size. We are now having two trains daily to and from this place, and on Monday next, when the Road enters upon its Summer arrangements, persons will be enabled to leave this place by the morning train and return by evening ... Besides this we have our former facilities; a semiweekly line by steamer through the Sound to New York, ... by the steamer Sunshine plying between this place, Greenport, New London, and Hartford three times a week, and by the daily connection of the Dixie between this place and Greenport ... With such facilities as these we must expect a much larger share of the Summer travel than heretofore.* <sup>68</sup>

The first train pulled into Sag Harbor on May 9, 1870, accompanied by much celebration. The last train left Sag Harbor in May 1939 along with much heartache. The c. 1871 freight depot is extant but has been moved to Spring Street (TAX ID #903-3-2-38). The only other signs of the railroad are the granite railroad right-of-way markers erected in 1870 and now found sporadically along the present Long Island Avenue which follows the former line of the railroad.

Sag Harbor began to actively advertise its resort possibilities. One promoter noted that:

*The salubrity of Sag Harbor and its environs I could say much. It is an appetizing, life preserving atmosphere. It builds up the dilapidated city man and disposes him to pleasure seeking pursuit...It is just the site for Summer cottages.* <sup>69</sup>



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The advertising must have worked, for as early as 1876 a Brooklyn reporter described Sag Harbor as "Swarming with summer people" and saw "... no reason why [Sag Harbor] should not again renew its life and vigor." <sup>70</sup>

Steamship service from New York to Sag Harbor began in 1839 with the operation of the ship the *Olive Beach* but there wasn't a regular tourist trade until the late 1860's. The largest steamship company was the New York and Montauk Steamboat Company, organized in August 1875. <sup>71</sup> The company had an office in downtown Sag Harbor and ran several steamers between New York, Greenport, Shelter Island, and Sag Harbor. The steamships continued to provide regular service between New York and eastern Long Island through the early 1900's. With the advent of the automobile and the improvement of roads to the east end, the popularity and regularity of steamship service to and from Sag Harbor declined and was eventually discontinued. The Long Wharf is the only physical reminder of the steamship era, where modern cruise ships still dock to unload day trip passengers.

Stephen French's house on Union Street near Madison Street (TAX ID #903-3-3-67) represents the large, elaborate summer homes built in Sag Harbor in this period. French, a native of Sag Harbor, moved to New York after the demise of whaling and became active in politics but maintained his ties to Sag Harbor. His originally Federal style house was enlarged in into an Italianate villa in 1876. In 1881 French's house served as a summer retreat for President Chester A. Arthur. <sup>72</sup> Enlarging earlier whaling period homes was common at the beginning of the resort era in the 1870's and 1880's. Several other large whaling ear Main Street houses were also converted to summer use, including the Benjamin Hunting house which became the summer home of Mrs. Russell Sage (TAX ID #903-3-2-17) and the N. P. Howell house, which was bought by Dr. Alexander Napier of Brooklyn in the last quarter of the nineteenth century for a summer home (TAX ID #903-3-1-81).

Hannibal French, Stephen's brother, built a lavish Italianate mansion on Main Street (TAX ID #903-3-2-32) apparently around a small, c. 1790, Federal style house. The Hannibal French house was built in the final years of the whaling era but was maintained as a summer home during the 1870's. Hannibal French operated one of Sag Harbor's last whaling firms but turned his interests to the summer resort trade in 1875. French held interests in the New York and Montauk Steamboat Company and operated the steamship "Shelter Island." <sup>73</sup>

Most tourists were boarders and boarding houses were often remodeled houses of the whaling era. The addition of later Victorian or Italianate trim and extensions, including large wrap around porches or verandas and new, larger window sash was common. One such example is the former Cove Hotel, a boarding house on Main Street (TAX ID #903-4-2-17). Originally a Greek Revival residence built in the 1830's or 40's, the building was converted into a boarding house in the 1870's by the addition of a large Italianate style two story extension. In the 1880's the boarding house catered to those who frequented the nearby Hampton Fairgrounds, advertising that the Cove Hotel offered "splendid accommodations for driving parties." <sup>74</sup>

Several other large whaling captain's houses were operated as boarding houses. Although little if any exterior architectural changes were made, the interiors received slight changes in room arrangements to accommodate summer guests. Among the prominent houses converted to boarding houses beginning in the late 1860's and continuing through the 1870's were the homes of Mrs. Oliver Wade, formerly the Greek Revival style L'Hommedieu House on Main Street (TAX ID #903-3-1-54); Mrs. Robert Douglas, formerly the early Federal style Sybil Douglas House on Main Street (TAX ID #903-3-1-48); Captain George S. Tooker who owned a Greek Revival style residence on Main Street (TAX ID #903-3-1-27.1); Mrs. Eliza Dering who lived in a Greek Revival style house on Hampton Street (TAX ID #302-2-7-32), and Mary King's Rooms on Rysam Street (TAX ID #302-2-6-2b). These large homes were all owned by families who had been involved in the



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whaling industry and who maintained their large homes after its demise by opening their doors to the new summer resort business.

The only extant resort hotel in Sag Harbor today is the American Hotel on Main Street (TAX ID #903-2-3-24 and 15). Originally built in 1846 as a double residence with first floor shop space, the Gothic Revival three story brick block was bought in 1876 by Captain William Freeman and Addison Youngs who converted the building into a hotel which accommodated forty to fifty guests. Among the changes Freeman and Youngs made to the building were the addition of a Victorian front veranda, enlargement of the first floor windows, and the addition of a Victorian door surround.<sup>75</sup> The hotel opened in 1877 and continues to operate today.

By the turn of the twentieth century, Sag Harbor was again full of activity, and the village was firmly established as a summer colony, attracting many new residents. Among the more noteworthy and distinguished summer residents were Julian Hawthorne, the novelist and son of Nathaniel Hawthorne; Stephen B. French, an influential Suffolk County and New York City politician; New York physician Dr. William Morton; prominent California businessman Frank C. Havens, and philanthropist Mrs. Russell Sage. Several new areas of the village were laid out and developed, including Oakland Avenue (1882), Palmer Terrace (1891), Prospect Street (c. 1900), Franklin Street (c. 1900), and portions of High, Hampton, Columbia and John Streets. Vacant lots throughout the village were also developed. The growth in both permanent and summer populations was great: the permanent population alone increased by over forty percent between 1874 and 1900. The population in 1900 almost matched the record population of 3,691 in the golden whaling year of 1845.<sup>76</sup> The houses were built in the Queen Anne, Folk Victorian and Colonial Revival styles and nearly all featured at least a small porch or veranda for summertime lounging.

By 1900 the Queen Anne style of architecture had surpassed all other styles in popularity, and it is not surprising to see a large collection of Queen Anne summer homes in Sag Harbor. The largest and most elaborate Queen Anne house in the village was built by Frank C. Havens, a successful California businessman. Formerly known as Haven Harbor Home, it is now a part of Cormaria Retreat House (TAX ID #302-2-1-7 and 8). The extensive grounds held a carriage house, caretaker's residence, a seawall and pier for the family yacht. Part of the grounds were donated to the town and became Havens' Beach (TAX ID #302-3-1-7.2). Harbor Home, constructed in 1905-7, was an anomaly in Sag Harbor village, perhaps more suited to the large estates of North Haven or East Hampton. Unlike many of the wealthy who were building sprawling estates in East Hampton and North Haven around 1900, Havens chose to build his estate in the village of his boyhood.<sup>77</sup>

Even the larger vacation houses of the period were more modest than Haven Home and were built on average size lots. Good examples of Queen Anne and the slightly later Colonial Revival style vacation homes include: the three large Queen Anne style houses on Palmer Terrace (TAX ID #903-3-3-20.1, 903-6-1-51, 903-6-1-54), the smaller but elaborate Queen Anne style house on John Street (TAX ID #903-4-2-37) and the Colonial Revival house with an unusual fieldstone porch on High Street (TAX ID #302-2-4-10).

The *Sag Harbor Corrector* noticed the demand for smaller houses in the resort era, stating in 1879 that:

*There is a great and increasing want among New Yorkers for cheap country homes during the summer. This want is largely felt among people of moderate means ... It may be suggested to the property holders of this ancient village, as well as of the whole adjacent country, that the building of small cheap cottages located in their forest-covered environs might tempt among them a large permanent summer population from the city.*<sup>78</sup>



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People of moderate means were indeed tempted by Sag Harbor, resulting in a building boom of summer homes during the final decades of the nineteenth century and early decades of the twentieth century. Smaller houses in modified Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Folk Victorian styles were built throughout the village. Examples, all dating from the turn of the century, include the Queen Anne style house on Henry Street (TAX ID #903-6-4-10), the Folk Victorian style house on Madison Street (TAX ID #903-6-3-36), and the Colonial Revival style house on Grand Street (TAX ID #903-6-4-63).

The growth of the village's summer population generated a substantial increase in the year-round population of Sag Harbor. Many of the merchants, clerks, laborers, and tradesmen who lived in the village worked for the resort and tourism industry in the Hamptons. Their houses drew upon the same Victorian styles as the new summer homes, but they were smaller and simpler. These resort-related workers' houses, like the houses of Sag Harbor's factory workers, were located primarily in the southeastern portion of the village adjacent to Eastville and were commonly one and one half to two and one half stories high and three bays wide with gable roofs, shingle or clapboard walls, side front entrances, and simple front porches. Many of the homes have been altered but good examples include three almost identical houses on Bay Street (TAX ID #302-2-1-10 and 302-3-1-4 and 5). These simple one and one half story shingled houses with wrap around Victorian porches were built in the 1890's by laborer Edward Murphy for his family, including Edward Murphy, Jr., an engineer for the Long Island Railroad.

