

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**



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**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Hawkins, Jedediah, House

other name/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number 400 South Jamesport Ave  not for publication

city or town Jamesport N/A vicinity

state New York code NY county Suffolk code 103 zip code 11947

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Ruth A. Purpoint / DSHPO 4/8/08  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature] 6/13/2008  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	2	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
4	3	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/residence  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC/inn  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italian Villa  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation      masonry

walls              wood

roof                synthetic slate

other                fibre-cement clapboards on tower

**Narrative Description**

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

Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County, New York

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**DESCRIPTION**

Jamesport is a hamlet in the Town of Riverhead on the north fork of eastern Long Island, north of the Great Peconic Bay. The 1864 Jedediah Hawkins House is located on its original site on the east side of South Jamesport Avenue on the south edge of Jamesport on the road to the hamlet of South Jamesport. The property consists of three acres of the original 45-acre parcel that Jedediah Hawkins purchased in 1864. The house is the largest and most elaborate residence in the locally designated Jamesport Hamlet Historic District and is set back, but highly visible from the road. The property includes the original nineteenth century outhouse, milk house and summer kitchen or washhouse, all contributing to the National Register nomination. In addition, there are two non-contributing buildings: a 1950s ranch house located near South Jamesport Avenue on the front south corner of the property and a modern barn in the rear, built on the site of a former 1830 barn. There is also a non-contributing modern gazebo in the rear of the property.

South Jamesport Avenue is on the southern edge of the Jamesport Hamlet Historic District, designated in 2006 by the Town of Riverhead. Immediately to the north of the Hawkins House are a couple of modern houses followed by a series of relatively modest nineteenth and early-twentieth century homes. Of these homes, the only one that predates the Hawkins House is the Marcy-Konchalski House at 415 South Jamesport Avenue, a very small and simple cape structure built by a peddler in the 1830s or 40s.

Further north is the core of the Jamesport Hamlet Historic District with a number of eighteenth and nineteenth century structures, including the Jamesport Meeting House where Hawkins and his wife worshipped. To the immediate south, all of the homes are relatively recent in construction. However, the locally designated South Jamesport Historic District is the south end of South Jamesport Avenue, less than a mile away with 78 structures dating from the 1830s through the 1930s. A number of these houses were built for sea captains, including two for Jedediah's brothers Ebenezer and Simeon (still extant).

The Jedediah Hawkins house stands on a raised earthen platform behind a low stone retaining wall well back from the road. A straight sidewalk leads across an expansive flat lawn directly to a set of steps leading to the front veranda. The structure is an asymmetrical Italianate design, based closely on the "Italian Villa" in figure 23 of Samuel Sloan's *Homestead Architecture* published in 1861. Typical of the style, there are ornamental brackets under all of the eaves. The house is sheathed in wood clapboards. The roof was originally slate later replaced with asphalt, but during restoration was again replaced with a modern synthetic slate product, brand name *Echo Star*. All three original brick chimneys survive. Most of the windows have louvered shutters. The house is painted in a polychrome scheme, with a light green base color, cream and darker green on the trim, chrome green shutters, and small details highlighted in red. Samples from well-protected pre-restoration surfaces indicated that the original paint scheme was similar, although the exact

DESIGN II.

An Italian Villa.



FIG. 23.

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Suffolk County, New York

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colors were impossible to determine.

The most prominent feature on the asymmetrical front façade is the tall tower, referred to by Sloan as a "campanile." Its base has a generous four-over-four window facing the street and the main entrance with double doors facing the veranda on the side. The second floor front window has a shallow balcony below and a protective hood above with a delicate tracery design on its lower edge. The attic level has oriel windows facing the front (west) and south. The top level has triple arched windows on all four sides and is capped by a low-pitched hipped roof surmounted by a wooden spire.

To the left of the tower is a gable-end section that projects slightly in front of the tower. It has a bay window on the first floor, paired four-over-four windows on the second floor and a framed arched window at the attic level. On the right of the tower is a flat-roofed veranda with a low central false pediment above the steps. Behind the veranda, a secondary door with four-pane glazing is on the left and a window on the right. The main door opens from the left side of this veranda into the south base of the tower. The second floor façade above the veranda contains two four-over-four windows. The ridgeline of the roof is parallel to the front wall.

