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## **Chapter 2**

# **HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**

(Penultimate Draft)

### **Why Are Shelter Island’s Historic and Cultural Resources Important?**

Shelter Island was home to the Indigenous Manhansett People for 13,000 years, who called it Manhansack Aha Quash A Womak, or “Island Sheltered by Islands.” In 1638, Englishman James Farrett an agent for the Earl of Sterling, who had been granted the island by King James I, negotiated with the Manhansetts to “purchase” the 8,000-acre island, and sold it three years later to Stephen Goodyear, a Connecticut merchant. In 1651, a group of Barbados sugar merchants bought the island from Goodyear for 1,600 pounds of Sugar. The youngest partner, Nathaniel Sylvester, agreed to settle on the island and establish a provisioning plantation to grow food and supply raw materials for the group’s sugar plantations on Barbados. Enslaved Africans and indentured servants were brought from the West Indies to perform the work needed to establish the plantation.

In 1652, the four native Sachems of Eastern Long Island, Pogatticut, the Sachem of Manhansett (Shelter Island); Wyandanch, the Sachem of Meuntacut (Montauk); Momoweta, Sachem of Corchake (Cutchogue); and Nowedonah, Sachem of Shinnecock, brought a suit to the court of colonial commissioners in Hartford against Sylvester and the partners as they did not share the same concept of land ownership as the European colonizers. The court decided in the Sachems favor, a deed was signed and another payment of sugar was provided. The Manhansett people reluctantly gave up their claim to the island and left to join clans within the Shinnecock, Montauket and Corchaug tribes. Those that remained were forced to work for Nathaniel Sylvester alongside enslaved Africans and indentured servants. These three groups made up the historical inhabitants of Shelter Island.

The descendants of Nathaniel Sylvester continued land ownership of diminishing acres on Shelter Island for the next 350 years as the island grew and evolved into a diversified community with the economic drivers being, agricultural activities, fishing, religious retreats and summer resorts.



The James Haven Homestead, built in 1743, is now headquarters for the Shelter Island Historical Society (Source: SIHS)

After the Civil War, the Methodist's Shelter Island Grove and Camp Meeting Association, established in 1871, sparked the growth over subsequent decades of a vibrant resort community that continues to transform the island every summer. After World War II, change continued in the form of residential subdivisions and individual homes lining the waterfront. Since then, we have had relatively steady increases in population, with the exception of the year following 9/11 and the COVID pandemic, which were both periods of expedited influx and development.

Each of these eras left its mark on the island, and many historic homes and other features have been preserved and maintained by generations of Islanders. The value of these resources is most obvious in recognized historic sites like Shelter Island Heights and Sylvester Manor, but may be found throughout the Island, where each

neighborhood forms a unique composition of landscape, water and buildings. The result is an exceptional level of scenic beauty and a rich sense of place. Preserving these resources in the face of ongoing social, economic, and environmental change is one of the key challenges in perpetuating the unique character of the island for future generations.

## **What Historic Sites Have Been Documented on Shelter Island?**

Shelter Island has ten sites that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Eight of these are considered to have local significance, while the Sylvester Manor Windmill is of Statewide Significance and Sylvester Manor is of National Significance.

### **Presbyterian Colonial Cemetery**

The Presbyterian colonial cemetery land was donated for that purpose by Jonathan Havens in 1732. The oldest recorded stone is Eleanor Thurston Havens Terry in 1747. There are eight stones of American revolutionary patriots buried in the Presbyterian cemetery, three of whom served in George Washington's first Continental Congress. The *Shelter Island Cemetery Association* cemetery was incorporated in 1903 and is located behind the Presbyterian Church and includes the grave sites of many veterans from past wars. Fire destroyed all Shelter Island town records prior to 1830 and the school records were burned in the winter of 1827-1828, so the headstones and monuments in the island's historic cemeteries are the only historical records in existence from the years prior to 1830.

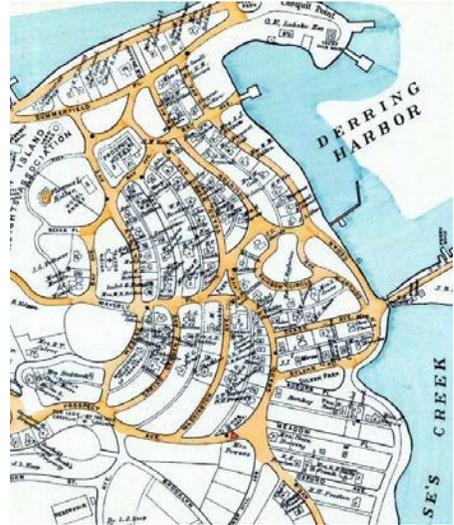
**Camp Quinipet**, a Methodist camp and retreat center founded in 1922, was added to the Register in 2005. The camp includes 19 buildings constructed between 1830 and 1965, of which 13 are considered "contributing buildings." The gazebo on the grounds and "Kissing Rock", adjacent to the Camp, are both Island landmarks. The grounds themselves reflect the origin of the five massive glacial boulders that give the camp its name.

