

## A. TUCKAHOE HISTORIC CONTEXT

Tuckahoe is located immediately west of the village of Southampton. The name Tuckahoe, according to William Wallace Tooker, derives from the Native American's word for Jack-in-the-Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), a swamp plant with edible roots (Mulvihill 1995).

The Shinnecock Indian Reservation borders the village of Tuckahoe to the south. Approximately 500 members of the Shinnecock Indian Nation, which was officially recognized by the United States federal government in 2010, reside within the 1.3-square-mile Reservation. The Shinnecock are descendants of Lenape Indians who spoke a dialect of Mohegan-Pequot-Montauk. Their language became largely extinct by the mid-19th century. The Shinnecock population was affected by infectious diseases brought to the area by European settlers and by Dutch and English land claims. A leasehold was established for the Indian Nation in 1703, and in 1792, the State of New York organized the Nation as a trusteeship in which three tribal trustees were elected annually, a system which persists today. The borders of the Reservation were originally established in 1859. Historically, members of the Shinnecock Nation took part in the whaling industry and in the maritime lifesaving service. The Shinnecock Indian Reservation was not included in the survey area.

The 1873 Beers map illustrates Tuckahoe as a relatively large area with a fairly large number of residences, but somewhat diffusely settled (see **Figure 13-1, Map A**). The railroad traversed the settlement. A school was located at roughly the center of settlement. Inhabitants hailed from families with the names Payne, Sanford, White and Jagger, among others. A similar pattern of settlement is illustrated in the 1916 Belcher Hyde map, though the increasing number of houses probably reflects the proliferation of summer and weekend cottages (see **Figure 13-1, Map A**).

Tuckahoe is home to several early golf courses. The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, which despite its name is located in Tuckahoe, is considered the oldest formal organized golf club in the United States. The original course was designed by Willie Davis in 1891; the Clubhouse was designed by architect Stanford White. In 1894, Scottish course designer Willie Dunn added six holes, bringing the total to 18. Shinnecock Hills, which has remained a preeminent course, has hosted the US Open several times. The National Golf Links of America, which opened in 1911 on Sebonac Neck, was designed by Charles Blair MacDonal. MacDonal established the course intending to create a club to rival the great courses of Europe. The course went on to become a popular and exclusive venue that has hosted many prestigious events including the Walker Cup.

## B. SUMMARY OF TUCKAHOE SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 15 total potential Landmarks have been identified in Tuckahoe as described below.

A potential Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District has been identified, which contains eight potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "TU." A map showing the locations of the Tuckahoe Multiple

Resource District properties (**Figure 13-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 13-3 through 13-9**), and a table (**Table 13-1**) that describes them. The potential Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District contains two golf courses: the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club (TU-5), which purports to be the oldest formally organized golf club in the United States (1892) and is listed on the State and National Registers; and the National Golf Links of America (TU-1), designed by Charles Blair MacDonal in the late 1890s. MacDonal's former mansion, Ballyshear (TU-12), located at 117 Whites Lane, has also been included as a potential contributing property. Residential buildings in the potential district range from early vernacular houses to early 20th century bungalows. Agricultural buildings range from what appears to be an early timber-framed threshing barn at 68 Barkers Island Road (TU-4) to one of the largest examples of an early 20th century potato barn noted in the Town (TU-8). The potentially contributing properties within the Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, B, C, D, and E. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the 18th century to the early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

#### **OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN TUCKAHOE**

Other properties located in Tuckahoe that were documented in previous surveys or inventoried 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 13-2**. 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
- Potential or Listed Resources in other Multiple Resource Districts (see other maps)