Sag Harbor's emergence as a summer colony was also accompanied by the development of numerous recreational facilities and services in and around the village. Long Island Railroad promotional brochures called eastern Long Island the "Land of Pastimes," noting the many opportunities for hunters, golfers, fishermen, and yachtsmen.<sup>79</sup> The *Sag Harbor Corrector*, perhaps slightly biased, described the natural setting in 1879:

*One is at liberty to wander in every direction unchecked by fences or enclosures of any description. Beautiful lakes and lakelets meet the eye in the most unexpected places. Forest covered hills are encountered, affording most beautiful views...they may both fish, and enjoy all the liberty and advantages of rambles in a wild wood country...[Sag Harbor] combines the advantages of both the still waters of the bay and the turbulent waves of the Atlantic Ocean a few miles off.*<sup>80</sup>

The "Sag Harbor, Hampton, and Shelter Island Park and Fairgrounds" was one of the earliest recreational facilities in Sag Harbor. Incorporated in 1878, the park and fairground association selected a fifty-two acre site "picturesquely located at the south westerly end of the town, just beyond the Otter Pond," for a driving park and fairgrounds.<sup>81</sup> Commonly known as the Hampton Park and Fairgrounds, the site featured a half-mile driving track for a variety of sporting races including carriage, horse trotting, and bicycle. In September 1879 an exhibition building was also erected for the display and judging of area grains, fruits, baked goods, "floriculture" household manufactures, fine arts, vegetable, livestock, and miscellany.<sup>82</sup> In 1890 the exhibition hall burned down and by the early 1900's the park had fallen into disuse. In 1908 the park was sold to Mrs. Russell Sage who created Mashashimuet Park.

Sag Harbor also had nearby lawn tennis and sailing regatta facilities for its summer residents. Tennis matches as well as sailing races were held at the summer estate of New York physician Dr. William Morton who built a home in the village at Redwood around 1873. Morton's estate, no longer extant, held Sag Harbor's first tennis courts. Elaborate summer fairs, sponsored by the Ladies Village Improvement Society, were staged on the Morton grounds as well.



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Sailing and yachting activities grew in Sag Harbor with the establishment of the Sag Harbor Yacht Club on March 27, 1897. The club was organized for the purpose of holding aquatic sports and races and was located at a pier near the North Haven bridge. In 1913 Frank Havens, who owned large tracts of beach front property in the village, gave the yacht club a lot off Bay Street for the site of a new club house and pier (TAX ID #302-2-1-2). The site was ideal: that section of the harbor was well protected by a stone breakwater built in 1902 with Federal appropriations arranged by Frank Havens.<sup>83</sup> The yacht club erected a wooden pier and then, in 1914, bought the former club house of the New York Yacht Club of Shelter Island and moved it to Sag Harbor. The Sag Harbor Yacht Club still operates out of the same clubhouse and pier today.

Havens Beach park (TAX ID #302-3-1-1 and 7.2) was created through a donation of land - part of the Havens Estate - in the 1920's by Mrs. Lila Havens.<sup>84</sup> Marine Park (TAX ID #302-2-1-1), adjacent to the Sag Harbor Yacht Club, was developed as part of a 1930's Works Progress Administration (WPA) project to dredge the harbor. The park was created from the fill obtained from dredging. The focal point of the waterfront park is a grouping of war memorials and a central flag pole.

Institutions also benefited from the establishment of the resort community in Sag Harbor, including the churches of the village. Almost every congregation in the village grew and expanded during the resort era. The local congregation of Christ Episcopal Church built a new Gothic style church at Hampton and Union Streets in 1884 (TAX ID #302-2-6-5). In 1890 North Haven summer residents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Aldrich provided the money to purchase a new Bishop's chair, baptismal font, lectern, marble altar, pulpit, and stained-glass windows and to extend the chancel twenty-eight feet to the rear.<sup>85</sup> In the early twentieth century, the Aldriches donated money to build the two and one half story shingle Victorian Gothic parish house directly behind the church in 1912 and the two and one half story brick Tudor style rectory adjacent to the church in 1914. The Whalers' Presbyterian Church built the clapboard Memorial Chapel located behind the church in 1899 through donations from Julia King of Sag Harbor and summer resident Mrs. Alexander Napier of Brooklyn. St. Andrews Church was raised two feet and enlarged with two side extensions in 1892. In 1923, St. Andrews improved its sanctuary with the installation of an elaborate marble altar.<sup>86</sup>

The academy of the Sacred Heart of Mary was another institution that was founded because of the fame of eastern Long Island as a summer resort. Founded in 1877 by the Order of Sacred Heart of Mary, it was a secondary level boarding school for girls, most from Brooklyn and New York, their parents having become aware of the prestigious school through their summering on Long Island.<sup>87</sup> The school and the convent were located on Hampton Street in the former home of Dr. P. Parker King and were surrounded by a large open expanse of lawn.<sup>88</sup> In 1888 a clapboard chapel was built, and in the early 1930's, a three story brick classroom building and a three and one half story brick dormitory were added to the campus. Although the school closed in 1968 and the chapel and convent were demolished, the Colonial Revival classroom building and dormitory are extant with good integrity, currently serving as the Sag Harbor Elementary School (TAX ID #302-5-4-9.6).

By 1930 resort-related development in the village had slowed tremendously. In 1930 only three new houses were built within the village, despite the fact that two new subdivisions were opened specifically for summer cottages. The year-round population decreased by over 11% between 1925 and 1930.<sup>89</sup> The Great Depression of the 1930's forced the closing of Sag Harbor's factories and also stifled the village's resort and tourism industry. The automobile and improved highways opened up new resort areas to compete with Sag Harbor.



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In the late 1940's, a summer community of African American residents began, primarily in formerly undeveloped areas in the southeastern section of the village, bordering on Shelter Island Sound. A developer opened up tracts of land to African American postal workers, lawyers and doctors who were barred from other areas of eastern Long Island. These areas, known as Azurest, Ninevah and Hillcrest, consist entirely of post World War II buildings.

*Eastville*

The area known locally as Eastville <sup>90</sup> consists of Hampton (County Route 114), Hempstead and Liberty Streets, and Eastville Avenue. Hempstead Street is a portion of the original eighteenth century road between Sag Harbor and East Hampton and therefore the oldest street in Eastville. At the turn of the nineteenth century a new inland road to East Hampton was laid, Hampton Street, replacing this ancient shoreline route. <sup>91</sup> In c. 1836-37 Eastville Avenue, then called New Street, was laid out by Hezekiah Jennings. It ran between Hempstead Street and Hampton Street and continued to the southwest. <sup>92</sup> It is not known when Liberty Street was laid out. <sup>93</sup> The Eastville area did not become a part of the fabric of Sag Harbor village until the industrial development of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when houses for factory and resort workers were built on the outskirts of the village.

The history of the Eastville area dates to the first decades of the nineteenth century when the area was known as Snooksville. The Snooks family, immigrants from England, settled in the area, though the exact date of their arrival has not yet been determined. Samuel Snooks, sixty-seven years of age and English by birth, is listed on the 1840 Census and may have been one of the first to settle in the area with his wife and two children. By 1840 Samuel's oldest son George, thirty-two years old, his Irish wife Margaret, and two children also lived in the Eastville area. George Snooks' house (TAX ID #302-3-1-18.1) contains mid-eighteenth century timbers and it is located on Hempstead Street, a known eighteenth century route. The house could predate-date the Snooks family. A lean-to addition was added by Snooks in c. 1840, characteristic of the organic growth of houses in Eastville. Samuel's other son, Charles, also born in England, was twenty-two years old and living at home in 1840.

Free blacks came to the Snooksville/Eastville area in the opening decades of the nineteenth century although it is not yet clear from where they may have come. A likely spot known to have had a large number of both free blacks and slaves c. 1800 was nearby Shelter Island. Between 1800 and 1810 the free black population on Shelter Island decreased from thirty-one to twenty-one. <sup>94</sup> Sag Harbor, just across the Bay and with ample maritime job opportunities was a likely destination not only for free blacks from Shelter Island but other towns with free black populations.

A connection with the African Americans of Shelter Island may be David Hempstead. A man named David Hempstead is listed as a free black householder on Shelter Island in the years 1810 and 1820. A David Hempstead of Eastville, born in 1808, could be David Hempstead Jr. <sup>95</sup> Eastville's David Hempstead is known to have worked on a whaling ship and it is possible he came to Sag Harbor in his youth to work. Crew lists from the first quarter of the nineteenth century indicate that from twenty to thirty percent of seamen in the holds of Sag Harbor whalers were either "Negro" or "Indian." <sup>96</sup> There can be no doubt, with so large a percentage, that a major role in whaling was played by these non-white Long Islanders. Recent scholarship has substantiated the role played by African Americans during the whaling era of the nineteenth century. Their contribution in sheer numbers is quite incredible: "before the Civil War there were as many as 3000 Africans, West Indians and American blacks manning the American whaling fleet." <sup>97</sup> The status of African and Native Americans on Sag Harbor whaling ships is unknown, yet "as early as 1822 black captains oversaw whaling ships



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out of Nantucket and New Bedford, Mass." <sup>98</sup> Because the structure of whaling differed very little between these ports, it is very likely that African and Native Americans played a vital role in developing the whale fishery of eastern Long Island. Other non-white family names that are associated with both Eastville and crew lists for whaling ships include Cuffee, Ward, Pharoah and Jupiter (or Jubiter).

The institution that brought a sense of community to Eastville was St. David's A.M.E. Zion Church, founded in 1840. By 1839 the African Methodist Society, part of the Sag Harbor Methodist Church, had "increased to such an extent that it was thought expedient for them to separate and form distinct communion." <sup>99</sup> A building committee was appointed: David Hempstead of Eastville, Lewis Cuffee and Charles Plato of East Hampton, and William Prime of Southampton. The committee was charged with procuring a lot and building the church. The African Methodist Society must have drawn members from the surrounding areas, but the committee chose a lot in "a small hamlet, in the Eastern part of the village, then called Snooksville at a cost of \$700." <sup>100</sup> The move appears to have marked Snooksville/Eastville as the center of the African and Native American community. The A.M.E. Zion cemetery on Eastville Avenue (TAX ID #302-6-8-5) was laid out at the same time the church was founded and has about seventy-five tomb stones today. <sup>101</sup>

The church was a plain frame building, modest in scale. There were just sixteen founding members, though more were present who had not yet officially withdrawn from the Methodist Church. But Eastville grew with Sag Harbor throughout the booming 1840's. St. David's membership grew rapidly: by 1843 there were eighty-three members and a Sunday School providing religious instruction to Eastville's youth. <sup>102</sup> However, Eastville suffered when Sag Harbor's industries faltered. An example of this economic burden is seen through the financial troubles at St. David's. "In 1851 their members having decreased with the decline of the commercial prosperity of the village, were unable to pay a stationed preacher an adequate sum for the support of a family." <sup>103</sup> The community responded with an arrangement in which housing for the minister was provided by church members while his income was to be derived from traveling the circuit, preaching in local churches. David Hempstead was a leading supporter of the church and ministers lived in his house in the 1870's and 1880's.