**The James Haven Homestead**, built in 1743 and expanded in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, is the second oldest house on the Island. Expanded in 2019, it is home to the Shelter Island Historical Society. It was added to the Register in 1986.

**Manhasset Chapel**, also known as Mechanics' Hall, was originally built on the grounds of the Manhasset House Hotel in 1890 and moved to its current site in 1924. It was added to the Register in 1997 and is now privately owned.

**Shelter Island Country Club**, listed in 2009, is a golf course and club house established in 1909 to serve summer visitors to the Island. Now owned by the Town, the course is managed by a non-profit. The porch provides an unparalleled view of Dering Harbor and, in the far distance, the Atlantic Ocean.

**Shelter Island Heights Historic District**, listed in 1993, includes 141 contributing buildings and one contributing structure. The Heights was laid out in 1872 and is considered “a beautiful example of the picturesque, naturalistic landscape and romantic rural residential areas created by the first generation of American landscape architects.” It was laid out by Robert Morris Copeland for the Shelter Island Grove and Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



Shelter Island Heights, as shown in a 1916 County Atlas, embodies the romantic ideals of 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape architecture and is a unique artifact of that time period.

**The Smith-Ransome Japanese Bridge**, listed in 2018, was designed by Ernest Ransome in 1905 for the “Borax King” Francis Marion Smith’s Estate. It represents an unusual use of reinforced concrete to implement a Japanese-inspired design. While the bridge is still used, a non-profit conservancy has been collecting donations and making plans for its restoration, which will begin with repair of concrete abutments and balustrades.



Smith-Taylor Cabin, Taylor Island (Source: Mary Ellen McGayhey)

**Smith-Taylor Cabin**, listed in 2007, is an Adirondack-style log cabin built on Cedar Island in Coecles Harbor around the turn of the 20th century by Francis Marion Smith. In 1937 S. Gregory Taylor, a Greek emigre and New York City hotel magnate, took possession of the island and added a bedroom, bath, kitchen and tower to the cabin. Mr. Taylor willed the cabin to the town of Shelter Island for the use and enjoyment

of the general public. The Taylors Island Foundation, a not-for-profit organization, is dedicated to assisting the town in restoring, maintaining and providing public access to this unique treasure.

**Sylvester Manor**, established in 1651 as a provisioning plantation for the Barbadian sugar trade. The property has been in the same family ever since, and includes the 1735 Manor House, the 1810 windmill, and 235 acres of fields, forests, gardens, and wetlands. Over the past decade the family donated the Manor to the Sylvester Manor Educational Farm, which is dedicated to interpreting its history while bringing sustainable agricultural practices back to Shelter Island. The Manor was added to the National Register in 2015.

**The Shelter Island Windmill**, listed in 1978, is located on the on the Manor property. It was constructed in 1810, moved to the island in 1840, and moved to Sylvester manor in 1926. The Sylvester Manor Educational Farm is in the process of restoring the mill with the aim of once again grinding grain grown on the Island.



Union Chapel

**Union Chapel**, listed in 1984, is a historic Methodist chapel within the Shelter Island Heights historic district. Built in 1875, it is considered the most important extant structure associated with the original camp Meeting Association, established in 1872. An important feature is the extraordinary windows by Walter Brigham Cole.

### **What Other Historic Resources Are Present on the Island?**

Data from the NY Cultural Resource Information System show additional structures that are potentially eligible for listing on the State and Federal Registers of Historic Places but have not been fully documented and nominated. These include the Police Station and Justice Hall. In addition, NYCRIS shows properties listed as “undetermined.” This includes more than 100 properties that have been identified as potentially important due to age of construction, architectural value or historic interest, but have not yet been documented. Many other properties remain to be evaluated, ranging from the gracious homes surrounding Dering Harbor to more modest homes and summer

cottages found throughout the Island - many of which are threatened by demolition to make way for larger new houses.