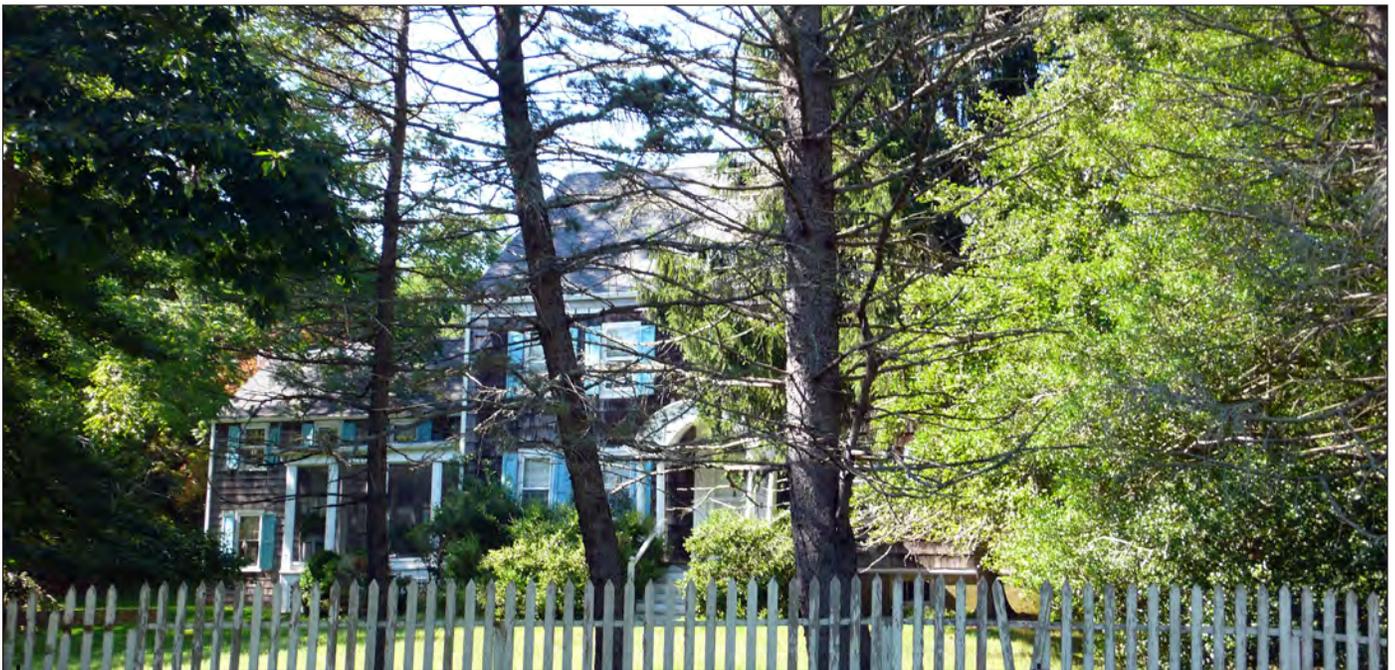
- ▭ Hamlet Boundaries
- ▭ Tax Parcels

0 2,000 Feet  
SCALE



**TU-1** 405 Sebonac Inlet Road

The National Golf Links of America property contains a clubhouse, entry gates, and golf course. The course was designed by the famous golf course designer, Charles Blair MacDonald, who was schooled at St. Andrews in Scotland. MacDonald began designing this golf course in the late 1890s, and the facility opened in 1911. His intent was to create a course that would rival Shinnecock Hills. The course construction was supervised by local civil engineer Seth Raynor, who went on design several golf courses independently. Jarvis Hunt designed the large Arts & Crafts-style clubhouse which looks out over Peconic Bay. The service entrance gates to the facility are located on a separate parcel with an address at 129 Sebonac Inlet Road. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria B, C, and D).



