

A. BRIDGEHAMPTON HISTORIC CONTEXT

Bridgehampton was settled in 1656 when Josiah Stanborough, a Massachusetts landowner, built the first home on the east side of Sagg Pond (Sanford 2009:9). The original settlement occupied the south portion of today's Bridgehampton by Mecox Bay and Sagaponack Pond. In 1670, a meeting house was built to the west of Sagg Pond for the community which consisted of English settlers and Native American tribes of Shinnecocks and Montauketts (Fleming 2003:7; Sanford 2009:9). The original settlers grew corn, fished, slaughtered beached whales, herded cattle and cut lumber (Sanford 2009:9).

One of the first houses within Bridgehampton that still stands today is the home of Ezekiel Sanford at 40 Bridge Lane (Fleming 2003:51; Sanford 2009:8). The house, built in 1680, has been passed down for 10 generations and remains with few alterations. This time period also saw the introduction of the earliest public buildings, beginning with the First Presbyterian Church. Known as the Meeting House, the structure was built near the bridge on Bridge Lane during the late 1600s (remained in use until 1737) (Sanford 2009:79). It was not until this time that Bridgehampton received its current name. In 1686, a bridge, located at Bridge Street and constructed by Ezekiel Sanford, was built connecting the communities on both sides of Sagg Pond inspiring the name "Bridge Hampton," first mentioned in the 1699 town records (Sanford 2009:7; "Bridgehampton History" 2011). During the 1600s, forest area closer to Sag Harbor was cleared for a new town center of Bridgehampton bounded by Main Road now Montauk Highway (east-west) and Sag Harbor Road now Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike (north-south). This area further developed in the 1700s.

Schools within the area were originally held in local homes. The first schoolhouse was built on the town green (bounded by Church Lane, School Street and Montauk Highway) in the late 18th century and in the 1790s the first library was constructed (Ibid, 89). By 1800, Bridgehampton accounted for over a third of Southampton's population. The town had expanded to include Hay Ground (to the west), Scuttle Hole (to the northwest), Bull Head (today's Main Street) and Huntington Hills (to the north) (Sanford 2009:9). Bull Head was the original Bridgehampton settlement located at the beginning of Sagg Pond. After the Revolution and until the mid-1800s, the common areas within Bridgehampton, as well as Water Mill and Southampton, were used for raising cattle and sheep (GAI 2000:14).

Similar to several other Southampton towns, Bridgehampton is known for its mills. In 1837, the Beebe Mill of Sag Harbor, built in 1820, was purchased by Judge Abraham T. Rose and Richard Gelston and moved to Bridgehampton (Wailes and Marshall 1962:2). Beebe Mill (on the National Register of Historic Places since 1978) was the first windmill on Long Island to use cast iron machinery; a new technology developed in England and imported to New York (Hefner 1983:20; Spinzia 2009:178). Furthermore, in 1850 the first steam-powered gristmill within Southampton was constructed in Bridgehampton (Hefner 1983:20).

The town's first rail station was built in 1870 (Hefner 1983:7-9). While the population of Bridgehampton began to decline in the later 19th century, due to families seeking land in the West, summer residents and Irish and Polish immigrants moved into the area in the 1880s adding to Bridgehampton's diverse population of Native Americans, African Americans, and Europeans (Fleming 2003:33). This immigration of Polish farmers to Bridgehampton shifted the traditional cattle herding economy towards potatoes (GAI 2000:21).

In 1895, The Bridgehampton News and the Bridgehampton Fire Department were established ("About Bridgehampton" 2011). The Bridgehampton National Bank was opened in 1909 with its first location on Main Street. One year later, the Bridgehampton Founders Monument was unveiled. The monument was dedicated on July 4th at the 250th Anniversary of the settlement of Bridgehampton for all of those from Bridgehampton who died in a war serving their country ("About Bridgehampton" 2011).

Furthermore, Bridgehampton is one of the earliest towns to participate in road racing. The first race on July 24, 1915 was part of a Fireman's Carnival which included automobiles and motorcycles. This first series of races took place from 1915-1920. While there were large crashes in both the first and second (1949-1953) series of races the sport continued on the streets. As the races became more popular drivers from all over the world would travel to Bridgehampton with hopes of winning and showing their driving skills (GAI 2000:123). Due to a driving accident in 1953, the Bridgehampton Track was opened on September 29, 1957. Frequented by famous drivers such as Mario Andretti, the track was 2.85 miles long with 13 turns. Over time local residents grew to oppose racing and the noise pollution it produced. As a result, the last races were held in the mid-1990s (GAI 2000:127).

Another popular show, the Hampton Classic, which started in the early 1900s in Southampton, was moved to its current location on Snake Hollow Road in Bridgehampton in 1982. Today, the Hampton Classic is a popular social event and one of the largest outdoor hunter/jumper horse shows within the United States ("The Hampton Classic History" 2011).

B. SUMMARY OF BRIDGEHAMPTON SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 247 potential Landmarks have been identified in Bridgehampton as part of two potential bound Historic Districts and one non-contiguous Multiple Resource District. These are described briefly below. In addition, several potential resources located in Bridgehampton have been included in a potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District, which is presented in Chapter 17, as this potential District spans the hamlets of both Water Mill and Bridgehampton.

BRIDGEHAMPTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

A potential Bridgehampton Historic District was identified comprising much of the core of downtown Bridgehampton and extending south along Ocean Road. This potential Historic District was first identified as part of the Long Island Power Authority Southampton to Bridgehampton Transmission Lines Project cultural resources survey, and was determined State/National Register of Historic Places-eligible at that time. A significantly expanded version of that State/National Register-eligible Historic District is presented here as a potentially Town Landmark-eligible Historic District. The potential Historic District, the largest identified in this survey, contains 176 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "BHHD." A map showing the locations of the Bridgehampton Historic District properties (**Figure 18-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter.

It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 18-4 through 18-91**), and a table (**Table 18-1**) that describes them. The potential Bridgehampton Historic District contains a wide variety of resource types and architectural styles representing various periods, ranging from early farmhouses on the outskirts of downtown Bridgehampton to commercial buildings in the hamlet's core. Examples of the many early vernacular houses included in the potential Historic District include the mid-18th century Nathaniel Post House (BHHD-83); the Ezekial Sandford property (BHHD-142), which includes a house dated as early as 1680 and also appears to contain an early threshing barn; and the house at 690 Ocean Road (BHHD-143) which belonged to Revolutionary War figure, John Sanford. Two iconic Greek Revival-style mansions stand at the main crossroads of downtown Bridgehampton: the Judge Abraham Topping Rose (BHHD-77) and the Nathaniel Rogers/Hopping House (BHHD-95). The Bridgehampton Historical Society/Corwith House (BHHD-29), another fine vernacular house influenced by the Greek Revival style, is now open to the public; the property also includes a jail, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, and several barns. Later 19th century residences designed in the Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles, and early 20th century Craftsman and Colonial Revival-style houses are found throughout the district. They range from high-style estates to humbler middle-class homes. Perhaps the grandest estate in the potential Historic District is Minden (BHHD-123), the 1913 Italian villa-style mansion of John and Katherine Berwind. Also located on the former Berwind Estate is the Beebe Windmill (BHHD-122), built in Sag Harbor ca. 1820; this structure is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places and is a designated Town Landmark. Commercial and public buildings in the downtown core of Bridgehampton range from turn-of-the-century brick structures such as the Bridgehampton National Bank Building (BHHD-49) to the 1877 Hampton Library (BHHD-47) and the former Bridgehampton Hook & Ladder Company (BHHD-31) and 1923 Bridgehampton Community House (BHHD-27). Several churches are located within the potential Historic District, including the State/National Register-eligible Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church (BHHD-104), which was built in 1842 in the Greek Revival style. The potentially contributing properties within the Bridgehampton Historic District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, B, C, and E. The period of significance for the potential Historic District runs from the 17th century to the early 20th century, but may be altered as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

BRIDGEHAMPTON INDUSTRIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

A potential Bridgehampton Industrial Historic District was identified comprising light industrial structures, warehouses, and transportation-related resources located adjacent to the railroad station in the hamlet of Bridgehampton. This potential Historic District was first identified as part of the Long Island Power Authority Southampton to Bridgehampton Transmission Lines Project cultural resources survey, and was determined State/National Register of Historic Places-eligible at that time. That State/National Register-eligible Historic District is presented here unchanged as a potentially Town Landmark-eligible Historic District. The potential Historic District contains six potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "BHIHD." A map showing the locations of the Bridgehampton Industrial Historic District properties (**Figure 18-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 18-92 through 18-94**), and a table (**Table 18-2**) that describes them. The potential Bridgehampton Industrial Historic District is largely composed of warehouses, many of which were affiliated with the lumber and coal industries. Many of these are large barn-like structures clad in wood shingles, including 204 Butter Lane (BHIHD-1), 48 Foster Avenue (BHIHD-2), and 52 Foster Avenue (BHIHD-4). The

former East Hampton Lumber Company complex at 52 Foster Avenue, also includes a brick structure which according to a previous survey, was once associated with a former train station. What is now known as Battle Iron & Bronze Shop (BHIHD-6) at 112 Maple Lane, was originally part of the East Hampton Lumber and Coal Mill, founded by J.E. Huntting in 1889. The potentially contributing properties within the Bridgehampton Historic District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A and C. The period of significance for the potential Historic District runs from the late 19th century through the first half of the 20th century, but may be altered as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

BRIDGEHAMPTON MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

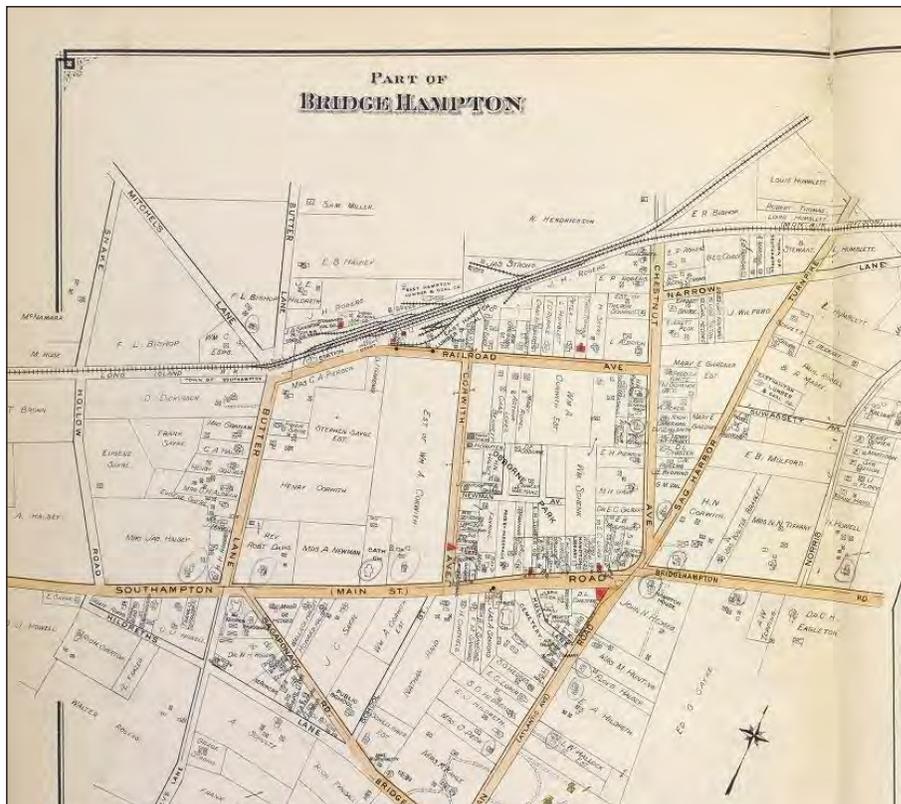
A potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District has also been identified, which contains 65 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters “BH.” A map showing the locations of the Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 18-3**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 18-95 through 18-127**), and a table (**Table 18-3**) that describes them. The potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District is largely composed of residential properties, ranging in date from the 18th century to the early 20th century and in type from farms to estates to small working-class cottages. Some of the earliest vernacular houses in the potential Multiple Resource District include the Gabriel and Noah Halsey House (BH-1) on Brick Kiln Road and the Matthew Halsey House (BH-6) on Lumber Lane. The Hendrickson Farm (BH-20), also known as Hillview Farm, contains a farmhouse constructed in 1866 as well as an apparently intact complex of various barns and outbuildings. A number of potato barns located throughout Bridgehampton have also been identified as potentially contributing resources, as they represent an important development in the local agricultural history and a unique building type. High-style estates include the fanciful castellated mansion known as Dulce Dominum (BH-26), built in 1891. Several houses on the Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike have been identified as potential contributing resources. These structures are historically associated with a working-class African-American community established in this area largely by migrant workers from the South, around the turn of the century. Examples include 70B Sunrise Avenue (BH-12) and 60 Sunrise Avenue (BH-13). The potentially contributing properties within the Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, B, C, and E. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District extends from the 18th century to the early 20th century, but may be altered as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN BRIDGEHAMPTON

Some potential Landmarks in Bridgehampton that were not addressed in this chapter are included in the potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District described in Chapter 17. Other properties located in Bridgehampton 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 18-5**. 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.

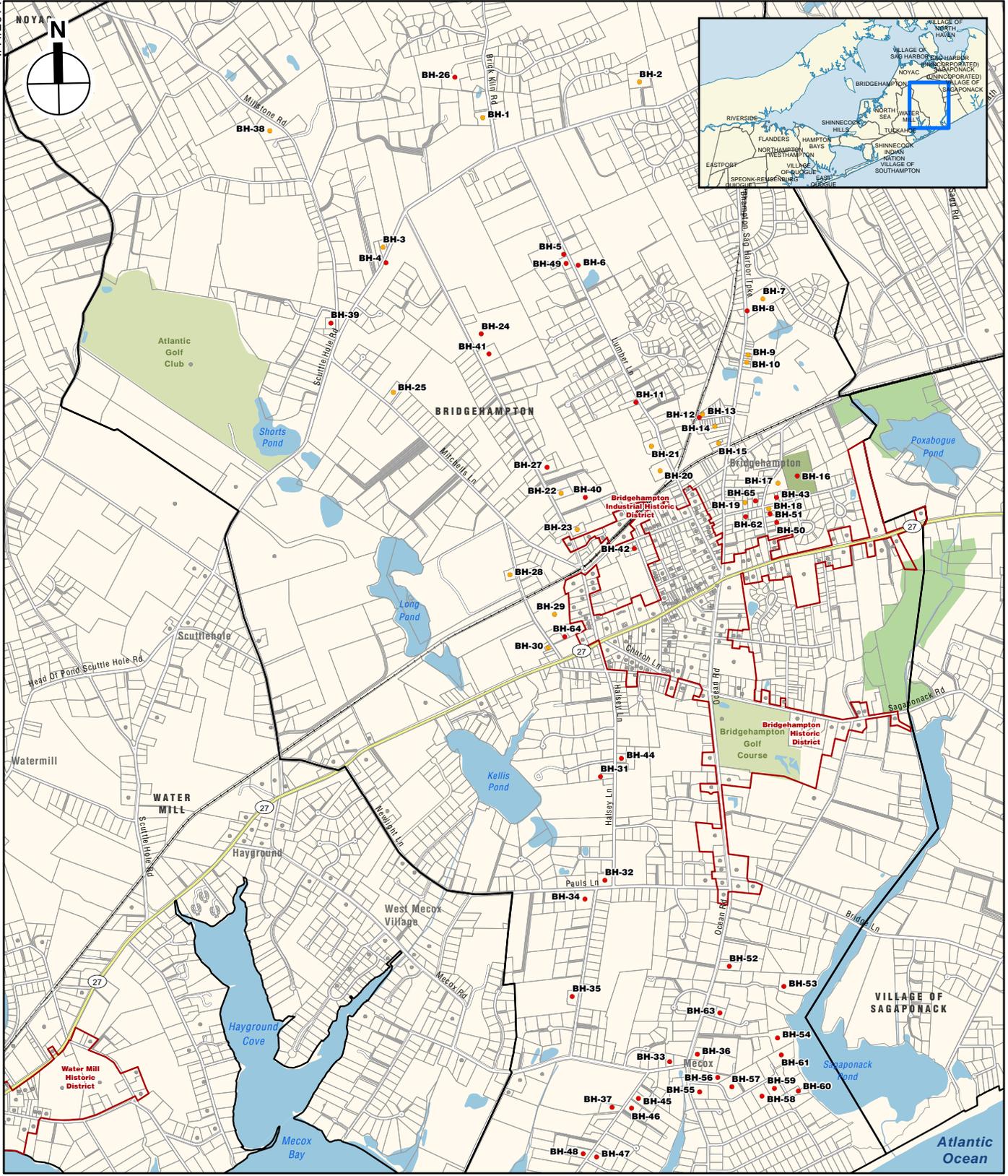


A. The hamlet of Bridgehampton, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton

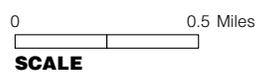


B. The hamlet of Bridgehampton, shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map of Southampton

4/11/2014



- Potential Contributing Property
- Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Eligible
- Potential or Listed Resources in other Multiple Resource Districts (see other maps)
- ▭ Potential Town Historic District Boundary
- ▭ Hamlet Boundaries
- ▭ Tax Parcels



Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District
Figure 18-3



BHHD-1 130 Butter Lane

130 Butter Lane is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map of the area as the home of D. Dickinson and on the 1873 map as the home of D. Pierson. It is a two-story Queen Anne-style house with a cross-gable roof and a wrap-around porch with decorative brackets. It retains six-over-six-light window sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C)



BHHD-2 131 Butter Lane

131 Butter Lane, the Capt. Charles Pierson House, is a wood shingle-clad Greek Revival-style House, constructed ca. 1840, with early 20th-century additions. The front-gable house is two stories in height with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows and smaller three-over-three-light windows at attic level. The three-bay facade has an off-center door and a front porch. A brick chimney rises from the roof slopes. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-3 110 Butter Lane

110 Butter Lane, the Graham House, a two-story Queen Anne-style dwelling with a cross-gable roof, constructed ca. 1890. The front porch and vinyl siding were added later. It is shown on the 1916 map on the property of Mrs. Graham. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-4 105 Butter Lane

105 Butter Lane, the Sayre House, is a small front-gable Greek Revival-style dwelling clad in wood shingles, constructed ca. 1850. It is shown on the 1873 map as the house of S. Sayre, and on the 1916 map on the property of Stephen Sayre. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-5 94 Butter Lane

94 Butter Lane, the C. A. Halsey House, is a two-story Queen Anne-style house, clad in wood shingles, constructed ca. 1890. It features a cross-gable roof, fanlights and decorative gable treatment, sidelights flanking the front door, and an entry porch. The house retains a brick chimney, however, the one-over-one-light windows appear to be later retrofits. The building is shown on the 1916 map as belonging to C.A. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-6 80 Butter Lane

80 Butter Lane, a two-story Queen Anne-style house, clad in wood clapboard and built ca. 1885, was originally the home of Postmaster Henry Squires. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name Henry Squires. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-7 60 Butter Lane

64 Butter Lane, the Aldrich House, is a two-story cross-gable Victorian dwelling, clad in wood shingles, probably built in the 1870s or 1880s. The building features pointed-arch gable windows and decorative vergeboard at the gable eaves. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. C.H. Aldrich (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-8 56 Butter Lane

56 Butter Lane is a two-story cross-gable Victorian dwelling, clad in wood shingles, possibly built in the 1880s or 1890s. The building features pointed-arch gable windows and decorative vergeboard at the gable eaves. Some more recent updates appear to have been made. This house is shown on the 1916 map as part of the property of Eugene Sayre. It does not appear on the 1873 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-9 49 Butter Lane

49 Butter Lane is a one-and-a-half-story clapboard-clad vernacular dwelling with a single-story ell, an Italianate-style doorway, and brick chimneys. It may have been built in the 1870s. It does not appear on the 1873 Beers map, but is shown on the 1916 map as part of the property of Rev. Robert Davis. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-10 2214 Montauk Highway

2214 Montauk Hwy, the Hugh Halsey House, is a two-story three-bay Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, Judge Hugh Halsey was a "Yale graduate, Suffolk County judge (1833-47), presidential elector (1844), and NY State Senator (1854-55)." The front-gable wood shingle-clad structure includes pediment and pilasters. Italianate elements, including entry porch, additions and gable window may either be original or slightly later updates. It is shown on the 1873 Beers map with the name J. Halsey (or Holsey) and on the 1916 map on the property of Mrs. Jas. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



