

A. FLANDERS HISTORIC CONTEXT

Flanders is a small hamlet located in the northwest portion of the Town of Southampton, on the south side of the Peconic River at the mouth of the Peconic Bay, near Riverhead. The name Flanders may derive from Flanders in New London County, Connecticut, or it may take inspirations from the Low Countries region of Belgium, which is also defined by its waterfront and wetland areas (Kurbjuhn 2011: 6). From the area of Red Creek to the east, to Silver Brook to the west, the natural beauty of Flanders' waterfront stands out thanks to its wide swaths of conserved open space and sparse development.

Flanders history of settlement by non-native people begins in 1648 when English colonists from the Town of Southold purchased Occabauk lands from Algonquins on the North Fork (Cobb 2011: 5). Conflict would soon arise with the Town of Southampton, which in 1659 purchased a tract of land from the Shinnecocks that also included Occabauk (Cobb 2011: 5). In 1667 the Court of Assizes found in favor of Southampton and its claim was upheld, but upon appeal by Southold, an agreement was made between the two towns stipulating Southold settlers could retain portions of the territory. (Cobb 2011: 5).

Prior to the late 18th century, Flanders continued to be known as Occabauk, a name derived from the native Algonquin language meaning 'cove place' or 'land at the head of the bay' (Cobb 2011: 5). The first time the name Flanders is known to appear is on a map dating from 1797 held by the New York State Archives (Cobb 2011: 8). The establishment of a postal route in 1794 may have prompted the name change, to prevent confusion with the hamlet of Aquebogue to the north in the Town of Southold (Cobb 2011: 8; Keene 1985: 1).

From the time of its earliest settlement by English colonists, Flanders has been bisected by Flanders Road, or Route 24. Through the 18th century and into the 19th century, Flanders Road was the main thoroughfare for travel between Riverhead and points west, and the South Fork. The route would then turn down Pleasure Drive and on to Southampton. The eastern section of Flanders Road beyond Pleasure Drive was, until perhaps the early 20th century when it was paved, often too difficult to pass because of the web of wetlands that traversed it (Cobb 2011: 13; Keene 1985: 3).

Development grew along Flanders Road in the 18th and 19th centuries, as witnessed by historic maps such as the 1797 map of Flanders and the 1873 Beers map (see **Figure 9-1, Map A**) that document the placement of homes along the road. The first house in the area was built about 1770 by Josiah Goodale (Southampton Town Trustees records). Other prominent early family names that appear repeatedly on historic maps include Benjamin, Brown, Fanning, Griffing, Hallock, Havens, Penney, and Squires.

Flanders' economy in the 17th and 18th centuries derived from the harvesting of natural resources: game, fish, shellfish, clay, bog iron, salt hay, and timber (Cobb 2011: 5). Timber became the staple of the economy, with many early families establishing cordwood businesses

from their woodlots that extended deep into the Pine Barrens. (Cobb 2011: 12) Flanders became a major exporter of cordwood in this period to coastal Connecticut and the City of New York (Cobb 2011: 12). In the 17th and 18th centuries, goods were typically exported from Flanders by water. It was easier to load a schooner at the landing at Long Neck near Bay Avenue and sail across the bay to points in Southold, rather than travelling over land to Old Town Southampton (Cobb 2011: 9, 12).

The mid-19th century brought developments that would give Flanders the characteristics of a village, including a post office, school house, and church. The post office was established in 1834, and was later located at James Benjamin Homestead (Cobb 2011: 13; Keene 1985: 1; Beers 1873). The one room schoolhouse was constructed next to the Flanders Cemetery in 1858, on land purchased from the Goodale family (Keene 1985:3). It burned down in 1886 but was reconstructed in its original location (Keene 1985: 3; Kurbjuhn 2011:8). The schoolhouse is today a private home at 1261 Flanders Road. The Congregational Church (now Flanders United Methodist Church) was constructed in 1840, and stands today at 1193 Flanders Road, although moved back slightly from its original position (Keene 1985:3; Kurbjuhn 2011:8). The rebuilding of Flanders Road as a state route in 1931 changed its route somewhat, and three houses had to be moved, including the church. (Kurbjuhn 2011: 8).

By the mid-19th Flanders was also becoming a destination for summer vacationers and sportsmen. The beauty of the hamlet's peninsulas and estuaries on the Peconic Bay gave rise to a summer community, with summer vacation homes being built by residents of the City of New York, and boarding houses being built by the locals to accommodate tourists and service workers. (Keene 1985:1; Cobb 2011:14). One such boarding house is Capt. R.W. Penny's "Grove House", which still stands today at 1380 Flanders Road, with the original Flanders Club Headquarters attached (Cobb 2011: 18).

The Flanders Club was a hunting retreat for men of means from the City of New York. In 1891, the club built its headquarters on Flanders Road next to the Grove House (Cobb 2011:18). Around 1920, after a wild fire took its lodge in Flanders, the club relocated its headquarters and lodge to what is now Hubbard County Park (Cobb 2011:20; Kurbjuhn 2011:6). Membership in the Flanders Club gradually declined though the first half of the 20th century, and much of its land was donated to Suffolk County in 1971, creating Hubbard and Sears Bellows parks (Cobb 2011:21).

Summer tourism in Flanders began to wane in the 1870s after the south shore train line was extended all the way out to Montauk, and tourists began favoring the ocean beaches over those of the Peconic Bay (Keene 1985:2). The decline was gradual, but by the 1930s, Flanders' golden era as a summer and sporting destination was over.

In the 1880s, duck farming became an industry in the hamlet when Samuel Griffing started a duck farm on his land at Otter Hole Neck (Cobb 2011:21). This is the peninsula that is now home to Flanders' famous landmark, The Big Duck. The stately Samuel Griffing farmhouse was built in 1890 and still stands at 1040 Flanders Road (Cobb 2011:21; Belcher Hyde 1916).