During the mid-1850's, the ethnic mix of Eastville, already including African, Native and English Americans, expanded to include other immigrant groups. Patrick McMahan, a day laborer, and his wife Margaret, both Irish, bought "the old house" from George Snooks in the early 1850's. Another white working class family, the Shaws, came to the area in the mid-1860's. George Shaw was sixty years old in 1870 and worked as a farm laborer. He and his wife Minerva were the parents of eight children, from age six to twenty-four. Three children worked in the local cotton mill. Their house (TAX ID #302-3-1-21.1) was small must have been considerably crowded.

By 1840 David Hempstead no longer worked on the sea but worked in agriculture. Charles Plato, too, worked as a day laborer in 1840, but he resumed working at sea in the 1870's and 1880's. William Prime continued to whale, and is on the crew list of the *Silas Richard* as a steward in 1841. Lewis Cuffee, listed as a free colored person, was engaged in manufacturing or trade and headed a family of four children. The Cuffee clan was a noted whaling family and Lewis Cuffee must have spent part of his working life at sea. These changes in occupation are reflective of the changing industries and economics of Sag Harbor village, with which Eastville's history is inextricably entwined.



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During the 1860's, the women of Eastville are listed on the Census as part of the work force. The majority of these women took jobs as domestic servants in the homes of Sag Harbor's wealthier residents. Yet many also earned money as dressmakers, launderers or tailors. In 1860 the *Sag Harbor Express* describes St. David's congregation: "the majority of this Society are nearly all servants and pursuing their humble avocation with diligence and industry."<sup>104</sup> In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, many of Eastville's residents found employment in the tourist industry of Sag Harbor. Men and women were employed as cooks and waitresses in local hotels; many worked on the steamships running between eastern Long Island and New York City; and many continued to be servants and gardeners to the wealthy of Sag Harbor. By the last decade of the nineteenth century, the majority of women in Eastville were widows.<sup>105</sup> They continued to work and were the heads of extended families, often including married children and boarders.

As a result of these demographics the small houses of Eastville, many built during the prosperous years of the 1840's, were enlarged by the addition of dormers, rear and side additions, and front porches as space was needed or as money was available. Examples of older houses that have had major additions are at TAX ID #302-6-1-10 and 12, 302-6-2-3.1, 4.1 and 5.1. The common practice was to add to an old house rather than to build a new one.<sup>106</sup> The community appears to have peaked with the height of whaling, in the mid-nineteenth century. According to atlas maps, there were about thirty houses in Eastville in 1854 and in 1873 only thirty-five and thirty-six houses in 1902 and 1916. Ownership changed in the mid-nineteenth century as well. In 1854 many of the lots and houses were owned by Eleazer Latham, a local real estate speculator; P. R. Jennings, a local attorney; William S. Havens, a corn merchant and later a steamship captain; and Arnold Van Scoy. By 1873 not one of these men own land in Eastville.

Like the homes of Eastville, St. David's Church was enlarged by additions. It fell into disrepair by the late 1880's and church members and Sag Harbor townspeople rallied together and supported the remodeling. In 1891 "the old building was enlarged with the addition of a wing in the rear, 11 x 14 feet, and by a vestibule in front, with a handsome belfry surmounting the main building."<sup>107</sup> The interior was remodeled with frescoed walls and ceiling, new pulpit furniture and chancel rail, aisle carpeting, bell, and six stained glass windows purchased from the Episcopal Church in Sag Harbor. Two memorial marble tablets were installed, one recognizing the founders of St. David's in 1840 and the other commemorating the remodeling of 1891.

There were several houses built in Eastville near at the turn of the century. In the 1890's Patrick McMahan's son, Edward, built his house on the corner of Hempstead and Liberty Streets (TAX ID #302-6-2-1). This small front gable house is a typical Sag Harbor worker's house. Other houses were built on Hampton Street in about 1900, including a modest astylar dwelling at TAX ID #302-6-2-20. Hampton Street continued to be developed into the twentieth century and two small cottages built c. 1930 on the same lot (TAX ID #302-6-1-6.1) are characteristic of the very small Eastville residence.

Unfortunately, due to the small size of Eastville buildings, most have been greatly altered or modernized for suitable living conditions. The significance of Eastville lies in the survival of nineteenth century homes and street patterns of a rare and distinctive integrated, working class community, as well as in the importance of St. David's Church as a religious community committed to the African and Native American population.



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*Mrs. Russell Sage*

Margaret Olivia Slocum Sage was a driving force in much of Sag Harbor's cultural and physical development in the first decades of the twentieth century. As a summer resident, she was an important figure to the community. When her husband died in 1906 and left her approximately \$65 million, Mrs. Sage chose to spend her inheritance to benefit others and Sag Harbor was one of the first beneficiaries.<sup>108</sup> Mrs. Sage profoundly affected the built environment of the village, donating land or funds for civic architecture and parks, restoring and sometimes relocating historic structures, and creating development projects for the village economy. Much of the civic architecture in the Village is the result of Mrs. Sage's philanthropy.

Mrs. Russell Sage was born in Syracuse, New York in 1828 and was educated at the Emma Willard Seminary in Troy and at Mount Holyoke College in Hadley, Massachusetts. Her mother was born in Sag Harbor and her maternal grandfather, Major John Jermain, was one of Sag Harbor's early settlers. Mrs. Sage visited Sag Harbor often as a child, and though she owned property and apparently summered in Sag Harbor from at least 1902 until the time of her death in 1918. She maintained addresses in New York City and Lawrence Beach, Long Island.

When she married Russell B. Sage in 1869 at the age of 41, he was not yet the financial giant he would later become. By 1902 the Sages had purchased the John Jermain house on Main Street in Sag Harbor and Mrs. Sage began the process of restoring her ancestral home, a Federal half house (TAX ID #903-3-3-26). In the process of expanding the grounds, she moved the Moylan house from next door to Palmer Terrace, resulting in a c. 1840 house located on a street opened in 1891 (TAX ID #903-3-3-17).

After her husband's death in 1906, Mrs. Sage established the Russell Sage Foundation, which held its first meeting in New York City in April of 1907.<sup>109</sup> This foundation is still a leading philanthropic organization and has been involved in the funding of major developments in the New York City metropolitan area, including Forest Hills Gardens, a model town planning experiment, and a twelve volume survey of the New York City Region which resulted in recommendations for building the Queens-Manhattan Tunnel and the Triborough Bridge.

In 1908 Mrs. Sage purchased the Hunting House (now the Whaling Museum, TAX ID #903-3-2-17) and transformed it into a lush estate, restoring the mansion and removing nearby houses in order to expand her gardens. The Oscar Fordham House was moved from Howard Street to Noyac Road outside the village and the Stewart house was moved from Main Street to the back of Mrs. Sage's property, facing Howard Street (TAX ID #903-3-2-9).<sup>110</sup> Mrs. Sage continued to summer in this house, which she called "Harbor Home" until her death. In 1920 the Wamponamona Lodge No. 437, Free and Accepted Masons, purchased the mansion, which had been unoccupied and under the charge of a caretaker since 1918.<sup>111</sup> In that same year Pierson High School, a brick Colonial Revival structure, was dedicated, built by funds donated by Sage. The school, named after Abraham Pierson, the first president of Yale College and an ancestor of Mrs. Sage, is located on Jermain Avenue between Division Street and Atlantic Avenue (TAX ID #302-5-4-1).

About 1908 Mrs. Sage began work on Mashashimuet Park, originally known as the Hampton Fairgrounds. The name "Mashashimuet" is an Indian word meaning "at the great springs," and was chosen because of the association of Native Americans to this site and to the springs south of Otter Pond. Hampton Fairgrounds were laid out 1878-9 and included a racetrack, ball field and woodland covering fifty-two acres.<sup>112</sup> Mrs. Sage hired the New York landscaping and architectural firm of Samuel Parsons for the renovation of the park, which was also called an "experiment station."<sup>113</sup>



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The park was intended to unite the immigrant factory workers with the old, established families who at that time "had little use for the Poles, Lithuanians, Italians and Jews who work in the factory and with their children form more than half the population." <sup>114</sup> The directors of Mashashimuet Park worked with the Fahys Watchcase Company to organizing educational and social programs which would benefit the townspeople. The Athenaeum (no longer extant), which was owned by Fahys, was used as a center for these activities, which included international folk dancing, and classes in drafting, bookkeeping, electricity, telegraphy, typewriting, and English for foreigners. The 1913 Report of the Director stated that among the thirty-nine people enrolled in the English class, Polish, Lithuanian, Italian and Chinese nationalities were represented. <sup>115</sup> In October of 1921, the deeds to Mashashimuet Park and Otter Pond were turned over to the Park and Recreation Association of Sag Harbor.

Otter Pond was part of the Mashashimuet Park project. Mrs. Sage moved houses from the pond property to other locations in town. Those that have been traced include the Gerlach house which was moved a short distance to its present location on White Street (TAX ID #903-6-1-22) and the Austin Morris house (TAX ID #903-4-2-26); the Eldridge House (TAX ID #903-3-1-22); and the firehouse, now converted to a residence (TAX ID #903-4-2-61.1), all of which were moved to the opposite side of Main Street.

By clearing the banks of Otter Pond and making it once more accessible to the public, Sage recognized the importance of the pond to the life of the community throughout the history of the village. In 1797 the pond was the site of the town's only grist mill, operated by John Jermain. The mill closed down in 1803. After 1817 the pond became a prime fishing spot and a source of income for townspeople. According to Russella Hazard, "Good fishing continued for many years with numbers of loaded wagons dispatched every winter with bass and large yellow perch to New York Markets." Improvements made to Otter Pond after Mrs. Sage purchased it included the installation of a tide gate as well as a dock and float to be used for wading and swimming (these have since been removed). The pond became a favorite skating spot in the winter, both day and night, as the pond was equipped with electric lighting. <sup>116</sup>

In 1910 the John Jermain Memorial Library was erected across the street from Mrs. Sage's home on Main Street. Named in honor of Major John Jermain, Mrs. Sage's grandfather, the library was built with funds donated by Mrs. Sage and given to the people of Sag Harbor. The architect of this brick neo-classic library was Augustus N. Allen and the builder of the dome was the R. Guastavino Company.