BHHD-11 2266 Montauk Highway

2266 Montauk Highway, the Gurden Corwith House, now the Bridgehampton Inn, is a three-bay, front-gable, Greek Revival-style structure. The building has a triangular gable window, sidelights and toplights surrounding the door, and a classical entry porch. An ell addition is also designed in the Greek Revival style. The house is clad in wood shingles, and windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The Greek Revival style suggests a construction date ca. 1840, however, some sources indicate that the house may have been constructed in the late 19th century. The house appears to be shown on the 1873 map with the name G. Corwith, and on the 1916 map with the name Rev. Robert Davis. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-12 2247 Montauk Highway

The Bridgehampton United Methodist Church and Parsonage. The Church was constructed in 1833 on another lot on Montauk Highway. Due to an expanding congregation, the church was moved to its current site and substantially expanded in 1871. The upper portion of the steeple was rebuilt, probably in the early 20th century. The parsonage, built ca. 1890 and located adjacent and behind church, is a simple three-bay shingle-clad Queen Anne-style building with a bracketed entry porch, and an oculus gable window. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





BHHD-13 43 Church Lane

43 Church Lane is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with wall dormers and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, likely constructed in the 1920s or 1930s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-14 57 Church Lane

A wood shingle-clad Queen Anne-style dwelling, 57 Church Lane was identified by one source as the ca. 1874 C.H. Topping House. As it stands to day the appearance of the building is more indicative of a turn-of-the-century construction date; however, an earlier building could be subsumed within the larger structure. The windows have been retrofitted with one-over-one light sash, and a screened hip-roofed entry porch has been added. The structure retains its basic form, trim, and cladding. A brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. The house is shown on the 1916 map on the property of Arthur Edwards, though a Mrs. C. Topping property is shown immediately to the south. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1873 map, though a C.H. Topping property is shown nearby. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-15 152 Hildreth Lane

152 Hildreth Lane appears to be a Colonial Revival-style house with a Cape Cod form. It has six-over-six and three-over-two-light windows and is clad in wood shingles; it probably dates to the first quarter of the 20th century, however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-16 69 Church Lane

This two-story five-bay dwelling is clad in wood clapboard. It has been identified as the C.H. Topping House and by another source as the Hattie Mulford House. It has a central entry accessed by a pedimented entry porch. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Internal brick chimneys rise from the roof slope above the front façade at each end of the roof. The house was is believed to date to the second quarter of the 19th century. The house appears to correspond to the C. H. Topping house shown on the 1873 map, and the Mrs. C. Topping house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-17 162 Hildreth Lane

This single-story house appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure. The four-bay shingle-clad dwelling has a central brick chimney. Three asymmetrically placed gable dormers rise from the front roof slope. The front doorway is flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-18 165 Hildreth Lane

Located at the corner of Hildreth Lane and Topping Court, this two-story three-bay vernacular house appears to date to the second quarter of the 19th century. The form and fenestration of the house are typical of the local vernacular, including an off-center doorway and brick chimneystack. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood clapboard. With the exception of a ribbon window located in the gable field of the side elevation and a Colonial Revival style entry porch on the front facade, the house appears to retain historic integrity. The house is shown on the 1873 map on the property of J.F. Young and on the 1916 map on the property of A. Schultz. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-19 81 Church Lane

The A. Winters House is a Queen Anne-style cross-gable structure constructed ca. 1900. The two-story wood-shingle-clad building has a bracketed porch, decorative gable treatment, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. This appears to be the H.B. Mulford house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-20 95 Church Lane

The A. Edwards House is a two-story dwelling with a steeply pitched roof. Originally a Victorian Gothic Revival-style structure constructed ca. 1870, the house has undergone substantial alterations. It retains two-over-two light windows and multi-light Queen Anne windows. A Colonial Revival-style single-story addition was added to the side elevation, likely during the first half of the 20th century. The structure appears to be shown as the A. Edwards house on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-21 105 Church Lane

Probably constructed during the third quarter of the 19th century, 105 Church Lane is a two-story dwelling clad in wood clapboard. A brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. A two-bay portion of structure has kicked eaves and may represent the original section of the building. The cross-gable section may have been added in the fourth quarter of the 19th century. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash; likely a Colonial Revival-style retrofitting. A house is shown in this location on the 1873 map with the name Mrs. Chaple. The house is shown on the 1916 map as part of the property of C.H. King. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-22 2273 Montauk Highway

2273 Montauk Highway, the Henry Fordham House, a three-bay, side-gable building, embodying a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style, was constructed circa 1830. The structure is clad in wood shingles, has a wide cornice, and a classical door surround with toplight and sidelights. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It appears on the 1873 map with the name W. Fordham. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. R. Hedges. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-23 2297 Montauk Highway

2297 Montauk Highway, the Wallace Halsey House, a cross-gable, two-story dwelling, designed in a vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style, was constructed circa 1900. The shingle-clad structure has a brick chimney and a hip-roofed porch supported by classical columns. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Wallace Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-24 2309 Montauk Highway

2309 Montauk Highway, the Howard Halsey House/ Salibello Antiques, a cross-gable, Queen Anne/Craftsman-style house, with gable ornamentation was constructed circa 1900. Several alterations occurred in the late 20th century. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Howard Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-25 32 Butter Lane

A Craftsman-style bungalow, with a three-bay façade, featuring with overhanging eaves, gable dormer, and flared columns. The house was likely built ca. 1920. It does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-26 2339 Montauk Highway

2339 Montauk Highway, the Studebaker Dealership/Pulver Gas, a large, two-story, flat-roofed building, faced in brick on the first story, and stucco on the second story, was constructed circa 1920. Originally a Studebaker dealership with large display windows, the Studebaker emblem still remains on the top of the building. It does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-27 2357 Montauk Highway

2357 Montauk Highway, the Bridgehampton Community House, a large, Classical Revival-style community house with two-story height entry portico, was constructed circa 1923. Construction of the Community House was instigated largely by local resident and author James Truslow Adams, and was constructed through the donations of local residents. The venue was used for movies, plays, dances, and other community events. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-28 2352 Montauk Highway

The Queen of Most Holy Rosary Catholic Church was designed by F. Burrall Hoffman and built in 1912 as the first Catholic Church in Bridgehampton. Prior to its construction, Catholics were obliged to travel to Sag Harbor to attend services. An original small spire was lost in the hurricane of 1938. A Rectory, on the parcel immediately east, is designed in the Colonial Revival style. According to the GAI Survey of Southampton, "this church was built as a result of the influx of Italian and Polish families who were employed as gardeners, stone masons, and painters on the estates" (GAI 2008). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-29 2368 Montauk Highway

2368 Montauk Highway, the Bridgehampton Historical Society/Corwith House, was previously determined S/NR-eligible. It is a vernacular five-bay Greek Revival-style house built by William Corwith ca. 1840; the house has two brick end chimneys, six-over-six-light wood window sash, and is clad in wood shingles. The house remained in the Corwith family until 1960, and soon after became home to the Bridgehampton Historical Society, which it remains today. Also on the property are the former Bridgehampton Jail, the Strong Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shop, and multiple barns and outbuildings that were moved to the site in the late 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C). This property is listed on the State Register of Historic Places.



The Tudor Revival-style building at 2402 Montauk Highway operated as Bobby Van's restaurant for several decades. The business was originally known as Basso's Restaurant; "Opened by Frank and Celestina Basso in the roaring 20s, this restaurant survived both prohibition and the Great Depression. In 1969 it was occupied by pianist and restaurateur Bobby Van, serving Truman Capote, James Jones, Kurt Vonnegut, Willie Morris, and other writers and artists" (FEL 2008). The structure features a bracketed cornice and half-timbering. It is parged with stucco. The storefront appears to have been altered in the second half of the 20th century and the windows have been retrofitted with one-over-one-light sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

BHHD-30 2402 Montauk Highway

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-18



BHHD-31 23 Corwith Avenue

23 Corwith Avenue was constructed circa 1908. This three-story shingle-clad turreted building served as the Bridgehampton Hook & Ladder Co. fire department from 1908-1923. In 1924, under the leadership of H.D. Strotter, it was purchased by the newly organized First Baptist Church of Bridgehampton, and used as a chapel. It is currently occupied by the Dan Flavin Art Gallery. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-32 39 Corwith Avenue

39 Corwith Avenue, a small one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house, features a front porch, a projecting bay window, and a central brick chimney. It is clad in wood shingles and retains a central brick chimney. Its one-over-one-light windows may be replacements. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-33 47 Corwith Avenue

The McCaslin House was built in 1888 for Francis McCaslin, partner in the nearby Halsey and McCaslin Blacksmith Shop. It is a cross-gable dwelling clad in patterned wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. Two-over-two-light sash occupy the windows. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Fanning. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-34 69 Corwith Avenue

69 Corwith Avenue, a shingle-clad Colonial Revival/Prairie-style house with a porch and wall dormers, was constructed circa 1920. It does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-35 73 Corwith Avenue

73 Corwith Avenue, a small single-story vernacular/Craftsman-style front-gable cottage clad in wood shingles, was constructed circa 1928. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-36 85 Corwith Avenue

85 Corwith Avenue, a single-story front-gable vernacular dwelling with entry porch; clad in wood shingles, was constructed circa 1920. The shuttered doorway in the gable suggests that the building may have originally been in agricultural use. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-37 18 Halsey St

18 Halsey Street, a shingle-clad Italianate-style house with cross-gable form, a shallowly pitched roof with eaves brackets, and several round-arch windows. Possibly constructed in the 1870s, alterations may date to circa 1900. The house is not shown on the 1873 map but it is shown on the 1916 map with the name H.N. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-38 14 Halsey St

14 Halsey Street is a front-gable dwelling combining elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, constructed circa 1860. The three-bay façade features a large triangular gable window and bracketed cornice and entry porch. An off-set entryway is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom. The upper story windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash; the lower story windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The wood clapboard clad house appears to retain a high degree of historic integrity. The house was not identified on the 1873 map. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. E. Gregory. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-39 19 Halsey St

19 Halsey Street is a one-and-a-half-story three-bay side-gable shingle-clad vernacular dwelling with brick chimney. The entry is off-center. The windows appear to contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash; eyebrow windows at eaves level contain six-light fixed sash. A Neoclassical shed-roofed entry porch was likely an early slightly later addition. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-40 7 Halsey St

7 Halsey Street is a front-gable Craftsman-style house, clad in wood shingles, with decorative eaves brackets, floor bands, and shed-roofed entry porch with exposed rafter ends, constructed circa 1915. A house is shown in this location on the 1916 map with the name N. Hand. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-41 35 Newman Avenue

35 Newman Avenue, built ca. 1870, combines elements of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styles. The front-gable dwelling has paired pointed-arch gable windows, and eaves brackets. It is clad in wood shingles. A house does not appear to be shown in this location on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-42 2414 Montauk Highway

2414 Montauk Highway is a one-and-a-half-story front-gable commercial building, clad in wood clapboard. It may have been constructed at the turn of the century, however the upper-story ribbon windows were likely a mid-20th century addition. The following statement was made in the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report: "First located across the street, this structure was used for parts storage by James A. Sanford Plumbing... It was moved to its current location and enlarged in 1921" (BHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-43 2446 Montauk Highway

2446 Montauk Highway, formerly a food market, now Sotheby's, this two-story four-bay building exhibits elements of both Neoclassical and Tudor Revival styles, with a dentilled cornice over the shopfront, and a half-timbered stuccoed appearance on the upper story. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-44 2450 Montauk Highway

2450 Montauk Highway was originally constructed as the Hildreth & Hand General Store ca. 1885. The shop was a Main Street staple until it changed hands ca. 1923; it also housed the post office from roughly 1897-1920. Today, the original Italianate style of the structure, including decorative gable window and eaves brackets, can be seen; however, a modern single-story shop front addition has changed the appearance of the shop. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



2466 Montauk Highway was constructed ca. 1880 as Hallock Insurance. This single-story front-gable commercial structure is faced in stucco. It features a hip-roofed porch, large shop windows, and a three-light door transom. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

BHHD-45 2466 Montauk Highway



BHHD-46 2468 Montauk Highway

2468 Montauk Highway was constructed in 1888 as E.J. Hildreth's store, which sold sporting goods, confectionery, and stationery; as well as repairing bicycles. The building was enlarged in 1912, to appear much as it does today: a two-story four-bay wood-frame commercial structure, clad in wood clapboard, with a Renaissance Revival-style cornice, and multi-light upper-story windows. These windows do appear on a ca. 1912 photograph of the building. The ground story has been altered. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-47 2478 Montauk Highway

2478 Montauk Highway, The Hampton Library, was built in 1877 through the donations of William Gardiner and Charles Rogers. When it opened, it had the largest collection on Long Island. Originally a single-story structure, a first story was built beneath it. The structure is a Queen Anne/Stick-style building with gable ornamentation, a hipped roof, and two-over-two-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-48 2486 Montauk Highway

2486 Montauk Highway is a front-gable commercial building constructed ca. 1900. According to the Bridgehampton Hamlet Study, drugstores occupied the building for over a century. While the storefront retains historic integrity with projecting bay windows and paneled doors, the upper story has been reclad and the windows retrofitted. What was probably once a decorative gable has been enclosed with siding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-49 2488 Montauk Highway

2488 Montauk Highway, was constructed in 1903 as a two-story three-bay brick store with a single-story three-bay wing. The structure originally operated as Loper's Store, a grocery retailer. In 1910, the newly formed Bridgehampton National Bank began leasing the building, and later purchased it. In 1926, the bank wrapped the earlier façade and added to the building, resulting in the current two-story Neoclassical brick structure. Although the building is now a coffee shop, the vault is still intact and visible in the interior. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-50 24 Lumber Lane

24 Lumber Lane, the Dr. Thomas Mulford House (also known as the Schenk House) is a front-gable dwelling combining elements of the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. The structure has pointed-arch gable windows and a bracketed entry porch. It is clad in wood clapboard and has two brick chimneys. The building is now used as a Bed & Breakfast. According to a sign affixed to the wood perimeter fence that surrounds the property, the Dr. Thomas Mulford, a Bridgehampton physician, built the house for his bride, Mary Edwards. The sign notes that a carriage house on the property was first used as a stable and later housed Mulford's Stanley Steamer. A chestnut tree in the yard is said to exceed 250 years in age. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-51 48 Lumber Lane

48 Lumber Lane, the ca. 1860s Mortimer Gray House, is a three-bay front-gable house combining Gothic Revival and Italianate styles, with a pointed-arch gable window and bracketed entry porch. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name M.H. Gray. A house labeled Mrs. Brown is shown in this approximate location on the 1873 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-52 60 Lumber Lane

Though largely obscured by vegetation, 60 Lumber Lane appears to be a 19th century building clad in wood clapboard with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. This was reportedly a migrant worker's house that stood where the Bridgehampton National Bank is now located. It was moved to Lumber Lane and reused as a house by Henry J. Grubb ca. 1953. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-53 72 Lumber Lane

A Queen Anne-style two-story shingle-clad, cross-gable dwelling with a pedimented entry porch, 72 Lumber Lane was constructed circa 1890. This was reportedly the second house on the property, a Sears 'kit' house built by the Pierson family after their earlier house had burned down. A hipped roof ell appears to be a later addition. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name E.H. Pierson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-54 80 Lumber Lane

A front-gable dwelling with a Queen Anne-style multi-light gable window, clad in wood clapboard, 80 Lumber Lane was constructed circa 1890. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. M. Beckwith. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-55 92 Lumber Lane

92 Lumber Lane is a two-story front-gable dwelling clad in clapboard with two-over-two-light windows. A hip-roofed entry porch appears to be a ca. 1920 addition. The house is depicted on a 1916 map as the home of Arthur Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-56 106 Lumber Lane

A Prairie-style dwelling with a four-square form, 106 Lumber Lane has a hipped roof, a hip-roofed wrap-around porch, and a shed roofed gable dormer. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The house is clad in wood shingles. This appears to be part of the Arthur Halsey property shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-57 122 Lumber Lane

122 Lumber Lane appears to be an early vernacular half-Cape, clad in wood shingles. The building has a brick foundation. A brick chimney rises from the roof slope above the front façade. Most of the windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash, likely a late 19th century retrofitting. A wall dormer and small single-story addition were added later. The doorway is accessed via a small shed-roofed entry porch, also a later addition. A barn with a shed addition are also located on the property. These are wood-shingle-clad structures, likely dating to the 19th century. Although they have been fitted with skylights, their overall historic integrity remains high. This building is shown on the 1916 map labeled John Schenck Shop.” (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-58 177 Maple Lane

177 Maple Lane, a cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with corner brackets, round-arch gable windows, and pedimented entry porch, was constructed circa 1890. This may be the Mary Rupel house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-59 173 Maple Lane

A cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with corner brackets, 173 Maple Lane features round-arch gable windows, and a pedimented entry porch, was constructed around the turn of the century. A half-round window ornaments the gable field. The other windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The house is clad in wood clapboard. This may be the Arthur Loper house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-60 196 Maple Lane

196 Maple Lane, the Thomas Topping House, a cross-gable Queen Anne/Shingle-style house clad in wood clapboard, with half-round gable window and an integral entry porch, was constructed circa 1900. This may be the E.C. Ruppel house depicted on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-61 206 Maple Lane

206 Maple Lane, the J.S. Havens House, is a cross-gable brick dwelling with segmental-arch windows and textured and polychromatic brickwork, constructed circa 1891. A date plate adorns the gable. It has two-over-two light windows and a Queen Anne-style door. This is clearly shown as the Thomas Topping residence on the 1916 map, one of the few brick houses in the vicinity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-62 214 Maple Lane

214 Maple Lane, the H. Sayre House, is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style dwelling with highly decorative gable ornamentation and bracketed porch. Clad in patterned shingles and clapboard, it was constructed circa 1880. The house is labeled H. Sayre on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-63 150 Lumber Lane

150 Lumber Lane, the Titus-Aldrich House, an Italianate-style wood-clapboard-clad house with low hipped roof and bay windows, was constructed circa 1870. According to previous surveys, it was built by William Titus and was later associated with the Aldrich family. Still later, it became the house of Ernestine Rose (1880-1961), a locally prominent community organizer, author and historian. It is depicted on the 1916 map with the name L. Aldrich. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



BHHD-64 189 Lumber Lane

189 Lumber Lane, the Jacob Strong House, a three-bay front-gable Greek Revival-style house, clad in wood clapboard, with pilasters, dentilled eaves, and door frame with pilasters and frieze, was constructed circa 1840. The house has a brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows. The Bridgehampton Hamlet Study identifies this property as the ca. 1830 Jacob Schellinger House, noting that Schellinger, the builder, crafted parts for windmills by trade. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-65 167 Lumber Lane

167 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style two-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles, was constructed circa 1890. The Bridgehampton Hamlet Study identifies this property as the Rev. Charles Gardiner House. The windows were replaced and rear porch was likely added in the early 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-66 161 Lumber Lane

161 Lumber Lane, the D.Gardiner House, is a three-bay front-gable Greek Revival-style dwelling with triangular window in pedimented gable, pilasters, six-over-six-light windows, wood shutters, and top and sidelights surrounding the entryway. The doorway contains what appears to be an original panel door and is accessed by a Greek Revival-style entry porch. The structure has a brick chimney and a brownstone foundation. The building was likely constructed ca. 1840. A two-story addition on the side, though partially obscured by vegetation, also appears to date to the mid to 19th century. Some previous surveys also associate this building with Captain H. Topping and/or Jerusha Topping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-67 145 Lumber Lane

145 Lumber Lane is a Spanish Eclectic-style single-story house with cross gable, parged in stucco, and constructed circa 1925. "Built by Ernest Dredge, the first president of the Community House in 1922 and president of East Hampton Lumber and Coal Company in Bridgehampton" (BHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-68 137 Lumber Lane

137 Lumber Lane, a Craftsman-style house with 'four-square' form, central dormer, overhanging eaves, and hip-roofed entry porch, was constructed circa 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-69 127 Lumber Lane

127 Lumber Lane, a two-story, multi-gable house, combining elements of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles, was constructed circa 1900. The house is shown on the 1916 map as belonging to Rebecca White. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-70 119 Lumber Lane

119 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style cross-gable house with corner brackets and ornated entry porch, clad in patterned wood shingles, was constructed circa 1890. The house is shown on the 1916 map as belonging to H.J. Schenck. The house is across the street from the property labeled H.J. Schenck Shop, included in this survey as BHHD-57. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-71 99 Lumber Lane

99 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style, cross-gable dwelling, with hip-roofed entry porch, clad in wood shingles was constructed circa 1900. It is shown on the 1916 map as the property of Rich. Hagerman. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-72 91 Lumber Lane

91 Lumber Lane, the S.J. Hildreth House, is a three-bay, front-gable dwelling, combining elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, was constructed circa 1860. The structure has a triangular gable window and ornated entry porch and clad in wood clapboard. It is shown on the 1916 map as the property of E.J. Hildreth. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-73 83 Lumber Lane

83 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style, cross-gable dwelling, clad in wood shingles was constructed circa 1890. The hip-roofed porch was likely added in the early 20th century. It is shown on the 1916 map on the property of Henry Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-74 63 Lumber Lane

63 Lumber Lane, a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house clad in wood shingles with wall dormers and gable-roofed entry porch supported by massive round columns, was constructed ca. 1920. A building, possibly a barn, owned by C.W. Chester appears on this property on the 1916 map, but the house does not appear to be shown. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-75 47 Lumber Lane

47 Lumber Lane, a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house, clad in wood shingles, with wall dormers and gable-roofed entry porch, was constructed circa 1930. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-76 40 Lumber Lane

The Dr. Corwith House is a side-gable vernacular building exhibiting elements of the Greek Revival style. The structure was likely constructed ca. 1840. It has an off-center entryway containing what appears to be the original paneled door, which is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom window. A porch, likely a late 19th century addition, wraps around the lower story of the house. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six light double-hung sash. A small shed-roofed dormer is located on the front roof slope. The house is clad in wood shingles; an internal brick chimney rises from the end of its front roof slope. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, the house was built by Capt. William Topping in the 1830s, and in 1855 it became the house of Dr. John L. Gardiner, descendent of Lyon Gardiner. In 1891, it became the home of Silas R. Corwith. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A , B, and C).