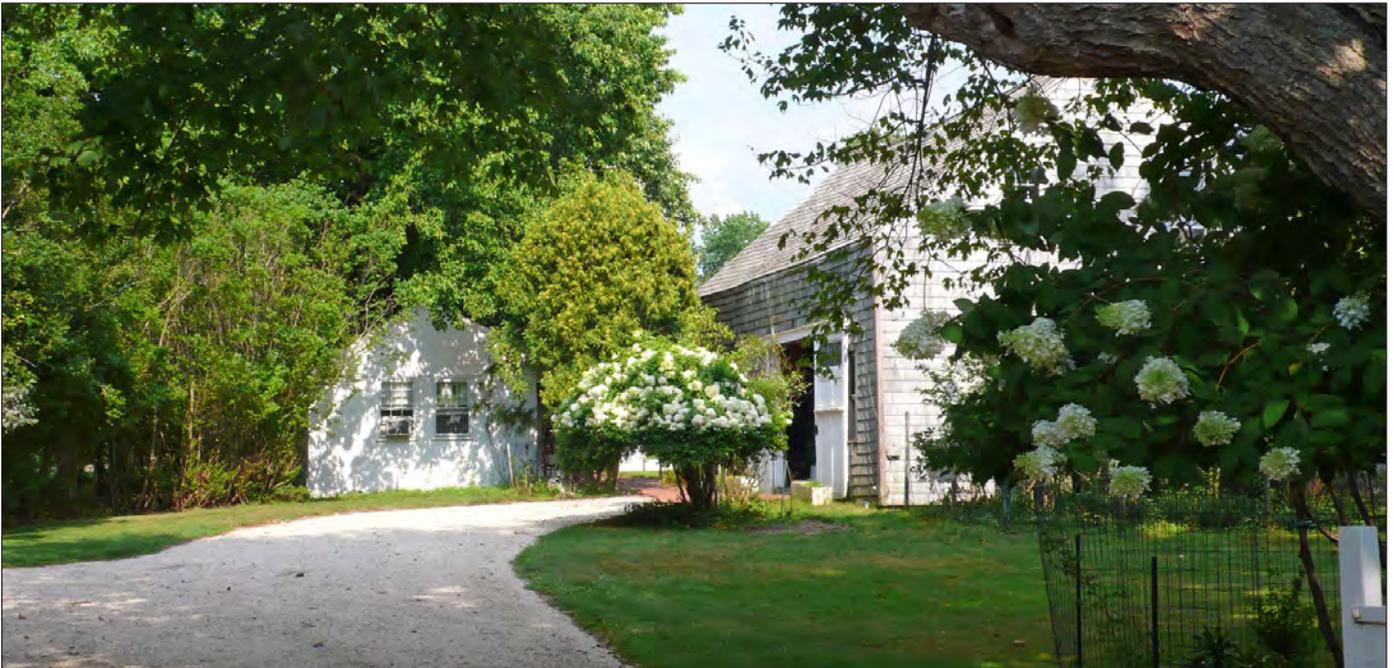
**TU-2** 89 Whites Lane

The view of this house is partly obscured by foliage from the public road, but it appears to be an early vernacular farmhouse, possibly dating to the late 18th or early 19th century. The house is two stories in height and is clad in unpainted wood shingles. A single-story wing appended to the side elevation also appears to be early. The house and the wing retain multi-light wood windows. A later door hood seems to have been added at the front doorway. The 1873 Beers map lists the owner as Capt. E. White, and the 1916 Belcher Hyde map lists the owner as G.B. McDonald. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**TU-3 76 Barkers Island Road**

The view of this house is partly obscured by hedge and fence, but an early farmhouse may be at the core of this complex, which is dominated by several later additions. The 1873 Beers map notes it as the property of W. H. Robinson. The 1916 Belcher-Hyde map notes it as "Formerly Robinson" and shows 2 structures in proximity to one another as this house is to 68 Barkers Island Road, a large barn that has been converted into a residence (see TU-04). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**TU-4 68 Barkers Island Road**

Located at 68 Barkers Island Road is what appears to be an early three-bay threshing barn that has been converted into a private residence. It likely appears on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the second structure on the property at the corner of Barkers Island and Whites Lane labeled "Formerly Robinson" (See TU-3, 76 Barkers Island Road.) (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**TU-5 200 Tuckahoe Road**

Shinnecock Hills Golf Club is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. It purports to be the oldest formally organized golf club in the United States (1891) with the oldest clubhouse (1892). It was also the first golf club to admit women. William K. Vanderbilt, Duncan Cryder, and Edward Meade scouted the location and financed the golf course's construction. The course itself was designed by Willie Davis of the Royal Montreal Golf Club. Stanford White designed the clubhouse. In 1894, Willie Dunn from Scotland added six additional holes. Subsequent alterations to the golf course design were contributed by noted golf course designers Charles B. MacDonald, Seth Raynor, and William Flynn in the early 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, C, and D).