Duck farming flourished in the hamlet through the first half of the 20th century. The Big Duck, which is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, stands as a monument to that industry. It was originally constructed in 1931 to serve as a salesroom for Long Island Peking Duck meat (National Register Nomination Form). It was conceived by Martin Maurer, and designed by the Collins brothers, two former New York City set designers who had

relocated to Manorville (National Register Nomination Form). The Duck now serves as a tourist information center and gift shop.

In the post-war era, Flanders saw another generation of development, as families from the City of New York sought out modest summer bungalows and the cooling breezes off the bay. The older summerhouses were converted to year-round homes. Today Flanders retains much of its historic character and scenic beauty.

B. SUMMARY OF FLANDERS SURVEY RESULTS

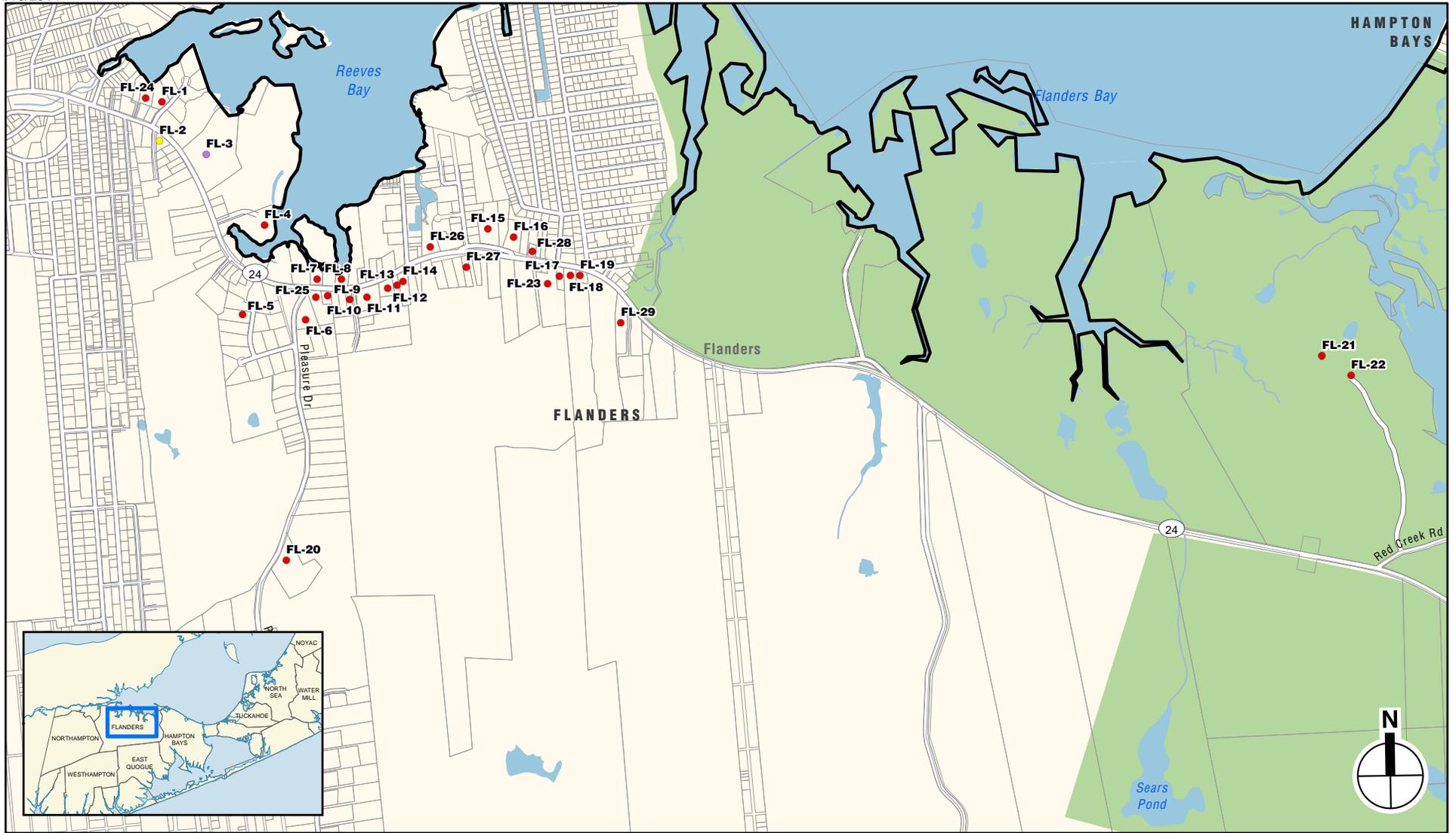
A total of 29 properties in Flanders have been identified as potential Landmarks, as described below.

FLANDERS MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Multiple Resource District was identified in Flanders, which contains 29 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "FL." A map showing the locations of the Flanders Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 9-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 9-3 through 9-17**), and a table (**Table 9-1**) that describes them. The potential Flanders Multiple Resource District contains two properties that are already designated as Town Landmarks: the Blue Barn at 949 Flanders Road (FL-2), a remnant of the Havens House Hotel property, the rest of which burned in the 1920s, and the Big Duck Ranch at 1012 Flanders Road (FL-3), built in 1931 as a salesroom for Long Island Peking Duck. The Big Duck is also listed on the State and National Register Historic Places. The potential Flanders Multiple Resource District also includes several early vernacular houses, including the ca. 1780 James Benjamin Homestead (FL-7), also listed on the State/National Register. Other residential buildings in the potential District date to the mid- and late 19th century and the early 20th century. Penny's Grove House and former Flanders Club Building at 1380 Flanders Road (FL-16) is a former hotel and club dating to the 19th century. Cemeteries in the potential Multiple Resource District include Pleasure Woods Cemetery (FL-5), Flanders Cemetery (FL-14), and the Hubbard Cemetery (FL-21) and the Goodale Gravesite (FL-29). A former one-room schoolhouse (FL-13) and the 1840s Flanders United Methodist Church (FL-9) are also part of the potential District. The potentially contributing properties may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, C and E. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District is the late 19th and early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN FLANDERS

Other properties located in Flanders that were documented in previous surveys or identified by the Town (see description in Chapter 1) but which were not advanced as potential Landmarks as part of this survey are listed in **Table 9-2**. This table provides the addresses of the resources and a brief description of each, as well as a brief explanation as to why each resource was not advanced as a potential Landmark at this time.