### **What Do We Know About the Island's Archaeological Resources?**

The entire island is considered an Archaeologically Sensitive Area by the State Historic Preservation Office, and Phase I Archaeological Investigations have been carried out on 11 properties according to NYCRIS. From 1999- 2005, the University of Massachusetts Boston held an archaeological field school on the Sylvester manor property exploring the three cultures on the plantation in the 1600s. Over 1 million specimens from this dig are housed at the Fiske Center at UMass Boston. After the formation of the Sylvester Manor Educational Farm, UMass has continued to be involved in digs on the site. Archaeological studies have also been carried out on the Mashomack Preserve by scientists from the University of California.

“Avocational Archaeology” is an important part of preserving and sharing the story of the Island. In November 2020, the Shelter Island Historical Society presented an exhibit by local collector and artist John Pagliaro entitled “Witness the Manhansett.” The project features a collection of more than 2,000 arrowheads, spear points and other stone tools collected on Island beaches - some thought to date back some 9,500 years.

### **Is Shelter Island's Landscape Considered Historic?**

While homes, churches and other structures are often the focus of historic preservation efforts, the land surrounding and connecting those buildings - the cultural landscape - is often equally significant. The National Park Service defines cultural landscapes as including both historic sites and historic designed landscapes (such as parks, gardens and estates), as well as the common vernacular landscapes that emerge from human activities such as agriculture, fishing, commerce and industry. Even though these vernacular landscapes were not designed, per se, they often are among the most beautiful—think of a harbor, a farm valley, a lighthouse, or a fishing village.

On Shelter Island, several of the National Register properties incorporate a larger district that combines historic buildings with an important cultural landscape, including Shelter Island Heights and Sylvester Manor. Others, including the

Shelter Island Country Club and the Smith-Ransome Japanese Bridge represent historic landscapes designed for a particular purpose. There is a wealth of other landscapes around the island that fall into the category of vernacular cultural landscapes. These include farms, historic roads and trails, hunting grounds, harbors, docks and other sites associated with the natural resource-based economy of farming, hunting, fishing, and the processing, storage and shipping of the resulting products.

### **How Can We Protect the Island’s Visual Character and Sense of Place?**

One of the reasons that cultural landscapes are important is that they represent the lion’s share of what residents and visitors actually experience on the island. When people talk about ‘a sense of place’ it rarely is embodied in a single structure or feature. Rather it emerges from the larger experience of moving through and experiencing the landscape. Walking from one’s home down a quiet, tree-shaded walkway to the edge of the harbor; exploring the winding streets of an older neighborhood; hearing the thwack of a tennis racket down the lane; smelling the water and hearing boat shrouds rattling in the harbor – each of these is a cultural landscape experience that couldn’t happen the same way in another place.



A scenic view (Source: Mary Ellen McGayhey)

### **What Are the Island’s Cultural Institutions Doing to Preserve and Celebrate Its History?**

Shelter Island has several well-known institutions that are working to preserve and share its history and culture. Each also sponsors a rich program of cultural activities and events that contribute to the fabric of the community (please also see section on *Community Institutions & Quality of Life*).

#### **Shelter Island Historical Society**

- Functions as the Town’s historical repository, with an archive of more than 100,000 documents dating back to the 1600’s.

- Maintains genealogies, correspondence, and over 200 maps dating from the 1700s - including landmarks, colonial and Native American grave sites; records and maps from the Suffolk County Archaeological Association; maps and records from the Town Graves Committee; and proceedings from the Inter-Tribal Task Force.
- Produces programs such as Voices from the Vault and Living History that provide narrative and/or video accounts of key periods in Shelter Island History. In addition, they feature both permanent installations of art and regular exhibitions of art associated with the island either by content or artist.
- Maintains the Shelter Island House Registry which consists of volumes of home information by street and home number and includes: photos, architect, builder, building materials used, original owner, additional owners, original purpose, renovations, and in some cases anecdotal information. In addition to the Registry, the society has also maintained the backup records created by Mr. Meringer between the years 1976-1981.
- The Store offers a wide range of works by local artists ranging from photography to pottery.

### **Sylvester Manor Educational Farm**

- Recently completed a detailed cultural landscape report to guide preservation and interpretation of the property.
- Explores the history of three cultures: Indigenous peoples, Enslaved Africans and Europeans.
- Supports UMass Archaeological field school to explore the three cultures on the plantation in the 1600s.
- Maintains and restores historic manor house, windmill, gardens and other features.
- Hosts field trips and summer youth programs that educate children about farming, music and history.
- Preserves and celebrates Shelter Island’s agricultural roots through preservation of farmland, diverse crop cultivation, a farm stand, and a 150-member Community Supported Agriculture farm (CSA).



