

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. 103-05-0059-001
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

Quad IV
No. 12

YOUR NAME: Town of Islip DATE: August 19, 1975

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

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

IDENTIFICATION

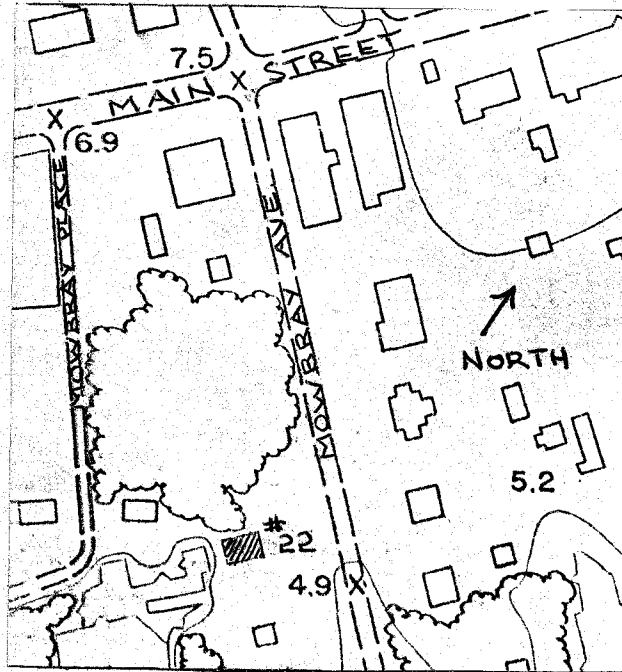
- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): ~~Tuttle House~~ Jarvis Mowbray House
- 2. COUNTY: Suffolk TOWN/CITY: Islip VILLAGE: Bay Shore
- 3. STREET LOCATION: #22 Mowbray Ave. (west side, south of Main St.)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Warren Tuttle ADDRESS: Resident
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain By appointment only.

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? 1945, from Main St. & N. Montgomery
c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
1945 - Kitchen wing removed from back of house, and converted into separate house. Chimneys renovated. New foundation. At time house was moved.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP:



Bay Shore Roll #Q4; Neg. #17
HP-1 Front (east) Facade.

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)

This house is in a residential area which runs from Main Street south to the Great South Bay. There are numerous houses of architectural significance in the area, particularly from the Victorian Era. However, the houses on Mowbray Avenue are generally newer, as the street was not formally laid out till approximately 1905.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):
The two and one-half center section is flanked by one and one-half story matched wings. The center section has its gable end to the street, while the wings have their peaked dormers to the street. There is a porch with tapered octagonal columns across all units. There are decorative brackets and dentils at both the roof and porch eaves. There is a wide central corbelled chimney, and corbelled chimneys on each wing. original SIGNIFICANCE Interior - original stairway with mahogany balustrade, /ceilings

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: circa 1857 - 1860 and cabinets.

ARCHITECT: unknown

BUILDER: Jarvis Mowbray

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This house was built by Jarvis Mowbray, a descendent of John Mowbray who purchased the area of Bay Shore from the Secatogue Indians in 1701 and received the confirmatory patent from Queen Anne in 1708. The house is in excellent condition, retaining its original detail. The first floor has full length windows with dentils on the projecting heads, molded trim, and shutters. Second floor windows are two over two with similar architraves. There are round headed windows in the wings' peaked dormers; the central gable window is elongated and round headed with smaller flanking windows. The front entrance has a transom and sidelights flanked by partially projecting octagonal columns, matching the porch's full columns. The bricks and stones from the original foundation have been used in landscaping, as walkways and walls.

21. SOURCES: Atlas of the Ocean Shore of Suffolk County, L.I. (Westerly Section). Brooklyn & Manhattan: E. Belcher Hyde, 1915. Vol.I, Plate 21. Atlas of Long Island, New York. New York: Beers, Comstock, & Cline, 1873. Page 155.

22. THEME: Interview with Mr. & Mrs. Warren Tuttle, Residents. August 18, 1975.

and his wife, Mary Rogers.

Jarvis Rogers Mowbray went to school locally, later attending Union Hall Academy in Jamaica, and entered Union College, Schenectady. In 1840 he was graduated. That year he started studying medicine.