- Potential Contributing Property
- Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Listed and Town Landmark
- Existing Town Landmark
- Hamlet Boundaries
- Tax Parcels

0 2,000 Feet
SCALE



FL-1 17 Huntington Ln

The two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style house at 17 Huntington Lane (also with an address at 924 Flanders Road) has a prominent hipped roof set on a cross-gable plan. The house is clad in painted wood shingles, and the roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. There are decoratively carved vergeboards along the eaves. The wrap-around porch is supported by turned posts with scroll brackets. There are double-hung wood windows with decorative multi-light upper sash in some locations. An interior brick chimney rises through the center of the house. Additional details are difficult to see from the road. A carriage house, also apparently dating to the late 19th century (shown here), and a small barn (not shown), are also located on the property. This house and 916 Flanders Road are twins, built for brothers A.J. and Thomas Dunbar. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows the house as being owned by A.J. Dunbar. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-2 949 Flanders Road

The Blue Barn, a two-story barn with a front-gable roof and simple, symmetrical massing, is currently designated as a Town of Southampton Landmark. Its front façade is dominated by its large doors, only one of which is original and features cross bracing. The barn is painted blue with white trim. The mid-19th century barn was on the property of the Havens House Hotel, a popular turn-of-the-century destination for summer visitors. The Havens House was destroyed by fire in 1924, but the barn survives.



FL-3 1012 Flanders Road

This property is the State and National Register-listed and designated Town Landmark Big Duck Ranch. It is a public park and tourist information center. The Big Duck was constructed in 1931 to serve as a salesroom for Long Island Peking Duck meat (National Register Nomination form). It is constructed of a wood frame covered in concrete using a wire mesh substrate. The front and back doors are centered on the building. The Big Duck measures roughly 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, by 20 high. Other historic buildings on the site include: the rectangular, wood framed brooder barn; the storage barn; and stucco-clad retail store. The 1873 Beers map shows the property as belonging to the Heirs of N. King. The 1916 Belcher-Hyde map shows the property as owned by Carl Nader. From 1936- 1984 this was the duck farm of Martin Mauer, the man who conceived the idea for the Big Duck, and its original owner.



FL-4 1040 Flanders Road

The Samuel Griffing farmhouse was built in 1890. His was the first duck farm in the area. The house stands three stories and has a rectangular massing. Its front-gable roof is punctuated by a large gable dormer on the east elevation. It is clad in painted wood shingles and wood trim. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Most of the original two-over-two double-hung wood windows remain, however there are some one-over-one replacement windows at the first floor. The entrance features a modest gabled porch with turned posts. There are a number of other non-historic structures on this property. The 1873 Beers map shows the land as the property of J. Griffing. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map associates the property with S.S. Griffing. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-5 **15 Goldenleaf Trail**

Pleasure Woods Cemetery consists of a small rectangular plot in a wooded setting. It contains approximately eight marble headstones dating between 1822 and 1840. A large central obelisk associated with the Havens family is badly damaged. Other stones in the cemetery are also broken or toppled (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



FL-6 **38 Pleasure Drive**

A residence that may date to the late 18th century, 38 Pleasure Drive stands two stories tall, is five bays wide, and has a central entry. It is of wood-frame construction and stands atop a stone foundation. It is clad in painted wood shingles. Its original entrance door has been replaced with a wood and glass door, and its windows have been replaced with one-over-one double hung aluminum windows. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is punctuated by one center chimney. Despite its alterations, the house retains its original form, fenestration, siding, and other features. The 1873 Beers map shows a house in this location belonged to J. Benjamin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-7 1182 Flanders Road

The State/National Register-listed James Benjamin Homestead is a late 18th century residence that is typical of early settlement houses on Long Island in this period. It dates from the 1780s, and is the oldest documented structure in Flanders (National Register Nomination, 1986). It is two and half stories in height and has a center chimney. It is five bays wide and retains its original nine-over-six windows and original paneled door and Federal door surround at its center entrance. The 1873 Beers map lists this house as the J. Benjamin Store and Post Office. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-8 1212 Flanders Road

The house at 1212 Flanders Road, known as the Josiah Goodale House or Willow Cottage, is two and half stories tall and has a cross-gable roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house has four-over-four-light double-hung wood windows, a brick chimney, and slightly kicked eaves. The portion of the house that has its gable front to the road is three bays wide. The main entrance is within this portion. A porch enclosed by multi-light windows bridges the space between the sections. Previous surveys have suggested this house dates to 1778. Although the style of the house is characteristic of the late 19th century, it is possible that the section on the right is earlier and was added to later. The 1873 Beers map shows a structure at this site but without a name. The 1916 Belcher map shows this building as the A. Brennan Estate. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



The Flanders United Methodist Church is a one-and-half-story church with a front-gable roof and rectangular plan. The church has a short steeple with a spire, and a single-story addition on the front façade with a shed roof punctuated by a gable above the front door. There is a fan light within the gable end of the roof. The church is clad in painted wood shingles; the roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. The church was built on this site in 1840 (Keene 1985: 3). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

FL-9 1193 Flanders Road



FL-10 1215 Flanders Road

A turn-of-the-century Queen Anne-style house; the main section is two and a half stories tall and has a cross-gable roof plan. There is a two-story section at the rear that has a flat roof. The house is clad in unpainted cedar shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house features painted trim, including fascia and window surrounds. The house retains its original two-over-two double-hung wood windows. There are two chimneys, one at the center of the main section's roof, and one exterior chimney at the rear of the two-story section. The house appears on the 1902 and 1916 maps as belonging to R. Brown. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-11 1227 Flanders Road