The south façade of the house is divided into two main parts. Toward the front (west) is a gable-end section with a bay window on the first floor, paired windows on the second floor and a round-arched window at the attic level. It is an exact echo of the left part of the front (west) façade. To the rear and set back slightly, the first floor contains two six-over-six windows and a secondary door with four-pane glazing. There is a small overhang above the door, supported by large brackets and a small wooden stoop with railings below. The second floor contains two six-over-six windows flanking a blind window covered by shutters. The roofline is perpendicular to the roof on the front section. Visible from this elevation is the rear, one-story wing containing the kitchen of the inn that is mostly modern construction. The gable end of the east façade has paired, rounded arch-top windows in the gable end and a paired window with green shutters below, similar to the ones on the other facades.

Unlike the rest of the house, the north facade is a symmetrical composition centered on a projecting cross-gable. The first floor is protected by an elaborate veranda supported by eight square posts with a central pediment above the main steps. The first floor windows in this section are four-over-four double windows extending floor to ceiling. The window towards the front is also four-over-four floor-to-ceiling. The window towards the rear is actually a French door with 21 panes of glass and appears to be a later addition. On the second floor, the central section contains double blind windows covered by louvered shutters. Above at the attic level is a framed arched window. On the second level, two single four-over-four windows flank the projecting center section.

Currently, the main entrance is an original secondary door in the front veranda. The door opens into a reception room, probably used by Jedediah Hawkins as his office. This room contains a (non-original) fireplace and a south-facing bay window. This room has all its original window and door castings, flooring and doors. The room contains the original plaster ceiling medallion, but the remaining original plaster moldings have been replaced with wood reproductions. The room connects to the main hall and stair on the north. To the left of the hall is the main drawing room or parlor. The room has a large west-facing bay window making this room full of light in late afternoon. It also has an original marble fireplace and two floor-to-ceiling windows accessing the north veranda. The Eastlake style black framed mirror over the fireplace probably dates from the 1870s or 80s

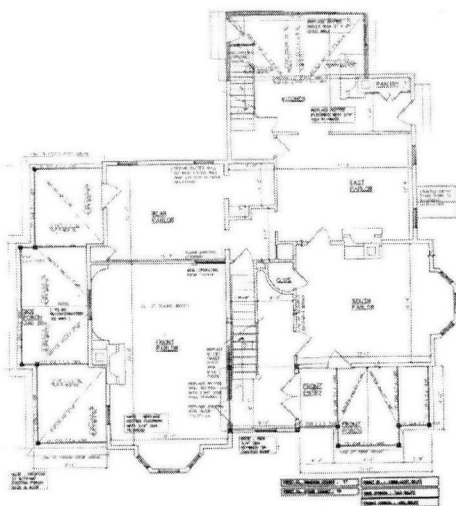
Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County, New York

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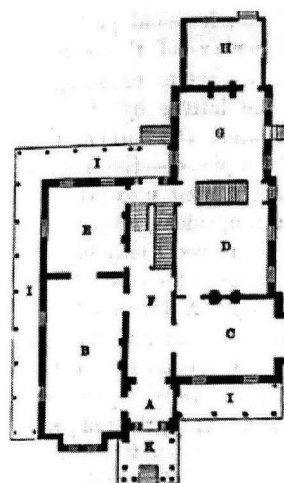
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and has likely been continuously in this spot. Behind the parlor are two smaller rooms reconfigured from the original. The fireplace is original, but the mantle has been moved from another room in the house.

On the right side of the hall behind the reception room is the original dining room now used as a bar area for the inn. It has two large south-facing windows making this an especially attractive area in the morning and early afternoon. Behind this is the original kitchen, which still contains an original wood-burning fireplace and wainscoted walls. New pine floors were put in to replace the existing ones. The windows, doors and side portico are original.



First floor, Hawkins House (Inn)



Floor plan from Samuel Sloan

The second floor has been altered somewhat in converting the house to an inn and adding the necessary modern conveniences. On the south side of the main hall, the principal chamber has large windows facing both south and west. Adjacent to that was what appeared to have been a large original bathroom. Elements of the elaborate paneled wainscoting survive in the modern bathroom attached to the front guest bedroom. A smaller bedroom to the rear was likely intended for servants.

The attic is reached by a set of stairs at the back of the second floor hallway and was originally unfinished, but has now been converted into a suite for the inn. The entire house has brick nogging and the original noggin is visible in the exposed attic walls. The attic provides access to the tower by a small flight of stairs. The tower windows command panoramic views of the surrounding flat countryside and across the Great Peconic Bay to the Shinnecock Hills of the South Fork.

