

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. 103-05-0064
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

III-2
502

YOUR NAME: Town of Islip DATE: August 7, 1975

Town Hall
YOUR ADDRESS: 655 Main Street TELEPHONE: (516) 581-2000

ORGANIZATION (if any): Department of Planning, Housing & Development

IDENTIFICATION

~~formerly~~ First National Bank of Babylon

1. BUILDING NAME(S): (Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Building)

2. COUNTY: Suffolk TOWN/CITY: Islip VILLAGE: Bay Shore

3. STREET LOCATION: 128 W. Main St. 6.

4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private (7280)

5. PRESENT OWNER: resident ADDRESS: _____

6. USE: Original: First National Bank Present: Bank

7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain during banking hours

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: _____

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearing walls
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other _____

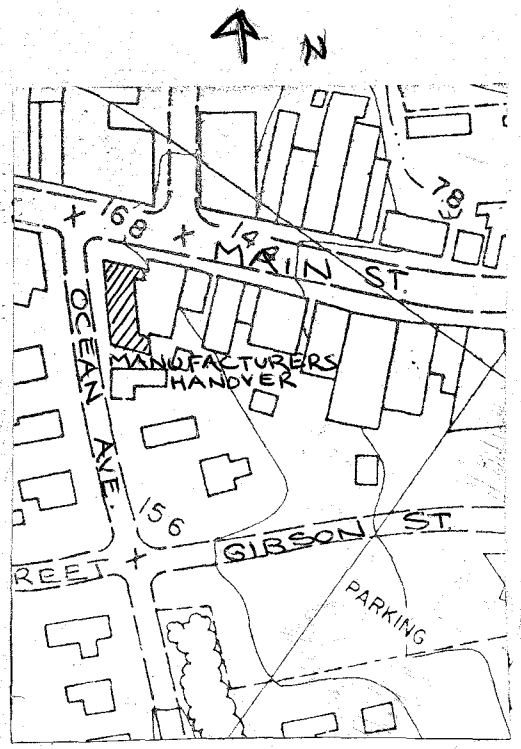
10. CONDITION: a. excellent b. good c. fair d. deteriorated

11. INTEGRITY: a. original site b. moved if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

New front door.
Interior remodelling.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP:



HP-1 Bay Shore Roll #Q3; Neg. #2

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known b. zoning c. roads
 d. developers e. deterioration
 f. other: _____
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
 a. barn b. carriage house c. garage
 d. privy e. shed f. greenhouse
 g. shop h. gardens
 i. landscape features: _____
 j. other: _____
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
 a. open land b. woodland
 c. scattered buildings
 d. densely built-up e. commercial
 f. industrial g. residential
 h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The building is on a main street, surrounded by similar commercial buildings, though from varying periods. Some of the near-by buildings are of architectural significance, though most have undergone extensive remodelling.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
 The interior is a mixture of original and remodelled elements. A large original vault is the dominant element. The original stylized ceiling beams are in evidence, though between them lie new acoustical tile and lights. Part of stairway in foyer is original.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: circa 1930

ARCHITECT: unknown

BUILDER: unknown

The Smith and Brewster Store which stood on this site in 1915 is seen in

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE: attached old photo.

The bank is an excellent example of a small, commercial Art Deco building. Particularly notable is the front entrance with its geometry and stylization common to Art Deco, i.e., two stylized eagles, small quarter sunbursts, and an octagonal clock. Fret-work makes up much of the general ornament, as do foliated patterns. The east facade is brick with stone quoins.

The corner is gently curved; windows are framed between striated pilasters. The front facade is three bays wide; the structure is two stories. In 1915 the First National Bank of Bay Shore was across the street at S.W. corner of Main Street and Ocean Avenue. That building is still standing, although altered.

21. SOURCES:

22. THEME:

Research by the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities.

JLS

III-2

FROM
ANDERSON
NEGATIVE

L. D. ROGERS
PRINT

III-2



on the site of Selah Wick's farmhouse. It was named for Cortland Wicks, who in 1809 quit farming to become an innkeeper.

The first wharf for sizable vessels in Bay Shore was at the foot of Ocean Avenue. It was owned and built by Treadwell O. Smith who owned a farm extending from Main Street to the bay. Ocean Avenue runs through it today. Besides being a farmer, he was Wrecking Master, local agent for the Marine Underwriters, village banker, storekeeper, owner of several vessels, had a sawmill, a coal and lumber yard and was never too busy to extract teeth when called upon. The dock was a busy place. Smith had a ninety-ton boat that ran cargo to and from New York. It brought back his store freight, lumber, coal, and took away wood, oysters and farm products.