The major projects which Mrs. Sage initiated generated a significant source of employment income for the local population. It was estimated that \$22,900 was paid for labor alone in 1911. Mrs. Sage also made donations to a variety of causes in the village. In March of 1908, Sage donated a bell to the Christ Episcopal Church. The church's old bell was installed in the newly built Pierson High School. <sup>117</sup> Mrs. Sage also aided the A.M.E. Zion Church in Eastville by donating a building for use as a parsonage (no longer extant). Mrs. Sage also helped to finance the publication of William Wallace Tooker's book, *Indian Place Names in 1911*, and later that year donated money for the straightening of the steeple on Whalers' Church.

Mrs. Russell Sage's contributions to the Village of Sag Harbor extend beyond the physical changes to the landscape. Her progressive ideas helped to unite the townspeople at a time of great social turbulence which threatened to develop into serious rifts in the community. She understood the importance of both education and recreation for the well-being of a community and was successful in enriching the lives of the townspeople with both. Mrs. Sage died at the age of 90 on November 4, 1918. Ironically, her own name is absent from any building or monument in the community.



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*Notes*

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- (2) Robert Hefner, *Historic Preservation Report, Town of East Hampton: Phase 1* (East Hampton, NY, 1989), p. 7.
- (3) James Truslow Adams, *History of the Town of Southhampton (East of Canoe Place, Bridgehampton: Hampton Press, 1918)*, p. 148; Zaykowski, p. 3-10.
- (4) Adams, p. 141; William R. Palmer, *The Whaling Port of Sag Harbor*, (PhD Thesis, Columbia University, 1959), p. 30; Nancy Boyd Willey, *Built by Whalers*, (Sag Harbor: Old Sagg-Harbour Committee, 1945, rev. 1948), p. 11.
- (5) Palmer, p. 29.
- (6) Zaykowski, p. 11.
- (7) Henry Hedges, *Early Sag Harbor; and Address Delivered Before the Sag Harbor Historical Society, February 4, 1896* (Sag Harbor: J.H. Hunt, 1902), p. 9.
- (8) Hedges, *Address*, p.8.
- (9) Jeanette and Edward Rattray, *East Hampton History* (Garden City, NY: Country Life Press, 1953), p. 11; Zaykowski, p. 3-11.
- (10) Hedges, *Address*, p. 2; Zaykowski, p. 11-15.
- (11) Hedges, *Address*, p. 2; Timothy Dwight, *Travels in New England and New York* (New Haven: Timothy Dwight, 1822), p. 306 as quoted in Zaykowski, p. 31-2.
- (12) *Long Wharf File*, Copy, John Jermain Library (JL); Zaykowski, p. 18.
- (13) Adams, p. 151; Palmer, p. 31.
- (14) Harry D. Sleight, *The Whale Fishery on Long Island* (Bridgehampton, NY: The Hampton Press, 1931), p. 7.
- (15) Sleight, p. 4; Palmer, p. 1.
- (16) Russella Hazard, *Long Wharf* (Unpublished Ms., JLL, 1957); Zaykowski, p. 81-3; Hedges, *Address*, p. 13.
- (17) Zaykowski, p. 14-15.
- (18) Zaykowski, p. 10-11; Hedges, p. 20.



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Section number 8 Page 27

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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

- (19) Zaykowski, p. 49-51.
- (20) Henry Hedges, *Sag Harbor in the Revolution* (Sag Harbor: Express Print., 1900), p. 3; Robert Pine, *Sag Harbor: Past, Present and Future* (Sag Harbor: Sag Harbor Historic Preservation Commission, 1973), p. 2.
- (21) Zaykowski, p. 57-60.
- (22) Hedges, *Revolution*, p. 10.
- (23) Palmer, p. 39.
- (24) Pine, p. 2; Zaykowski, p. 57-60.
- (25) Palmer, p. 33.
- (26) Palmer, p. 35.
- (27) Pine, p. 3.
- (28) Pine, p. 3.
- (29) Henry Hedges, *A History of the Town of East-Hampton* (Sag Harbor: J. H. Hunt, 1897), p. 151; There were nearly 100 houses and 150 families in 1797: Palmer, p. 55.
- (30) Dwight, p. 306 (Zaykowski, p. 31-2).
- (31) Ezra L'Hommedieu, *Chart of Sag Harbor*, c. 1800, in Pennypacker Collection, East Hampton Library.
- (32) Barbara Van Liew, *Long Island Domestic Architecture* (Setauket, NY: Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities, 1974), p. 13.
- (33) J. Epstein & E. Barlow, *East Hampton: A History and Guide* (New York: Random House, 1985), p. 115.
- (34) Zaykowski, p. 81-3.
- (35) Zaykowski, p. 151-2
- (36) Palmer, p. 72.
- (37) Zaykowski, p. 75-6.
- (38) Palmer, p. 68.
- (39) Sleight, p 24.



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

- (40) Zaykowski, p. 40-1.
- (41) Palmer, p. 82.
- (42) Palmer, p. 270.
- (43) Zaykowski, p. 109-10.
- (44) Zaykowski, p. 109-10.
- (45) *Sag Harbor Corrector*, October 7, 1848.
- (46) Zaykowski, p. 235-8.
- (47) "Whatever Happened to Sag Harbor After Destruction of the Cotton Mill?," article dated 1918 in scrapbook "D", JJL.
- (48) "Destruction of the Montauk Steam Cotton Mills," *Sag Harbor Corrector*, October 25, 1879.
- (49) Booklet adapted in 1974 from research paper by Doris Halsey, JJL, Byram file.
- (50) Margaret Holsten, *Ephraim Nile Byram*, Unpublished Thesis, 1977, p. 40.
- (51) Zaykowski, p. 116.
- (52) Pine, p. 61.
- (53) "Business Enterprise in Sag Harbor," *Sag Harbor Corrector*, November 13, 1880.
- (54) "Laying the Cornerstone of the Fahys Watch-Case Works," article dated April 21, 1881, scrapbook "I", JJL.
- (55) Scrapbook "B", JJL, p. 243.
- (56) Scrapbook "B", JJL, p. 247.
- (57) Zaykowski, p. 247.
- (58) Arnold Meredith Lewis, *Sag Harbor: The Study of a Small Community* (Thesis, International YMCA College, 1930).
- (59) "Ethnological and other Changes in Sag Harbor," p. 243, Scrapbook "B", John Jermain Library.
- (60) "The Awakening of a Small Town," *The Brooklyn Times*, December 30, 1913; and "The Name in the Case," booklet, Easthampton Library.
- (61) Zaykowski, p. 248-9.



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Section number 8 Page 29

**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

- (62) "The Name in the Case," p. 14.
- (63) E. Belcher Hyde Co., *Atlas of a Part of Suffolk County, Long Island, New York*, 1916.
- (64) E. Belcher Hyde, Co. *Atlas of Suffolk County, Long Island*, 1902.
- (65) Zaykowski, p. 253-4.
- (66) *Sag Harbor Corrector*, December 9, 1876.
- (67) *Sag Harbor Corrector*, December 25, 1880.
- (68) *Sag Harbor Express*, May 12, 1870.
- (69) *Sag Harbor Express*, August 28, 1873.
- (70) Pine, p. 44.
- (71) Zaykowski, p. 222.
- (72) Nancy Willey House File, JJJ.
- (73) Willey, *Whalers*, p. 28.
- (74) *Boyds Long Island Business Directory*, 1888-89, p. 306.
- (75) Ellen Fletcher Rosebrock, *Notes Relating to Historic Buildings in Sag Harbor*, Manuscript, 1973, JJJ, "American Hotel" section.
- (76) Lewis, n.p.
- (77) Zaykowski, p. 265.
- (78) *Sag Harbor Corrector*, December 20, 1879.
- (79) *Passenger Department*, Long Island Railroad, 1907, p. 5-10.
- (80) *Sag Harbor Corrector*, December 20, 1879.
- (81) *Sag Harbor Corrector*, December 20, 1879.
- (82) *Sag Harbor Corrector*, September 20, 1879.
- (83) Zaykowski, p. 293-4.
- (84) "Sag Harbor in the Land of the Sunrise Trail, 1707-1927" (Sag Harbor: Sag Harbor Village Trustees, c. 1928), p. 5.



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Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY

- (85) Zaykowski, p. 185-8.
- (86) Zaykowski, p. 170-3; 179-182.
- (87) Zaykowski, p. 167-8.
- (88) Sag Harbor Village Trustees, p. 37.
- (89) Lewis, *Thesis*, np.
- (90) The historical record of Eastville is sparse, as both the local press and historical writers overlooked the free blacks, native Americans and immigrants who built the community. Information comes from primary source documents, including U.S. Census records (1840-1880), period maps, house deeds, city directories, and the few local newspapers articles concerning the area.
- (91) Zaykowski, p. 11-12.
- (92) Book U, p. 35-36, County Record Office, Riverhead.
- (93) This area lay well outside the developing village of Sag Harbor. The 1854 Wall and Forrest map and the 1873 Beers map both show large parcels of undeveloped land to the northwest and undeveloped lots plotted by Eleazar Latham to the west.
- (94) *Long Island Forum*, August 1973, p. 151.
- (95) *Long Island Forum*, August, 1973, p. 151 and *Sag Harbor Express*, October 7, 1886.
- (96) Palmer, p. 87.
- (97) *New York Times*, August 15, 1982, p. 23.
- (98) Ibid.
- (99) *Sag Harbor Express*, January 16, 1860.
- (100) *Sag Harbor Express*, January 19, 1860.
- (101) Zaykowski, p. 184-5.
- (102) Tucker, *A Short History of St. David's A.M.E. Zion Church*.
- (103) *Sag Harbor Express*, January 9, 1860.
- (104) *Sag Harbor Express*, January 19, 1860.
- (105) *1889-90 East Long Island Directory*, A.A. Bensel, Compiler.