As it was when built, the house is approached by a straight sidewalk leading from the road to a set of two or three steps up to the raised earth platform in front of the house and then to the steps to the front veranda. What was originally an earthen embankment is now faced with stone. The iron fence, cement fountain and driveway in front of the house are all recent additions. Most likely, the grounds originally contained park-like lawns, with perhaps some formal gardens to the south. Little or none of the original planting material survives. There is a

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small pond on the north side of the lawn. The lawns in the rear open onto expansive farmland that is in the process of being preserved by Suffolk County and the Town of Riverhead using CPF funds.

**OTHER CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES:**

**Summer kitchen or washhouse**

To the north of the main house is the summer kitchen or washhouse whose dimensions are fourteen by twenty feet. The siding is unpainted vertical board. The building is shingle roofed and its gable ends have a scallop pattern at the level of the interior ceiling. The French doors and gable-end windows are modern. This structure was originally immediately behind the main house, but has been moved a short distance to the north to make way for the kitchen addition of the inn.

**Outhouse**

The original six-foot by six-foot outhouse is sheathed in clapboards to match the main house and roofed with wood shingles. The inside is original and contains four seats, including one for a child. This structure has been moved about twenty five feet from its position off the northeast corner of the house to its current location immediately to the left of the summer kitchen.

**Milk House**

Just west of the barn is the original milk house. This seven by nine foot board and batten structure has hooded windows and well-insulated walls designed to keep milk and other dairy products cool in the summer. It has been moved from its original position slightly closer to the main house.

**NON-CONTRIBUTING:**

**Barn**

The barn is a recent post-and beam structure on the site of the original 1830 barn. Unfortunately the original barn was too structurally weakened to make preservation feasible. A single beam, on which the "1830" is chiseled, is preserved in the cellar room of the restored Hawkins Inn.

**Ranch house**

A modest hip-roofed ranch house stands in the front yard, off to the left side, in the south-west corner of the property facing South Jamesport Avenue. This was built by the Sikorski family in 1954 when they decided that the main house was too large for them to live in. It has been well camouflaged by shrubbery. The addition of brackets under the wide eaves and a paint scheme similar to the main house also help it blend in with its setting.

**8. Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Industry
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Period of Significance**

1864-1901

Property has yielded information important in history

**Criteria Considerations**

**Significant Dates**

1864

Property is:  A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Capt. Jedediah Hawkins

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American 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 Name of repository:

Jedediah Hawkins Inn

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Built around 1864, the Jedediah Hawkins House is significant under Criterion B as the home of a successful businessman important to the Jamesport area in Suffolk County, New York. The house was built for Captain Jedediah Hawkins (1837-1901), a ship captain and a wealthy businessman who with his brothers was involved in establishing the menhaden (fish) oil industry in eastern Long Island that had a significant impact on the economy of the Peconic Bay area. His house was the most fashionable in Jamesport in its day and was a testament to his success. Hawkins and his wife worshipped at the historic Jamesport Meeting House, a short distance to the north, but the house is the only extant building directly associated with him.

Also significant under Criterion C, the house is a preserved and restored example of the Italianate style of country villa popular among the well-to-do from the 1850s through the 1880s. Like the Richardson-Bates House in Oswego County (NR listed 1975), the builder of the house was apparently influenced by the designs made popular by Samuel Sloan in the mid-nineteenth century. When compared with the Richardson-Bates House, the Hawkins House is closer to the layout and design of the Italian Villa that appeared in Samuel Sloan's *Homestead Architecture*, one of Sloan's popular architectural pattern books published in 1861. The house was nearly lost to neglect and severe deterioration until a local builder and restoration specialist acquired the property in 2003. Enough historic fabric existed to provide guidance for the building's restoration along with historic photographs. It is now being used as a restaurant and inn, continuing the tradition of being an important contributor to the local economy of Jamesport.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Originally, the whole area that is now the Town of Riverhead in Suffolk County, New York, was generally referred to as *Aquebogue* and was part of the Town of Southold until 1792 when it became a separate entity. In the early 1830s, James Tuthill, the son of a local farmer, acquired a point of land jutting into Peconic Bay with the intention of founding a whaling port there, which he named *James Port* after himself. He laid out 600 house lots, which attracted an initial burst of settlement. Shortly after founding the port, Tuthill laid out an avenue from the old hamlet of Lower Aquebogue (now Jamesport) to his new port (now South Jamesport). Almost immediately after opening, David Conklin built a house and barn on this road, and a few other houses sprang up soon afterwards. The port had a brief boom period in the 1830s, but only attracted one whaling ship on a regular basis. The settlement languished until the railroad came through in 1844. A station was built half-way between the port and Lower Aquebogue and was called *Jamesport*. Soon a post office was established, also called *Jamesport*, and before long the area around the station and post office was commonly referred to by the same name.