Bay Shore had two school districts until 1893. The west district, No. 1, formed in 1825, ran as far as Babylon and the east district, No. 2, was a part of the village of Islip. In 1836, this was cut off from Islip and called District 8. The west-enders had their school near the lake in Brightwaters. The east-enders had theirs near the present site of the Southside Hospital. There were 235 scholars in attendance in both schools. The value of the two buildings and their sites was estimated to be \$600.

In 1874, the eastern district built a new building costing \$5000 and in 1893, when the districts consolidated, their first building was built on Fourth Avenue. The Nassau Institute was established on Oakland Avenue in 1861 by Amos Doxsee and ran for twenty-five years teaching astronomy, navigation, printing, music, languages and mathematics.

Methodists began meeting in 1810 in the home of John Doxsee in Islip. In 1828, midway of Bay Shore and Islip was built a Central Church. However, in 1854 the Bay Shore members built their own chapel and in 1867 a church. The parsonage was constructed in 1880 and in 1893 the church was enlarged and a pipe organ installed.

The Bay Shore Congregational Church was built in 1854 on East Main Street. It was first called the Congregational Methodist Church. In 1860 it was enlarged and later moved to where the Public Library now stands. In 1891, the present church on Union Street and First Avenue was erected.

The Episcopal, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, A. M. E., and Christian Science churches are now represented in Bay Shore. Also the Hebrew Congregation.

The Fire Department of Bay Shore was organized in 1885 as the Bay Shore Hook and Ladder Company. It kept its equipment in a barn behind what is now the Cortland House. In 1892, the first district was organized. Until 1910, the apparatus was hand drawn. The first piece of motor apparatus was a converted Pierce Arrow Limousine. The present building was erected in 1913. In 1932 it was enlarged and now contains many thousands of dollars worth of up-to-date equipment.

Bay Shore has two banks, The Southside Bank, established in 1887 and the First National Bank, in 1911. The first president of

the Southside was Richard M. Raven, and of the First National, William H. Robbins.

Bay Shore's first newspaper was the *Journal*, founded in 1886. In 1945 it was combined with the *Sentinel*, established in the 1920s.

The village of Islip had a greater population than Bay Shore before the railroad came through. As far back as 1870, summer residents established many beautiful homes here. By 1880 Clock Brothers' general store was the largest on the south side. Because its navigable water comes to the main road, Orowac Creek has been the source of much shipping. From 1860 to 1880, a great deal of merchandise, coal, lumber and brick was brought up this creek. Along Doxsee's Creek shipyards were early established and it was here that John H. Doxsee, in 1865, started his cannery for seafood. He also ran a four hundred acre farm.

Islip's first school in 1835 was on Main Street just east of the present school. The first schoolmaster, Squire Harry Brewster, was followed by Amos Doxsee who served from 1839 to 1859. He also became principal of the Nassau Institute. When in 1849 a new school was built Henry Clock bought the old one for a barn. The new three-room school in 1872 had 112 pupils. The next school, between Union and Monell Avenues, built in 1884 was gradually enlarged to contain seventeen rooms. A Union Free School District was formed in 1893. In 1921 the present building was built and in 1928 an addition was made.

When Bay Shore and Islip Methodists decided to separate, Islip members in 1850 leased the little school until their church was erected in 1866. The present church was built in 1890.

In 1852 a Presbyterian Chapel was erected in Islip. It was connected with the church at Babylon. In 1857 Islip Presbyterians decided to have their own organization and in 1860 built a church, the present one.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church was started as a mission of St. John's Church at Oakdale. It became a parish in 1847 and the first church building was erected the same year. The rectory was built in 1859 in East Islip and is now a part of the East Islip Hotel. In 1880, the present church was completed, the gift of William K. Vanderbilt. The rectory was built the same year and the parish house in 1891.

The Trinity Lutheran Church began to hold meetings in 1927 in a little store on Main Street. The membership grew so fast that it soon had to move to larger quarters in the old Legion Hall. In 1927, a plot of ground was purchased and the next year the present chapel was built and dedicated.

Islip village is the seat of Town government. The first Town Hall was located on the west side of Grant Avenue. It was built by a syndicate in 1869. The upper floor was occupied by the Masonic Lodge. The second Town Hall was built on Main Street in 1907. It is still used as an adjunct to the present one. The Town Hall now in use is one of the most beautiful in Suffolk County and was dedicated in 1932.