This formidable Greek Revival-style mansion was constructed for Judge Abraham Topping Rose ca. 1842. It was later used as a restaurant and inn, operated as the Colonial House and Bull's Head Inn, and was more recently used as an antique shop. The two-and-a-half-story structure is distinguished by a roughly square plan and a large boxy form. It is topped by a cupola. Four brick chimneys rise from each corner of the shallow hipped roof. The main doorway occupies the central bay of the five-bay front façade and is elaborately framed with toplights, sidelights and paired pilasters. The front façade, which is largely mirrored in the other three elevations, has pilasters at each end, is clad in wood shingles and is regularly fenestrated with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The top story is distinguished with a flushboard frieze containing twelve-light fixed-sash windows, each flanked by small pilasters. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).

BHHD-77 2546 Montauk Highway



BHHD-78 2566 Montauk Highway

2566 Montauk Highway is a Quen Anne-style dwelling with a cross-gable roof, projecting bay windows, paired windows, corner brackets, and a porch ornamented with vergeboard and turned spindles. The windows contain both two-light and single-light sash. The house is shown on the 1916 map as the house of Mrs. Walter Bradley. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-79 2604 Montauk Highway

Formerly known as Rose Hall, 2604 Montauk Highway was built ca. 1870 for the Tiffany Family. Nathan Newton Tiffany (1812-1882) was a partner in a local mercantile enterprise. The Victorian Gothic dwelling has a cross-gable roof, pointed arch and bay windows set in wood frames with label moldings. The house is decorated with vergeboard trim. It is clad in wood clapboards. The house is shown on the 1916 map as the house of Mrs. N.N. Tiffany. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



BHHD-80 33 Norris Lane

A two-story Prairie-style dwelling with a hipped roof and a four-square form, 33 Norris Lane has a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. It retains six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and is clad in wood shingles. It was likely constructed ca. 1920. It does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



A Prairie-style hipped roof dwelling with a four-square form, 23 Norris Lane has a hip-roofed dormer and a one-bay hip-roofed entry porch supported by round columns. It retains six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and is clad in wood shingles. It was likely constructed ca. 1920. It does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

BHHD-81 23 Norris Lane



BHHD-82 2569 Montauk Highway

A Prairie-style house with a four-square form, 2569 Montauk Highway was likely constructed ca. 1920. It is not shown on the 1916 map. It has an enclosed shed-roofed entry porch. Its windows, some of which are paired or modified Palladian windows, contain six-over-one and eight-over-one-light double-hung sash. It is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-83 2583 Montauk Highway

2583 Montauk Highway is an 18th century two-story five-bay vernacular dwelling. It is clad in wood shingles and has a stone foundation. The house has massive internal chimneys at each end. While the front façade is largely obscured by vegetation, it has a central doorway flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The side elevation (pictured here) has a small “flounder wing” addition, likely added in the early 19th century. The house may date to ca. 1730 and has been known as the Nathaniel Post House; later owned by Uriah Sayre, D. Halsey, and L. Post. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, it was built in 1734, later “Purchased in 1770 by Col. Nathan Post who captained a sloop during the Revolution. Uriah Sayre, a whaling captain, bought the house in 1832 and it remained in the family until the 1960s” (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



BHHD-84 2623 Montauk Highway

A Queen Anne-style cross-gable dwelling clad in wood shingles. The integrity of this house has been compromised by the retrofitting of many of the windows, including those in a second-story projecting bay, with one-over-one-light replacements. The house retains decorative paired multi-light windows in its gable fields. It has a wrap-around porch supported by paired columns. The house is shown on the property of C.H. Eagleton on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-85 2653 Montauk Highway

A large Prairie-style dwelling with a four-square form, 2653 Montauk Highway is a large two-story Prairie-style dwelling, built ca. 1925. It has a hipped roof with a flat apex surrounded by a small parapet. The brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The house has a hip-roofed dormer on one roof slope and a wall dormer on the other. A hip-roofed wrap-around porch is supported by round columns. The house retains six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-86 2645 Montauk Highway

A shingle-clad Craftsman-style bungalow, 2645 Montauk Highway is one-and-a-half stories in height. It has a side gable roof pierced on one end by a brick side chimney. The house has an integral porch supported by large square columns. It has a wall dormer, overhanging eaves, and a small triangular window at the apex of its gable ends. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-87 2685 Montauk Highway

The Bridgehampton Union Free School is a Colonial Revival-style structure which was completed in 1930. The building houses kindergarten through 12th grade classes. The two-story H-plan brick building, reportedly designed by the New York firm Tooker and Marsh, has a tripartite façade which centers on an entry bay flanked by paired full-height columns. The doorway is distinguished by an elaborate Colonial Revival-style door surround, likely rendered in cast stone. It is surmounted by a round-arch window. All of the windows throughout the structure have simple surrounds with pronounced cast stone keystones. The structure has a hipped roof clad in slate and surrounded by a low parapet. The roof is surmounted by a cupola. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-88 2739 Lockwood Avenue

This two-story three-bay structure, sometimes identified as the Henry Howell House, appears to date the first half of the 19th century, but it was altered substantially in the Colonial Revival period. The front façade has a central doorway accessed by a small pedimented entry porch. The windows on the upper story of the front façade have been replaced by paired windows. Most of the other windows on the house appear original, however, containing six-over-six-light sash. The structure is clad in wood shingles. T. Pierson is listed as the owner of the building on the 1873 Beers map. The 1902 Belcher-Hyde map states that it is the property of Henry Howell, and it is shown on the 1916 map as owned by W. J. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-89 2754 Montauk Highway

This two-story cross-gable house exhibits elements of the Italianate and Picturesque styles. The wood clapboard-clad structure has paired round-arched windows in the gable field with original shutters. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The front doorway is accessed by a hip-roofed entry porch. Captain I. Ludlow is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. J. Breger appears as the owner on the 1902 map and J. Halsey on the 1916 map. According to some previous surveys, this house was built by whaleman James Hedges (FEL 2008; BHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-90 2767 Montauk Highway

Sometimes identified as the Gurdon Pierson House or Oldfields, this house is partially obscured by vegetation; however it appears to be an early vernacular house, possibly dating to the first half of the 19th century. The two-story five-bay house with a side-gable roof is clad in wood shingles and has a central doorway with sidelights. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A small single-story ell is appended on one side. The house does not appear on the 1873 Beers map of the area, suggesting that it might have been moved to the location after that date. W. J. Halsey is depicted as the owner on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-91 2823 Montauk Highway

The former McCoy Fuel Company, built ca. 1930, is a two-story three-bay front-gable dwelling built in the Greek Revival style, 2823 Montauk Highway is distinguished by a front door surround featuring sidelights, transom, pilasters and frieze. A triangular window decorates the gable. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A one-and-a-half-story ell has been added to the side elevation. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-92 2838 Montauk Highway

This vernacular farmhouse appears to date to the mid-19th century, although its history is difficult to ascertain due to a number of alterations that appear to have been made in the late 19th century and 20th century. The building was probably originally a single unit, but it now has a cross-gable form, possibly the product of a late 19th century expansion. The house has a brick foundation and a brick chimney. Wood shingles clad both the exterior walls and the roof. Windows throughout the house contain six-over-six and two-over-two-light sash. Also on the property are two barns. One (left) appears to have served as a stable and likely dates to the turn of the century. The other (right) is largely obscured by vegetation but may be an earlier agricultural building. A wood-shingle clad bungalow on the property appears to date to the early 20th century. This structure and property belonged to the Conklin family. G. W. Conklin is listed as the owner on the 1873 and 1902 maps. Henry Conklin is given as the owner on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





BHHD-93 2881 Montauk Highway

This two-story cross-gable building was likely built around the turn of the century, and exhibits characteristics of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles. The building is clad in wood shingles, has a hip-roofed wrap-around porch, and a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. A horizontal multi-light fixed-sash window and wavy wall surface decorate the gable. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-94 2934 Montauk Highway

This vernacular half-Cape dwelling probably dates to the early 19th century. The wood shingle-clad structure has an off-center doorway and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A shed-roofed entry porch with turned posts and decorative brackets was likely added around the turn of the century. A shed-roofed dormer on the front roof slope was probably an early 20th century addition. R. Edwards is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. The 1916 map states that the owner is G. M. Edwards. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-95 2539 Montauk Highway

2539 Montauk Highway, Captain Nathaniel Rogers House/Hampton House/Hopping House, a Greek Revival-style mansion with Ionic colonnade, was constructed in 1842 for Nathaniel Rogers, a retired draftsman in the shipbuilding industry. It was later run as the Hampton House first-class hotel and boarding house. The house is currently being stabilized and restored. It is currently a designated Town of Southampton Landmark and is listed on the State/National Registers of Historic Places.



BHHD-96 63 Ocean Road

A Queen Anne/Craftsman-style house built in 1901, 63 Ocean Road is a single story side-gable dwelling with an octagonal tower that projects through its integral overhanging porch. Its windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. It is clad in wood shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-97 81 Ocean Road

Known as the Esterbrook House or as the E. A. Hildreth House, 81 Ocean Road is believed to have been constructed ca. 1790 as a Federal-style vernacular dwelling, which was updated in the early and the late 19th century. The two-story five-bay side-gable structure has a central doorway, corbelled chimneys at both the center and the north ends of the house, and an entry porch with paired square columns. A bracketed bay window was added to the south façade. The windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash, likely turn-of-the-century replacements. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



The Bridgehampton Monument, located at the intersection of Montauk Highway and Ocean Road, was erected in 1910 in commemoration of the founding of Bridgehampton, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The monument consists of a bronze eagle on a granite base which bears four inscribed bronze plaques. (This structure is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).

**BHHD-98 Traffic Island At Montauk Highway And
Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike**

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-52



BHHD-99 2495 Ocean Road

Located at the corner of Montauk Highway at the main intersection of Bridgehampton, 2495 Ocean Road was built as the D. L. Chester Drygoods Store in 1907. It is a two-story brick building with a modified triangular plan. It has a flat roof, a chamfered entry bay, and a corbelled brick cornice. Its large main doorway is flanked by three-quarter sidelights. It is surmounted by a paired window. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six and six-over-one light double-hung sash. A restaurant now occupies the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, and C).



BHHD-100 2463 Montauk Highway

Saint Ann's Episcopal Church, located at 2463 Montauk Highway, was constructed in 1907. The stucco-clad structure exhibits elements of the Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival styles. It has a hipped roof, a front-gable entry hyphen with a Moorish pointed arch, and an off-center steeple. Also located on the property is a parish house, constructed in 1915 through a donation from John Berwind, owner of the nearby estate Minden. The Craftsman-style building is clad in wood shingles and has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Two brick chimneys rise from the ends of the roof ridge. The windows contain eight-over-one-light sash. A rectory, also on the church property, is located in a gambrel-roofed building which was moved from Sagaponack ca. 1920. The shingle-clad Colonial Revival-style dwelling was originally a private house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-101 46 Ocean Road

46 Ocean Road is a two-story shingle-clad residence, likely dating to the second quarter of the 19th century. The four-bay façade includes an entryway with a six-panel door flanked by pilasters. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. This may be the structure known historically as the Mamie Havens House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-102 52 Ocean Road

The S. Halsey House is a vernacular Cape Cod-style dwelling, likely build during the first half of the 19th century. It has been altered, likely ca. 1900, with the introduction of a wall dormer on the front roof slope and a hip-roofed porch. It retains wood shingle cladding and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-103 32 Hull Lane

The Old Bridgehampton Cemetery is located immediately adjacent to the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church, but was not historically linked to it. The cemetery was an independent burial ground since ca. 1782. The cemetery is in good condition and retains many early gravestones. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



BHHD-104 2429 Montauk Highway

Previously determined State/National Register-eligible, the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1842. It was most likely designed by Nathaniel Rogers, in the Greek Revival style. The clapboard-clad building features Ionic pilasters, pointed-arch windows, and the original spire. A port-cochere on the east side, a porch on the north side, and a clock were late 19th century additions. This property includes the Presbyterian Manse, which is sometimes attributed an address at 84 Ocean Road, but which is located on the same parcel as the church at 2429 Montauk Highway. The Manse was designed by architect William Brady and built in 1925. The two-story five-bay Colonial Revival-style structure features a symmetrical façade, entry porch with Ionic columns, central doorway with sidelights, and six-over-six-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



The Dr. Levi Wright House was constructed ca. 1840 in the Greek Revival style. It is a three-bay front-gable residence with a pediment supported by full-height columns. The front doorway contains a paneled door and is surrounded by a classical enframement including toplights and sidelights. An earlier rectangular gable window was replaced more recently with a half-round window. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

BHHD-105 94 Ocean Road



BHHD-106 104 Ocean Road

The Stephen Sayre House is a half-Cape vernacular cottage constructed ca. 1800. It is clad in wood shingles and has a wood-shingle roof. A brick chimney rises off-center from its roof ridge. The paired windows on the front façade likely replaced two evenly spaced windows in the early 20th century. The house was originally constructed on another site in Bridgehampton for farmer Stephen Sayre. It is currently in its third location. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-107 116 Ocean Road

The E.C. Loper House is a large cross-gable Queen Anne-style house clad in wood shingles. It features porches, bay windows, multi-light Queen Anne gable windows, and decorative spindlework at eaves level on the entry porch. The house was originally owned by E.C. Loper who ran the General Store on Main Street (Montauk Highway) in the early 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-108 2405 Montauk Highway

A view of the side and rear of 2405 Montauk Highway, a cross-gable wood-frame house that likely dates to the late 19th century. The front façade has been altered with a mid-20th century commercial addition. This house has been associated with James A. Sandford and his niece Estelle Sandford, who ran a boarding house here. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-109 2397 Montauk Highway

A single-story dwelling known as the H. Chatfield House is now commercial building. It exhibits elements of the Craftsman and Queen Anne styles. It has an octagonal tower that emerges from an integral overhanging porch. A hipped roof dormer also rises from the front roof ridge. The dwelling is ornamented with eaves brackets and multi-light Queen Anne windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-110 2385 Montauk Highway

Operated as the Candy Kitchen since it was constructed in 1925, this luncheonette and soda fountain is a two-story brick commercial building with a triangular plan and a chamfered entry bay. The original signage remains in place. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



BHHD-111 83 School St

83 School Street is a one-and-a-half-story front-gable vernacular dwelling with a hip-roofed entry porch and two-over-two-light windows. The building is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-112 71 School St

A Prairie-style 'four square' form house clad in wood shingles with a hip-roofed dormer and hip-roofed porch. This may have been the Nathan Hand House, originally located a short distance north, on a site now occupied by the Candy Kitchen. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-113 61 School St

This single-story five-bay Prairie/Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a central doorway, six-over-one-light windows, a jerkinhead roof with overhanging eaves and a hip-roofed entry porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-114 55 School St

A Prairie-style 'four square' form house clad in wood shingles with a hip-roofed porch and six-over-one-light windows. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. This house has been identified as the boyhood home of Baseball Hall of Famer Carl Yastrzemski from ca. 1940 until his high school graduation in 1957 (BHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



BHHD-115 47 School St

A Prairie-style 'four square' form house clad in wood shingles with a hip-roofed dormer, hip-roofed porch, and six-over-one-light windows. Like many of its neighbors on School Street, this house was built after the Nathan Hand property was subdivided ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-116 7 School Street

A half-Cape vernacular cottage, this single-story three-bay structure is clad in wood shingles. Its doorway is accessed through a small entry porch. Two gable dormers have been added to its front roof slope. The house retains its six-over-six-light windows and a simple wood cornice. The structure appears to be depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of L. Brown. It is part of the Schellinger Estate on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map. The dormers, entry porch, and small side additions all appear to date to the turn of the century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-117 144 Church Lane

A one-and-a-half-story front-gable house designed in the Craftsman style, 144 Church Lane has a bracketed entry porch and original three-over-two and six-over-one-light windows. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. A shed-roofed dormer is visible on the roof slope. The entry porch appears to be original to construction of the house, ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-118 156 Church Lane

The Nell Prince House, a one-and-a-half-story vernacular dwelling with a saltbox roof, is said to have been constructed ca. 1850, but may have a slightly earlier date. It is clad in wood shingles and has a large brick chimney. Three-light eyebrow windows are located along the upper story level on the front façade. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-119 172 Church Lane

A clapboard-clad cross-gable dwelling with ornamented gables and a brick chimney, probably dating to the early 20th century. The house has two-over-two-light windows. It appears to have been altered in several ways during the late 20th century, including a greenhouse addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-120 182 Church Lane

The Kahle House at 182 Church Lane is a large cross-gable mansion with a cupola. It is clad in wood clapboard and set on extensive grounds. The property includes a carriage house of similar design. The history of The Kahle House is unclear. While some sources identify the house as being constructed ca. 1850, others suggest that the Kahle mansion was demolished ca. 1940 and that the carriage house is the only remaining vestige of the original estate. The present structure may have been built at that time. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-121 148 Ocean Road

148 Ocean Road is a Cape Cod-style vernacular dwelling clad in wood shingles. According to the Bridgehampton Hamlet Plan, this house was constructed in the first half of the 18th century. The wall dormers, located on both roof slopes, and a rear addition were likely 20th century additions. The house may be the original New Light Church originally located on Newlight Lane and reportedly moved to Ocean Road in the late 19th century. The barn on this property was built by Edwin Pierson Rogers, for his livery business, which operated here until 1898. On the 1894 and the 1902 maps the property is owned by E.P. Rogers. On the 1916 map it is owned by Mrs. C. Peck. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



Listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places and previously designated as a Town Landmark, the Beebe Windmill, located on the southeast corner of Ocean Road and Hildreth Road, was originally constructed for Captain Lester Beebe in 1820 on Sherrill Hill in Sag Harbor. Thought to be the first Long Island mill with a fantail, it was sold to Judge Abraham Rose and Richard Gelston and moved to another site in Bridgehampton in 1837. The structure was moved again in 1882 by J.A. Sanford. In the 1910s, John Berwind, owner of the estate that now neighbors the mill, purchased the structure and moved it to his estate. The mill was relocated once more within the Berwind Estate to its current location in 1935.