**TU-6 605 County Road 39**

The Elks Lodge building likely dates to the late 19th century, but it has been significantly altered. It is two stories high with a front gable roof and kicked eaves, and full height columns. Two-over-two double-hung windows remain. The entire building envelope is sheathed in aluminum siding. The 1873 Beers map shows a structure at this location under the name C.E. Sanford. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows the owner as Geo. Conklin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**TU-7** 460 Magee Street

The Tuckahoe Common School is a single story masonry building designed in the Colonial Revival style, and likely dating to the early 20th century. Irregular projecting brickwork surrounds the windows contrasting with the stucco-parged exterior to create a rusticated appearance. The central doorway is surmounted by a round-arch window. A cupola surmounts the building. The appearance of the building has been altered through the replacement of the original windows with smaller retrofits, requiring the additional space to be sealed and filled. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



**TU-8** 512 County Road 39

The Roscoe Barn is one of the largest known potato barns in the Town of Southampton. It is a banked gambrel-roofed structure clad in wood shingles. The front-gable façade fronts on County Route 39 and contains four large doors across the ground story. Several windows, most containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, occupy the front façade. A series of regularly spaced large metal vents rises from the roof ridge. The barn is a fine and unusually large example of an agricultural building type that associated with potato farming, a crucial industry in Southampton's economic history. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**TU-09 405 County Road 39**

A very small single-story square-plan building with a pyramidal roof and a brick chimney, likely built ca. 1930. The three-bay façade includes a door and two windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The siding material cannot be discerned from the relatively distant views available. A small garage with a hipped roof at the rear of the property appears contemporary with the house. Another small gable roofed structure, possibly a shed, is also located on the property, but could not be seen closely enough to evaluate. Further research may yield further insight into the settlement patterns that formed the context for the construction of this small-scale residence. While the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



**TU-10 105 Sebonac Road**

105 Sebonac Road is a single-story Craftsman-style residence dating to the first half of the 20th century. The house is clad in wood shingles and features a pedimented entry porch and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. A small single-story ancillary building is also located on the property. The house was identified in a previous survey as the C.H. Jennings House. It is not clear if this property is shown on the 1916 map, but a structure with the name Harry White is located in the vicinity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**TU-11 107 Sebonac Road**

107 Sebonac Road is a single-story Colonial Revival-style residence dating to the first half of the 20th century. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a gambrel roof, a front-gable entry, and two-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The house was identified in a previous survey as the John Miller house. It is not clear if this property is shown on the 1916 map, but structures with the names William Bennett and Harry White are located in the vicinity. The house may lack individual significance but may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



**TU-12 117 Whites Lane**

A large mansion constructed ca. 1913 for noted golf course designer and founder of the nearby National Golf Links, Charles MacDonald, Ballyshear is considered one of the last Gilded Age estates in the Hamptons. The mansion was designed by F. Burrall Hoffman Jr. (1882-1980), formerly of the firm Carrere & Hastings, who had recently designed James Deering's Villa Vizcaya in Miami, Florida. The estate also includes historic landscape components including formal gardens. In recent years it has been owned by New York City mayor, Michael Bloomberg. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, C, and D).



**TU-13 79 North Bishops Lane**

79 North Bishops Lane is a small single-story front-gable cottage clad in wood shingles and likely built during the first half of the 20th century. The house has a brick chimney and appears to retain its original windows. It is not clear if the house is shown on the 1916 map as road alignments have changed in this location. A house with the name Mrs. C.H. Moore is shown in the approximate location of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**TU-14**      **36 Barkers Island Road**

The Fresh Air Home was established in 1901 by a group of Southampton women as a summer camp geared towards providing outdoor experiences to physically challenged young people from urban environments. A number of buildings are located on the property, some such as the Main Building appear to date to the first half of the 20th century, while others have been added at various points in the facility's history. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



**TU-15**      **86 North Bishops Lane**

A two-story Prairie-style residence with a "four-square" form, this ca. 1920 house has a hipped roof and a hip-roofed porch. Its windows retain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It is clad in wood shingles. The porch appears to be in original condition and the house appears to retain high historic integrity overall. While it may lack individual significance it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