1227 Flanders Road is a Queen Anne-style house that stands two and half stories tall atop of a stone foundation. Its complicated roofline features a cross gable main section with a large gabled projection at the front, and a tower with conical roof. It is clad in painted wood clapboard and shingle siding. Its roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. Some of its multi-light and stained glass windows remain, though there are also one-over-one aluminum replacement windows. The house was known historically as the T.K. Miller Cottage. It appears with that name on the 1894 and 1916 maps. At the rear of the property is a former carriage house with gable dormers decorated with half-timbering in the Tudor Revival style. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-12 1231 Flanders Road

This late 19th century house has an L-shaped plan. Standing two and a half stories tall, it has a cross-gable roof covered by asphalt shingles. The siding is painted clapboard. The house features Gothic Revival-style elements including eave brackets and a pointed-arch window at the attic. Octagonal columns support the wrap-around porch, and there is a porte cochère at the east elevation. The original two-over-two-light windows remain. The door has been retrofitted with a modern replacement. The house does not appear on the 1873 Beers map or the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-13 1261 Flanders Road

This modest single-story building is the former one-room schoolhouse for Flanders. It was constructed next to the Flanders Cemetery in 1858, on land purchased from the Goodale family (Keene 1985: 3). It burned down in 1886 but was reconstructed in its original location (Keene 1985: 3; Kurbjuhn 2011: 8). The building has a front-gable roof and is clad in painted clapboard. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Town of Southampton property data sheets show that the small entrance foyer addition is a recent alteration. Access to the property would be necessary to develop a more detailed description of the building. The building appears on the 1873 Beers map as "School No. 4." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-14 1377 Flanders Road

Flanders Cemetery is an active cemetery containing approximately 310 gravestones dating from ca. 1770 to the present. It contains several family plots set in raised granite curbs. The cemetery is in good condition overall, but several stones are broken or toppled. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



FL-15 1372 Flanders Road

This simple early 19th century two-story vernacular house has a front-gable roof and is three bays wide. It is clad in painted wood shingles, and has asphalt shingles at the roof. The windows throughout have been replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung aluminum windows. The front porch has painted turned posts. The interior brick chimney is located at the center of the house and rises through the roof ridge. There is a single-story kitchen addition at the north elevation. Nathaniel Fanning built the house in 1825 (Cobb 2011: 12). It appears on the 1858 map as owned by N. Fanning, and on the 1873, 1902, and 1916 maps as owned by J.F. Penney.



FL-16 1380 Flanders Road

Capt. R. W. Penney's "Grove House" is three stories high and four bays wide. Its front-gable roof has gable dormers. It is clad in wood shingles. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Most of the windows have been replaced or are sealed. This structure is also known as the Hallock-Fanning House. According to the Flanders Heritage Area Study, Penney's Grove began operation as hotel ca. 1880. It was operated as a boarding house by the Brewster Family beginning in 1922. At this time, the Brewsters also moved the former Flanders Club to the rear of the hotel. The former Flanders Club building, which is attached at the north elevation, has a front-gable roof and is three bays wide. It is clad in painted wood shingles, and most of its windows are missing or boarded up. Both buildings have interior chimneys near their center. The 1873 Beers map shows this building as being owned by N. Penny; the 1902 Belcher Hyde map shows it belonging to R.W. Penney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-17 1551 Flanders Road

These small vernacular buildings are each one-story tall and of wood-frame construction. The house has a front-gable roof with gable projection above the center door. The original multi-light windows remain. The other structure, which resembles the common form of farm stands on the East End, has a side-gable roof that extends into a deep porch supported by brick columns. This building also retains its multi-light windows, an exterior chimney at the east elevation, and exposed rafter ends. The buildings are believed to have been constructed in the 1930s. They do not appear on historic maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-18 1553 Flanders Road

This two-and-a-half story house is three bays wide and has a front-gable roof. The house is clad in white-painted wood shingle and faux slate tiles cover the roofs. It features a decorative front porch with turned posts and scroll brackets at the eaves. Other decorative elements include fascia trim and wide window door moldings. The windows have largely been replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung aluminum windows. Multi-light windows remain at the attic level. The property also includes a small shed or barn, which is not clearly visible from the road. This house appears on the 1873 Beers map as the house of Chas. Sanford. The 1902 Belcher Hyde map shows the house belonging to G.W. Brown and the 1916 map shows the name R. Brown. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-19 1885 Flanders Road

This two-story turn-of-the-century folk house has a front-gable roof and wrap-around porch. The house is sided in wood shingles and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There are large shed dormers projecting from the roof at the east and west elevations, and there is a one-story lean-to addition on the east elevation. Slender round columns support the porch roof. The windows are one-over-one-light replacements. The 1873 Beers map shows this house as the property of W. Goodale. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-20 300 Pleasure Drive

Town of Southampton property data sheets show that there is a complex of farm buildings at this address, as well as one residence. The house located on this property does not appear to be historic. However, one building on the property does appear to be of interest, though visibility to this structure from the road is extremely limited. The building is a wood-frame two-story barn or industrial structure with large wood-frame tower adjoining. It is clad in wood clapboards. This property is shown on the 1916 map as the "Alanson Benjamin Est." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-21 2 Red Creek Road

Hubbard Cemetery is a small fenced graveyard containing approximately eight stones of marble and granite, dating to the 19th century. Several of the stones have been vandalized or broken. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



FL-22 Flanders Park

Black Duck Lodge in Hubbard County Park is a rambling structure that has many layers of history in each of its sections. The side-gable two-story core may date to the third quarter of the 19th century; it is clad in wood clapboards and has paired round-arched windows in the gable field. A small one-and-a-half-story section adjoining has eyebrow windows at eaves level and also has paired round-arch windows on its gable. To the east and west of these earlier buildings are one- and one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style additions that likely date to the early 20th century. The center house sections have front-gable roofs and rectangular plans. All sections of the house are clad in painted wood shingles, and have asphalt shingle roofs. All of the windows on the two center sections have been replaced. The 1873 Beers map lists this house as owned by N.L. Hubbard, and the 1902 Belcher Hyde map notes the owner as H. Hubbard. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-23 1499 Flanders Road