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

(106) The 1854 Wall and Forrest, 1858 Chase and 1873 Beers maps all show about thirty dwellings in Eastville: the Hyde Atlases of 1902 and 1916 show thirty-six and thirty-five dwellings respectively.

(107) *Sag Harbor Express*, November 19, 1891.

(108) "Safe Harbor for the Social Sciences: The Russell Sage Foundation at 75," Booklet, n.d., Copy at JJL.

(109) Ibid.

(110) Miscellaneous articles, Scrapbooks, JJL.

(111) *Sage-Slocum Scrapbook*, JJL.

(112) "Park for Sag Harbor," *East Hampton Star*, July 3, 1908.

(113) Zaykowski, p. 274-7.

(114) *Brooklyn Times*, December 30, 1913.

(115) Mashashimuet Park and Social Center, June 1911 to June 1913, *Report of the Director*, JJL.

(116) Russella Hazard, "Otter Pond," 1957, John Jermain Library.

(117) Zaykowski, p. 283.



9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see Continuation Sheets

- Previous documentation on file (NPS) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

- Primary location of additional data:
- State historic preservation office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other

Specify Repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographic Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 2 square miles

UTM References

Please see Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Please see attached maps

Boundary Justification

Please see boundary justification in Item #7

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lawrence Gobrecht and Kathleen LaFrank, National Register and Survey Unit  
 organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Field Services Bureau  
 street & number Peebles Island  
 city or town Waterford state New York zip code 12188

Form Prepared by Mary B. Dierickx, Consultant to Sag Harbor Village



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Continuation sheet**

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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

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Section number 9 Page 2

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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

UTM References

Reference Point Numbers 1-6:  
Sag Harbor Quadrangle Map, 1:24,000, 7.5 Minute Series

Reference Point Numbers 7-8:  
Greenport Quadrangle Map, 1:24,000, 7.5 Minute Series

1.	18	726050	4542050
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.	18	726955	4541810
	Zone	Easting	Northing
3.	18	727810	4541100
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4.	18	727700	4540440
	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	18	728120	4541165
	Zone	Easting	Northing
6.	18	728660	4541560
	Zone	Easting	Northing
7.	18	728240	4542200
	Zone	Easting	Northing
8.	18	727440	4542540
	Zone	Easting	Northing



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

*Historical and Contemporary Maps*

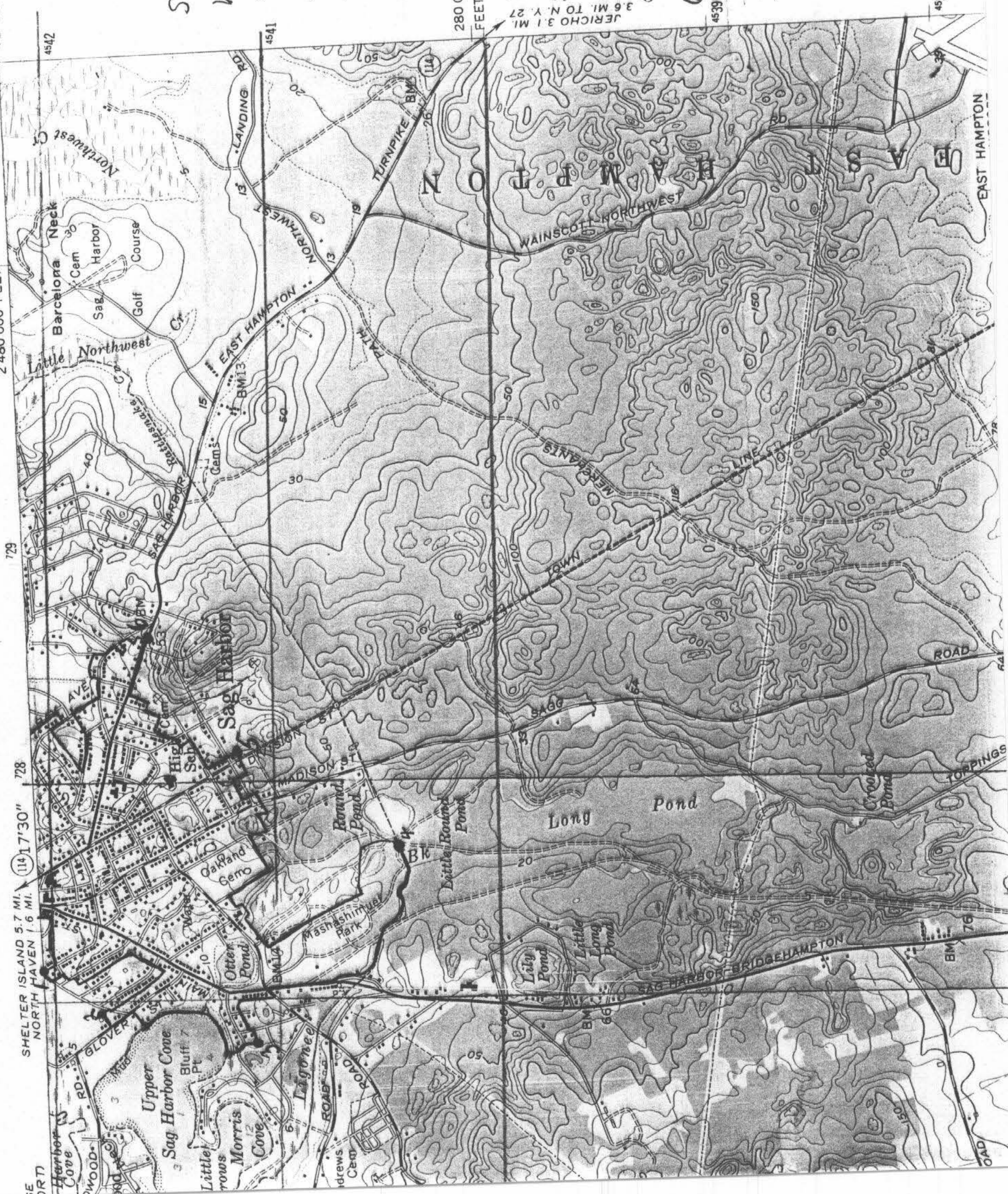
1. USGS Map, Sag Harbor Quadrangle, 1: 24,000, 7.5 Minute Series
2. USGS Map, Greenport Quadrangle, 1:24,000, 7.5 Minute Series
3. Sag Harbor, 1858, J. Chace, Jr.
4. Sag Harbor, 1873, Beers, Comstock and Cline
5. Sag Harbor, 1916, E. Belcher Hyde
6. Sag Harbor Village Historic District, 1993
- 6a. Key Map for Suffolk County Tax Maps
7. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of East Hampton, #0302-001
8. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of East Hampton, #0302-002
9. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of East Hampton, #0302-003
10. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of East Hampton, #0302-005
11. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of East Hampton, #0302-006
12. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of East Hampton, #0302-008
13. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of Southampton, #0903-002
14. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of Southampton, #0903-003
15. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of Southampton, #0903-004
16. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of Southampton, #0903-005
17. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of Southampton, #0903-006
18. Suffolk County Tax Map, Town of Southampton, #0903-007



SAG HARBOR QUADRANGLE  
 NEW YORK-SUFFOLK CO.  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
 NE/4 SAG HARBOR 15' QUADRANGLE

731 72° 15' 41" 00'

2 480 000 FEET



SAG HARBOR  
 VILLAGE HISTORIC  
 DISTRICT  
 SAG HARBOR  
 SUFFOLK COUNTY  
 NY  
 UTM REFERENCES:  
 1. 18/726050/4542050  
 2. 18/726955/4541810  
 3. 18/727810/454100  
 4. 18/727700/4540440  
 5. 18/728120/4541165  
 6. 18/728660/4541560