Wind mill and crops at Sylvester Manor Educational Farm (Source: Chris Tehan)

## **Mashomack Preserve**

- Prepared 3-volume Natural and Cultural Resource Assessment of the entire property.
- Preserves and reuses historic buildings.
- Welcomes 40,000 visitors every year, providing education on the history of the site and the changing landscape of the Island.

## **Taylor Island Foundation**

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- Formed non-profit Foundation in 2006 to assist the Town with fundraising for restoration and preservation of the Smith-Taylor Cabin.
- Led restoration of the Smith-Taylor Cabin from 2011-2014.
- Assisted with replacement of bulkheads.
- Shares the history of Taylor's Island through docent-led tours of the Smith-Taylor Cabin for individuals, families and groups, including school, library, scouts, and senior citizen's association.



Taylor's Island (Source: Mary Ellen McGayhey)

## **Summary Findings**

- Shelter Island's rich historic and cultural landscape - including ten sites and districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places - makes for a unique sense of place.
- Together with several major historical and cultural institutions, these resources attract full- and part-time residents as well as visitors from both North and South Forks.
- There are many other historic structures existing throughout the Island, but they are not well-documented.
- Historic and cultural resources are economic engines that support many island businesses, jobs and future economic opportunities.
- The Shelter Island Historical Society maintains an extensive collection of artifacts and documents at its home at the Shelter Island History Center.

## **Challenges**

- Historic structures can be, and frequently are, torn down and replaced with new homes, and there is nothing in the Town Code to prevent it.
- Documenting and interpreting historic structures and other cultural riches is time-consuming but critically important.
- The historic value of viewsheds, farms and the cultural landscape is recognized but not well-documented
- The importance of historic and cultural resources to sense of place and tourism is not widely understood.
- The Covid Pandemic underlined the need to help the Island's cultural institutions become more economically self-sufficient.

## **Goals & Objectives:**

A basic goal is the preservation of archaeological and cultural resources in order to protect linkages between the Town's history and its present life: to improve community self-understanding, to strengthen the sense of community, and to protect Shelter Island's special character/unique identity. A further goal is the protection of the Island's small-town way of life, its rural character, and natural resources. This requires continued matching of land use with the land's natural and visual qualities, and protection of critical visual assets, including scenic views from roads and coastal view corridors.