1499 Flanders Road is a single-story three-bay house with a side gable roof; according to the Façade Easements List for the Town of Southampton, this residence was built in the 18th century. The integrity of the house appears somewhat compromised by an addition, replacement windows, and modern roof cladding. This resource is shown as owned by J.W. Brown on the 1873 and 1902 maps, and by Chas. Brown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-24 916 Flanders Road

916 Flanders Road is a two-story Queen-Anne-style house with gable ornamentation and original multi-light windows, clad in wood shingles with a brick chimney. According to the Town of Southampton's Façade Easement List, this house was built in 1896 by the sister of Alice B. Huntington's mother. According to another source, this house and the neighboring 924 Flanders Road (FL-1) were built as twins for brothers A.J. and Thomas Dunbar. This was the Thomas Dunbar House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-25 1181 Flanders Road

The Benjamin Boarding House is a two-story cross-gable structure that appears to date to the turn of the century. It has shed dormers, brick chimneys, a wrap-around porch, and windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The integrity of the structure is compromised by modern siding and minor changes in fenestration, however, it appears to retain its form, fenestration, entry porch and other features. Additional research on the history of the house should be conducted to more fully assess the significance of the structure. It appears on the 1916 map as the property of Alanson Benjamin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



FL-26 1306 Flanders Road

The two-story front-gable gambrel-roofed house at 1306 Flanders Road appears to date to the early 20th century. It is clad in wood shingles and has a shed roof entry porch with turned posts, through which a brick side chimney passes. The integrity of the structure appears to have been compromised by replacement window sash. It is not clear whether the ribbon windows across the front façade are original or later additions, but the sash do appear replaced. Additional research to evaluate the significance and integrity of this structure may be warranted. A structure appears to be depicted in this location on the property of P. & E. Hallock on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



FL-27 1337 Flanders Road

A front-gable vernacular cottage apparently dating to the early 20th century, this structure retains its original siding and two-over-two-light wood sash windows. The single-story residence has a hip roofed porch and a projecting bay window. It is clad in wood shingles. It stands on a concrete foundation and has asphalt roof cladding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



FL-28 1406 Flanders Road

A two-story front-gable residence with a small rectangular gable window, two-over-two-light windows, and a hip-roofed porch with turned posts. The structure appears to date to the second half of the 19th century. It retains a brick chimney, which rises from the center of the roof ridge. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned. The residence appears to be depicted on the property of R.W. Penney on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



FL-29 **2021 Flanders Road**

The Goodale gravesite or Goodale family plot appears to contain two gravestones. The location was inventoried in the Southampton Cemetery Survey as FL4, however, little information on the site was included. Town records suggest that documentation in the 1930s also recorded two headstones at this site. The precise identities of those interred here or the inscriptions on the stones were not found. Additional research should be conducted in the future to provide more information on the history and integrity of this small cemetery (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion E).

Table 9-1
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
FL-01	17 Huntington Ln		The two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style house at 17 Huntington Lane (also with an address at 924 Flanders Road) has a prominent hipped roof set on a cross-gable plan. The house is clad in painted wood shingles, and the roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. There are decoratively carved vergeboards along the eaves. The wrap-around porch is supported by turned posts with scroll brackets. There are double-hung wood windows with decorative multi-light upper sash in some locations. An interior brick chimney rises through the center of the house. Additional details are difficult to see from the road. A carriage house, also apparently dating to the late 19th century (shown here), and a small barn (not shown), are also located on the property. This house and 916 Flanders Road are twins, built for brothers A.J. and Thomas Dunbar. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows the house as being owned by A.J. Dunbar. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
FL-02	949 Flanders Rd		The Blue Barn, a two-story barn with a front-gable roof and simple, symmetrical massing, is currently designated as a Town of Southampton Landmark. Its front façade is dominated by its large doors, only one of which is original and features cross bracing. The barn is painted blue with white trim. The mid-19th century barn was on the property of the Havens House Hotel, a popular turn-of-the-century destination for summer visitors. The Havens House was destroyed by fire in 1924, but the barn survives.	Town GIS (Town Landmark)
FL-03	1012 Flanders Rd	The Big Duck	This property is the State and National Register-listed and designated Town Landmark Big Duck Ranch. It is a public park and tourist information center. The Big Duck was constructed in 1931 to serve as a salesroom for Long Island Peking Duck meat (National Register Nomination form). It is constructed of a wood frame covered in concrete using a wire mesh substrate. The front and back doors are centered on the building. The Big Duck measures roughly 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, by 20 high. Other historic buildings on the site include: the rectangular, wood framed brooder barn; the storage barn; and stucco-clad retail store. The 1873 Beers map shows the property as belonging to the Heirs of N. King. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows the property as owned by Carl Nader. From 1936- 1984 this was the duck farm of Martin Mauer, the man who conceived the idea for the Big Duck, and its original owner.	Town GIS (Town Landmark; State/National Register-listed; NHL; GAI Survey (Village Survey #FL-1); Flanders Heritage Area Study