When Jedediah Hawkins moved to Jamesport in the 1860s, the railroad had changed the nature of the place by surpassing the port as the preferred method of shipping. The railroad station was located on the South Jamesport Road about a quarter mile south of the Hawkins house and became an important shipping point for local farm produce. In spite of the shift in shipping preference, the port remained viable as an alternate way for farmers to ship their produce to the New York and Boston markets. The port was also the center of a local shell fishing industry (mostly scallops and oysters) where Hawkins also had an interest. After the Civil War the area

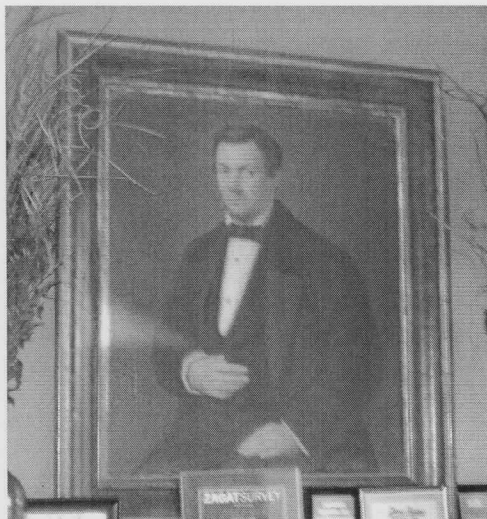
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developed as a summer resort community. By the end of the nineteenth century, there were two large hotels and a number of smaller ones that catered to a well-to-do clientele from the cities.

Born in Stony Brook on September 25, 1837 to a seafaring family, Jedediah W. Hawkins lived there until age twelve when he went to sea. The Hawkins clan was a large one, with nearly 400 members listed in the 1860 Census for the Town of Brookhaven. His parents, Daniel S. and Sophia (Smith) Hawkins, had five sons and three daughters: George, Ebenezer, Simeon, Edward, Olivia, Hannah, Jedediah W. and Sophia. In addition, Jedediah had at least five half-brothers and sisters from his father's second marriage.



All of the brothers went to sea at an early age and quickly became captains. By the time he was 18, Jedediah was master of a vessel that was trading between the United States, France and Brazil. During the Civil War, he was employed by the federal government as master of supply ships, according to his obituary in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. This was a lucrative venture due to the scarcity of ships desperately needed by the Union to supply military outposts and naval ships blockading the Confederacy. Both Jedediah and his brother Edward were quite successful with supply shipping, making their initial fortunes in the service of the Union.

By the end of the war, Jedediah and Edward joined their older brothers Simeon and Ebenezer who were already established in Jamesport by 1860. The census of that year lists the two older brothers' occupations as sailors. In 1862, Jedediah Hawkins married Emily T. Warner from

Jamesport, following the lead of his older brothers Ebenezer and Simeon, who also married Jamesport girls. The diary of Richard Albertson of Jamesport, a brother-in-law of Ebenezer Hawkins, noted his attendance at the event, but provided no details. Jedediah and Emily had their first child, Walter E., in 1863. A daughter arrived six years later.

In 1868, the four Hawkins brothers in Jamesport launched themselves into the fish oil business, a relatively new industry at that time. The 1870 census lists "Jed" Hawkins as a manufacturer of fish oil. Like others in the business, the Hawkins brothers owned steamers to bring in the menhaden or "bunker" fish that could be caught seasonally in large numbers in the off the shores of Long Island and north along the New England coast. In time the Hawkins brothers owned six steamers and built factories where the oil was processed from the fish. Some of the fleet operated from Greenport and others from more distant ports. Most likely none of the boats made Jamesport their home port, but the Hawkins family did maintain seine (net) mending facilities there. Typically, fish oil factories produced oil used in paint and other industrial applications and fish fertilizer, also know as "fish guano," an important byproduct. The factories were extremely odiferous, therefore their factories were located as far from settled areas as possible. The Hawkins brothers' factories were at remote locations, one being on Shelter Island in Peconic Bay and another on Barren Island in Jamaica Bay. Needless to say, none of the factories were in or near Jamesport which was mainly their place of residence.