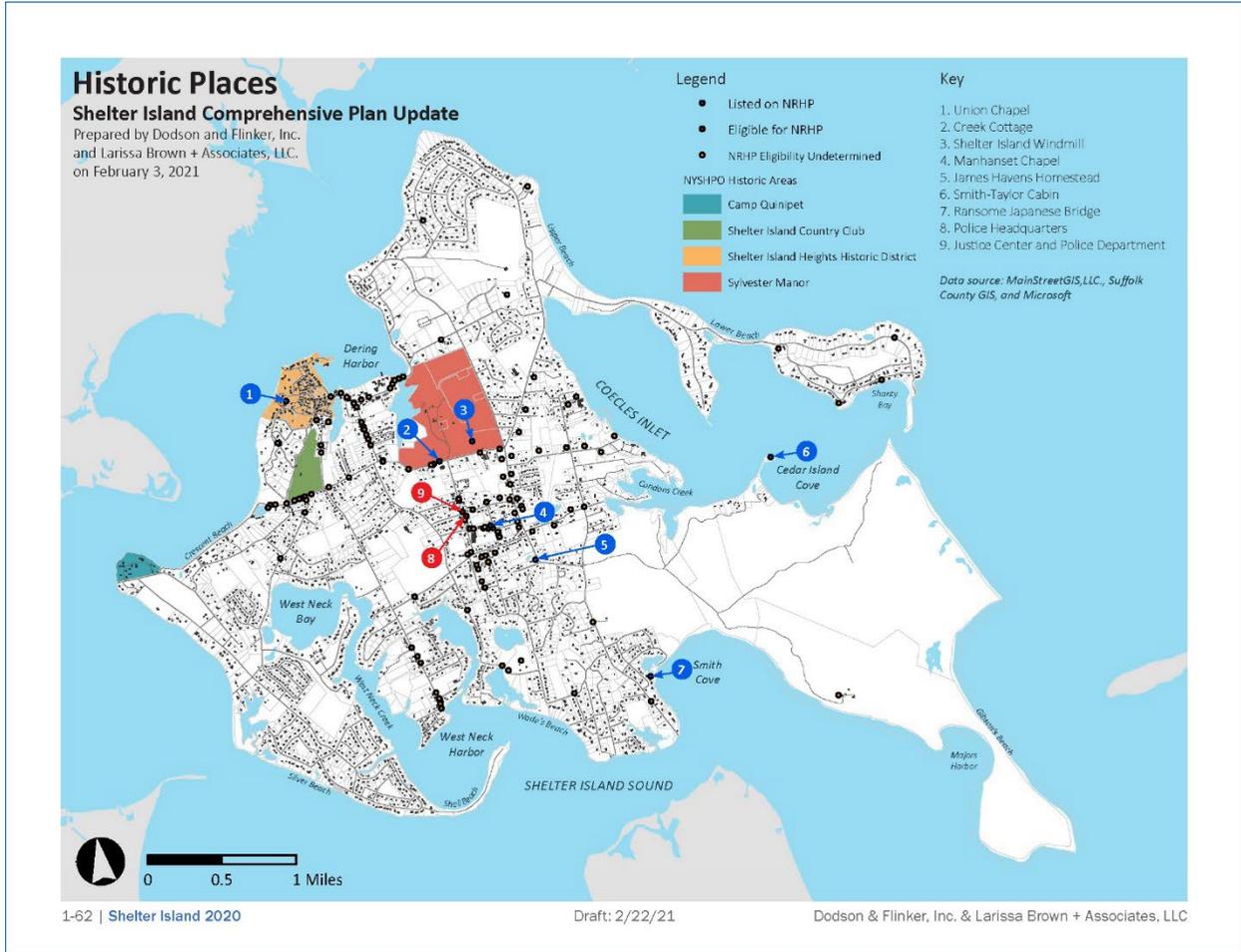
## **Action Items:**

- 1) The Town should recognize the importance of historic, cultural and architectural resources for both our economy and our sense of identity by activating and staffing the Historical Advisory Commission (5 members) which is outlined in Chapter 77 of the Shelter Island Town Code.
  - a. The powers of the Commission as stated in Chapter 77 shall include:
    - i. to coordinate and advocate actions for managing historic resources as set forth in the town's comprehensive plan
    - ii. to undertake a program of serving and documenting the town's historic landmarks and historic districts within the town
    - iii. recommendation for designation of identified historic landmarks
    - iv. increasing public awareness of the value of historic preservation by developing and participating in public education programs, by preparing a manual describing the town's history and highlighting the distinctiveness of the island's historic landmarks and

neighborhoods and suggesting guidelines for building in harmony with that inheritance

- v. making recommendations to town government concerning the utilization of state federal or private funds to promote the preservation of historic landmarks and districts within the town
  - b. This committee can also assist the Historical Society in updating their Shelter Island House Registry. A goal for the Society is to continue this project and include homes built since the 1980's. The Society anticipates that a multi-year endeavor would be necessary to update the Registry. As transactions take place and new homes are built, there is an opportunity to maintain the Registry with more recent information.
  - c. The Historical Advisory Commission shall also explore the possibility of creating a “Zone H” for the Shelter Island Heights National Historic District and possibly a floating Historic “H” zone for other appropriate properties on the island. Such a district would be an overlay on existing zones which would, in turn, trigger an additional level of review. The floating “H” designation, if adopted by the town, will not change, supersede, down-zone, or alter the uses permitted in any existing zoning district on Shelter Island. **(Provided, however, that the designation or addition of an overlay or the creation of an Historic H zone to any parcel, area or building shall not supersede/change or make less restrictive the applicable rules of the Zoning district in which the parcel/area/building is currently located; nor shall it change or make less restrictive the permitted uses of that parcel, area or building. \*Language waiting for Kim Noland to comment on)**
    - i. In the Heights this could include appointing an architectural preservation review committee to consult and review proposed changes, modifications, demolitions, and new constructions in the historic district
  - d. Recommend representatives from the Historical Society, Community Preservation Fund, Conservation Advisory Committee, and people with good historical knowledge for the committee.
- 2) Encourage a program for preservation easements, where a property owner places restrictions on the development of, or changes to, the property and transfers these restrictions to a qualified organization whose mission includes environmental protection, land conservation, open space preservation, or historic preservation. Cackle Hill on West Neck, carries this type of easement.
- 3) Continue to maintain and preserve the historic records contained in the

headstones and monuments located in our historic cemeteries.



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