BHHD-122 25 Hildreth Avenue

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-64



BHHD-123 25 Ocean Road

The Berwind Estate, originally called Minden, is a large Italian villa-style mansion with complex low-pitched hipped roofs with overhanging eaves. The stucco-clad structure has segmental-arch windows and arcaded hip-roofed porches. It is situated on a rise within extensive grounds. The hip-roofed building pictured on the right is an accessory structure. The property was developed in 1913 as a summer estate for John and Katherine Berwind. It has since been used as a retreat, a spa, and a private residence. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



BHHD-124 226 Ocean Road

This two-story three-bay shingle-clad house exhibits some elements of the Greek Revival style and probably dates to the mid-19th century. The building received several Italianate-style updates later in the 19th century. A transom window is located above the front doorway. A brick chimney rises from one end of the front roof slope. The frieze band has been embellished with Italianate-style brackets. An addition with a projecting bay window and cornice brackets has been appended to the side of the structure. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. This structure belonged to the Haines family for many decades. J. L. Haines is listed as the owner on the 1873 map, and T. F. Haines on the 1902 and 1916 maps. The north wing of the home was reportedly a Bridgehampton schoolhouse from 1830 to 1842, moved to its present location in 1842-3 from its original location across the street on the north side of Church Lane. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-125 660-80 Sagaponack Road

Two houses are located on this property, which is currently owned by Otis and Nancy Pearsall. The first house to occupy this parcel was the large Shingle-style structure to the east. This was a "kit" house, constructed by Otis Pearsall's father in 1928. More recently the square-plan tower with hipped roof was added and several more minor alterations were made. The house has paired and ribbon windows containing four-over-four-light and six-over-six-light sash. It also features multiple gables, dormers, and hip-roofed porches. It is clad in wood shingles and has two large brick chimneys. The second house located on the property, to the west, is a Cape Cod-style vernacular dwelling. The building was moved to this property from East Marion on the North Fork of Long Island in 1964. The house was historically associated with the Rackett Family in East Marion. According to the current owners, who moved the house, the original section of the house was a half-Cape dating to ca. 1770. It was expanded to a full Cape ca. 1815. Both interior and exterior finishes retain excellent historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-126 112 Sagaponack Road

A two-story cross-gable dwelling dating to the late 19th century, this structure features patterned shingles, paired windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash, a projecting bay window and an entry porch with turned posts. Decorative trim ornaments the eaves of the house and the entry porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-127 114 Hildreth Avenue

A two-story four-bay vernacular building that appears to date to the mid-19th century, this house appears to have been updated with Colonial Revival-style features. Its off-center doorway is flanked by sidelights and is accessed by a pedimented entry porch, likely added in the first half of the 20th century. The side-gable roof appears to have kicked eaves. A stove chimney rises from the roof ridge. The windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The 1916 map does not show any structures but states that the land is owned by E. A. Hildreth. The absence of the house from the 1916 map suggests that it may have been moved to the site after that date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-128 308 Sagaponack Road

While largely obscured by dense vegetation surrounding the house, this single-story structure appears to be a late Victorian Gothic-style dwelling. It has multiple gable roofs with steep pitches. Pointed arch windows decorate the gables and a multi-light picture window is located on the front façade. The house is clad in wood shingles. Brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-129 320 Sagaponack Road

This house has been identified as the First Parsonage or Swamp Parsonage, first occupied by the second minister of the Church of Christ, Rev. James Browne, from 1748 to 1775. Dense vegetation surrounds the house partially obscuring it. It appears to be a two-story saltbox-form house, clad in wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-130 375 Sagaponack Road

A two-story front gable house apparently dating to the late 19th century, 375 Sagaponack Road is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. Its windows, surmounted by molded caps, contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The structure has a hip-roofed entry porch. An enclosed hip-roofed addition is appended on the side elevation. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-131 303 Sagaponack Road

Almost entirely obscured by trees and a thick hedge, 303 Sagaponack Road appears to be a late 19th century Victorian dwelling with arched gable window and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. It is clad in wood shingles. This property was owned by the Hedges family for many decades. J. O. Hedges owned it according to the 1873 and 1902 maps of the area. The 1916 Belcher-Hyde map states it was owned by Mrs. H. B. Hedges. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-132 350 Highland Ter

This late 19th century structure has a front-gable roof, a single-story porch decorated with ornate brackets, and a round-arch gable window (which may have been replaced or enlarged in a later period). The windows contain two-over-two-light sash. The house is clad in wood clapboard. J. O. Hedges is depicted as the owner on the 1873 map. The structure is owned by Hallock on the 1902 map and the C. Hallock estate on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-133 253 Sagaponack Road

A late 19th century residence, 253 Sagaponack Road is two stories in height. It is clad in wood shingles; a brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. It has several paired windows containing six-over-one-light sash, typical of turn of the century period. A hip-roofed wrap-around porch is supported by turned posts. Hallock is depicted as the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps. A structure is only shown on the 1916 map. This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-134 177 Sagaponack Road

This two-story house appears to be a Queen Anne-style dwelling dating to the late 19th century, though some of its ornamental features may have been added or embellished more recently. The cross-gable house is clad in wood shingles. It features decorative gable treatment, paired windows, a projecting bay window, and a hip-roofed porch. An octagonal-plan tower rises from one end of the façade. Two structures are depicted on the 1916 map as owned by Richard Harris. Some surveys identify this property as Blythebourne, built by John E. Heart, and note that linden trees in the yard came ashore on the wreck of the Louis Phillippe (FEL 2008; BHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-135 222 Sagaponack Road

The Bridgehampton Club grounds include a golf course and the Clubhouse pictured here. The club was organized in 1900 as the Bridgehampton Golf and Tennis Club. The Clubhouse, which dates to this period, originally has several integral round-arched open porches, which have since been enclosed. Further, only one of the three gables now distinguishing the façade was original to the design. A single-story addition was also made on the north side of the building. Nevertheless, the Clubhouse retains its form, cladding, and a sense of its original appearance. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-136 352 Ocean Road

The two-story three-bay vernacular dwelling at 352 Ocean Road is clad in wood shingles and may date to the early 19th century. Several Colonial Revival updates appear to have been made to this house at various points in the 20th century. The chimney, probably originally brick, is constructed of stone. The windows contain four-over-four-light double-hung sash. A hip-roofed porch wraps around the front and side facades. The 1873 Beers map depicts Captain J. Ludlow as the owner. Mrs. Ludlow is the owner on the 1902 map and Kate Cooper is the owner on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-137 385 Ocean Road

The house at 385 Ocean Road appears to be a Greek Revival-style house which received Italianate-style updates later in the 19th century. This house has been identified as the Henry P. Hedges House. Hedges, born in Wainscott, in the early 19th century, was a founding member of the New York State Republican Party. He was also a practitioner of scientific farming, a lawyer, a Suffolk County judge, president of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank, and first president of the Hampton Library (FEL 2008; BHAR). The front-gable main section has a single-story flanking wing, possibly original to the house's construction. A hip-roofed addition to the flanker was probably added in the early 20th century. The house retains its six-over-six-light windows and wood shingle cladding material. The front porch with vergerboard trim and the cornice brackets were added in the second half of the 19th century. H. P. Hedges is shown to be the owner on the 1873 and 1902 maps. The owner on the 1916 map is W. P. Brennan. The house was recently moved back from the road within the same property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



BHHD-138 412 Ocean Road

This three-bay side-gable structure exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style and was probably built during the second quarter of the 19th century. Its front entry is flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a transom. The windows contain six-over-six-light sash. The roof and exterior walls are clad in wood shingles. A small two-story side ell was likely added in the late 19th century, as was a bracketed entry porch. The 1873 map shows M. Hildreth as the owner. Mrs. E. Hildreth is the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-139 510 Ocean Road

A ca. 1870 century cross-gable farmhouse exhibiting elements of the Italianate style, including paired round-arch gable windows, a shallowly pitched roof with kicked eaves, decorative window surrounds, and wrap around porch with turned posts and brackets. The windows contain two-over-two-light sash. The structure is clad in wood shingles. E. J. Ludlow is the owner shown on the 1873 map. F. H. Halsey is the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-140 558 Ocean Road

558 Ocean Road is a Greek Revival-style front-gable house clad in wood shingles with a triangular gable window, a wide cornice embellished with brackets, and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A two-story addition was appended to the side elevation of the house, possibly around the turn of the century. J. A. Sanford is stated as the owner on the 1873 and 1902 maps. In 1916 the owners are Sanford & Pierson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-141 574 Ocean Road

This two-story front-gable residence exhibits characteristics of the Greek Revival style, but was substantially updated with Colonial Revival-style features. The off-center doorway is flanked by sidelights and the windows retain six-over-six-light sash. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a dentilled cornice (possibly updated in a later period). A brick exterior chimney has been added to the front façade. A Colonial Revival-style entry porch has also been added. A two-story ell projects from the side elevation. No structure is shown on this location on the 1873 Beers map, indicating that the house may have been moved after this time.. H.L. Sanford is the owner of the property on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-142 40 Bridge Lane

The Ezekiel Sanford House has been dated to as early as 1680. "Ezekiel Sanford was a wheelwright, a person of importance in the community" (FEL 2008). This two-story, four-bay vernacular house is clad in wood shingles. A central brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The windows throughout the house contain twelve-over-eight-light sash. Also on the property is a three-bay barn; although the interior could not be accessed, this appears to be a threshing barn and may be early in date. The property is owned by Mrs. Winters on the 1873 map. In 1916 it is owned by H. Sanford. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).





BHHD-143 690 Ocean Road

The vernacular saltbox-form house at 690 Ocean Road is two-stories in height, clad in wood shingles. It retains a Federal-style door surround, six-over-six-light windows, and a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. The house likely dates to the 18th century. L. Sanford is stated to be the owner on the 1873 map. H.L. Sanford is listed as the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps. This house has been identified alternately as the James Sanford House and the John Sanford House. John Sanford was a militia captain in the Revolutionary War and the first signatory of the Articles of Confederation in Southampton Town (BHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



BHHD-144 628 Ocean Road

Although this house is largely obscured by vegetation, it appears to date to the second quarter of the 19th century. It is a two-story five-bay house with a central doorway. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brownstone ashlar-faced foundation. A Colonial Revival-style entry porch has been added to the front façade. N. Post is given as the owner on the 1873 and 1902 maps. The estate of N. Post is listed as the owner on the 1916 map. The house has been identified as the Colonel Levi Howell House, built ca. 1814 (BHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-145 25 Bridge Lane

This two-story cross-gable dwelling was likely constructed ca. 1880. It features a paired gable window and front porch supported by turned posts. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney which rises from the center of the roof. The windows retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. H. Sanford is listed as the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-146 49 Bridge Lane

This barn is located adjacent to the house at 25 Bridge Lane and appears to have been historically associated with that property. The long low rectangular-plan agricultural building appears to have been built in several sections, though the interior was not accessed and therefore its construction history cannot be easily deduced. The barn is clad in wood shingles. Its roof is covered in asphalt shingles. H. Sanford is listed as the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps. Both maps show multiple structures on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-147 2408 Montauk Highway

Two-story commercial building with cross-gables; according to tax records the structure was built in the 1890s and altered in the 1940s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-148 163 Church Lane

163 Church Lane is a two-story front-gable house; it is clad in wood clapboards and features two over two-light double hung sash windows and decorative gable treatment. This has been identified by previous surveys as the Tyndall House, built ca. 1850 (FEL 2008), however, based on stylistic characteristics it appears to date to the late 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-149 2424 Montauk Highway

2424 Montauk Highway is a single-story brick commercial building, constructed ca. 1930. This was formerly occupied by H.C. Bohak, an early supermarket chain that operated on the property from the 1930s until the late 1960s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-150 2454 Montauk Highway

This structure is a late 19th century two-story front-gable structure with two-over-two-light windows and brick chimneys; altered with the addition of a single-story commercial storefront, likely in the mid-20th century (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



101 Corwith Avenue is a Prairie-style house with a 'four-square' form; clad in wood shingles, with a dormer and hip-roofed entry porch. Possibly a 'mail-order' house. Depicted on the 1916 map as the home of Frank Havens (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

BHHD-151 101 Corwith Avenue



BHHD-152 163 Maple Lane

163 Maple Lane is a cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with corner brackets, and round-arch gable windows, clad in wood clapboard and built ca. 1925 (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-153 154 Maple Lane

154 Maple Lane is a cross-gable dwelling with overhanging eaves and shed-roofed porch, ca. 1925 (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-154 166 Maple Lane

166 Maple Lane is a cross-gable dwelling with a shed-roofed porch. Windows and siding appear to be later replacements, ca. 1920 (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-155 174 Maple Lane

174 Maple Lane is a cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with patterned wood shingles, ca. 1900 (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



180 Maple Lane is a multi-gable two-story dwelling with a hip-roofed porch; clad in patterned wood shingles. It retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows and turned-post porch supports. The house was likely constructed ca. 1900 (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

BHHD-156 180 Maple Lane



BHHD-157 2578 Montauk Highway

This structure is a two-story four-square frame residence clad in wood shingles with asphalt shingle roof, wall dormers, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-158 18 Lockwood Avenue

18 Lockwood Avenue is a single-story Craftsman-style bungalow with jerkinhead gable and entry porch supported by paired columns; clad in wood shingles (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-159 27 Lockwood Avenue

27 Lockwood Avenue is a Tudor Revival-style cottage, parged with stucco; available views are limited however appears to retain integrity (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-160 2782 Montauk Highway

The Ludlow Grange was "built by whaling captain Isaac Ludlow; the original Greek Revival motif of the interior underwent extensive renovations" (FEL 2008) Many of the renovations were made in the late 19th century by Ludlow's daughter, Fanny Hardacre (BHAR). The building is a two-story residence with tower, dormers, and porte-cochere, clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-161 45 Halsey Lane

45 Halsey Lane is a front-gable shingle-clad dwelling with a hip-roofed entry porch. The structure is not depicted on a 1916 map of the area. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-162 118 Halsey Lane

118 Halsey Lane is a two-story cross gable dwelling clad in wood shingles with decorative gable window; visibility limited. Depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of A. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-163 42 Butter Lane

This two-story cross-gable house was likely built ca. 1900. It appears to have wood clapboard cladding and brick chimneys. It has a paired window at gable level. It is not clear if the fenestration is in its original configuration. The lower portion of the house is obscured behind thick hedges. As part of a historic district, it appears to qualify as a potential contributing resource. This may correspond to the Miss J. Howell house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BHHD-164 121 Butter Lane

A front-gable shingle-clad dwelling with wrap-around porch and sunburst gable ornament, 121 Butter Lane has a porch with turned posts and decorative brackets and appears to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. It is clad in wood shingles. It was likely constructed in the early 20th century. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map on the property of Frank G. Sayre. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BHHD-165 12 Chester Street

12 Chester Street appears to be a small early 20th century vernacular house. It has a side-gable roof, a central brick stove chimney, and is clad in wood shingles. The single-story house has a three-bay façade with a central doorway. A paired window on the façade is likely a later addition. Most of the windows retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A structure is shown in this location on the 1916 map with the name Charles N. Hand; it appears to be one of two residences on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BHHD-166 183 Church Lane

A one-and-a-half-story cross gable residence, 183 Church Lane has a wrap-around porch and appears to retain late 19th century window and door enframements. It appears to retain its original siding; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. According to information provided by the Town the house dates as early as 1810. The current appearance of the structure appears to indicate a 19th century date, however, additional research may yield further information. The house appears on the 1916 map on the property of Mrs. C. A. Squires. A house in this approximate location is shown on the 1873 map with the name Mrs. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BHHD-167 27 Corwith Avenue

A typical early 20th century Prairie-style residence with “four-square” form, this structure retains its original form, hipped roof, and hip-roofed porch and dormer. It is clad in wood shingles and has a projecting bay window on the side elevation. The windows appear to be modern retrofits and the roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles. It appears on the 1916 map as the property of Jonathan Schneider. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BHHD-168 204 Highland Terrace

This house appears to be an early vernacular residence, possibly dating to the first quarter of the 19th century. The two-story five-bay house has a central doorway and central brick chimney and appears to retain wood shingle siding and early windows. A rear addition is visually unobtrusive. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1870. No house is shown in this location on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map; the property is owned by William Brennan at that time, but the only structures present front on Ocean Road. Additional research and a closer physical evaluation should be conducted in the future to determine if this was an earlier house moved from elsewhere or was a modern reconstruction. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-169 28 Hildreth Avenue

28 Hildreth Avenue appears to be a two-story three-bay vernacular house possibly dating as early as the second quarter of the 19th century. It has a central brick chimney and is clad in wood shingles. The off-center doorway appears to have been altered with a Colonial Revival-style segmental-arch entry porch with paired columns, and a modern single-story wing with a parapet has been added. However, the house retains what appears to be an early cornice, six-over-six-light windows, and possibly the original door. This house may be the A. W. Hallock residence shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-170 46 Hildreth Avenue

A Colonial Revival-style two-story three-bay residence, 46 Hildreth Avenue was probably built during the first quarter of the 20th century, but is not shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map. It has a central doorway with sidelights and a pedimented entry porch. The symmetrically arranged windows contain six-over-six-light double hung sash with Colonial Revival-style shutters. Paired windows flank the central entry. A small shed-roofed single-story side wing may be a later addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BHHD-171 56 Hildreth Avenue

This house appears to be a Colonial Revival-style two-story five-bay residence. It likely dates to the first quarter of the 20th century, but is not shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map. It has a brick end chimney, a central doorway and symmetrically arranged windows containing six-over-six-light double hung sash with Colonial Revival-style shutters. The doorway has a fanlight and sidelights and is accessed via a pedimented entry porch. A rear ell appears to be original to the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BHHD-172 2434 Montauk Highway

A two-story front-gable commercial building (sometimes attributed to 2422 or 2424 Montauk Highway), built ca. 1952 and altered in 1980s, Thayer's Hardware has been a familiar landmark and local business that has remained in the same family for decades. According to the Façade Easement List (2008) and Hamlet study, "Architect Arthur Newman, the Presbyterian minister's son, designed the east portion of the store." The single-story building is built of brick and has a flat roof and a curved façade with a ribbon of large windows. A metal sign curves along the upper parapet, bearing the word "Hardware." Despite more recent alterations it retains a sense of the Art Moderne style in which it appears to have been conceived. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



BHHD-173 2827 Montauk Highway

The structure is extensively obscured by trees and is not clearly visible from any vantage point available during the survey. It appears to be a late 19th century two-story cross-gable residential building clad in wood clapboard and appears to retain at least some early windows. Its history and integrity cannot be fully evaluated but should be reconsidered if improved views become available. A barn is reportedly located on the property but cannot be clearly seen from available vantage points. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BHHD-174 2863 Montauk Highway

A small ca. 1890 story-and-a-half frame house, this front-gable structure has patterned shingles and decorative gable treatment, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and a shed-roofed porch supported by posts with decorative brackets. It appears to retain high historic integrity. It appears to be shown on the property of N. Edwards on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-175 680 Pauls Lane

A two-story saltbox-form structure with an early vernacular form and massing. Because visibility to this structure is limited, it is not clear if this is an early vernacular house or a more modern reproduction. Views of the front façade are blocked by trees. The house has a central brick chimney and is clad in wood shingles. Its windows contain six-over-six and six-over-eight-light double-hung sash, however, at least some of these appear to be modern. A doorway on the side elevation also does not appear to be an early feature. No house appears in this location on the 1916 map. Additional research should be conducted to confirm whether this is a recent reproduction or a moved and updated earlier house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-176 56 Sagaponack Road

A one-and-a-half-story side-gable structure, 56 Sagaponack Road has a four-bay façade with an off-center entry. Smaller windows at the upper story level are typical of the period. Twentieth century additions and changes in fenestration are apparent. Windows at first story level appear to be more recent retrofits and a shed-roofed addition with large windows has been added on one side elevation. The front doorway cannot be clearly seen. Information provided by the Town dated this house to ca. 1847, however, no structure appears in this location on the 1916 map. Views of the building are not sufficiently clear to determine whether this might be an earlier house that was moved to this location, or is likely a 20th century Colonial Revival residence. Additional research and/or improved views would be necessary to determine the house's significance and integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-1 204 Butter Lane

This wood shingle-clad warehouse, located at 204 Butter Lane, was probably constructed in the early 1920s. A 1916 map shows the property belonging to F. Bishop, but does not depict the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-2 48 Foster Avenue

This wood shingle-clad warehouse, located at 48 Foster Avenue, was probably constructed in the early 1920s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-3 61 Foster Avenue

A gambrel-roofed warehouse, constructed ca. 1939. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-4 52 Foster Avenue

Located along the north side of the railroad tracks, across from Bridgehampton Station is the Foster Avenue Lumber Warehouse at 52 Foster Avenue. The long narrow shingle-clad structure was historically associated with the East Hampton Lumber Company. Also located within the property known as 52 Foster Avenue is a small single-story structure constructed largely of brick, with a gable clad in wood shingles. The building was likely once part of the East Hampton Lumber Company complex. According to GAI's survey, this building was historically associated "with the elegant historic Bridgewater railroad station which is no longer standing." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





BHHD-5 233 Butter Lane

The Pulver Gas Company Warehouse at 233 Butter Lane, a complex of wood shingle-clad barn structures, was once part of the East Hampton Lumber Company, founded by J.E. Hunting in 1889. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BHHD-6 112 Maple Lane

Now the Battle Iron and Bronze Shop, this brick industrial structure located at 112 Maple Lane near the railroad station, was originally part of the East Hampton Lumber and Coal Mill, founded by J.E. Hunting in 1889. The company carried items such as millwork, lumber, brick, cement, and coal. The structure is a portion of what was once a larger complex. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





BH-1 83 Brick Kiln Road

This five-bay Federal-style farmhouse is clad in wood shingles and clapboard; it has a brick side chimney, and six-over-six-light windows, including two small windows at attic level. The Italianate-style porch was likely added ca. 1860. The house was commissioned by Gabriel and Noah H. Halsey and contracted to Benjamin Glover and John Thatford of Sag Harbor. It was constructed with local wood as well as wood imported from Maine. The interior fireplaces were built of brick fired on the farm with clay from farm lands. Local area stone was used for the cellar construction. The barn (which is associated with the property but has an address at 83 Brick Kiln Road) was built in 1895 by Egbert R. Bishop of Bridgehampton for William D. Halsey who took over the farm after the death of his father, Noah Halsey. The timber-framed barn, constructed as a bank barn, has retained many of its original features while adapting to changing work conditions on the farm. The barn was restored in the 1990s. The house is depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the home of N.H. Halsey. Later, William D. Halsey (1860-1939), one of Bridgehampton's preeminent historians, occupied the house (Wesnofske 2011). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, C, and E).