Table 9-1 (cont'd)
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
FL-04	1040 Flanders Rd	<p>“Griffing Duck Farm,” According to the Flanders Heritage Area Study, this was the first duck farm in Flanders. John Griffing purchased the estate from Capt. Charles Smith in 1861 and his son introduced ducks in 1884 (Draft Flanders Heritage Area Study 2010); “Havens House. First assessed in 1938. Thomas I. Havens (1890-1966) owned the largest duck farm in Flanders at the time, when Martin Maurer moved here with his Big Duck. His wife Blanche was a Griffin and wealthy. Her father owned the duck farm they took over.” (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>The Samuel Griffing farmhouse was built in 1890 (Cobb 2011: 21; Belcher 1916 Map). His was the first duck farm in the area. The house stands three stories and has a rectangular massing. Its front-gable roof is punctuated by a large gable dormer on the east elevation. It is clad in painted wood shingles and wood trim. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Most of the original two-over-two double-hung wood windows remain, however there are some one-over-one replacement windows at the first floor. The entrance features a modest gabled porch with turned posts. There are a number of other non-historic structures on this property. The 1873 Beers map shows the land as the property of J. Griffing. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map associates the property with S.S. Griffing. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	2008 Façade Easements List
FL-05	15 Goldenleaf Trail		<p>Pleasure Woods Cemetery consists of a small rectangular plot in a wooded setting. It contains approximately eight marble headstones dating between 1822 and 1840. A large central obelisk associated with the Havens family is badly damaged. Other stones in the cemetery are also broken or toppled (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).</p>	SH Cemetery Survey

Table 9-1 (cont'd)
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
FL-06	38 Pleasure Dr	<p>“Benjamin House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR” (GAI 2000). ; “Benjamin House. First assessed in 1860. Tavern and House of Pleasure until turn of the 20th century. In 1876 Zachariah Benjamin Jr. lost the house by foreclosure to Nathaniel Fanning.” (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>A residence that may date to the late 18th century, 38 Pleasure Drive stands two stories tall, is five bays wide, and has a central entry. It is of wood-frame construction and stands atop a stone foundation. It is clad in painted wood shingles. Its original entrance door has been replaced with a wood and glass door, and its windows have been replaced with one-over-one double hung aluminum windows. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and is punctuated by one center chimney. Despite its alterations, the house retains its original form, fenestration, siding, and other features. The 1873 Beers map shows a house in this location belonged to J. Benjamin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>GAI Survey (Village Survey #FL-5); 2008 Façade Easements List</p>
FL-07	1182 Flanders Rd	<p>“James Benjamin House; NR. This house, built in the 1700s, is exemplary of the <i>Architecture Theme</i>” (GAI 2000). According to the Flanders Heritage Area Study, this is the oldest surviving house in Flanders, built about 1782.; “James Benjamin House. On National Register and landmarked by State, County, and Southampton. Thought to have been built after 1778. Used as summer boarding house, James Walker, mayor of NYC summered here. Addition in back built in 1900. There is also a barn. James Benjamin *1753-+1808/9 or 1819.” (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>The State/National Register-listed James Benjamin Homestead is a late 18th century residence that is typical of early settlement houses on Long Island in this period. It dates from the 1780s, and is the oldest documented structure in Flanders (National Register Nomination, 1986). It is two and half stories in height and has a center chimney. It is five bays wide and retains its original nine-over-six windows and original paneled door and Federal door surround at its center entrance. The 1873 Beers map lists this house as the J. Benjamin Store and Post Office. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>Town GIS (State/National Register Listed); GAI Survey (Village Survey #FL-4); Flanders Heritage Area Study; 2008 Façade Easements List</p>

Table 9-1 (cont'd)
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
FL-08	1212 Flanders Rd	<p>“House of Josiah Goodale, built in 1778. In very good condition, should be landmarked. Josiah Goodale is buried in the Flanders Cemetery: Josiah Goodale +10/1/1882, in his 68 year (*1754) Hannah, wife of Josiah Goodale, who died 12/1/1816 in her 52 year (*1764)” (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>The house at 1212 Flanders Road, known as the Josiah Goodale House or Willow Cottage, is two and half stories tall and has a cross-gable roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house has four-over-four-light double-hung wood windows, a brick chimney, and slightly kicked eaves. The portion of the house that has its gable front to the road is three bays wide. The main entrance is within this portion. A porch enclosed by multi-light windows bridges the space between the sections. Previous surveys have suggested this house dates to 1778. Although the style of the house is characteristic of the late 19th century, it is possible that the section on the right is earlier and was added to later. The 1873 Beers map shows a structure at this site but without a name. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows this building as the A. Brennan Estate. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	2008 Façade Easements List
FL-09	1193 Flanders Rd	<p>“Flanders Methodist Church; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR” (GAI 2000). Built around 1840 as a branch of the Congregational Church of Upper Aquebogue, sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1891. Relocated in 1930 (Draft Flanders Heritage Area Study 2010).</p>	<p>The Flanders United Methodist Church is a one-and-half-story church with a front-gable roof and rectangular plan. The church has a short steeple with a spire, and a single-story addition on the front façade with a shed roof punctuated by a gable above the front door. There is a fan light within the gable end of the roof. The church is clad in painted wood shingles; the roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. The church was built on this site in 1840 (Keene 1985: 3). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	GAI Survey (Village Survey #FL-9); Flanders Heritage Area Study
FL-10	1215 Flanders Rd	<p>“There was a wrap-around porch originally, which had to be removed due to damage by a Wisteria. Naber may have been a previous owner. Supposedly built by a famous NYC architect, who also built 1227 Flanders Road.” (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>A turn-of-the-century Queen Anne-style house; the main section is two and a half stories tall and has a cross-gable roof plan. There is a two-story section at the rear that has a flat roof. The house is clad in unpainted cedar shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house features painted trim, including fascia and window surrounds. The house retains its original two-over-two double-hung wood windows. There are two chimneys, one at the center of the main section’s roof, and one exterior chimney at the rear of the two-story section. The house appears on the 1902 and 1916 maps as belonging to R. Brown. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 9-1 (cont'd)
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
FL-11	1227 Flanders Rd	"Benjamin House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000). "First assessed in 1900. Said to be built by a famous architect from New York City." (FEL 2008)	1227 Flanders Road is a Queen Anne-style house that stands two and half stories tall atop of a stone foundation. Its complicated roofline features a cross gable main section with a large gabled projection at the front, and a tower with conical roof. It is clad in painted wood clapboard and shingle siding. Its roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. Some of its multi-light and stained glass windows remain, though there are also one-over-one aluminum replacement windows. The house was known historically as the T.K. Miller Cottage. It appears with that name on the 1894 and 1916 maps. At the rear of the property is a former carriage house with gable dormers decorated with half-timbering in the Tudor Revival style. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #FL-6); 2008 Façade Easements List
FL-12	1231 Flanders Rd	"Horton House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	This late 19th century has an L-shaped plan. Standing two and a half stories tall, it has a cross-gable roof covered by asphalt shingles. The siding is painted clapboard. The house features Gothic Revival-style elements including eave brackets and a pointed-arch window at the attic. Octagonal columns support the wrap-around porch, and there is a porte cochère at the east elevation. The original two-over-two-light windows remain. The door has been retrofitted with a modern replacement. The house does not appear on the 1873 Beers map or the 1916 Belcher Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #FL-7).
FL-13	1261 Flanders Rd	"Old Flanders one-room school house. Landmarked by County. Built ~ 1853, then destroyed by fire and rebuilt 1886. ~1925 the addition of a shed in the rear was finished. Stopped being a school in 1959." (FEL 2008)	This modest single-story building is the former one-room schoolhouse for Flanders. It was constructed next to the Flanders Cemetery in 1858, on land purchased from the Goodale family (Keene 1985: 3). It burned down in 1886 but was reconstructed in its original location (Keene 1985: 3; Kurbjuhn 2011: 8). The building has a front-gable roof and is clad in painted clapboard. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Town of Southampton property data sheets show that the small entrance foyer addition is a recent alteration. Access to the property would be necessary to develop a more detailed description of the building. The building appears on the 1873 Beers map as "School No. 4." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
FL-14	1377 Flanders Rd		Flanders Cemetery is an active cemetery containing approximately 310 gravestones dating from ca. 1770 to the present. It contains several family plots set in raised granite curbs. The cemetery is in good condition overall, but several stones are broken or toppled. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey

Table 9-1 (cont'd)
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
FL-15	1372 Flanders Rd		This simple early 19th century two-story vernacular house has a front-gable roof and is three bays wide. It is clad in painted wood shingles, and has asphalt shingles at the roof. The windows throughout have been replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung aluminum windows. The front porch has painted turned posts. The interior brick chimney is located at the center of the house and rises through the roof ridge. There is a single-story kitchen addition at the north elevation. Nathaniel Fanning built the house in 1825 (Cobb 2011: 12). It appears on the 1858 map as owned by N. Fanning, and on the 1873, 1902, and 1916 maps as owned by J.F. Penney.	
FL-16	1380 Flanders Rd	Capt. Robert W. Penney's Grove House. According to the Flanders Heritage Area Study, this began operation as hotel in 1880. It was operated as a boarding house by the Brewster Family beginning in 1922. At this time, the Brewsters also moved the former Flanders Club to the rear of the hotel. "Hallock-Fanning House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).; "Brewster House, also Hallock/Fanning House. Believed to have been built 1892. Home of Flanders Gun Club in 1910, then a Mr. Brewster ran a boarding house out of it." (FEL 2008)	Capt. R. W. Penney's "Grove House" is three stories high and four bays wide. Its front-gable roof has gable dormers. It is clad in wood shingles. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Most of the windows have been replaced or are sealed. This structure is also known as the Hallock-Fanning House. According to the Flanders Heritage Area Study, Penney's Grove began operation as hotel ca. 1880. It was operated as a boarding house by the Brewster Family beginning in 1922. At this time, the Brewsters also moved the former Flanders Club to the rear of the hotel. The former Flanders Club building, which is attached at the north elevation, has a front-gable roof and is three bays wide. It is clad in painted wood shingles, and most of its windows are missing or boarded up. Both buildings have interior chimneys near their center. The 1873 Beers map shows this building as being owned by N. Penny; the 1902 Belcher Hyde map shows it belonging to R.W. Penney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #FL-8); Flanders Heritage Area Study.; 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 9-1 (cont'd)
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
FL-17	1551 Flanders Rd		<p>These small vernacular buildings are each one-story tall and of wood-frame construction. The house has a front-gable roof with gable projection above the center door. The original multi-light windows remain. The other structure, which resembles the common form of farm stands on the East End, has a side-gable roof that extends into a deep porch supported by brick columns. This building also retains its multi-light windows, an exterior chimney at the east elevation, and exposed rafter ends. The buildings are believed to have been constructed in the 1930s. They do not appear on historic maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
FL-18	1553 Flanders Rd		<p>This two-and-a-half story house is three bays wide and has a front-gable roof. The house is clad in white-painted wood shingle and faux slate tiles cover the roofs. It features a decorative front porch with turned posts and scroll brackets at the eaves. Other decorative elements include fascia trim and wide window door moldings. The windows have largely been replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung aluminum windows. Multi-light windows remain at the attic level. The property also includes a small shed or barn, which is not clearly visible from the road. This house appears on the 1873 Beers map as the house of Chas. Sanford. The 1902 Belcher Hyde map shows the house belonging to G.W. Brown and the 1916 map shows the name R. Brown. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
FL-19	1885 Flanders Rd		<p>This two-story turn-of-the-century folk house has a front-gable roof and wrap-around porch. The house is sided in wood shingles and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There are large shed dormers projecting from the roof at the east and west elevations, and there is a one-story lean-to addition on the east elevation. Slender round columns support the porch roof. The windows are one-over-one-light replacements. The 1873 Beers map shows this house as the property of W. Goodale. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	