In 1883, a report by the U.S. Menhaden Oil and Guano Association outlined the steady growth of the industry and how it expanded from 64 to 97 factories mostly on the east coast between 1874 and 1881. The same report

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noted that the Hawkins Brothers employed 100 men to process 60,000 gallons of oil and 2700 tons of guano, roughly 12% of the total Long Island output.<sup>1</sup> Simeon and Ebenezer retired from the fish oil business in 1888, but the younger two brothers continued on for another two decades. An 1895 article in the *Brooklyn Eagle* mentioned J. W. Hawkins & Co and its factory at Northwest on Shelter Island. The following year, the same paper placed the factory at Bunker City on Shelter Island. That year, the firm's two steamers sailed out of Greenport with captains from Rhode Island and netted over 16 million fish for its factory during the season. By 1899, the firm had become part of the American Fisheries Company and Jedediah was in Port Arthur, Texas, managing the company's plants there.

At some time, Jedediah apparently returned to Jamesport. Emily Hawkins died in 1897 and Jedediah followed her in 1901 at 63 years of age, a victim of paralysis. Both were buried in the Jamesport cemetery a short distance down the road from their house in the same plot as Emily's parents, just inside the south entrance on South Jamesport Avenue.<sup>2</sup> Jedediah's brief obituary in the *Brooklyn Eagle* noted that he was of late retired from the sea, but continued in the culture of oysters in Peconic Bay. His oyster beds were off the mouth of White's Creek in Aquebogue and are still in existence, today managed by the Lassard brothers of Jamesport. His will divided \$19,000 worth of property, mostly shares in the American Fisheries Company, equally between his daughter, Mrs. John R. Terrell of Riverhead and his son Walter E. Hawkins of Jamesport.

Hawkins' move to Jamesport predated the building of the house on South Jamesport Road. He acquired the property of David B. Conklin who owned the land since the 1830s that included a house and barn. A map of "James Port" from the late 1830's shows two buildings, probably Conklin's house and barn, on the property. The barn was a typical three-bay "English" style south facing structure that Hawkins considerably enlarged to make it more befitting a gentleman's estate. A hand-hewn beam with the date "1830" from that barn is now preserved over the basement mantel of the Hawkins house. One of David's sons, Benjamin, became a captain of a menhaden fishing boat and was a colleague of the Hawkins brothers. Benjamin Conklin's diaries from 1851-1888 provided a vivid picture of conditions in the menhaden fishery and his drawings of the industry were published in one of the *Annual Reports* of the U.S. Department of Fisheries in the 1880s.

David Conklin moved to Ohio in 1864 when Hawkins acquired the old Conklin house and 45 acres of land for \$4,500. This was two years after Hawkins' marriage and it is assumed that the young couple lived in the old house while their new home was being built just to the north. Jedediah was 27 years old in 1864 and obviously used the profits his from his Civil War supply position to build the impressive house since his entrance into the fish oil business was later in 1868. Capt. Benjamin F. Conklin, recorded in his journal on March 10, 1868 that the house he was born in was being torn down, meaning that Hawkins' new house was finished. The 1870 census only listed Jedediah and his family, but ten years later, the census recorded the household as having two servants.

Hawkins' home was built in the fashionable Italian Villa style and was practically a copy of design published in *Sloan's Homestead Architecture* (1861). Samuel Sloan (1815-1884) was a builder/architect from Philadelphia who was a leading advocate of design that moved architecture away from the Greek Revival, especially in domestic building. Sloan was one of the most prolific authors on style and published a number of pattern books

<sup>1</sup>Joseph Nimmo, Jr., "Appendix: Letters and Statistics," *A History of Suffolk County* (Babylon, NY: Budget Steam Print, 1885), 103.

<sup>2</sup>His name is misspelled *Jedidiah* on the headstone.