BH-2 2126 Scuttle Hole Road

This potato barn is located close to Scuttlehole Road. The banked concrete structure is clad in wood clapboard, and has hooded multi-light windows. Stepped concrete retaining walls flank the façade. Until a recent repainting, the structure had a painted stone pattern on the soffits of the garage doors along the façade. (This building is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-3 1476 Scuttle Hole Road

This shingle-clad Queen Anne-style cross-gable dwelling has two-over-two-light windows and an ornamented entry porch. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S.E. Edwards (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-4 51 Meadow Ct

This single-story shingle-clad structure appears to be an agricultural building likely dating to the early 20th century, however its specific historical function is not known. The building sits in a field on the edge of Scuttlehole Road. A brick chimney rises from its roof ridge and a small window is visible on its gable. Two cross gable sections, possibly original, provide entry for farm vehicles through two large entries. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-5 732 Lumber Lane

This large potato barn appears to date to the second quarter of the 20th century. Like most structures of this function type, it is a banked rectangular-plan structure with a concrete block foundation, oriented with its front-gable entry at the roadside for easy access by tractor. The barn façade features two large entries each containing double doors (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-6 791 Lumber Lane

This two-story vernacular building has a saltbox form and probably dates to the late 18th century. The structure's façade, which does not face the road, is five bays wide with a central entryway. The windows on the first story contain twelve-over-eight-light double-hung sash. Those on the upper story contain eight-over-eight-light sash. The house is clad in wood shingles; a brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. One or more small wood-frame barns are located to the rear of the property. Established by local Revolutionary War hero Matthew Halsey, the farm was acquired by Nathan N. Tiffany, a relation to the Tiffany jewelry/glass family. Tiffany established a banking firm, Sanford and Tiffany, in Bridgehampton. The property was purchased in 1928 by the Babinski family, immigrants from Poland, who owned it until the year 2000. Locally, the farm is sometimes referred to as the Babinski farm. The property appears on the 1873 maps as owned by R. Halsey and Nathan N. Tiffany. In 1894 only H. Halsey is listed. In 1902, the name is Mrs. Frederica G. Tiffany. In 1916 the property is listed as owned by the Owen Murray Estate. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).





BH-7 551 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke

A late 19th century shingle-clad farmhouse with early 20th century additions, this structure is one of the cultural anchors of the Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike. Since the turn of the century, this area has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. Living conditions in the area were notoriously bad by the mid 20th century, and reached a crescendo when a chicken house, which was home to over a dozen people, caught fire and claimed the lives of two children. The incident sparked recognition of the need for aid. In response, Dorothy Brush donated this former farmhouse in 1952 to be used as the Bridgehampton Child Care Center, which it remains today (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-8 551 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke

A small stone monument, possibly a milemarker, is located in the grass on the east edge of the Bridgehampton Sag-Harbor Turnpike immediately in front of the building at 551 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Turnpike. No words or letters were discernable on this small granite marker, and therefore, it is not clear whether this feature represents a mile marker, was used to define the property boundary, or is another type of marker. (This object is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and E).



BH-9 453 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke

Located on Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This structure is a small single-story shingle-clad dwelling with six-over-six-light windows. It has a small ell addition and a hip-roofed porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-10 437 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke

Located on Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This house is designed in the Gothic Revival style, with kicked eaves and a pointed-arch gable window, as well as paired round-arch windows at second story level. The structure is clad in wood clapboard. It may be one of many homes depicted in the area on the 1873 Beers map and is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Frank Kramer. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-11 390 Lumber Lane

This converted potato barn appears to be an unusually high-style example of its agricultural function type. It is a rectangular-plan banked structure with its large front-gable entry immediately adjacent to roadway, as is common for potato barns. Its exterior is clad in board-and-batten with the exception of the gable field which is clad in wood shingles and is given a wavy wall treatment. A paired window containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash is located on the gable. Shed-roofed dormers have been added on the roof slopes of the side elevations. This barn was probably constructed in the first quarter of the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-12 70B Sunrise Avenue

Located on Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This single-story four-bay structure has a side-gable roof. It is clad in wood shingles; its roof is covered in asphalt shingles. It retains six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. It was probably constructed in the first quarter of the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-13 60 Sunrise Avenue

Located on Sunrise Avenue, near the Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This very small single-story dwelling with brick chimney, exposed rafter ends, and simple entry porch, is an example of the architecture that characterizes this neighborhood. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-14 312 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke

Located on Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This two-story shingle-clad house with two-over-two-light windows and brick chimney was likely built ca. 1900. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-15 282 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke

Located on Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This house, characteristic of the area, is a small single-story house with a square plan, a pyramidal roof, and a hip-roofed porch. The structure is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. It may be depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Robert Thomas. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-16 86 Edgewood Avenue

Edgewood Cemetery contains approximately 500 markers of marble and granite, which date to the 20th century. The condition of the cemetery is very good. It is an active cemetery (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Data Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and E).



BH-17 173 Norris Lane

This large farm includes several barns and a small house. While the house, probably built ca. 1920, does not appear S/NR-eligible, the potato barns may be significant as representatives of a function type significant in the history of the area. The two abutting banked potato barns, constructed of concrete and wood, are arranged with roof ridges perpendicular to each other. One is a front-gable structure clad in wood shingles; the other has a hip-on-gable roof. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-18 95 Norris Lane

The house at Norris Lane is a Queen Anne-style cross-gable house with sunburst gable ornaments and a hip-roofed wrap-around porch. It is clad in wood shingles and a brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The windows contain one-over-one-light replacement sash, but the house otherwise retains historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-19 44 Sawasett Avenue

This front-gable vernacular dwelling at 44 Sawasett Avenue is not depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map of the area, but was probably either built shortly thereafter, ca. 1920, or moved from another location. The building has a diamond-shaped gable window and a front-gable entry porch. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-20 270 Lumber Lane

The Hendrickson Farm, also known as Hillview Farm, is depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of N.N. Tiffany and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of H.F. Hendrickson. This front-gable clapboard-clad farmhouse was built in 1866. The farmhouse, in excellent condition, has a half-round gable window and an Italianate-style porch. It retains associated barns (including a three-bay English threshing barn) and other agricultural buildings, including several poultry houses. The property was used as a farm until recently. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





BH-21 **290 Lumber Lane**

Two closely neighboring single-story wood-frame structures are located immediately south of the Hill View Farm (only one shown here). The small modest houses have shallowly pitched roofs with exposed rafter ends. They have brick chimneys and are clad in wood shingles. They may have been housing for farm laborers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-22 **307 Butter Lane**

Though partly obscured by trees, this house appears to be an early Colonial Revival-style structure, clad in wood clapboard, with six-over-six-light windows. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of G.G. McCallum. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-23 225 Butter Lane

225 Butter Lane is a shingle-clad Queen Anne-style cross-gable farmhouse with two-over-two-light windows. The hip-roofed porch, supported by brick piers, is a later addition. The parcel also contains a shingle-clad barn. The property may be depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of E. Hildreth. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-24 739 Butter Lane

This building is located on the property of the Ross School on Butter Lane in Bridgehampton. The former house is a two-story Colonial Revival style structure that is parged in stucco and has a wood shingle-clad roof. Its paired and ribbon windows contain three-over-one-light double-hung sash in which the upper sash is composed of three long vertically aligned panes. A pedimented Neoclassical entry porch supported by attenuated paired columns provides access to the central entry. A gable with a half-round window decorates the center of the front roof slope. A sign identifying this building as the "Farmhouse" is located by its entrance. It was likely built in the first quarter of the 20th century and was used as a residence prior to being incorporated into the Ross School. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-25 **549 Mitchells Lane**

549 Mitchells Lane is a clapboard-clad farmhouse with a cross-gable roof and two-over-two-light windows. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Jonathan Ruppel. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-26 **121 Brick Kiln Road**

Identified by previous surveys as "Dulce Dominum," built in 1891, this unusual gambrel-roofed mansion with central castellated turret and stone end chimney is not visible from the roadway. The house appears to be shown on the property of J.L. Gardiner on the 1916 map. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, "The Castle," as it was known locally, has a 40 foot tower from which can be seen Mecox Bay, the ocean, and other bodies of water. The residence has been restored with some modifications" (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-27 367 Butter Lane

Several structures are located on this property, including a large wood-shingle-clad potato barn with three small cupolas/vents along roof ridge. Only the potato barn appears to qualify as a potential historic resource. (This barn is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-28 206 Snake Hollow Road

This well-preserved farmhouse exhibits elements of the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. The wood clapboard-clad house has kicked eaves, and eaves brackets. It has a pointed-arch gable window and a bracketed porch. It is depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the home of J. Check, on the 1873 Beers map as the home of A. Halsey, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. McNamara. The property also includes a wood shingle-clad barn. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-29 79 Snake Hollow Road

A clapboard-clad cross-gable farmhouse with two-over-two-light windows and an entry porch supported by turned posts. Depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Eugene Sayre. An associated potato barn, clad in wood shingles, is also located on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-30 34 Snake Hollow Road

A banked and shingle-clad potato barn, aligned with roof ridge perpendicular to Snake Hollow Road. A large shopping center is now located immediately north and west of the barn. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-31 240 Halsey Lane

240 Halsey Lane is a cross-gable Queen Anne-style house, likely built at the turn of the century. House features Queen Anne multilight gable window, porch, and patterned wood shingles. Some windows appear to contain replacement sash; others retain original sash. This house has been known as the C.W. Hildreth House and is depicted with that name on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-32 510 Halsey Lane

This two-story four-bay vernacular structure may date to the 18th or early 19th century. Previous surveys have identified the structure as the Paul Halsey House (GAI) or the Jeremiah Halsey House (Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report) and suggest that it was constructed in the early 18th century. It has also been noted that it was owned by the Cook family for many decades. The house is shown on the 1916 map under the ownership of S.L. and A.L. Cook. It is likely the property labeled with the name L. Cook on the 1873 Beers map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-33 63 Newman Avenue

This one-and-a-half-story five-bay Greek Revival-style house features eyebrow windows and a central doorway with early paneled door and enframing featuring transom and sidelights. The house is clad in wood shingles; windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A brick stove chimney rises from one side of roof ridge. The house was identified in the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report as the John Lawrence Cook House, built ca. 1842 and moved from Mecox Road near Horse Mill Lane in the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-34 419 Pauls Lane

The house at 419 Pauls Lane is composed of several units. One portion of it appears to be a two-story three-bay vernacular house with a Federal door and a saltbox roof form, which was likely constructed in the late 18th or very early 19th century. This portion of the house is closest to Pauls Lane, where the saltbox roof form can be clearly seen, as well as what appears to be its original door and six-over-six-light windows. Viewed as a whole, however, the house has been subject to a large number of modern additions. The first appears to have been a two-story two-bay addition on the south elevation with its roof ridge oriented the same way as the original section. Next, likely in the mid to late 20th century, a large two-story three-bay house seems to have been added, apparently in the Colonial Revival style. Lastly, a small clapboard-clad connector was built between these two sections, which contains large multi-light windows. This house is identified in the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report as the Paul Halsey House, built ca. 1800. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name A.A. Halsey, and is likely the house labeled W. Halsey on the 1873 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





BH-35 750 Halsey Lane

A two-story cross-gable residence dating to ca. 1900, 750 Halsey Lane appears to retain its original wood-shingle siding, front porch, two-over-two-light windows, and brick chimney. Previous surveys identify this as the James W. Faye House. The property is shown on the 1916 map with the name "Jas. W. Faye." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-36 949 Ocean Road

A two-story cross-gable house with kicked eaves, the front gable is lighted by an oculus window. The three-bay façade contains six-over-six-light windows. A flat-roofed porch with a parapet, supported by Doric columns, is appended along the first story. The front doorway is flanked by sidelights and is surmounted by a fanlight, apparently Colonial Revival in style. A projecting bay window is visible on the side elevation. The exterior and the roof are clad in wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. Previous surveys identify this property as Elmhurst, an estate built ca. 1890. The 1916 map shows the property with the name B. Cook. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-37 90 Jobs Lane

The Mecox Burying Ground on Jobs Lane is a one-acre cemetery near the ocean, surrounded by farmland. It contains approximately 100 stones ranging in date from 1717 to 1925 (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). The earliest stones feature crude block lettering with no decorative carvings. Late 18th century and early 19th century stones feature the deaths heads and cherubs typical of their respective periods in funerary folk art. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



BH-38 454 Millstone Road

This potato barn is located at the side of Millstone Road. The banked concrete building's gable is clad with wood shingles, and contains a six-over-six-light window flanked by vents. A house and other structures still stand on the property, apparently built ca. 1920, but do not appear S/NR eligible. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-39 30 Millstone Road

These two buildings are part of the Nova's Ark Project, a gallery and public art park at Millstone Road and Scuttlehole Road in Water Mill. The peak-roofed building is a converted potato barn, while the structure immediately east of which has the unlikely form of a barrel on its side, appears to have been constructed anew as part of the complex. Nova's Ark dates to ca. 1970. While it is only approximately 40 years old, the unique design of these prominently located structures makes them a unique and familiar local landmark. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria C and E).



BH-40 285 Butter Lane

This structure is partly obscured by trees and therefore it is difficult to determine if it retains its original siding and windows. However, based on distant views available it appears relatively intact as a late 19th century cross-gable farmhouse. It has gable dormers. Some of the windows retain diamond-pane fixed sash. Most of the windows appear to have been replaced with modern retrofits, however, improved views would be necessary to confirm. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map on the property of Sam. Miller. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BH-41 651 Butter Lane

A residential structure likely dating to the second half of the 19th century with a front gable roof with kicked eaves. The residence appears to have been substantially altered in the 20th century with changed fenestration and an apparent change to the siding along the eaves on the side facades. The structure retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows; the door is a modern replacement. Despite extensive alterations, the structure may retain sufficient integrity to contribute; further research may provide further information on the history and integrity of the house. A structure appears in this approximate location on the 1873 Beers map with the name D. Halsey. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map on the property of Henry Hand. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BH-42 142 Corwith Avenue

A typical ca. 1920 Prairie-style residence with “four-square” form, 142 Corwith Avenue has a hipped roof and hip-roofed porch. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. It is not clear if the windows are original. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BH-43 32 Edgewood Avenue

A Prairie-style residence with “four-square” form, 32 Edgewood has a hipped roof and hip-roofed porch and dormer. The porch is supported by Doric columns. The house is parged in stucco; it is not known if this was the original finish of the structure or was added later. The house appears to retain its original window sash, most of which contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map on the property of C. Chester and E. Crupple. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BH-44 231 Halsey Lane

A two-story cross-gable residence with a pointed-arch gable window and a shed-roofed front porch. The house appears to retain a high degree of historic integrity although it is not clearly visible whether the window sash throughout the house are original or modern replacements. According to information provided by the Town the house dates as early as 1850. The current appearance of the structure appears to indicate a slightly later 19th century date, however, additional research may yield further information. A house belonging to A. Halsey is depicted in this approximate location on the 1873 map. The house appears to be part of the property of Frank S. Topping on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-45 57 Jobs Lane

57 Jobs Lane appears to date to the early 20th century; it is a two-story front-gable residence with a hip-roofed porch supported by Doric columns. It has brick chimneys and a large multi-light gable window. The remainder of the windows throughout the house appear to contain modern retrofitted sash. The house appears to be shown as part of the T.E. Cooper property on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BH-46 79 Jobs Lane

An early 20th century example of the Shingle style, 79 Jobs Lane has a substantial horizontal massing and a hip-roofed porch with flanking shed-roofed sections at either end creating an unusual overall form. The structure has brick chimneys on each side of the façade and an elliptical central dormer on the roof. The façade is symmetrically fenestrated with a central doorway and paired and ribbon windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A simple pedimented door hood is supported by paired brackets. The architecture of the house is distinctive; additional research may yield information on the architect. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-47 201 Jobs Lane

A two-story example of the 'four-square' form and Prairie style relatively typical of its kind and likely dating to the first quarter of the 20th century. The house has a hipped roof and hipped dormer, a front porch, paired windows and a brick chimney. Though the window sash are not clearly visible, they appear to be modern retrofits. A garage to the rear of the structure appears contemporary with the house. Both are clad in wood shingles. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BH-48 204 Jobs Lane

A two-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles, 204 Jobs Lane appears to date to ca. 1870. Pointed-arch windows light the gables, while two-over-two-light windows are found through the rest of the house. A hip-roofed porch with turned posts is located at first story level. A house is shown in the approximate location of 204 Jobs Lane on the 1873 map, with the name T.H. Cooper. It appears to be part of the O. Seabury property on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-49 700 Lumber Lane

The single-story front-gable residence at 700 Lumber Lane appears to date to the mid-19th century and exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style, including its cornice, door enframement, and paneled door. The windows currently contain eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash but appear to be modern retrofits based on limited available views. It appears to be shown on the 1873 map with the name P. Halsey and on the 1916 map on the property of L. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-50 73 Norris Lane

Only the side elevation of this turn-of-the-century residence was viewed during this survey, however, it appears to be a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame residence with a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. The house is clad in wood shingles, has a brick chimney, and the visible windows retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. It is not entirely clear if this house is depicted on the 1916 map; a house labeled J. Ferry may either depict this house or the structure immediately south of this house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria C).