Table 9-1 (cont'd)
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
FL-20	300 Pleasure Dr		Town of Southampton property data sheets show that there is a complex of farm buildings at this address, as well as one residence. The house located on this property does not appear to be historic. However, one building on the property does appear to be of interest, though visibility to this structure from the road is extremely limited. The building is a wood-frame two-story barn or industrial structure with large wood-frame tower adjoining. It is clad in wood clapboards. This property is shown on the 1916 map as the "Alanson Benjamin Est."(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
FL-21	2 Red Creek Rd		Hubbard Cemetery is a small fenced graveyard containing approximately eight stones of marble and granite, dating to the 19th century. Several of the stones have been vandalized or broken. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey
FL-22	Flanders Park		Black Duck Lodge in Hubbard County Park is rambling structure that has many layers of history in each of its sections. The side-gable two-story core may date to the third quarter of the 19th century; it is clad in wood clapboards and has paired round-arched windows in the gable field. A small one-and-a-half-story section adjoining has eyebrow windows at eaves level and also has paired round-arch windows on its gable. To the east and west of these earlier buildings are one- and one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style additions that likely date to the early 20 th century. The center house sections have front-gable roofs and rectangular plans. All sections of the house are clad in painted wood shingles, and have asphalt shingle roofs. All of the windows on the two center sections have been replaced. The 1873 Beers map lists this house as owned by N.L. Hubbard, and the 1902 Belcher Hyde map notes the owner as H. Hubbard. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
FL-23	1499 Flanders Road	"Built in the 18th century. All original, except a front porch." (FEL 2008)	1499 Flanders Road is a single-story three-bay house with a side gable roof; according to the Façade Easements List for the Town of Southampton, this residence was built in the 18th century. The integrity of the house appears somewhat compromised by an addition, replacement windows, and modern roof cladding. This resource is shown as owned by J.W. Brown on the 1873 and 1902 maps, and by Chas. Brown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 9-1 (cont'd)
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
FL-24	916 Flanders Road	"Built in 1896 by sister of Alice B. Huntington's mother. Assessed in 1910. There are several other buildings on this property, one with a swimming pool. All are in wonderful condition, albeit hidden from view by high fences and gates." (FEL 2008)	916 Flanders Road is a two-story Queen-Anne-style house with gable ornamentation and original multi-light windows, clad in wood shingles with a brick chimney. According to the Town of Southampton's Façade Easement List, this house was built in 1896 by the sister of Alice B. Huntington's mother. According to another source, this house and the neighboring 924 Flanders Road (FL-1) were built as twins for brothers A.J. and Thomas Dunbar. This was the Thomas Dunbar House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
FL-25	1181 Flanders Road	"Opposite of Benjamin House, land used to belong to Benjamin family as well. Possibly parsonage of Zachariah Benjamin." (FEL 2008)	The Benjamin Boarding House is a two-story cross-gable structure that appears to date to the turn of the century. It has shed dormers, brick chimneys, a wrap-around porch, and windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The integrity of the structure is compromised by modern siding and minor changes in fenestration, however, it appears to retain its form, fenestration, entry porch and other features. Additional research on the history of the house should be conducted to more fully assess the significance of the structure. It appears on the 1916 map as the property of Alanson Benjamin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List
FL-26	1306 Flanders Road	"First assessed in 1890. This used to be a boarding house, owned by the Seurars." (FEL 2008)	The ca. 1890 two-story front-gable gambrel-roofed house at 1306 Flanders Road is clad in wood shingles and has a shed roof entry porch with turned posts, through which a brick side chimney passes. The integrity of the structure appears to have been compromised by replacement window sash. It is not clear whether the ribbon windows across the front façade are original or later additions, but the sash do appear replaced. Additional research to evaluate the significance and integrity of this structure may be warranted. A structure appears to be depicted in this location on the property of P. & E. Hallock on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List
FL-27	1337 Flanders Road		A front-gable vernacular cottage apparently dating to the early 20 th century, this structure retains its original siding and two-over-two-light wood sash windows. The single-story residence has a hip roofed porch and a projecting bay window. It is clad in wood shingles. It stands on a concrete foundation and has asphalt roof cladding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 9-1 (cont'd)
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
FL-28	1406 Flanders Road		A two-story front-gable residence with a small rectangular gable window, two-over-two-light windows, and a hip-roofed porch with turned posts. The structure appears to date to the second half of the 19 th century. It retains a brick chimney, which rises from the center of the roof ridge. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned. The residence appears to be depicted on the property of R.W. Penney on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
FL-29	2021 Flanders Road		The Goodale gravesite or Goodale family plot appears to contain two gravestones. The location was inventoried in the Southampton Cemetery Survey as FL4, however, little information on the site was included. Town records suggest that documentation in the 1930s also recorded two headstones at this site. The precise identities of those interred here or the inscriptions on the stones were not found. Additional research should be conducted in the future to provide more information on the history and integrity of this small cemetery (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion E).	

Table 9-2
Other Properties Evaluated in Flanders

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
1191 Flanders-Riverhead Road (Route 24)	"Hill House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).		Unable to find address in tax records	GAI Survey (Village Survey #FL-3).
Flanders-Riverhead Road (Route 24)	"Flanders School / Flanders Church Of God; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Formerly the Flanders School, the Church of God is a center of the small black community that contributed as caretakers, gardeners, domestic servants, and tradesmen within Southampton's population after WWI" (GAI 2000)		Unable to locate in tax records	GAI Survey (Village Survey #FL-2).
1194 Flanders Road	"First assessed in 1900. This house was built by Oscar Goodale, when he was superintendent of highways." (FEL 2008)	A single-story wood shingle-clad dwelling likely constructed in the turn of the century with a porch addition; windows appear to be retrofits.	Based on limited views, appears to lack sufficient integrity/significance.	2008 Façade Easements List
1230 Flanders Road	"Penney House. Assessed in 1930. Built in the late 20s. Norman Penney lived here." (FEL 2008)	A Craftsman-style house with front-gable jerkinhead roof, six-over-one-light windows and a pedimented entry porch. The front door, siding, and roof cladding appear to be replaced. According to the Façade Easement List, this is the home of Norman Penney, built in the late 1920s.	Integrity appears to be compromised; further research may be necessary to assess integrity/significance.	2008 Façade Easements List
1376 Flanders Road		1376 Flanders Road is a front-gable Colonial Revival-style structure dating to the first half of the 20 th century.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity due to replacement of siding, windows, door, and roof cladding.	