**Table 13-1**  
**Potential Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District**

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
TU-01	405 Sebonac Inlet Rd	"National Golf Links Of America Clubhouse; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000) and "Windmill-National Golf Links Of America Grounds" (GAI 2000)	The National Golf Links of America property contains a clubhouse, entry gates, and golf course. The course was designed by the famous golf course designer, Charles Blair MacDonald, who was schooled at St. Andrews in Scotland. MacDonald began designing this golf course in the late 1890s, and the facility opened in 1911. His intent was to create a course that would rival Shinnecock Hills. The course construction was supervised by local civil engineer Seth Raynor, who went on design several golf courses independently. Jarvis Hunt designed the large Arts & Crafts-style clubhouse which looks out over Peconic Bay. The service entrance gates to the facility are located on a separate parcel with an address at 129 Sebonac Inlet Road. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria B, C, and D).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # TU-16 and TU-17);
TU-02	89 Whites Ln		The view of this house is partly obscured by foliage from the public road, but it appears to be an early vernacular farmhouse, possibly dating to the late 18th or early 19th century. The house is two stories in height and is clad in unpainted wood shingles. A single-story wing appended to the side elevation also appears to be early. The house and the wing retain multi-light wood windows. A later door hood seems to have been added at the front doorway. The 1873 Beers map lists the owner as Capt. E. White, and the 1916 Belcher map lists the owner as G.B. McDonald. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
TU-03	76 Barkers Island Rd		The view of this house is partly obscured by hedge and fence, but an early farmhouse may be at the core of this complex, which is dominated by several later additions. The 1873 Beers map notes it as the property of W. H. Robinson. The 1916 Belcher-Hyde map notes it as "Formerly Robinson" and shows 2 structures in proximity to one another as this house is to 68 Barkers Island Road, a large barn that has been converted into a residence (see TU-04). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
TU-04	68 Barkers Island Rd		Located at 68 Barkers Island Road is what appears to be an early three-bay threshing barn that has been converted into a private residence. It likely appears on the 1916 Belcher map as the second structure on the property at the corner of Barkers Island and Whites Lane labeled "Formerly Robinson" (See TU-3, 76 Barkers Island Road.) (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

**Table 13-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District**

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
TU-05	200 Tuckahoe Rd	Shinnecock Hills Golf Club "This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This is reputed to be the first golf club built in America." (GAI 2000)	Shinnecock Hills Golf Club is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. It purports to be the oldest formally organized golf club in the United States (1891) with the oldest clubhouse (1892). It was also the first golf club to admit women. William K. Vanderbilt, Duncan Cryder, and Edward Meade scouted the location and financed the golf course's construction. The course itself was designed by Willie Davis of the Royal Montreal Golf Club. Stanford White designed the clubhouse. In 1894, Willie Dunn from Scotland added six additional holes. Subsequent alterations to the golf course design were contributed by noted golf course designers Charles B. MacDonald, Seth Raynor, and William Flynn in the early 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria B, C, and D).	Town GIS (State/National Register Listed); GAI Survey (Village Survey #SH-4).
TU-06	605 County Rd 39		The Elks Lodge building likely dates to the late 19th century, but it has been significantly altered. It is two stories high with a front gable roof and kicked eaves, and full height columns. Two-over-two double-hung windows remain. The entire building envelope is sheathed in aluminum siding. The 1873 Beers map shows a structure at this location under the name C.E. Sanford. The 1916 Belcher map shows the owner as Geo. Conklin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
TU-07	460 Magee St	"Tuckahoe Elementary School" This building is identified by GAI as being at 471 Magee Road. "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Built to the design of architect William LaFon, Jr. in 1932, this is a smaller Georgian style school building." (GAI 2000)	The Tuckahoe Common School is a single story masonry building designed in the Colonial Revival style, and likely dating to the early 20th century. Irregular projecting brickwork surrounds the windows contrasting with the stucco-parged exterior to create a rusticated appearance. The central doorway is surmounted by a round-arch window. A cupola surmounts the building. The appearance of the building has been altered through the replacement of the original windows with smaller retrofits, requiring the additional space to be sealed and filled. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # TU-11)