BH-51 93 Norris Lane

A two-story wood-frame side-gable house that based on style alone could date as early as the 1870s, the structure has a round-arch gable window and two-over-two-light sash occupying the other windows throughout the house. The house has a central brick chimney. The door appears to be accessed via a small entry porch. It is not clear whether the siding is wood shingle or a later material. The house is not shown on the 1873 map and it is shown on the 1916 map with the name Martison. Based on information provided by the Town the house may date to ca. 1895. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-52 765 Ocean Road

This structure is not clearly visible, but according to information provided by the Town it was constructed ca. 1906. The cross-gable two-story residence is clad in wood shingles and it has a central brick chimney. A gable window composed of a triangular and square section may have been altered at a later date. Windows appear to be six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A front porch is visible. Improved views and further research would be needed to fully assess the eligibility of this property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BH-53 785 Ocean Road

Rusticana at 785 Ocean Road exhibits elements of the Arts & Crafts, Shingle, and Colonial Revival styles; it was built ca. 1897. It is located on Sagg Pond and only its rear façade was visible during the survey. It has a cross-gable gambrel roof, several substantial brick chimneys, and a series of shed dormers with paired diamond-pane casement sash windows. The entry that is visible from available vantage points is recessed within a segmental arch and contains sidelights. The roof and walls are clad in wood shingles. According to an article entitled "Ocean Road Summers, 1890-1910," by Julie Greene (*The Bridge*, Summer 2010), Rusticana was built by Emile Twyeffort and his wife Lillie Gertrude Mathey. Twyeffort was President of the Merchant Tailors of America and was instrumental in founding the Bridgehampton Club and the Bridgehampton National Bank. The Twyefforts hired Charles H. Woodhull of Patchogue to design the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



BH-54 909 Ocean Road

Known as Cloverfield, this early 20th century mansion exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival and Shingle styles, the house is a two-story cross-gable gambrel-roofed structure with six-over-six-light windows and three substantial brick chimneys. Further research and improved visibility would be necessary to fully evaluate this structure. On the 1916 map, structures appear to be depicted in this location on the property of William Cranford. Information provided by the Town suggests the house was built ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-55 25 Quimby Lane

An early 20th century estate exhibiting elements of the Prairie, Shingle, and Colonial Revival styles, 25 Quimby Lane has a rectangular plan, a substantial massing, a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and symmetrically placed hip-roofed dormers. The facades appear symmetrically fenestrated, with multiple ribbon windows and a central doorway with pedimented entry porch. Further research should be conducted regarding the history of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-56 54 Quimby Lane

An early vernacular house, 54 Quimby Lane is two stories in height with central chimney, wood shingle cladding, and six-over-six-light windows. The five-bay front façade has a central doorway flanked by two windows. Three windows are located along the upper story. A small single-story ell does not detract from the appearance of the house, though its age is not known. According to information provided by the Town, this house was built ca. 1725 and was relocated from Butter Lane in Bridgehampton in 1966. It appears to retain relatively high integrity overall, despite having been moved. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-57 94 Quimby Lane

An early 20th century estate exhibiting elements of Shingle style, 94 Quimby Lane has a cross-gable jerkinhead roof, paired and ribbon windows with multi-light sash, and an octagonal entry porch. This was one of the houses built on the lane by the Quimby family in the 1910s and 20s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-58 161 Quimby Lane

Views to this structure are distant and additional research would be needed to confirm that this structure retains integrity to a ca. 1920 construction date, but based on available views this may be a relatively intact ca. 1920 Shingle-style estate. It has a complex set of gables and roof forms, including gambrel, gable, and hipped roofs. There are multiple dormers and several brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-59 195 Quimby Lane

Despite somewhat obscured views, this structure appears to be an early 19th century two-story vernacular house with end chimneys and a central doorway retaining wood shingle cladding. The symmetrically fenestrated five-bay façade is composed of a central entryway with two windows on either side all containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A front entry porch does not appear original but cannot be clearly seen. More recent additions are visually unobtrusive from front. Additional research would be necessary to shed further light on the history and integrity of this house. Buildings appear in this approximate location on the 1916 map as part of the "E. Quimby Est." property, however, no structures are shown in the location on the 1873 Beers map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-60 219 Quimby Lane

This turn-of-the-century two-story residence has hipped roof with large sweeping overhang, elliptical eyebrow dormers, multi-light windows, including paired and ribbon windows, and an entry porch supported by paired decorative brackets. Despite some apparent changes in fenestration, it appears to retain sufficient integrity. The house was one of several houses on the lane built by members of the Quimby family; it has historically been known as the "Half Acre." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-61 236 Quimby Lane

This large dwelling was reportedly one of the houses built on the lane by members of the Quimby family during the first quarter of the 20th century. While further research would be needed to confirm that the house retains historic integrity, it appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure dating to ca. 1917. It is a two-story mansion with a long rectangular plan and a gable roof. It has multiple brick chimneys and is clad in wood shingles. The window sash and entryways cannot be clearly seen. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



BH-62 43 Sawasett

A small one-and-a-half-story front-gable house likely dating to the first quarter of the 20th century, this vernacular structure appears to retain sufficient integrity for consideration as a potential landmark. It has a shed-roofed entry porch with original posts and railing, two-over-two-light windows and a brick chimney. It is clad in wood shingles. The house is not depicted on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map, but was likely constructed shortly after that time. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BH-63 36 Silver Lane

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BH-64 **33 Snake Hollow Road**

A three-bay front-gable house with a round-arch gable window and a central entry, this two-story structure is a small vernacular farmhouse. Although its front door appears to be a more recent replacement, it retains wood shingle cladding and six-over-six-light double-hung windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



BH-65 **62 Sawasett**

The structure is not shown in sufficient detail to fully assess the integrity of the façade, however, it appears relatively intact as an example of a "four-square" Prairie-style residence with wood shingle cladding, hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer, and hip-roofed porch supported by Neoclassical columns. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

**Table 18-1
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District**

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-001	130 Butter Ln		130 Butter Lane is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map of the area as the home of D. Dickinson and on the 1873 map as the home of D. Pierson. It is atwo-story Queen Anne-style house with a cross-gable roof and a wrap-around porch with decorative brackets. It retains six-over-six-light window sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-002	131 Butter Ln		131 Butter Lane, the Capt. Charles Pierson House, is a wood shingle-clad Greek Revival-style House, constructed ca. 1840, with early 20th-century additions. The front-gable house is two stories in height with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows and smaller three-over-three-light windows at attic level. The three-bay facade has an off-center door and a front porch. A brick chimneys rise from the roof slopes. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-003	110 Butter Ln	"House. ca. 1890." (FEL 2008)	110 Butter Lane, the Graham House, a two-story Queen Anne-style dwelling with a cross-gable roof, constructed ca. 1890. The front porch and vinyl siding were added later. It is shown on the 1916 map on the property of Mrs. Graham. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-004	105 Butter Ln	"Sayre House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "Sayre House.' 1840s? Greek Revival with front portico entrance supported by columns and door with sidelights and transom window." (FEL 2008)	105 Butter Lane, the Sayre House, is a small front-gable Greek Revival-style dwelling clad in wood shingles, constructed ca. 1850. It is shown on the 1873 map as the house of S. Sayre, and on the 1916 map on the property of Stephen Sayre. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-62; Survey #62); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-005	94 Butter Ln	"Victorian Shingle Style House. ca 1900. Distinctive with cross gables, irregular roofline with eaves on several levels, bay window, four column porch with entry door with sidelights and transom window" (FEL 2008)	94 Butter Lane, the C. A. Halsey House, is a two-story Queen Anne-style house, clad in wood shingles, constructed ca. 1890. It features a cross-gable roof, fanlights and decorative gable treatment, sidelights flanking the front door, and an entry porch. The house retains a brick chimney, however, the one-over-one-light windows appear to be later retrofits. The building is shown on the 1916 map as belonging to C.A. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-006	80 Butter Ln		80 Butter Lane, a two-story Queen Anne-style house, clad in wood clapboard and built ca. 1885, was originally the home of Postmaster Henry Squires. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name Henry Squires. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-007	64 Butter Ln	"Aldrich House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	64 Butter Lane, (sometimes referred to as 60 Butter Lane) the Aldrich House, is a two-story cross-gable Victorian dwelling, clad in wood shingles, probably built in the 1870s or 1880s. The building features pointed-arch gable windows and decorative vergeboard at the gable eaves. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. C.H. Aldrich (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-60; Survey #60)
BHHD-008	56 Butter Ln		56 Butter Lane is a two-story cross-gable Victorian dwelling, clad in wood shingles, possibly built in the 1880s or 1890s. The building features pointed-arch gable windows and decorative vergeboard at the gable eaves. Some more recent updates appear to have been made. This house is shown on the 1916 map as part of the property of Eugene Sayre. It does not appear on the 1873 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-009	49 Butter Ln	"House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	49 Butter Lane is a one-and-a-half-story clapboard-clad vernacular dwelling with a single-story ell, an Italianate-style doorway, and brick chimneys. It may have been built in the 1870s. It does not appear on the 1873 Beers map, but is shown on the 1916 map as part of the property of Rev. Robert Davis. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-61; Survey #61)