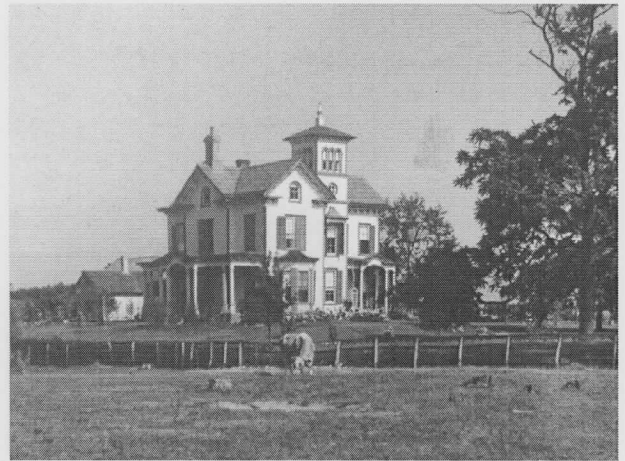
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that were readily available to builders looking to provide fashionable homes to meet a range of needs and affordable prices. At least one builder in the Jamesport area was familiar with Sloan's publications since all the Hawkins brothers had homes built in the Italianate style. Jedediah's house was the grandest of the three, following the design of figure 23 in Sloan's book. Both were asymmetrical two story houses with the main portions of the building radiating from a three-story centered tower or campanile (to use Sloan's term). The Hawkins house used the same decorative bracketing along the roof lines and the tri-partite window with curved hoods in the tower. The pattern of fenestration matched the Sloan design although the actual decorative motifs were either simplified or changed, possibly to reflect the owner's tastes. Another difference was the entrance to the Hawkins House. Sloan envisioned the main door facing the front, accessed by a small portico. This feature was eliminated in the Hawkins house. Instead, the main hall was entered from a door off the side of the veranda that also gave access to the south front room.

Sloan began his description of the design with suggesting the appropriate clientele for the builder. He wrote, "This design is intended for the country-seat of a man of ample fortune, and to occupy a site in the midst of a highly cultivated and beautiful scenery."<sup>3</sup> The house was set back from the road for dramatic effect and was surrounded by the remnants of the Conklin farm. The view from the campanile provided picturesque views of neatly tended fields and Peconic Bay in the distance. Sloan intended that the house be built of brick but the builder of the Hawkins House used frame construction and clapboard sheathing with nogged-in brick in the walls, wood being the prevalent building material used on Eastern Long Island, rather than brick or stone. The builder included the projecting roofs and verandas that Sloan recommended for "pleasing shelter during the dazzling sunshine of our summer months."<sup>4</sup> Following the pattern book, a large veranda was added to the north side of the building but the rear kitchen wing was eliminated. On the interior, the three principal rooms of the first floor were the large drawing room, the reception room and the dining room all following Sloan's design. The builder of the Hawkins house eliminated Sloan's vestibule, and moved the staircase towards the front of the hall. The upstairs layout of the Hawkins house followed a logical progression similar but again, deviating from Sloan's design.



Hawkins lived with his family in the house until his death in 1901. The 1900 census records the 62-year-old "Jed," as a retired manufacturer, living with his 37-year-old son Walter, 19-year-old daughter-in-law Mary and one servant. His wife Emily had died three years earlier. Upon his death, Walter inherited the house and continued to live there with his wife Mary for at least another decade. They had a son in 1902 also named "Jedediah W." The 1909 tax map shows Walter as the owner. The 1910 census lists the three of them still in the house, with a 16-year-old female servant. Walter's occupation was listed as a farmer in both the 1900 and the 1910 census. By the next census (1920), Walter and his family were living on Main Street in downtown Riverhead and that his occupation was "farm produce dealer." He died in 1935 and is buried in the family plot in the Jamesport Cemetery just down the street.

<sup>3</sup> Samuel Sloan, *Homestead Architecture* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1861), 65.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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In 1919 the Valek family bought the house and lived in it for the next 30 years. The Valeks were immigrants from Lithuania, part of the massive immigration from Eastern Europe in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries that transformed the East End of Long Island. Typically these immigrants found work on local farms and quickly saved enough money to buy farms of their own and go on to significant prosperity. Adam Valek arrived first in 1894 when he was 38 years old followed five years later by his wife Elizabeth and two sons Anthony (born about 1888) and Joseph (born about 1893). The couple had another son, Frank, born about 1901, after they were reunited in this country. By 1910, the couple settled on a farm on Manor Lane, a mile or two north of the Hawkins house. The 1930 census listed Adam, by then a 72-year-old widower, as living in the old Hawkins house with his son Anthony, daughter-in-law Dora and the young couple's four sons and one daughter. Anthony Valek farmed the land and converted the old barn for raising chickens. Three of their sons went to World War II and only one returned. Both of their other sons' funerals were held in the main parlor of the house. The surviving son had his wedding in the same main parlor during the war. Their only daughter was also married in the house.<sup>5</sup> During the restoration of the house, considerable Valek memorabilia was found in the attic and was returned to the family.

In 1949, the Valek family sold the house to Stephen Sikorski, a retired NYC fireman, and his wife Helen. Their intention was to renovate and make it their retirement home. In 1954 they decided that the project was beyond their means and instead built a single story brick ranch-style home on part of the property closer to the road. The old house was boarded up to protect it from the elements and vandals. In 2003 the Town of Riverhead threatened to condemn the old house as an unsafe structure due to severe deterioration. Richard Wines, chair of the Riverhead Landmarks Preservation Commission, notified Jeff Hallock of the proceedings. Hallock was a local builder who had a long standing relationship with the Sikorskis and he called upon his friend Dr. Frank Arena for help in saving the house through purchase and stabilization.