**Table 13-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District**

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
TU-08	512 County Rd 39		<p>The Roscoe Barn is one of the largest known potato barns in the Town of Southampton. It is a banked gambrel-roofed structure clad in wood shingles. The front-gable façade fronts on County Route 39 and contains four large doors across the ground story. Several windows, most containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, occupy the front façade. A series of regularly spaced large metal vents rises from the roof ridge. The barn is a fine and unusually large example of an agricultural building type that associated with potato farming, a crucial industry in Southampton's economic history. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
TU-09	405 County Road 39	1930 (Town-provided comments)	<p>A very small single-story square-plan building with a pyramidal roof and a brick chimney, likely built ca. 1930. The three-bay façade includes a door and two windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The siding material cannot be discerned from the relatively distant views available. A small garage with a hipped roof at the rear of the property appears contemporary with the house. Another small gable roofed structure, possibly a shed, is also located on the property, but could not be seen closely enough to evaluate. Further research may yield further insight into the settlement patterns that formed the context for the construction of this small-scale residence. While the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).</p>	
TU-10	105 Sebonac Road	"C.H. Jennings House" (GAI 2000) (FEL 2008)	<p>105 Sebonac Road is a single-story Craftsman-style residence dating to the first half of the 20th century. The house is clad in wood shingles and features a pedimented entry porch and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. A small single-story ancillary building is also located on the property. The house was identified in a previous survey as the C.H. Jennings House. It is not clear if this property is shown on the 1916 map, but a structure with the name Harry White is located in the vicinity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	GAI Survey (Village Survey # TU-12); 2008 Façade Easements List

**Table 13-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District**

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
TU-11	107 Sebonac Road	"John Miller House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); (FEL 2008)	107 Sebonac Road is a single-story Colonial Revival-style residence dating to the first half of the 20th century. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a gambrel roof, a front-gable entry, and two-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The house was identified in a previous survey as the John Miller house. It is not clear if this property is shown on the 1916 map, but structures with the names William Bennett and Harry White are located in the vicinity. The house may lack individual significance but may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # TU-13); 2008 Façade Easements List
TU-12	117 Whites Lane	"Ballyshear / Charles Macdonald Estate; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Annette Hoyt Flanders, a talented designer and proponent of naturalistic landscapes as well as formal European gardens, designed these grounds in the late 1910s for golfer Charles MacDonald." (GAI 2000)	A large mansion constructed ca. 1913 for noted golf course designer and founder of the nearby National Golf Links, Charles MacDonald, Ballyshear is considered one of the last Gilded Age estates in the Hamptons. The mansion was designed by F. Burrall Hoffman Jr. (1882-1980), formerly of the firm Carrere & Hastings, who had recently designed James Deering's Villa Vizcaya in Miami, Florida. The estate also includes historic landscape components including formal gardens. In recent years it has been owned by New York City mayor, Michael Bloomberg. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, C, and D).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # TU-20)
TU-13	79 North Bishops Lane		79 North Bishops Lane is a small single-story front-gable cottage clad in wood shingles and likely built during the first half of the 20th century. The house has a brick chimney and appears to retain its original windows. It is not clear is the house is shown on the 1916 map as road alignments have changed in this location. A house with the name Mrs. C.H. Moore is shown in the approximate location of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

**Table 13-1 (cont'd)**  
**Potential Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District**

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
TU-14	36 Barkers Island Road	Southampton Fresh Air Home, ca. 1920 (Town recommended)	The Fresh Air Home was established in 1901 by a group of Southampton women as a summer camp geared towards providing outdoor experiences to physically challenged young people from urban environments. A number of buildings are located on the property, some such as the Main Building appear to date to the first half of the 20th century, while others have been added at various points in the facility's history. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
TU-15	86 North Bishops Lane	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story Prairie-style residence with a "four-square" form, this ca. 1920 house has a hipped roof and a hip-roofed porch. Its windows retain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It is clad in wood shingles. The porch appears to be in original condition and the house appears to retain high historic integrity overall. While it may lack individual significance it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List