280 000  
 FEET  
 JERICHO 3.1 MI.  
 3.6 MI. TO N. Y. 27

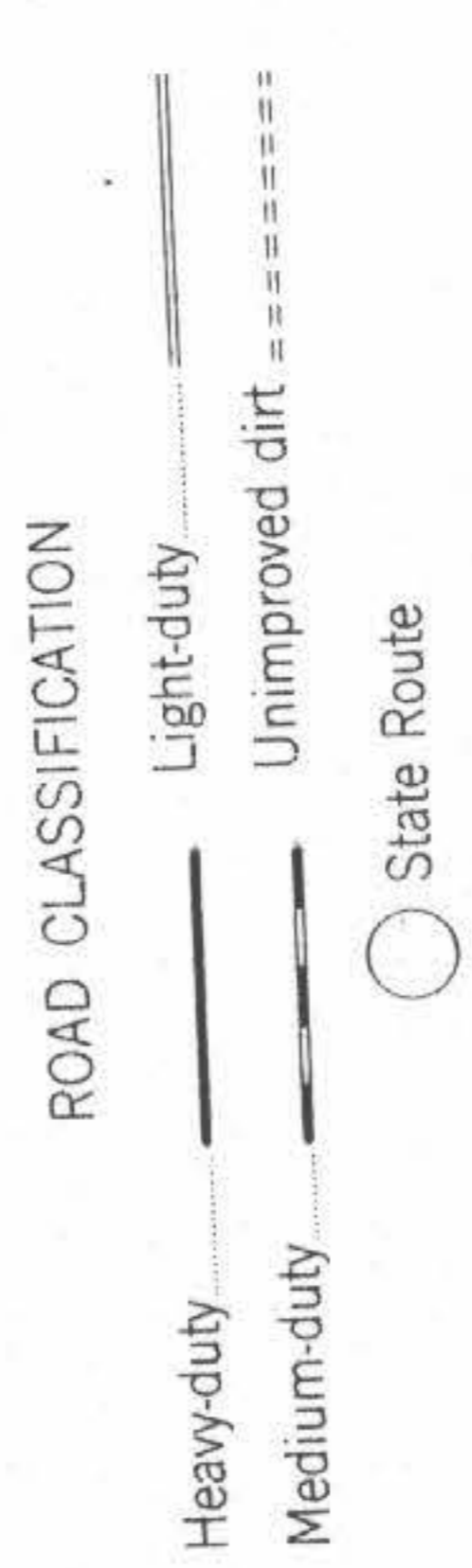
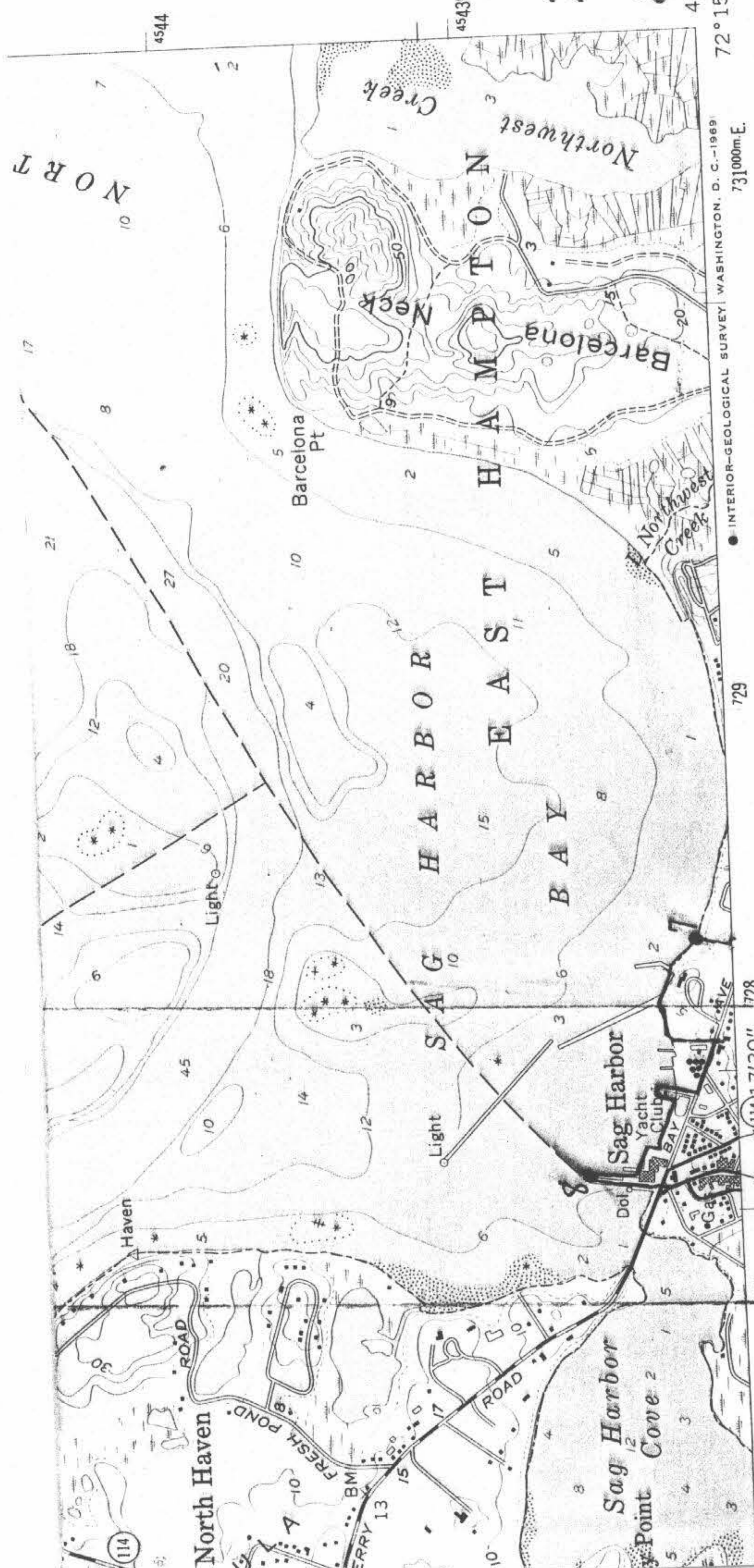
6566 11 5M  
 (GARDINERS WEST)



SAG HARBOR  
 VILLAGE HISTORIC  
 DISTRICT  
 SAG HARBOR  
 SUFFOLK COUNTY  
 NY

UTM REFERENCES:  
 7. 18/728270/4542200  
 8. 18/727440/4542540

41°00'  
 72°15'  
 (EAST HAMPTON)  
 8565' NW



This area also covered by 1:62 500 scale map of Shelter Island, surveyed 1903.

GREENPORT, N. Y.  
 N4100—W7215/7.5

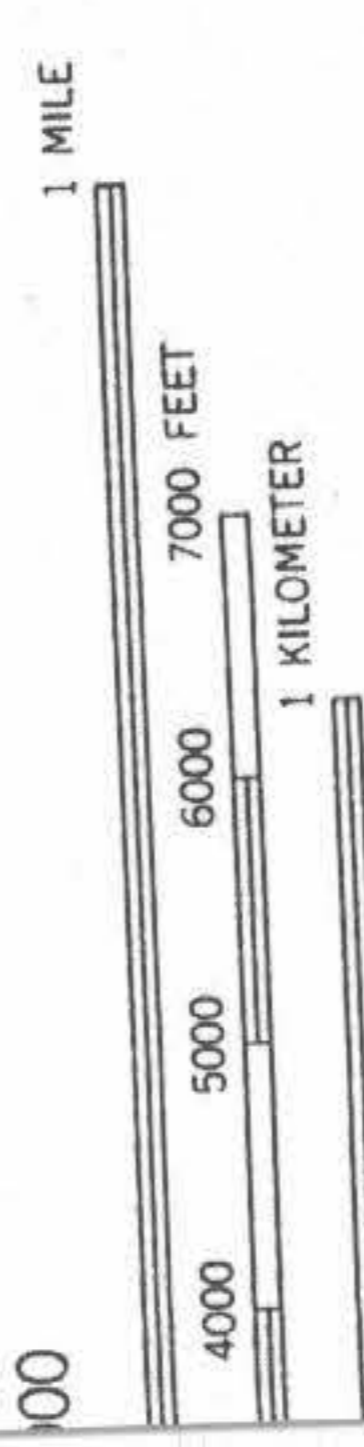
1956

AMS 6566 III SE—SERIES V821



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

BRIDGEHAMPTON (JUNC. N.Y. 27) 4.4 MI. EAST HAMPTON (JUNC. N.Y. 27) 6.5 MI. SOUTHAMPTON 10 MI. AMAGANSETT 10 MI.

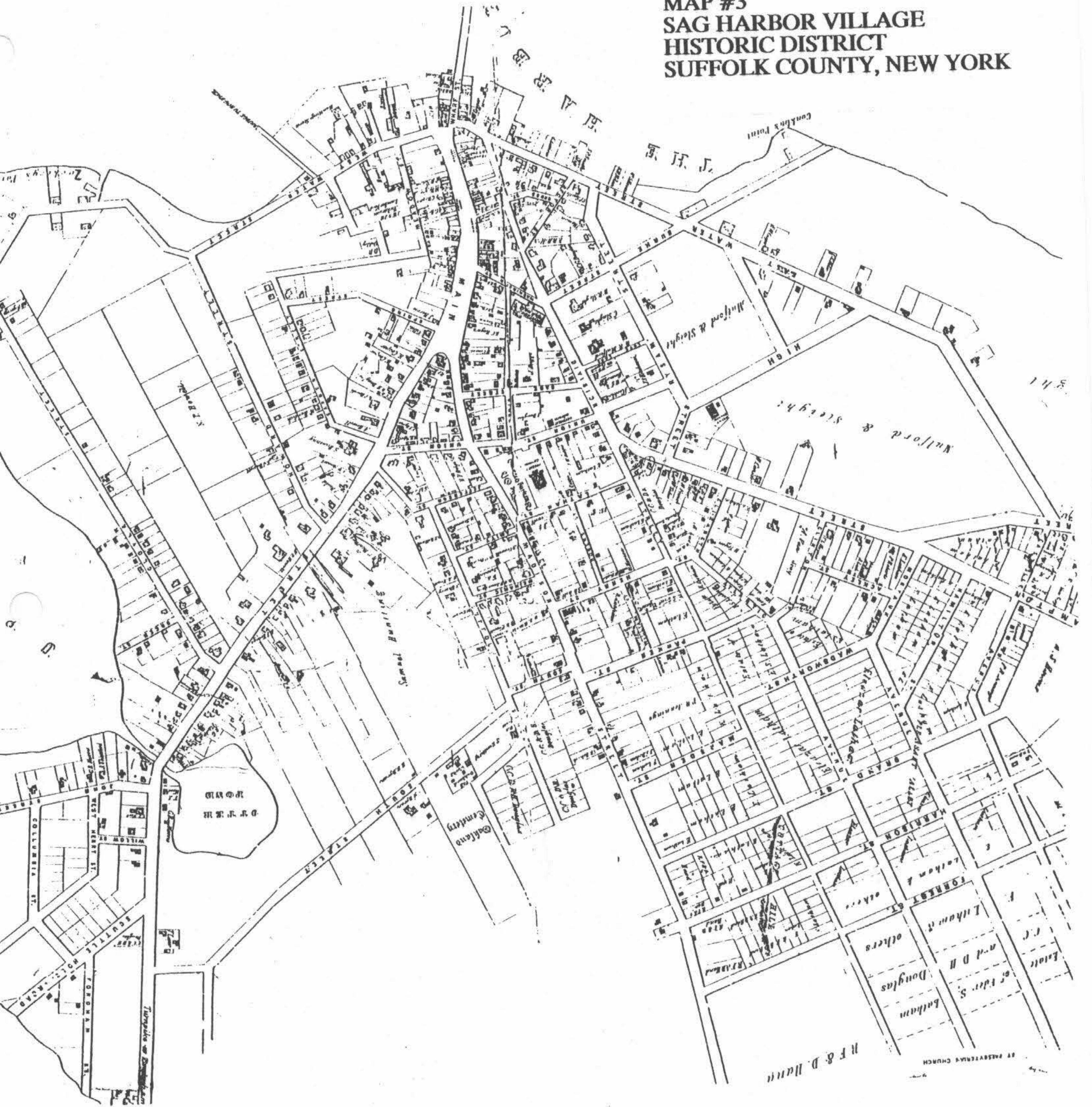


VAL 10 FEET  
 T 5 FOOT CONTOURS  
 SEA LEVEL  
 DATUM—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
 APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
 APPROXIMATELY 2.4 FEET

L MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 RVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
 ND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



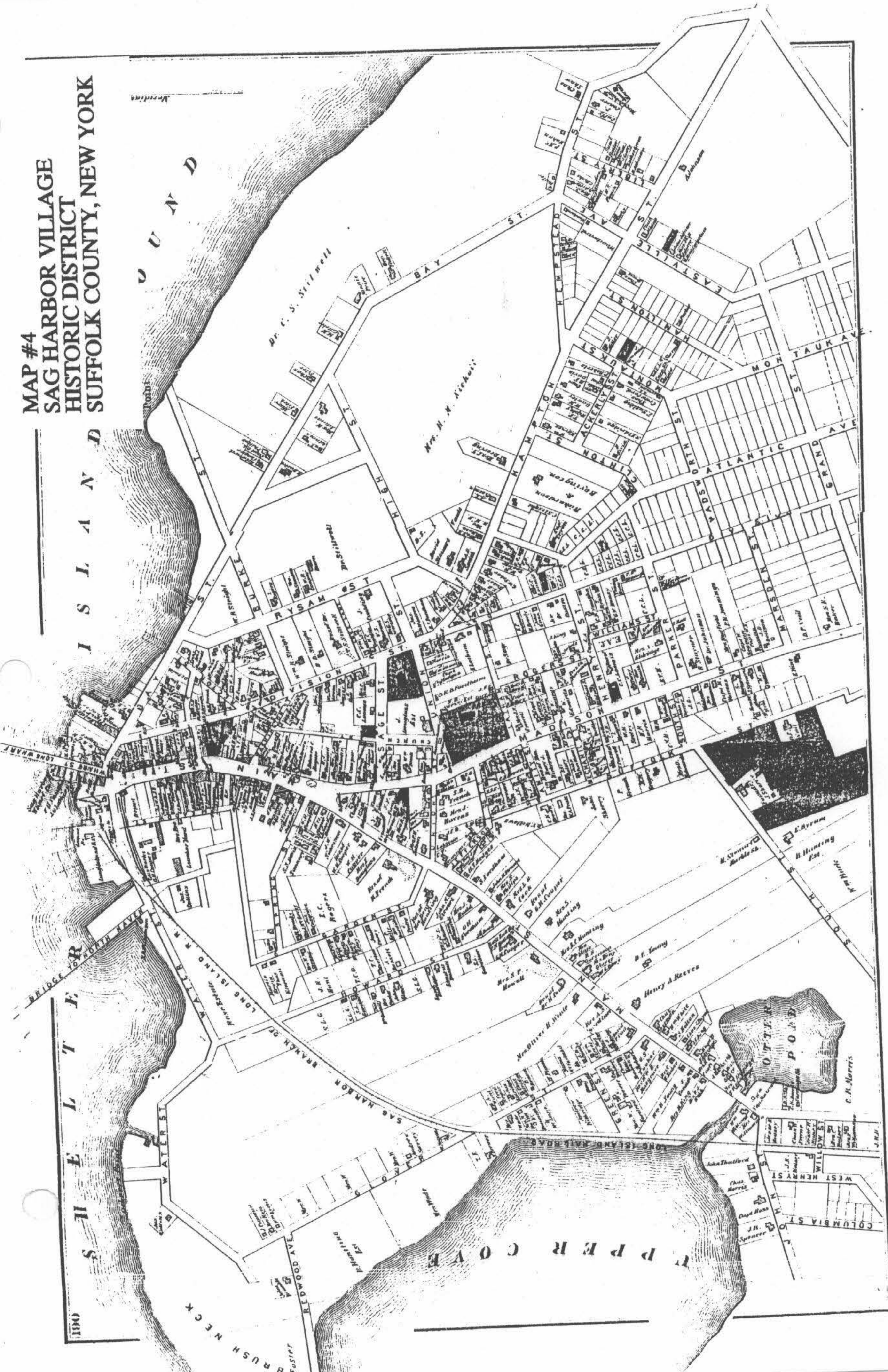
MAP #3  
SAG HARBOR VILLAGE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT  
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK



Sag Harbor: 1858



MAP #4  
SAG HARBOR VILLAGE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT  
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK



Sag Harbor: 1873




MAP #5  
SAG HARBOR VILLAGE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT  
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

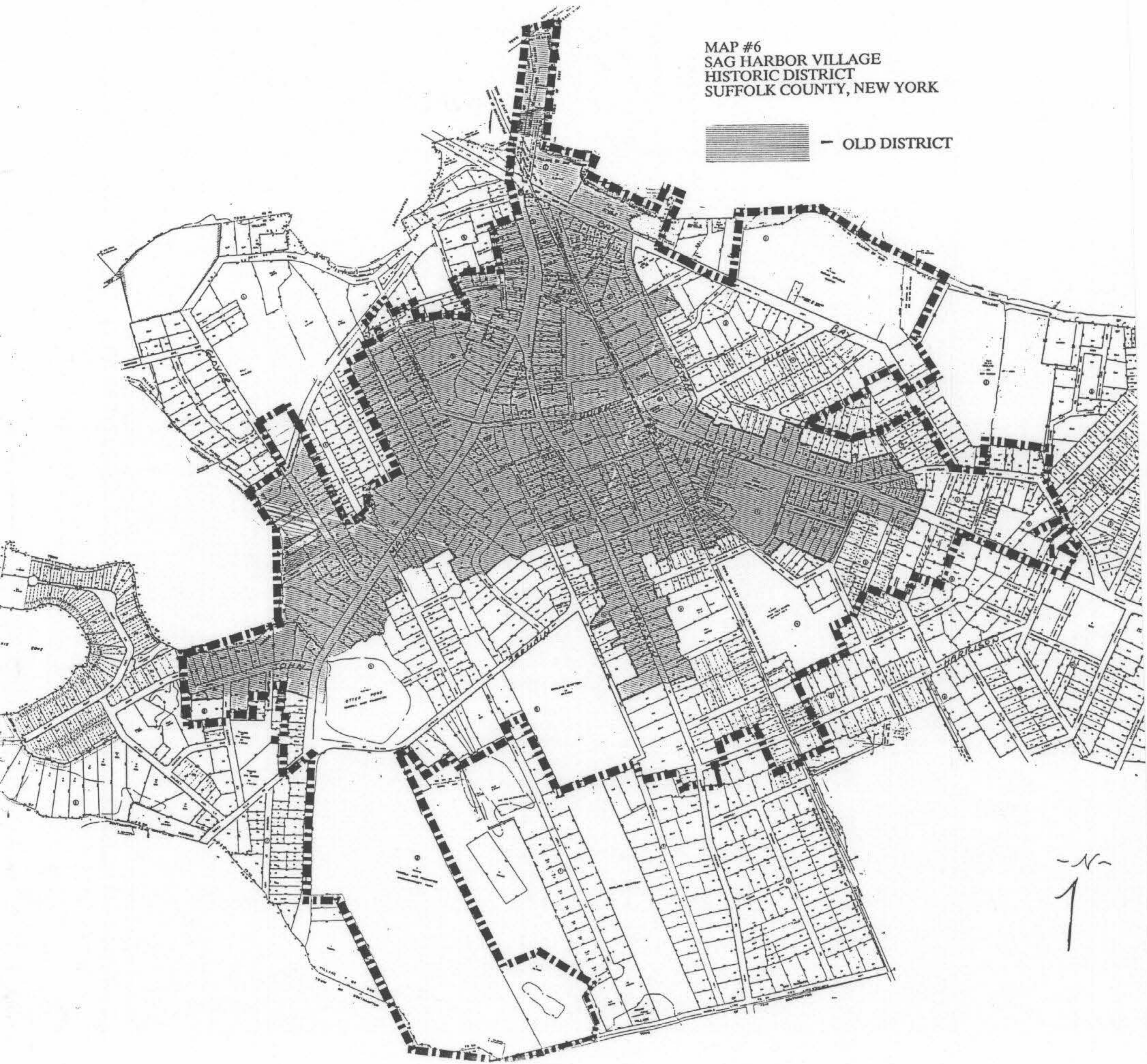


Sag Harbor: 1916



MAP #6  
SAG HARBOR VILLAGE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT  
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

 - OLD DISTRICT





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Section number Photographs Page 1

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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

*Photographs of Historic District*

The properties photographed are all located in the Sag Harbor Village Historic District, in Suffolk County, New York. They were taken by members of the Joint Committee for the Historic District Expansion: Michael Butler, Alexandra Eames, Richard Hornell, Mark Scherzer, Colleen Stevenson, James Tripp. All of the negatives are located in the Sag Harbor Village Hall. The photographs were all taken in 1992.