House in 2003

Restoration was a major effort lasting roughly three years. A substantial amount of historic fabric was able to be retained and replacements were done in-kind. Virtually the restored entire front, south and north façades were original with the exception of a French door and a handicap ramp extending off the back of the north veranda. The original tower was destroyed by a hurricane in 1954, but the windows had been saved. The current tower was rebuilt using historic photographs and the original windows repaired and reused. Unlike the rest of the house, the tower reconstruction used fiber-cement clapboards that were indistinguishable from the original fabric.

The interior of the Hawkins House retained virtually all of its original doors, trim, floors and ornamental detail. For the most part, the floor plan of the first floor was not altered except for the rear addition and the reconfiguration of two rooms in the northeast corner of the house. The original layout included two large chambers on the north side of the main hall, connected by large pocket doors that were removed and reused in the attic. This area may have been intended for use as ballroom at large parties. The second floor was altered

<sup>5</sup> She now resides in Massachusetts and returns to the Inn to stay and visit old memories.

Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6

slightly with converting the house to an inn by adding the necessary modern conveniences (bathrooms, closets, etc). Also restored was an original grand stairway in the main hallway with a single run of steps with natural wood banisters and spindles.



Restored formal parlor, now used as  
the main dining room.

After three years and roughly \$3 million of investment and restoration, the 6,000-square-foot house opened in August, 2006 as the first Junior League "North Fork Designer Showhouse". Proceeds from the show benefited the Central Suffolk Hospital. Following the showcase, the house was converted into the Jedediah Hawkins Inn and opened to the public early in 2007. The house was returned to its 1864 appearance and stands as an excellent example of a meticulous restoration project. More importantly, it still represents the story of how one man contributed to the growing economy of eastern Long Island in the late-nineteenth century and how his house continues to contribute to the local economy in the twenty-first century.

Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

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Hawkins, Jedediah  
Name of Property

Suffolk County, New York  
County and State

---

## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** ±3 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 703634 4535949  
Zone Easting Northing

2 18  
Zone Easting Northing

3 18  
Zone Easting Northing

4 18  
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D., Historic Preservation Program Analyst

organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation

date 12 March 2008

street & number PO Box 189

telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford

state NY zip code 12188-0189

---

### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

---

### Property Owner

---

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

name/title Jedediah Hawkins Inn

street & number 400 South Jamesport Ave

telephone 631-722-2900

city or town Jamesport

state NY zip code 11947

---

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Hawkins House is near the center of a roughly T-shaped lot that fronts South Jamesport Avenue on the west boundary for approximately 218.79 feet, then extends east for approximately 301.76 feet then north-northwest for approximately 150.15 feet, then northr approximately 85 feet where it meets the north boundary. The north boundary is approximately 91.57 feet from west to east then extends southeast long the east boundary for approximately 506.10 feet where it meets the south boundary. The south boundary extends southwest for approximately 165.16 feet, then northwest for 97.40 feet and then approximately 312.59 feet in a westerly direction where it meets South Jamesport Avenue.

The boundary is illustrated on the attached map.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The property boundary is the same as during the period of significance.

Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 1

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Description (section 7) and Statement of Significance (Section 8) prepared by:

Richard Wines  
Chair, Riverhead Landmarks Preservation Commission  
PO 1470  
Jamesport, NY 11947  
631-722-5170  
Richard@windswayfarm.com

Edited by:

Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D.  
Historic Preservation Program Analyst  
NYS OPRHP

Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Page 1

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**PHOTOGRAPH LIST**

Jedediah Hawkins House, 400 South Jamesport Road, Jamesport (Town of Riverhead)

Digital images taken by Virginia L. Bartos on 31 October 2007. Duplicate CD-R on file in the offices of the Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford, New York.

Photo # 1: South Elevation, view looking northeast.

Photo # 2: West elevation (main façade), view looking east.

Photo # 3: North elevation, view looking southeast.

Photo # 4: Contributing outhouse (foreground) and summer/wash house, north of house.

Photo # 5: Interior view of restored 2<sup>nd</sup> floor hallway.