**Table 13-2**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Tuckahoe**

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
Sebonac Road	"Bayberryland-Main House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Landscape architect Marian C. Coffin designed these formal French and Italian gardens in 1917. The house was designed in 1919 by architectural firm Cross & Cross for financier Charles Sabin." (GAI 2000)		Demolished	GAI Survey (Village Survey # TU-14)
Sebonac Road	"Bayberryland-Garage And Chauffer's Cottage; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This Charles MacDonald estate, completed in 1918, is one of the largest Georgian Revival houses on Long Island. It was built by architect C. Burrall Hoffman." (GAI 2000)		Demolished	GAI Survey (Village Survey # TU-15)
485 Magee Street	"Bruning House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); "Bruning House" listed at 485 Magee Street (FEL 2008)	485 Magee Street is a wood-shingle-clad Colonial Revival-style residence with a gambrel roof; the roof has been reclad with asphalt shingles.	The resource appears to lack sufficient integrity.	GAI Survey (Village Survey # TU-18); 2008 Façade Easements List
495 Magee Street	"Old Tuckahoe School (?); This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000)	495 Magee Street is a one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house with ribbon windows; clad in wood shingles. The ribbon windows were likely added later as was a rear entry porch.	The resource appears to lack integrity; additional research would be necessary to determine significance and integrity.	GAI Survey (Village Survey # TU-19)

**Table 13-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Properties Evaluated in Tuckahoe**

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
166 Sebonac Road		166 Sebonac Road is a two-story wood-shingle-clad house, possibly dating to ca. 1900. A modern outbuilding is also located on the property.	Available views are not sufficient to assess the significance and integrity of the resource.	2008 Façade Easements List
431 Magee Street	1905 (Town-provided comments)	431 Magee Street is a one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style house, clad in wood shingles, with a gambrel roof and projecting bay windows. A small addition appears to have been added on the front façade. The porch appears to be missing earlier posts. The windows contain one-over-one-light double-hung sash, apparently later replacements. The house was likely built in the first decade of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity to qualify for landmarking. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	2008 Façade Easements List
39 Tuckahoe Lane			Not able to located view of property in town tax records	2008 Façade Easements List

**Table 13-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Tuckahoe**

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
31 West Neck Circle			Not able to located view of property in town tax records	2008 Façade Easements List
50 Island Creek Road		The house at 50 Island Creek Road is a one-and-a-half-story front-gable residence clad in wood shingles. Its form and smaller half-story windows suggest there may be some possibility that this house was originally constructed in the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century and was reworked in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The house currently contains a variety of window sizes and sash types, some of which appear to date to the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century and others to a more recent date. A hip-roofed front porch appears to have been altered with vertical board siding. The roof is clad in asphalt and does not retain a chimney.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity to qualify for landmarking. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	2008 Façade Easements List
96 Island Creek Road			Not able to located view of property in town tax records	2008 Façade Easements List
449 North Sea Road	"A two-story Colonial Revival-style structure with side-gable roof, two-over-two windows, and a pedimented entry porch, is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of T. Lynch" (LIPA Survey).		Based on field survey, apparently removed	LIPA Survey (TU-1); Façade Easements List 2008

**Table 13-2 (cont'd)**  
**Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Tuckahoe**

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
264 Magee Street	1900 (Town-provided comments)	This one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house likely dates to ca. 1900. It is sided in wood shingles, has an asphalt shingle-clad roof, a brick chimney, and a brick foundation. Some of the windows contain six-over-six-light sash; others two-over-two-light sash. Still others have been altered more recently and contain modern lights; one, a projecting bay window with single-light fixed sash windows. The changes to the building's fenestration detract from its historic appearance.	Based on limited available views, it appears to lack sufficient historic integrity to qualify for landmarking. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
23 Shrubland Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	23 Shrubland Road is a ca. 1930 single-story side-gable house. It has gable dormers and appears to be sided in wood shingles. Two large swinging garage doors suggest that the house has an integral garage; it is not known if this was an original feature or a later alteration. A paired window over the garage contains six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The other window sash could not be clearly viewed. The chimney does not appear to survive and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles.	Because the house has been altered and because it does not appear to embody distinguishing characteristics of a distinct architectural style, it is not being recommended for potential landmarking at this time. If future research indicates that the house may meet the Landmarks criteria it should be reevaluated.	