Atlantic Avenue, TAX ID #302-5-1-18, 19  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 1

Long Wharf, Bay Street, TAX ID #302-1-1-1  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 2

Hampton Flour Mill, Bay Street, TAX ID #302-1-1-3a  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 3

Haven Harbor Home, Bay Street, TAX ID #302-2-1-8  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 4

Bay Street, TAX ID #302-3-7-11  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 5

Burke Street, TAX ID #302-2-2-36  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 6

Church Street, TAX ID #903-3-4-13  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 7

Church Street, TAX ID 903-3-4-18.1  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 8

Division Street, Sleight House, TAX ID #302-2-2-41  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 9

Division Street, TAX ID #903-2-3-10  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 10



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Division Street, TAX ID #903-3-4-15, 16  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 11

Division Street, St. Andrew's R.C.Church, TAX ID #903-3-4-17  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 12

East Union Street, Christ Church Hall, TAX ID #302-2-6-5c  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 13

Eastville Avenue, St. David's Cemetery, TAX ID #302-6-8-5  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 14

Eastville Avenue, St. David's AME Zion Church, TAX ID #302-6-8-8  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 15

Elizabeth Street, TAX ID #302-5-1-27  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 16

Garden Street, TAX ID #903-3-2-59  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 17

Glover Street, TAX ID #903-3-1-37  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 18

Green Street, TAX ID 903-3-1-14  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 19

Hampton Street, TAX ID #302-2-8-8  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 20

Hampton Street, TAX ID #302-2-8-11, 12, 13  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 21

Hampton Street, TAX ID #302-5-2-4, 5  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 22



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Hampton Street, Mary Hempstead House, TAX ID #302-6-2-20  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 23

Hampton Street, TAX ID #302-2-7-26  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 24

Hampton Street, Dering House, TAX ID #302-2-7-32  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 25

Hempstead Street, George Snook's House, TAX ID #302-3-1-18.1  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 26

Hempstead Street, TAX ID #302-6-2-1  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 27

Hempstead Street, TAX ID #302-6-2-4.1  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 28

Hempstead Street, TAX ID #302-6-2-5.1  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 29

Henry Street, Firehouse TAX ID #302-5-1-5  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 30

Henry Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-22  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 31

High Street, TAX ID #302-2-4-10  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 32

Jefferson Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-32  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 33



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Jefferson Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-33  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 34

Jefferson Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-58  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 35

Jermain Avenue, Pierson High School TAX ID #302-5-4-1  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 36

Jermain Avenue, TAX ID #302-5-2-22  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 37

Jermain Avenue, Oakland Cemetery, TAX ID #903-6-2-13  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 38

Jermain Avenue, Byram House, TAX ID #903-6-2-12  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 39

John Street, TAX ID #903-4-2-37  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 40

Madison Street, Old Burying Ground TAX ID #903-3-4-27  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 41

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-3-4-50  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 42

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-6-3-36  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 43

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-6-3-38  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 44



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-50

View: Looking east

Photo # 45

Main Street, East Side, 903-2-3-19 to 13.1

View: Looking southeast

Photo # 46

Main Street, American Hotel TAX ID #903-2-3-15

View: Looking east

Photo # 47

Main Street, Village Hall TAX ID #903-2-3-14

View: Looking east

Photo # 48

Main Street, TAX ID #903-2-3-16

View: Looking northeast

Photo # 49

Main Street, TAX ID #903-3-2-34

View: Looking west

Photo # 50

Main Street, Custom House, TAX ID #903-3-2-31.1

View: Looking west

Photo # 51

Main Street, Sybil Douglas House, TAX ID #903-3-2-48

View: Looking east

Photo # 52

Main Street, Benjamin Huntting House (Whaling Museum), TAX ID #903-3-2-17

View: Looking west

Photo # 53

Main Street, TAX ID #903-3-2-16

View: Looking northwest

Photo # 54

Main Street, John Jermain Memorial Library, TAX ID #903-3-3-70

View: Looking east

Photo # 55

Main Street, Van Scoy House, TAX ID #903-3-3-30

View: Looking southeast

Photo # 56



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Main Street, TAX ID #903-3-1-81  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 57

Main Street, TAX ID #903-3-1-54  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 58

Main Street, TAX ID #903-4-2-17  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 59

Main Street, Otter Pond Park, TAX ID #903-6-1-1  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 60

Main Street, Mashashimuet Park, TAX ID #903-5-2-4  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 61

Oakland Avenue, TAX ID #903-6-1-14  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 62

Palmer Terrace, TAX ID #903-3-3-20.1  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 63

Palmer Terrace, TAX ID #903-6-1-54  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 64

Prospect Avenue, TAX ID #302-2-5-15  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 65

Rogers Street, TAX ID #903-3-4-60  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 66

Rysam Street, Mary King's Rooms, TAX ID #302-2-6-2b  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 67



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Spring Street, TAX ID 903-3-2-38  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 68

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-56  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 69

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-34  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 70

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-6-3-14  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 71

Union Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-67  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 72

Union Street, Whaler's Church, TAX ID #903-3-4-28  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 73

Washington Street, Former Fahys Watchcase Factory, TAX ID #903-3-4-14  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 74

William Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-15  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 75

Non Contributing Buildings

(Please refer to complete list of non-contributing buildings in Section #7)

Amity Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-47  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 76

Bay Street, TAX ID #302-1-1-3b  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 77

Bay Street, TAX ID #302-2-2-18.1  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 78



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Bay Street, TAX ID #302-2-2-23  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 79

Bay Street, TAX ID #302-2-3-23  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 80

Bay Street, TAX ID #302-2-4-24.1  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 81

Bay Street, TAX ID #302-3-7-10  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 82

Cross Street, TAX ID #302-2-2-15  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 83

Cross Street, TAX ID #302-2-2-13  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 84

Dering Road, TAX ID #302-2-3-12  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 85

Division Street, TAX ID #302-2-2-10a  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 86

Division Street, TAX ID #302-2-2-42  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 87

Division Street, TAX ID #302-2-2-43  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 88

Division Street, TAX ID #302-2-6-1  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 89

Division Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-42  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 90



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Division Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-60  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 91

Eastville Avenue, TAX ID #302-6-1-8  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 92

Eastville Avenue, TAX ID #302-6-8-6.1  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 93

Eastville Avenue, TAX ID #302-6-8-9  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 94

Franklin Avenue, TAX ID #302-2-7-7, 8  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 95

Franklin Avenue, TAX ID #302-2-7-10  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 96

Franklin Avenue, TAX ID #302-2-7-17  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 97

Franklin Avenue, TAX ID #302-2-7-19  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 98

Franklin Avenue, TAX ID #302-2-4-14  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 99

Franklin Avenue, TAX ID #302-3-7-6  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 100

Glover Street, TAX ID #903-2-1-24  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 101

Green Street, TAX ID #903-3-1-112.1  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 102



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Hamilton Avenue, TAX ID #302-5-3-5  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 103

Hamilton Avenue, TAX ID #302-5-3-6  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 104

Hamilton Avenue, TAX ID #302-5-3-15  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 105

Hamilton Avenue, TAX ID #302-6-8-2  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 106

Hampton Street, TAX ID #302-2-7-38  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 107

Hampton Street, TAX ID #302-6-2-19  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 108

Hampton Street, TAX ID #302-6-2-16  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 109

Henry Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-13  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 110

High Street, TAX ID #302-2-7-2  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 111

High Street, TAX ID #302-2-3-34  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 112

High Street, TAX ID #302-2-3-33  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 113

High Street, TAX ID #302-2-3-32  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 114



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

High Street, TAX ID #302-2-4-13  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 115

High Street, TAX ID #302-2-4-7  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 116

High Street, TAX ID #302-2-4-5  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 117

High Street, TAX ID #302-2-4-4  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 118

Howard Street, TAX ID #903-3-2-2a  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 119

Howard Street, TAX ID #903-3-2-11  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 120

Howard Street, TAX ID #903-3-1-104  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 121

Jefferson Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-31  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 122

Jermain Avenue, TAX ID #302-5-4-6.1  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 123

Jermain Avenue, TAX ID #903-6-1-26  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 124

Jermain Avenue, TAX ID #903-6-1-23  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 125

Jermain Avenue, TAX ID #903-6-2-3.1  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 126



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

John Street, TAX ID #903-4-2-11  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 127

John Street, TAX ID #903-4-2-63  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 128

John Street, TAX ID #903-4-2-14  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 129

John Street, TAX ID #903-4-2-15  
View: Looking north  
Photo # 130

John Street, TAX ID #903-4-2-38.1  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 131

Latham Street, TAX ID #903-3-4-47  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 132

Liberty Street, TAX ID #302-6-1-14  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 133

Liberty Street, TAX ID #302-6-1-16.1  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 134

Liberty Street, TAX ID #302-6-2-21  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 135

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-3-4-8  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 136

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-73  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 137

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-44  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 138



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-48  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 139

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-54  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 140

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-65  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 141

Madison Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-66  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 142

Main Street, TAX ID #903-2-2-21  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 143

Main Street, TAX ID #903-2-2-24, 25  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 144

Main Street, TAX ID #903-2-2-34, 36  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 145

Main Street, TAX ID #903-2-3-13.1  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 146

Main Street, TAX ID #903-2-3-20  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 147

Main Street, TAX ID #903-2-3-21, 22  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 148

Main Street, TAX ID #903-3-1-107  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 149

Main Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-7, 8  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 150



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Main Street, TAX ID #903-3-4-1  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 151

Main Street, TAX ID #903-4-2-16  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 152

Main Street, TAX ID #903-4-2-23  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 153

Marsden Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-55  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 154

Montauk Avenue, TAX ID #302-5-4-8  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 155

Mulford Lane, TAX ID #302-2-3-18  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 156

Mulford Lane, TAX ID #302-2-3-19  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 157

Mulford Lane, TAX ID #302-2-3-21.1  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 158

Mulford Lane, TAX ID #302-2-3-29.1  
View: Looking southeast  
Photo # 159

Oakland Avenue, TAX ID #903-3-3-3  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 160

Oakland Avenue, TAX ID #903-6-1-33  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 161

Oakland Avenue, TAX ID #903-6-1-31  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 162



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Oakland Avenue, TAX ID #903-6-1-62.2  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 163

Oakland Avenue, TAX ID #903-6-1-62.5  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 164

Oakland Avenue, TAX ID #903-6-1-25  
View: Looking south  
Photo # 165

Palmer Terrace, TAX ID #903-3-3-24.1, 22  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 166

Prospect Avenue, TAX ID #302-2-4-16  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 167

Prospect Avenue, TAX ID #302-2-4-18  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 168

Rogers Street, TAX ID #903-3-4-59  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 169

Rogers Street, TAX ID #903-3-4-62.1  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 170

Rysam Street, TAX ID #302-2-2-45, 44  
View: Looking west  
Photo # 171

Rysam Street, TAX ID #302-2-3-15.1, 16  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 172

Somers Place, TAX ID #903-6-1-43.6  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 173

Somers Place, TAX ID #903-6-1-43.3, 43.4  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 174



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**Sag Harbor Village Historic District, Suffolk County, NY**

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-6-3-10.1  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 175

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-6-3-12  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 176

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-37  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 177

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-3-3-38  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 178

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-6-1-60.1, 59  
View: Looking northwest  
Photo # 179

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-6-3-43  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 180

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-6-3-29  
View: Looking east  
Photo # 181

Suffolk Street, TAX ID #903-6-3-33  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 182

Washington Street, TAX ID #903-2-3-3, 4  
View: Looking northeast  
Photo # 183

William Street, TAX ID #903-6-4-85.1  
View: Looking southwest  
Photo # 184