Photo # 6: Contributing milk house.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hawkins, Jedediah, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 4/30/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/14/08  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/29/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/13/08  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000514

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT/WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 6/13/08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

A substantial Italianate house designed in a romantic style to one found in Mid 19th C Guide books. Locally significant for its architecture as well as for industry for the house's owner a resident of the 19th C Capt. Jedediah Hawkins

RECOM./CRITERIA ARC

REVIEWER Cherity

DISCIPLINE Arch, Local History

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County NY

Photo #1



Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County NY

Photo #2



Hawkins, Jedediah, House

Suffolk County NY

Photo #3



Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County NY  
Photo #4



Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County NY

Photo # 5

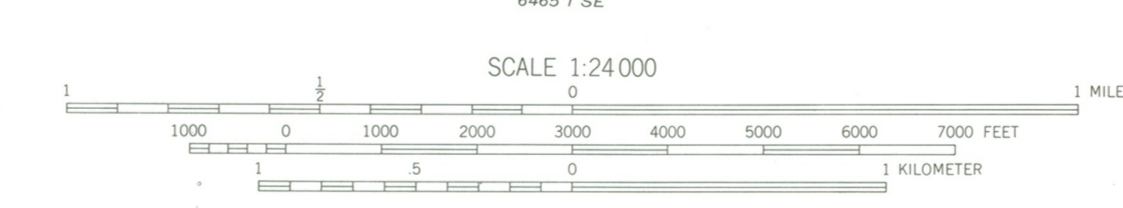
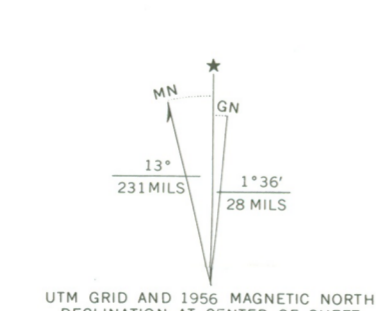


Hawkins, Jedediah, House  
Suffolk County NY  
Photo #6



HANKINS, SELENAH, HOUSE  
JAMESPORT (EAST of Riverhead)  
SUFFOLK COUNTY NY  
MATTITUCK NY QUAD  
UTM REFERENCE:  
R 103624 E / 453594 N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USC&GS  
Topography from aerial photographs by ER-55  
and by planetair surveys 1956. Aerial photographs taken 1954  
Hydrography compiled from USC&GS charts 363 (1956)  
1212 (1955), and 578 (1956)  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system,  
Long Island zone  
100-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 18, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines  
visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 5.2 FEET IN LONG ISLAND SOUND  
AND 2.6 FEET IN GREAT PECONIC BAY

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ——— Light duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - -  
State Route ○

MATTITUCK, N. Y.  
N4052.5—W7230/7.5  
1956  
AMS 6465 1 NE—SERIES V821

NEW YORK  
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

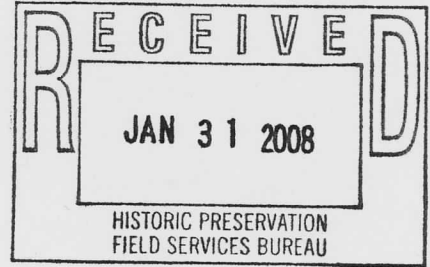




# Jedediah Hawkins

I N N

BUILT 1863 • RESTORED 2005



January 30, 2008

*Dear Ms. Bartos,*

*I have enclosed the maps, plans and photos of Jedediah Hawkins Inn. I have also enclosed a CD showing the building stages of Jedediah's. I am so excited to have Jedediah's being nominated for the National Register. If there is anything else you need please contact me.*

*Thank you again for your attention to this matter.*

*Sincerely,*

*Barbara Murphy*  
Barbara Murphy



## New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

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

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com

David A. Paterson  
Governor



April 22, 2008

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

Re: Transmittal of National Register  
Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to transmit new National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register as follows:

Jedediah Hawkins House, Jamesport, Suffolk Co., NY

Benjamin King Woodhull House, Wading River, Suffolk Co., NY

Town-Hollister Farm, North Granville, Washington Co., NY

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church & Rectory, Walden, Orange Co., NY

St. Luke's Episcopal Church Complex, Beacon, Dutchess Co., NY

In addition, I am including revised text and additional photographs for Trinity Episcopal Church, Buffalo, Erie Co., NY. We are nominating the church at the national level of significance and Virginia Bartos has provided additional justification for your consideration.

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please feel free to call on me at 518-237-8643 ext. 3258 if any questions arise.

Sincerely,

Mark L. Peckham  
National Register  
Program Coordinator

enclosures