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-010	2214 Montauk Hwy	<p>“Hugh Halsey House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This house is exemplary of the Greek Revival style architecture constructed from 1830-1870 in Southampton” (GAI 2000); “Judge Hugh Halsey House’ 1840. This fine Greek Revival Style house was built by the Yale graduate, Suffolk County judge (1833-47), presidential elector (1844), and NY State Senator (1854-55)” (FEL 2008; BHAR)</p>	<p>2214 Montauk Hwy, the Hugh Halsey House, is a two-story three-bay Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, Judge Hugh Halsey was a “Yale graduate, Suffolk County judge (1833-47), presidential elector (1844), and NY State Senator (1854-55)”The front-gable wood shingle-clad structure includes pediment and pilasters. Italianate elements, including entry porch, additions and gable window may either be original or slightly later updates. It is shown on the 1873 Beers map with the name J. Halsey (or Holsey) and on the 1916 map on the property of Mrs. Jas. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-10; Survey #10); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>
BHHD-011	2266 Montauk Hwy	<p>“Gurden Corwith House / Bridgehampton Inn; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This house is exemplary of the Greek Revival style architecture constructed from 1830-1870 in Southampton” (GAI 2000), “Gurden Corwith House’ ca. 1840, 1765. This Greek Revival residence reflects Bridgehampton’s prosperity during the early decades of the new nation. The site now serves as an inn” (FEL 2008). “Gurden Corwith House, ca. 1840; 1765; Gurden Corwith, William’s older brother, was an enterprising farmer-creditor by the time he was 30; in old age, he ranked among the wealthiest men in the community...” (BHAR).</p>	<p>2266 Montauk Highway, the Gurden Corwith House, now the Bridgehampton Inn, is a three-bay, front-gable, Greek Revival-style structure. The building has a triangular gable window, sidelights and toplights surrounding the door, and a classical entry porch. An ell addition is also designed in the Greek Revival style. The house is clad in wood shingles, and windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The Greek Revival style suggests a construction date ca. 1840, however, some sources indicate that the house may have been constructed in the late 19th century. The house appears to be shown on the 1873 map with the name G. Corwith, and on the 1916 map with the name Rev. Robert Davis. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-9; Survey #9); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-012	2247 Montauk Hwy	Bridgehampton Methodist Church and Parsonage "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This is an example of a church built or modernized after 1870" (GAI 2000); "Methodist Church.' 1833/1871. By 1815 early Methodist circuit riders, popular in rural areas and preaching salvation through grace by faith, drew large followings to the first Hay Ground schoolhouse and then later to this location. The parsonage is ca. 1890." (FEL 2008)	The Bridgehampton United Methodist Church and Parsonage. The Church was constructed in 1833 on another lot on Montauk Highway. Due to an expanding congregation, the church was moved to its current site and substantially expanded in 1871. The upper portion of the steeple was rebuilt, probably in the early 20th century. The parsonage, built ca. 1890 and located adjacent and behind church, is a simple three-bay shingle-clad Queen Anne-style building with a bracketed entry porch, and an oculus gable window. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Church: Village Survey #BR-11; Survey #11. Parsonage: Village Survey #BR-37; Survey #37.); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
BHHD-013	43 Church Ln		43 Church Lane is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with wall dormers and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, likely constructed in the 1920s or 1930s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-014	57 Church Ln		A wood shingle-clad Queen Anne-style dwelling, 57 Church Lane was identified by one source as the ca. 1874 C.H. Topping House. As it stands to day the appearance of the building is more indicative of a turn-of-the-century construction date; however, an earlier building could be subsumed within the larger structure. The windows have been retrofitted with one-over-one light sash, and a screened hip-roofed entry porch has been added. The structure retains its basic form, trim, and cladding. A brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. The house is shown on the 1916 map on the property of Arthur Edwards, though a Mrs. C. Topping property is shown immediately to the south. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1873 map, though a C.H. Topping property is shown nearby. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-015	152 Hildreth Ln		152 Hildreth Lane appears to be a Colonial Revival-style house with a Cape Cod form. It has six-over-six and three-over-two-light windows and is clad in wood shingles; it probably dates to the first quarter of the 20th century, however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-016	69 Church Ln	"C.H. Topping House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "before 1875." (FEL 2008). "Charles H. Topping House, Before 1875; Possibly built as early as 1825. This house is under renovation" (BHAR).	This two-story five-bay dwelling is clad in wood clapboard. It has been identified as the C.H. Topping House and by another source as the Hattie Mulford House. It has a central entry accessed by a pedimented entry porch. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Internal brick chimneys rise from the roof slope above the front façade at each end of the roof. The house was is believed to date to the second quarter of the 19 th century. The house appears to correspond to the C. H. Topping house shown on the 1873 map, and the Mrs. C. Topping house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Church: Village Survey #BR-38; Survey #38); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-017	162 Hildreth Ln		This single-story house appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure. The four-bay shingle-clad dwelling has a central brick chimney. Three asymmetrically placed gable dormers rise from the front roof slope. The front doorway is flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-018	165 Hildreth Ln		<p>Located at the corner of Hildreth Lane and Topping Court, this two-story three-bay vernacular house appears to date to the second quarter of the 19th century. The form and fenestration of the house are typical of the local vernacular, including an off-center doorway and brick chimneystack. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood clapboard. With the exception of a ribbon window located in the gable field of the side elevation and a Colonial Revival style entry porch on the front facade, the house appears to retain historic integrity. The house is shown on the 1873 map on the property of J.F. Young and on the 1916 map on the property of A. Schultz. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
BHHD-019	81 Church Ln	<p>"A. Winters House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). ; "Auntie Chappell/A.Winters House. before 1875/1930" (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>The A. Winters House is a Queen Anne-style cross-gable structure constructed ca. 1900. The two-story wood-shingle-clad building has a bracketed porch, decorative gable treatment, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. This appears to be the H.B. Mulford house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-39; Survey #39); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>
BHHD-020	95 Church Ln	<p>"House (steep gable), 1850" (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>The A. Edwards House is a two-story dwelling with a steeply pitched roof. Originally a Victorian Gothic Revival-style structure constructed ca. 1870, the house has undergone substantial alterations. It retains two-over-two light windows and multi-light Queen Anne windows. A Colonial Revival-style single-story addition was added to the side elevation, likely during the first half of the 20th century. The structure appears to be shown as the A. Edwards house on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-021	105 Church Ln		Probably constructed during the third quarter of the 19th century, 105 Church Lane is a two-story dwelling clad in wood clapboard. A brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. A two-bay portion of structure has kicked eaves and may represent the original section of the building. The cross-gable section may have been added in the fourth quarter of the 19th century. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash; likely a Colonial Revival-style retrofitting. A house is shown in this location on the 1873 map with the name Mrs. Chaple. The house is shown on the 1916 map as part of the property of C.H. King. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-022	2273 Montauk Hwy	Fordham House; "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "Henry Fordham House. Ca. 1830. Traditional shingled half house with entrance door located on the left. Restored." (FEL 2008)	2273 Montauk Highway, the Henry Fordham House, a three-bay, side-gable building, embodying a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style, was constructed circa 1830. The structure is clad in wood shingles, has a wide cornice, and a classical door surround with toplight and sidelights. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It appears on the 1873 map with the name W. Fordham. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. R. Hedges. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-12; Survey #12); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-023	2297 Montauk Hwy	"Wallace Halsey House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "Wallace Halsey House' 1900." (FEL 2008)	2297 Montauk Highway, the Wallace Halsey House, a cross-gable, two-story dwelling, designed in a vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style, was constructed circa 1900. The shingle-clad structure has a brick chimney and a hip-roofed porch supported by classical columns. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Wallace Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-13; Survey #13); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-024	2309 Montauk Hwy	"Howard Halsey House; East Of 2297 Montauk Highway; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "Howard Halsey House' ca. 1910" (FEL 2008). "Howard Halsey House, ca. 1910; Cross-gable with some Craftsman features. Marked on the 1916 Hyde map" (BHAR).	2309 Montauk Highway, the Howard Halsey House/ Salibello Antiques, a cross-gable, Queen Anne/Craftsman-style house, with gable ornamentation was constructed circa 1900. Several alterations occurred in the late 20th century. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Howard Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-14; Survey #14); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-025	32 Butter Lane	"Arts and Crafts Bungalow. 1910. All shingle with exterior brick chimney, low pitched roof with side gables and dormer; overhung porch with thick flared columns and side arches" (FEL 2008); "Arts and Crafts Bungalow, 1935" (BHAR).	A Craftsman-style bungalow, with a three-bay façade, featuring with overhanging eaves, gable dormer, and flared columns. The house was likely built ca. 1920. It does not appear on the 1916 map.(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-026	2339 Montauk Hwy	"Studerbaker Car Dealership/Pulver Gas" ca. 1920. This stucco building housed offices and showrooms for the company's cars. It was no doubt a choice commercial location situated atop the only highway connecting Southampton and East Hampton towns. For decades, a gas company has occupied the site." (FEL 2008)	2339 Montauk Highway, the Studebaker Dealership/Pulver Gas, a large, two-story, flat-roofed building, faced in brick on the first story, and stucco on the second story, was constructed circa 1920. Originally a Studebaker dealership with large display windows, the Studebaker emblem still remains on the top of the building. It does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-027	2357 Montauk Hwy	<p>Bridgehampton Community House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Built in 1928, this building was used as a theater and is of the Colonial Revival style" (GAI 2000); "1923. Eminent historian James Truslow Adams advanced the original idea for this community house, which has accommodated a range of organizations and activities" (FEL 2008). "Epitomizing a sense of civic responsibility, construction of the Bridgehampton Community House was financed by donations from the broad population it was created to serve. Eminent historian James Truslow Adams advanced the original idea... to honor those who served in World War I" (BHAR).</p>	<p>2357 Montauk Highway, the Bridgehampton Community House, a large, Classical Revival-style community house with two-story height entry portico, was constructed circa 1923. Construction of the Community House was instigated largely by local resident and author James Truslow Adams, and was constructed through the donations of local residents. The venue was used for movies, plays, dances, and other community events. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-16; Survey #16); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999</p>
BHHD-028	2352 Montauk Hwy	<p>"Queen Of The Most Holy Rosary Church and Church Rectory (2350 Montauk Highway). This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. In c. 1915, this church was built as a result of the influx of Italian and Polish families who were employed as gardeners, stone masons, and painters on the estates" GAI 2000); "'Queen of the Most Holy Rosary Catholic Church' ca. 1914. Dedicated in 1915, this church reflected the growing diversity in Bridgehampton's population, including residents from Ireland and eastern and southern Europe" (FEL 2008).</p>	<p>The Queen of Most Holy Rosary Catholic Church was designed by F. Burrall Hoffman and built in 1912 as the first Catholic Church in Bridgehampton. Prior to its construction, Catholics were obliged to travel to Sag Harbor to attend services. An original small spire was lost in the hurricane of 1938. A Rectory, on the parcel immediately east, is designed in the Colonial Revival style. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-7 and BR-8; Survey #7 and 8); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999.</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-029	2368 Montauk Hwy	Corwith House (Bridge Hampton Historical Society) "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "William Corwith House' ca. 1840. Built by William Corwith, this house remained in the family until the 1960s and is currently occupied by the Bridgehampton Historical Society and Museum" (FEL 2008); "William Corwith House, ca. 1840; Currently the Bridgehampton Historical Society and Museum, this house a 5-bay Greek Revival style structure with interior end chimneys and a central hallway was built by William Corwith, scion of a prominent local family whose wealth derived from agriculture and other businesses..." (BHAR).	2368 Montauk Highway, the Bridgehampton Historical Society/Corwith House, was previously determined S/NR-eligible. It is a vernacular five-bay Greek Revival-style house built by William Corwith ca. 1840; the house has two brick end chimneys, six-over-six-light wood window sash, and is clad in wood shingles. The house remained in the Corwith family until 1960, and soon after became home to the Bridgehampton Historical Society, which it remains today. Also on the property are the former Bridgehampton Jail, the Strong Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shop, and multiple barns and outbuildings that were moved to the site in the late 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C). This property is listed on the State Register of Historic Places.	Town GIS (State Register Listed); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-6; Survey #6); Facade Easements List 2008; ; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
BHHD-030	2402 Montauk Hwy	"Basso's Restaurant' ca. 1925 (1910?) Opened by Frank and Celestina Basso in the roaring 20s, this restaurant survived both prohibition and the Great Depression. In 1969 it was occupied by pianist and restaurateur Bobby Van, serving Truman Capote, James Jones, Kurt Vonnegut, Willie Morris, and other writers and artists" (FEL 2008).	The Tudor Revival-style building at 2402 Montauk Highway operated as Bobby Van's restaurant for several decades. The structure features a bracketed cornice and half-timbering. It is parged with stucco. The storefront appears to have been altered in the second half of the 20th century and the windows have been retrofitted with one-over-one-light sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-031	23 Corwith Ave	"Dan Flavin Art Institute aka DIA. 1908" (FEL 2008). "Dan Flavin Art Instructure, aka DIA (in the Hook and Ladder Company Building, 1908; In 1923, when the 56-man Fire Department with its new Mack pumper moved to te space designed for it as part of the new Community House, the old fire station was purchased by the First Baptist Church of Bridgehampton. Outgrowing the building, the congregation built a new church in 1981 on the Sag Harbor Turnpike. The site currently houses a permanent installation of Dan Flavin's art" (BHAR).	23 Corwith Avenue was constructed circa 1908. This three-story shingle-clad turreted building served as the Bridgehampton Hook & Ladder Co. fire department from 1908-1923. In 1924, under the leadership of H.D. Strotter, it was purchased by the newly organized First Baptist Church of Bridgehampton, and used as a chapel. It is currently occupied by the Dan Flavin Art Gallery. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-032	39 Corwith Ave	"House, cross-gabled and shingled, ca. 1920" (BHAR).	39 Corwith Avenue, a small one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house, features a front porch, a projecting bay window, and a central brick chimney. It is clad in wood shingles and retains a central brick chimney. Its one-over-one-light windows may be replacements. It was likely constructed ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-033	63 Newman Avenue	"McCaslin House, 1888; Front and side-facing gables with patterned shingles and corner porch, the tall pumping tower that once stood west of this house provided water to ten houses in the area. The McCaslins ran the first water company in Bridgehampton" (BHAR). (Note: LIPA Survey identified this house as 47 Corwith Avenue)	The McCaslin House was built in 1888 for Francis McCaslin, partner in the nearby Halsey and McCaslin Blacksmith Shop. It is a cross-gable dwelling clad in patterned wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. Two-over-two-light sash occupy the windows. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Fanning. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-034	69 Corwith Ave	"House, ca. 1920" (BHAR).	69 Corwith Avenue, a shingle-clad Colonial Revival/Prairie-style house with a porch and wall dormers, was constructed circa 1920. It does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-035	73 Corwith Ave		73 Corwith Avenue, a small single-story vernacular/Craftsman-style front-gable cottage clad in wood shingles, was constructed circa 1928. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-036	85 Corwith Ave	"House, 1910"	85 Corwith Avenue, a single-story front-gable vernacular dwelling with entry porch; clad in wood shingles, was constructed circa 1920. The shuttered doorway in the gable suggests that the building may have originally been in agricultural use (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-037	18 Halsey St		18 Halsey Street, a shingle-clad Italianate-style house with cross-gable form, a shallowly pitched roof with eaves brackets, and several round-arch windows. Possibly constructed in the 1870s, alterations may date to circa 1900. The house is not shown on the 1873 map but it is shown on the 1916 map with the name H.N. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-038	14 Halsey St	"House, 1860; Shallow gable with Italianate brackets, front porch, bay window, entry door with sidelights and transom window" (BHAR).	14 Halsey Street is a front-gable dwelling combining elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, constructed circa 1860. The three-bay façade features a large triangular gable window and bracketed cornice and entry porch. An off-set entryway is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom. The upper story windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash; the lower story windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The wood clapboard clad house appears to retain a high degree of historic integrity. The house was not identified on the 1873 map. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. E. Gregory. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-039	19 Halsey St		19 Halsey Street is a one-and-a-half-story three-bay side-gable shingle-clad vernacular dwelling with brick chimney. The entry is off-center. The windows appear to contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash; eyebrow windows at eaves level contain six-light fixed sash. A Neoclassical shed-roofed entry porch was likely an early slightly later addition. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-040	7 Halsey St	"House, 1917" (BHAR).	7 Halsey Street is a front-gable Craftsman-style house, clad in wood shingles, with decorative eaves brackets, floor bands, and shed-roofed entry porch with exposed rafter ends, constructed circa 1915. A house is shown in this location on the 1916 map with the name N. Hand. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-041	35 Newman Ave	"House, 1846; Shallow front gable has Italianate brackets at the roofline, bay window, paired attic windows" (BHAR).	35 Newman Avenue, built ca. 1870, combines elements of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styles. The front-gable dwelling has paired pointed-arch gable windows, and eaves brackets. It is clad in wood shingles. A house does not appear to be shown in this location on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-042	2414 Montauk Hwy	"Office Building. Date? Structure has a low gable and appears to have been built for business usage. An insurance agency today" (FEL 2008); "Office Building, ca. 1900; First located across the street, this structure was used for parts storage by James A. Sandford Plumbing... It was moved to its current location and enlarged in 1921" (BHAR).	2414 Montauk Highway is a one-and-a-half-story front-gable commercial building, clad in wood clapboard. It may have been constructed at the turn of the century, however the upper-story ribbon windows were likely a mid-20th century addition. The following statement was made in the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report: "First located across the street, this structure was used for parts storage by James A. Sandford Plumbing... It was moved to its current location and enlarged in 1921" (BHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-043	2446 Montauk Hwy	"Commercial building, ca. 1910. DePetris Food Market by 1915. Today it houses a real estate brokerage firm with an apartment on the second floor" (FEL 2008). "Commercial building, 1925; An earlier building housed the DePetris Food Market by 1915 and that business continued in this structure. Building exhibits elements of the Tudor Revival..." (BHAR).	2446 Montauk Highway, formerly a food market, now Sotheby's, this two-story four-bay building exhibits elements of both Neoclassical and Tudor Revival styles, with a dentilled cornice over the shopfront, and a half-timbered stuccoed appearance on the upper story. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-044	2450 Montauk Hwy	<p>“Hildreth and Hand Store’ 1885. Edward A. Hildreth and Thomas Hand carried operated a multi-purpose store here. The federal post office was also there with telephones for customer use. It became a meeting place to pick up mail and exchange news in the 1920s, and in the 1950s it was ‘Rana’s Variety Store’ and now it is a real estate brokerage and deli. The gable of the original house is visible behind the ca. 1920 storefront” (FEL 2008). “Hildreth and Hand Store, ca. 1885; Edward A. Hildreth and Thomas Hand carried hay, hats, and caps... The federal post office was also there... The store became a meeting place for locals stopping by to pick up their mail and exchange the latest news from 1886 until 1920. By the 1950s it was Rana’s Variety Store and currently, a real estate brokerage and a delicatessen” (BHAR).</p>	<p>2450 Montauk Highway was originally constructed as the Hildreth & Hand General Store ca. 1885. The shop was a Main Street staple until it changed hands ca. 1923; it also housed the post office from roughly 1897-1920. Today, the original Italianate style of the structure, including decorative gable window and eaves brackets, can be seen; however, a modern single-story shop front addition has changed the appearance of the shop. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>
BHHD-045	2466 Montauk Hwy	<p>“Hallock Insurance’ 1880. Structure has low gable and appears to have been built for business usage. It houses an antique business today” (FEL 2008); “Hallock Insurance, ca. 1880; ... was built for business usage with a hip-roofed porch. It houses an antiques business today. Marked on the 1902, 1916 Hyde maps” (BHAR).</p>	<p>2466 Montauk Highway was constructed ca. 1880 as Hallock Insurance. This single-story front-gable commercial structure is faced in stucco. It has brackets at the bottoms of the eaves, and a hip-roofed porch, large shop windows, and a three-light door transom. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-046	2468 Montauk Hwy	<p>“Anne Moore / Independent Of Bridgehampton; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried” (GAI 2000). “Hildreth’s Store; Started by Edwin Jones Hildreth in the late 1880s, this sporting goods and novelties business was later (1950s or earlier) converted into a bar and restaurant by Rick DePetris and his wife The restaurant, originally named ‘Judricks’, was renamed ‘Billy’s Triple Crown’ in 1967 in honor of the owner’s (Billy DePetris) friend Carl Yastrzemski’s success in baseball. It is now a French restaurant.” (FEL 2008) “Hildreth’s Store, 1888; ca. 1912; This sporting goods and novelties store was started by Edwin Jones Hildreth in the late 1880s...” (BHAR).</p>	<p>2468 Montauk Highway was constructed in 1888 as E.J. Hildreth’s store, which sold sporting goods, confectionery, and stationery; as well as repairing bicycles. The building was enlarged in 1912, to appear much as it does today: a two-story four-bay wood-frame commercial structure, clad in wood clapboard, with a Renaissance Revival-style cornice, and multi-light upper-story windows. These windows do appear on a ca. 1912 photograph of the building. The ground story has been altered. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-5; Survey #5); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>
BHHD-047	2478 Montauk Hwy	<p>Hampton Library. “This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried” (GAI 2000); Hampton Library, 1877. “When it opened in 1877 with over 3,500 books, this institution held the largest collection of any library east of Brooklyn. Since 1984, Fridays at Five lectures by leading authors have been held on the back lawn.” (FEL 2008) “Hampton Library, 1877; Charles Rogers (1806-1880) led the effort to establish the new Bridgehampton library in a Queen Anne style with gable ornamentation and hipped roof...” (BHAR).</p>	<p>2478 Montauk Highway, The Hampton Library, was built in 1877 through the donations of William Gardiner and Charles Rogers. When it opened, it had the largest collection on Long Island. Originally a single-story structure, a first story was built beneath it. The structure is a Queen Anne/Stick-style building with gable ornamentation, a hipped roof, and two-over-two-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-4; Survey #4); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-048	2486 Montauk Hwy	<p>“Complements (Current Name) Drug Store; Next To 2488 Montauk Highway; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This is an expressly built commercial structure in the hamlet center; built after 1870” (GAI 2000); Pharmacy, ca 1898. “Drugstores stood on this site for over a century beginning in the 1880s. Sivigny’s was the last to occupy the central section of the frame building. Currently, women’s apparel shops and a barber shop occupy the first floor” (FEL 2008). “Pharmacy, 1898; Drugstores stood on this site for over a century beginning in the 1880s. Sivigny’s was the last to occupy the central section of the frame building (BHAR).</p>	<p>2486 Montauk Highway is a front-gable commercial building constructed ca. 1900. While the storefront retains historic integrity with projecting bay windows and paneled doors, the upper story has been reclad and the windows retrofitted. What was probably once a decorative gable has been enclosed with siding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-3; Survey #3); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>
BHHD-049	2488 Montauk Hwy	<p>Bridgehampton National Bank. Ca. 1903 used to lease space at this location before it bought the building from Ernest C. Loper, a grocer and general store owner as early as 1885. Now known as The Farrell Building, it still houses and displays the original bank safe (1910) (FEL 2008). “Ernest C. Loper had been proprietor of Sagaponack’s general store from 1885 until he started a grocery business in Bull Head sometime in the 1890s—a store he soon lost to fire. Around 1903, the sign on his new brick building read simply ‘Loper’s.’ In 1910 he leased space in the east wing of his new brick grocery store building to the recently chartered Bridgehampton National Bank. Ten years later, he bought the building, remodeled and expanded it in a Neoclassical style, and did business on this site for 90 years (1910-2000) when it moved to its larger location to the west on Montauk Highway” (BHAR).</p>	<p>2488 Montauk Highway, was constructed in 1903 as a two-story three-bay brick store with a single-story three-bay wing. The structure originally operated as Loper’s Store, a grocery retailer. In 1910, the newly formed Bridgehampton National Bank began leasing the building, and later purchased it. In 1926, the bank wrapped the earlier façade and added to the building, resulting in the current two-story Neoclassical brick structure. Although the building is now a coffee shop, the vault is still intact and visible in the interior. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-050	24 Lumber Ln	<p>"Mulford House. ca. 1878" (FEL 2008). "Edgar Mulford, proud descendant of an East Hampton Town settler, trained at Bellevue Medical College in New York and built his Victorian period farmhouse to accommodate his practice, with a closet filled with colorful pills and tonics. A barn in the rear housed his horses and buggy, and later his Stanley Steamers. During the 1918 influenza pandemic that killed 650,000 Americans, civilian and military, Mulford lost only one patient, a success attributed to his advisories to residents not to travel" (BHAR).</p>	<p>24 Lumber Lane, the Dr. Thomas Mulford House (also known as the Schenk House) is a front-gable dwelling combining elements of the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. The structure has pointed-arch gable windows and a bracketed entry porch. It is clad in wood clapboard and has two brick chimneys. The building is now used as a Bed & Breakfast. According to a sign affixed to the wood perimeter fence that surrounds the property, the Dr. Thomas Mulford, a Bridgehampton physician, built the house for his bride, Mary Edwards. The sign notes that a carriage house on the property was first used as a stable and later housed Mulford's Stanley Steamer. A chestnut tree in the yard is said to exceed 250 years in age. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>
BHHD-051	48 Lumber Ln	<p>"Mortimer Gray House. ca. 1870" (FEL 2008; BHAR)</p>	<p>48 Lumber Lane, the ca. 1860s Mortimer Gray House, is a three-bay front-gable house combining Gothic Revival and Italianate styles, with a pointed-arch gable window and bracketed entry porch. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name M.H. Gray. A house labeled Mrs. Brown is shown in this approximate location on the 1873 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>