After three years under Dr. James Wood, he studied in the medical department at New York University from which he received his medical degree in 1844 after serving for one year at Bellevue Hospital.

For over twenty years he practiced medicine in Bay Shore and its environs, driving his team of white horses, easy to see at night, whenever he was called out.

In addition he held many positions of trust. In order they were: town clerk, superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, county treasurer, trustee of town lands, and health officer.

Dr. Mowbray lived at his farm, on a tract of land adjacent to Southside Hospital, where the present hospital parking lot is situated. In fact it was while Dr. Mowbray was cutting marsh hay for his farm animals that he contracted the cold and chill which resulted in his death in 1886.

The present homestead was moved from its former location next to Southside Hospital in 1945 to Mowbray Avenue by its owner, Walter S. Tuttle, eighth generation in direct descent from the patentee.

The parchment patent, bearing the signature and seal

latter, a few which have come down through history are: Paumanake, Mattenwoke, Sewanhacky (meaning Island of Shells), Meitowocks, Manitie, Island of Nassau (during Dutch influence, and in honor of William of Orange, King of Great Britain), and now, Long Island.

On early deeds of the patentee, John Mowbray, his residence is given as "Awixa". That is where his first home was situated, not far from the present Awixa Avenue.

Besides Awixa, Penataquit was the name this region was known by, in honor of the Penataquit Indians who lived here. Since this was considered too hard to spell, it was dropped. Later on this place was known as Sodom. No doubt, when the connotation of the name was realized (the city mentioned in the Bible--destroyed for its wickedness), it was changed. Then, in the early eighteen forties, the town was called Mechanicsville; but, fortunately, it was discovered, in 1842, that there was a Mechanicsville in some other part of New York State, so the name was turned down. Finally, because of its situation on the shore of a bay, the present name of Bay Shore was decided upon.

Of late there is a tendency to name some of the public schools in honor of the Indian sachems or the tribes which lived nearby. Note in West Islip Paumanok and Secatogue Schools; in West Babylon, Santapogue School, and in Islip, Winganhauppauge School, to enumerate a few.

recent addition.

Hospitals Are Built

No history of Bay Shore would be complete without mentioning the hospitals.

Until after 1914 there were no local hospitals. Dr. King tells that operations had to be performed in the home, or the patient had to go to Jamaica or Brooklyn for them. In 1914 a small, private hospital in Babylon was in use. For a couple of years Dr. King took patients there. In 1918 Dr. King remodeled his home on Maple Avenue, adding on to it, and making it the first hospital in the town. It is still serving the community's needs in the same location. This hospital has operated to capacity since 1922. It has modern equipment and is an approved member of the American Hospital Association Service.

In 1913, at Babylon, in a frame house on Cooper and George Streets, a hospital was started by Dr. Wyncoop. This was the hospital that Dr. King worked in before founding his own.

Mrs. Delancy Smith of Amityville realized that a larger building and more services were needed in caring for the community's sick. She was instrumental in raising \$10,000 to purchase a new site for a more modern building. With some of this fund, the land next to the Mowbray homestead on the corner of North Montgomery Avenue and Main Street in Bay Shore was purchased from Miss Mary Mowbray, seventh

generation descendant from John Mowbray, patentee. Later, when additional land had to be obtained for a nurses' home, part was purchased from Miss Mowbray and part was donated by her.

In July 1923 the modern, red-brick colonial building was opened. It contained men's, women's, and children's wards, private rooms, operating rooms, diet kitchens, and all that was then considered essential to a well-equipped hospital. This was Southside Hospital.

The nurses' home was built in 1926. By 1929 the maternity wing on the west side was added after over 8,000 patients had been treated, including 1,300 babies who were born there. The hospital had 100 beds at that time.

The powerhouse was built when the maternity wing was added.

In 1949 another addition was made to the building. This was built on land adjacent to the original site, the plot where the Mowbray homestead was situated. Walter S. Tuttle owned the homestead at that time. He had the house moved a few hundred yards down Mowbray Avenue, where it is at the present time.

The west wing of the hospital was added in 1956. Then, in late 1957, the north wing was added. June 1, 1961, the Gulden wing was started.

The present bed capacity is 200, which, during 1957, served 17, 712 patients, including 4,217 newborn babies.