BHHD-052	60 Lumber Ln	<p>"House, 1900" (FEL 2008; BHAR)</p>	<p>Though largely obscured by vegetation, 60 Lumber Lane appears to be a 19th century building clad in wood clapboard with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. This was reportedly a migrant worker's house that stood where the Bridgehampton National Bank is now located. It was moved to Lumber Lane and reused as a house by Henry J. Grubb ca. 1953. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-053	72 Lumber Ln	"House, 1890" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	A Queen Anne-style two-story shingle-clad, cross-gable dwelling with a pedimented entry porch, 72 Lumber Lane was constructed circa 1890. This was reportedly the second house on the property, s Sears 'kit' house built by the Pierson family after their earlier house had burned down. A hipped roof ell appears to be a later addition. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name E.H. Pierson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-054	80 Lumber Ln	"Pierson House, 1890" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	A front-gable dwelling with a Queen Anne-style multi-light gable window, clad in wood clapboard, 80 Lumber Lane was constructed circa 1890. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. M. Beckwith. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-055	92 Lumber Ln	"House. By 1900" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	92 Lumber Lane is a two-story front-gable dwelling clad in clapboard with two-over-two-light windows. A hip-roofed entry porch appears to be a ca. 1920 addition. The house is depicted on a 1916 map as the home of Arthur Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-056	106 Lumber Ln	"House. 1915??" (FEL 2008); "Foursquare House, 1915; Writer and editor Willie Morris liver here during the 1970s. House has a small roof dormer, central chimney has low railing surround, six-columned porch" (BHAR).	A Prairie-style dwelling with a four-square form, 106 Lumber Lane has a hipped roof, a hip-roofed wrap-around porch, and a shed roofed gable dormer. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The house is clad in wood shingles. This appears to be part of the Arthur Halsey property shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-057	122 Lumber Ln	"Small house on corner" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	122 Lumber Lane appears to be an early vernacular half-Cape, clad in wood shingles. The building has a brick foundation. A brick chimney rises from the roof slope above the front façade. Most of the windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash, likely a late 19th century retrofitting. A wall dormer and small single-story addition were added later. The doorway is accessed via a small shed-roofed entry porch, also a later addition. A barn with a shed addition are also located on the property. These are wood-shingle-clad structures, likely dating to the 19th century. Although they have been fitted with skylights, their overall historic integrity remains high. This building is shown on the 1916 map labeled "John Schenck Shop." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-058	177 Maple Ln		177 Maple Lane, a cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with corner brackets, round-arch gable windows, and pedimented entry porch, was constructed circa 1890. This may be the Mary Rupel house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-059	173 Maple Ln	"House, 1912" (FEL 2008); "Relaxed shingle style Victorian house with half-round window in front gable, cross-gables, irregular roofline with eaves on several levels, gabled front entrance porch with columns" (BHAR).	A cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with corner brackets, 173 Maple Lane features round-arch gable windows, and a pedimented entry porch, was constructed around the turn of the century. A half-round window ornaments the gable field. The other windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The house is clad in wood clapboard. This may be the Arthur Loper house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-060	196 Maple Ln	"Thomas Topping House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "Thomas Topping House. By 1900" (FEL 2008).	196 Maple Lane, the Thomas Topping House, a cross-gable Queen Anne/Shingle-style house clad in wood clapboard, with half-round gable window and an integral entry porch, was constructed circa 1900. This may be the E.C. Ruppel house depicted on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-65; Survey #65); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-061	206 Maple Ln	"J.S. Havens House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	206 Maple Lane, the J.S. Havens House, is a cross-gable brick dwelling with segmental-arch windows and textured and polychromatic brickwork, constructed circa 1891. A date plate adorns the gable. It has two-over-two light windows and a Queen Anne-style door. This is clearly shown as the Thomas Topping residence on the 1916 map, one of the few brick houses in the vicinity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-64; Survey #64)
BHHD-062	214 Maple Ln	"H. Sayre House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	214 Maple Lane, the H. Sayre House, is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style dwelling with highly decorative gable ornamentation and bracketed porch. Clad in patterned shingles and clapboard, it was constructed circa 1880. The house is labeled H. Sayre on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-66; Survey #66)
BHHD-063	150 Lumber Ln	"Titus-Aldrich House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "William Titus House. Before 1850; ca. 1880" (FEL 2008); "Later associated with the Aldrich family, the house became the home of Ernestine Rose (1880-1961) until ca. 1950. An organizer behind Bridgehampton's Community Council in 1946, Rose had been a librarian, professor, author, member of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), and founder of the Bridgehampton Women's Association (BWA) in 1947..." (BHAR).	150 Lumber Lane, the Titus-Aldrich House, an Italianate-style wood-clapboard-clad house with low hipped roof and bay windows, was constructed circa 1870. According to previous surveys, it was built by William Titus and was later associated with the Aldrich family. Still later, it became the house of Ernestine Rose (1880-1961), a locally prominent community organizer, author and historian. It is depicted on the 1916 map with the name L. Aldrich. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-67; Survey #67); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-064	189 Lumber Ln	"Jacob??? Schellinger House. ca. 1830." (FEL 2008); "Jacob Schellinger House, ca. 1830; 1840; Small Greek Revival house with pilasters and dentilled eaves, built by Schellinger whose trade was to craft parts for wildmills. By 1947, architect Arthur Newman, son of Reverend Newman who proposed erecting the monument in 1910, had purchased the property. It remains in the family (BHAR).	189 Lumber Lane, the Jacob Strong House, a three-bay front-gable Greek Revival-style house, clad in wood clapboard, with pilasters, dentilled eaves, and door frame with pilasters and frieze, was constructed circa 1840. The house has a brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows. The Bridgehampton Hamlet Study identifies this property as the ca. 1830 Jacob Schellinger House, noting that Schellinger, the builder, crafted parts for windmills by trade. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-065	167 Lumber Ln	"Rev. Charles Gardiner House. ca. 1920" (FEL 2008); "Former address was 15 Narrow Lane. Owned for decades by the Fay family" (BHAR).	167 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style two-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles, was constructed circa 1890. The windows were replaced and rear porch was likely added in the early 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-066	161 Lumber Ln	"D. Gardiner House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "Jerusha Topping/Gardiner House, ca. 1790" (FEL 2008); "Captain H. Topping/Gardiner House, ca. 1790; 1840s?; Greek Revival style house, substantially modified ca. 2000" (BHAR).	161 Lumber Lane, the D. Gardiner House, is a three-bay front-gable Greek Revival-style dwelling with triangular window in pedimented gable, pilasters, six-over-six-light windows, wood shutters, and top and sidelights surrounding the entryway. The doorway contains what appears to be an original panel door and is accessed by a Greek Revival-style entry porch. The structure has a brick chimney and a brownstone foundation. The building was likely constructed ca. 1840. A two-story addition on the side, though partially obscured by vegetation, also appears to date to the mid to 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-68; Survey #68); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-067	145 Lumber Ln	"House, 1927" (FEL 2008); "Bungalow, 1927; Stucco with jerkin-head house and garage roofs; cross gable. Built by Ernest Dredge, the first president of the Community House in 1922 and president of East Hampton Lumber and Coal Company in Bridgehampton" (BHAR).	145 Lumber Lane is a Spanish Eclectic-style single-story house with cross gable, parged in stucco, was constructed circa 1925. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-068	137 Lumber Ln	"House, 1926" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	137 Lumber Lane, a Craftsman-style house with 'four-square' form, central dormer, overhanging eaves, and hip-roofed entry porch, was constructed circa 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey, Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-069	127 Lumber Ln	"House, 1900" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	127 Lumber Lane, a two-story, multi-gable house, combining elements of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles, was constructed circa 1900. The house is shown on the 1916 map as belonging to Rebecca White. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-070	119 Lumber Ln	"House, 1895" (FEL 2008) "Vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style with white scalloped shingles, ornamented wraparound porch below" (BHAR).	119 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style cross-gable house with corner brackets and ornamented entry porch, clad in patterned wood shingles, was constructed circa 1890. The house is shown on the 1916 map as belonging to H.J. Schenck. The house is across the street from the property labeled H.J. Schenck Shop, included in this survey as BHHD-57. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-071	99 Lumber Ln	"House, 1910" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	99 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style, cross-gable dwelling, with hip-roofed entry porch, clad in wood shingles was constructed circa 1900. It is shown on the 1916 map as the property of Rich. Hagerman. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-072	91 Lumber Ln	"S.J. Hildreth House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).; "S.J. Hildreth House, ca. 1870." (FEL 2008); "Folk Victorian with transom window in front gable, bay window, porch" (BHAR).	91 Lumber Lane, the S.J. Hildreth House, is a three-bay, front-gable dwelling, combining elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, was constructed circa 1860. The structure has a triangular gable window and ornamented entry porch and clad in wood clapboard. It is shown on the 1916 map as the property of E.J. Hildreth. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-69; Survey #69); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-073	83 Lumber Ln	"House, 1904." (FEL 2008; BHAR)	83 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style, cross-gable dwelling, clad in wood shingles was constructed circa 1890. The hip-roofed porch was likely added in the early 20th century. It is shown on the 1916 map on the property of Henry Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-074	63 Lumber Ln	"House., 1925." (FEL 2008; BHAR)	63 Lumber Lane, a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house clad in wood shingles with wall dormers and gable-roofed entry porch supported by massive round columns, was constructed ca. 1920. A building, possibly a barn, owned by C.W. Chester appears on this property on the 1916 map, but the house does not appear to be shown. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-075	47 Lumber Ln	"House, 1931" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	47 Lumber Lane, a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house, clad in wood shingles, with wall dormers and gable-roofed entry porch, was constructed circa 1930. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-076	39 Lumber Ln	Dr. Corwith House (Identified by GAI as 40 Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike). "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). Identified in tax records and in FEL and BHAR as 39 Lumber Lane: "Dr. Corwith House. ca. 1840" (FEL 2008); "Cap. William Topping House, 1830s; In 1855, became the home of Dr. John L. Gardiner, descendant of the Lyon Gardiner who purchased Gardiner's Island in 1639. In 1891, Gardiner built the 'Castle' on Brick Kiln Road... and this house was sold to Dr. Silas R. Corwith" (BHAR).	The Dr. Corwith House is a side-gable vernacular building exhibiting elements of the Greek Revival style. The structure was likely constructed ca. 1840. It has an off-center entryway containing what appears to be the original paneled door, which is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom window. A porch, likely a late 19th century addition, wraps around the lower story of the house. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six light double-hung sash. A small shed-roofed dormer is located on the front roof slope. The house is clad in wood shingles; an internal brick chimney rises from the end of its front roof slope. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, the house was built by Capt. William Topping in the 1830s, and in 1855 it became the house of Dr. John L. Gardiner, descendant of Lyon Gardiner. In 1891, it became the home of Silas R. Corwith. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A , B, and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey # BR-70; Survey #70); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-077	2546 Montauk Hwy	<p>Judge Abraham Topping Rose House; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion C as a superlative example of the locally important Greek Revival style. Also, this resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Just across from the Rogers house, this is a boxier, less advanced version of the Greek Revival style architecture; built 1842-43 (GAI 2000); "This imposing Greek Revival mansion with cupola, pilasters, and an elaborate door frame... reflects the stature of the Rose family that dates from colonial times. Abraham Rose, the Yale-educated Suffolk County judge and a prominent local attorney who engaged in a variety of civic and business activities... The mansion was purchased around 1900 by the wealthy businessman Henry N. Corwith, a founder of the Bridgehampton Golf Club..." (BHAR).</p>	<p>This formidable Greek Revival-style mansion was constructed for Judge Abraham Topping Rose ca. 1842. It was later used as a restaurant and inn, operated as the Colonial House and Bull's Head Inn, and was more recently used as an antique shop. The two-and-a-half-story structure is distinguished by a roughly square plan and a large boxy form. It is topped by a cupola. Four brick chimneys rise from each corner of the shallow hipped roof. The main doorway occupies the central bay of the five-bay front façade and is elaborately framed with toplights, sidelights and paired pilasters. The front façade, which is largely mirrored in the other three elevations, has pilasters at each end, is clad in wood shingles and is regularly fenestrated with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The top story is distinguished with a flushboard frieze containing twelve-light fixed-sash windows, each flanked by small pilasters. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey # BR-2; Survey #2); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>
BHHD-078	2566 Montauk Hwy	<p>"Captain Huntting House' 1888. This Victorian Shingle Style House has a carriage house in the rear that repeats the house architecture. It's owner, Henry E. Huntting, was appointed superintendent of the Life Saving Service for Long Island, Rhode Island, and Block Island" (FEL 2008; BHAR)</p>	<p>2566 Montauk Highway is a Queen Anne-style dwelling with a cross-gable roof, projecting bay windows, paired windows, corner brackets, and a porch ornamented with vergeboard and turned spindles. The windows contain both two-light and single-light sash. The house is shown on the 1916 map as the house of Mrs. Walter Bradley. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>
BHHD-079	2604 Montauk Hwy	<p>"Rose Hall' 1885. An outstanding example of the Gothic Revival, this house was made to showcase for the selling of lumber by Nathan N. Tiffany and James A. Sandford" (FEL 2008; BHAR)</p>	<p>Formerly known as Rose Hall, 2604 Montauk Highway was built ca. 1870 for the Tiffany Family. Nathan Newton Tiffany (1812-1882) was a partner in a local mercantile enterprise. The Victorian Gothic dwelling has a cross-gable roof, pointed arch and bay windows set in wood frames with label moldings. The house is decorated with vergeboard trim. It is clad in wood clapboards. The house is shown on the 1916 map as the house of Mrs. N.N. Tiffany. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-080	33 Norris Ln	"Foursquare with attic dormer, 1920; With Prairie-style elements; hipped main roof as well as on the porch and the garage; six-over-one-light windows" (BHAR)	A two-story Prairie-style dwelling with a hipped roof and a four-square form, 33 Norris Lane has a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. It retains six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and is clad in wood shingles. It was likely constructed ca. 1920. It does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-081	23 Norris Ln	"House, Foursquare with dormer" (BHAR)	A Prairie-style hipped roof dwelling with a four-square form, 23 Norris Lane has a hip-roofed dormer and a one-bay hip-roofed entry porch supported by round columns. It retains six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and is clad in wood shingles. It was likely constructed ca. 1920. It does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-082	2569 Montauk Hwy	"House, Foursquare style. c. 1920" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	A Prairie-style house with a four-square form, 2569 Montauk Highway was likely constructed ca. 1920. It is not shown on the 1916 map. It has an enclosed shed-roofed entry porch. Its windows, some of which are paired or modified Palladian windows, contain six-over-one and eight-over-one-light double-hung sash. It is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-083	2583 Montauk Hwy	<p>“Sayre House: This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried” (GAI 2000); “Halsey/Sayre House. ca. 1734. Purchased in 1770 by Col. Nathan Post who captained a sloop during the Revolution. Uriah Sayre, a whaling captain, bought the house in 1832 and it remained in the family until the 1960s” (FEL 2008; BHAR)</p>	<p>2583 Montauk Highway is an 18th century two-story five-bay vernacular dwelling. It is clad in wood shingles and has a stone foundation. The house has massive internal chimneys at each end. While the front façade is largely obscured by vegetation, it has a central doorway flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The side elevation (pictured here) has a small “flounder wing” addition, likely added in the early 19th century. The house may date to ca. 1730 and has been known as the Nathaniel Post House; later owned by Uriah Sayre, D. Halsey, and L. Post. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, it was built in 1734, later “Purchased in 1770 by Col. Nathan Post who captained a sloop during the Revolution. Uriah Sayre, a whaling captain, bought the house in 1832 and it remained in the family until the 1960s” (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey # BR-75; Survey #75); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>
BHHD-084	2623 Montauk Hwy	<p>“Eagleton House: This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried” (GAI 2000). (Identified at 2635 Montauk Highway). “Tiffany/Eagleton House. 1880; ca. 1920. Largely hedged in. Maria Tiffany grew up in Rose Hall and became a well-known painter of porcelains. She lived in this small house and had a separate studio. She later married her neighbor, Dr. Eagleton, a dentist, who moved his practice into an addition to the house” (FEL 2008; BHAR)</p>	<p>A Queen Anne-style cross-gable dwelling clad in wood shingles. The integrity of this house has been compromised by the retrofitting of many of the windows, including those in a second-story projecting bay, with one-over-one-light replacements. The house retains decorative paired multi-light windows in its gable fields. It has a wrap-around porch supported by paired columns. The house is shown on the property of C.H. Eagleton on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey # BR-74; Survey #74). Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-085	2653 Montauk Hwy	"House (Foursquare style; hedged in). ca 1925" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	A large Prairie-style dwelling with a four-square form, 2653 Montauk Highway is a two-story dwelling, built ca. 1925. It has a hipped roof with a flat apex surrounded by a small parapet. The brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The house as a hip-roofed dormer on one roof slope and a wall dormer on the other. A hip-roofed wrap-around porch is supported by round columns. The house retains six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-086	2645 Montauk Hwy	"House: This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "Bungalow ca.1915. This bungalow has exposed rafter ends under side eaves, a subsumed front porch, and a recessed base for the shed dormer in the front face of the roof. It was a popular style with plans easy to find" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	A shingle-clad Craftsman-style bungalow, 2645 Montauk Highway is one-and-a-half stories in height. It has a side gable roof pierced on one end by a brick side chimney. The house has an integral porch supported by large square columns. It has a wall dormer, overhanging eaves, and a small triangular window at the apex of its gable ends. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey # BR-73; Survey #73); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-087	2685 Montauk Hwy	"Bridgehampton Grade and High School: This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Built 1930-1931, this is a large and impressive Georgian style school building that is still in use today" (GAI 2000); "Bridgehampton School' 1931. The prominent NY firm Tooker and Marsh designed this building with the district's first kindergarten in a 'modern adaptation of the colonial period' with a cupola that exhausted the classroom ventilating system and provision for 'future radio equipment with a loud speaker in every room' according to 1932 dedication program. It remains District Nine's K-12 public school" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	The Bridgehampton Union Free School is a Colonial Revival-style structure which was completed in 1930. The building houses kindergarten through 12th grade classes. The two-story H-plan brick building has a tripartite façade which centers on an entry bay flanked by paired full-height columns. The doorway is distinguished by an elaborate Colonial Revival-style door surround, likely rendered in cast stone. It is surmounted by a round-arch window. All of the windows throughout the structure have simple surrounds with pronounced cast stone keystones. The structure has a hipped roof clad in slate and surrounded by a low parapet. The roof is surmounted by a cupola. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); GAI Survey (Village Survey # BR-71; Survey #71); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-088	17 Lockwood Ave	"Henry Howell House," (Identified by GAI as 2654 Montauk Highway) "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "Colonial Revival House, 1935" (BHAR).	This two-story three-bay structure appears to date the first half of the 19th century, but it was altered substantially in the Colonial Revival period. The front façade has a central doorway accessed by a small pedimented entry porch. The windows on the upper story of the front façade have been replaced by paired windows. Most of the other windows on the house appear original, however, containing six-over-six-light sash. The structure is clad in wood shingles. T. Pierson is listed as the owner of the building on the 1873 Beers map. The 1902 Belcher-Hyde map states that it is the property of Henry Howell, and it is shown on the 1916 map as owned by W. J. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # BR-72; Survey #72); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-089	2754 Montauk Hwy	"Hedges House' 1879. Buit by whaleman James Hedges, some of the history of this house was recorded on tape by his daughter, Nellie, in 1976 when she was 100 years old " (FEL 2008; BHAR)	This two-story cross-gable house exhibits elements of the Italianate and Picturesque styles. The wood clapboard-clad structure has paired round-arched windows in the gable field with original shutters. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The front doorway is accessed by a hip-roofed entry porch. Captain I. Ludlow is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. J. Breger appears as the owner on the 1902 map and J. Halsey on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-090	2767 Montauk Hwy	"Gurdon Pierson House' 1854. Known as Oldfields, Pierson descendants sold the house ca. 1910 to an officer of the Esterbrook Fountain Pen Co" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	This house is partially obscured by vegetation; however it appears to be an early vernacular house, possibly dating to the first half of the 19th century. The two-story five-bay house with a side-gable roof is clad in wood shingles and has a central doorway with sidelights. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A small single-story ell is appended on one side. The house does not appear on the 1873 Beers map of the area, suggesting that it might have been moved to the location after that date. W. J. Halsey is depicted as the owner on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-091	2823 Montauk Hwy	"McCoy Fuel Co., 1930; Built as a Socony Gas Station by William F. McCoy, Sr., using his wife's relatives who were carpenters in Brooklyn, thus the whimsical feeling in the façade. It caught the fashion of roadside architecture" (BHAR).	A two-story three-bay front-gable dwelling built in the Greek Revival style, 2823 Montauk Highway is distinguished by a front door surround featuring sidelights, transom, pilasters and frieze. A triangular window decorates the gable. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A one-and-a-half-story ell has been added to the side elevation. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-092	2838 Montauk Hwy		<p>This vernacular farmhouse appears to date to the mid-19th century, although its history is difficult to ascertain due to a number of alterations that appear to have been made in the late 19th century and 20th century. The building was probably originally a single unit, but it now has a cross-gable form, possibly the product of a late 19th century expansion. The house has a brick foundation and a brick chimney. Wood shingles clad both the exterior walls and the roof. Windows throughout the house contain six-over-six and two-over-two-light sash. Also on the property are two barns. One appears to have served as a stable and likely dates to the turn of the century. The other is largely obscured by vegetation but may be an earlier agricultural building. A wood-shingle clad bungalow on the property appears to date to the early 20th century and may be considered a contributing resource. This structure and property belonged to the Conklin family. G. W. Conklin is listed as the owner on the 1873 and 1902 maps. Henry Conklin is given as the owner on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
BHHD-093	2881 Montauk Hwy		<p>This two-story cross-gable building was likely built around the turn of the century, and exhibits characteristics of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles. The building is clad in wood shingles, has a hip-roofed wrap-around porch, and a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. A horizontal multi-light fixed-sash window and wavy wall surface decorate the gable. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-094	2934 Montauk Hwy		This vernacular half-Cape dwelling probably dates to the early 19th century. The wood shingle-clad structure has an off-center doorway and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A shed-roofed entry porch with turned posts and decorative brackets was likely added around the turn of the century. A shed-roofed dormer on the front roof slope was probably an early 20th century addition. R. Edwards is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. The 1916 map states that the owner is G. M. Edwards. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BHHD-095	2539 Montauk Hwy	Captain James Rogers House / Hampton House; "Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion C as a superlative example of the locally important Greek Revival style. Also, this resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This house was built in 1842 for artist Nathaniel Rogers. Although it is now in a deteriorated condition, it is exemplary of Greek Revival form skillfully melded with decorative detail not often seen in Southampton" (GAI 2000); "Nathaniel Rogers House aka Hampton House' ca. 1840. Listed on both the State and National Registers of Historic Places, when restored it will become the offices and a museum of the Bridgehampton Historical Society" (FEL 2008); "Rogers, a well known painter of miniatures with a studio in New York City, suffered from tuberculosis and enjoyed his residence for only a few years. By the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, James R. Huntting (1825-1882), the prominent whaling captain, occupied the house... In 1895, the Rogers-Huntting residence, by then named the Hampton House, became a boarding and restaurant establishment" (BHAR).	2539 Montauk Highway, Captain Nathaniel Rogers House/Hampton House/Hopping House, a Greek Revival-style mansion with Ionic colonnade, was constructed in 1842 for Nathaniel Rogers, a retired draftsman in the shipbuilding industry. It was later run as the Hampton House first-class hotel and boarding house. The house is currently being stabilized and restored. It is currently a designated Town of Southampton Landmark and is listed on the State/National Registers of Historic Places.	Town GIS (Town Landmark); SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-1; Survey #1); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-096	63 Ocean Rd	"Hildreth House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "House with turret, ca. 1900" (FEL 2008). "Halsey House (with turret), ca. 1900" (BHAR).	A Queen Anne/Craftsman-style house built in 1901, 63 Ocean Road is a single story side-gable dwelling with an octagonal tower that projects through its integral overhanging porch. Its windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. It is clad in wood shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-53; Survey #53); Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-097	81 Ocean Rd	"Esterbrook House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).; "Hildreth House; ca. 1790, 1820; renovated ca. 1875;" E.A. Hildreth was a civic leader, postmaster, and proprietor of Hildreth & Hand Store (FEL 2008). "Hildreth House, ca. 1790, 1820; renovated c. 1875; Much altered over 200 years, this house in the early 21st century was returned to a three-bay colonial style. Occupied by E.A. Hildreth..." (BHAR).	Also known as the E. A. Hildreth House, 81 Ocean Road is believed to have been constructed ca. 1790 as a Federal-style vernacular dwelling, which was updated in the early and the late 19th century. The two-story five-bay side-gable structure has a central doorway, corbelled chimneys at both the center and the north ends of the house, and an entry porch with paired square columns. A bracketed bay window was added to the south façade. The windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash, likely turn-of-the-century replacements. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-52; Survey #52); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-098	Traffic Island at Montauk Highway and Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike	"Monument. 1910. The unveiling of the 4 sided memorial to war veterans on July 4, 1910 marked the high point of Bridgehampton's 250th anniversary-the settlement date then pegged to 1660 (which subsequently became 1656)" (FEL 2008);	The Bridgehampton Monument, located at the intersection of Montauk Highway and Ocean Road, was erected in 1910 in commemoration of the founding of Bridgehampton, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The monument consists of a bronze eagle on a granite base which bears four inscribed bronze plaques. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; FEL 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-099	2495 Ocean Rd	<p>“Former D.L. Chester Drygoods Store; (Sometimes identified as 2495 Montauk Highway). The date 1907 is still visible in the sidewalk before the front entrance. Daniel L. Chester built this dry goods store after his previous store was lost to a fire” (FEL 2008); “Daniel L. Chester, one of the first directors of the Bridgehampton National Bank, built his dry goods store on the south side of Main Street of brick because he lost his old wooden store to fire, one of many fires to have plagued Main Street during these years...” (BHAR).</p>	<p>Located at the corner of Montauk Highway at the main intersection of Bridgehampton, 2495 Ocean Road was built as the D. L. Chester Drygoods Store in 1907. It is a two-story brick building with a modified triangular plan. It has a flat roof, a chamfered entry bay, and a corbelled brick cornice. Its large main doorway is flanked by three-quarter sidelights. It is surmounted by a paired window. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six and six-over-one light double-hung sash. A restaurant now occupies the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>
BHHD-100	2463 Montauk Hwy	<p>“St. Ann’s Episcopal Church and St. Ann’s Episcopal Church Rectory: This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried” (GAI 2000); “St. Ann’s Episcopal Church’ 1910. This church building was a former golf clubhouse used mainly by summer residents. The pipe organ was installed in the 1920s and the belfry in the 1980s.” (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>Saint Ann’s Episcopal Church, located at 2463 Montauk Highway, was constructed in 1907. The stucco-clad structure exhibits elements of the Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival styles. It has a hipped roof, a front-gable entry hyphen with a Moorish pointed arch, and an off-center steeple. Also located on the property is a parish house, constructed in 1915 through a donation from John Berwind, owner of the nearby estate Minden. The Craftsman-style building is clad in wood shingles and has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Two brick chimneys rise from the ends of the roof ridge. The windows contain eight-over-one-light sash. A rectory, also on the church property, is located in a gambrel-roofed building which was moved from Sagaponack ca. 1920. The shingle-clad Colonial Revival-style dwelling was originally a private house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-20 and 21; Survey #20 and 21); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-101	46 Ocean Road	<p>“Mamie Havens House” (Identified by GAI as being on Hull Lane; identified by FEL 2008 and BHAR as being at 20 Hull Lane); “This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried” (GAI 2000). “Mamie Havens House. 1850” (FEL 2008; BHAR)</p>	<p>46 Ocean Road is a two-story shingle-clad residence, likely dating to the second quarter of the 19th century. The four-bay façade includes an entryway with a six-panel door flanked by pilasters. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. This may be the structure known historically as the Mamie Havens House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-41; Survey #41 and/or BR-43); Façade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>
BHHD-102	52 Ocean Rd	<p>“S. Halsey House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried” (GAI 2000). “Samuel Halsey House, ca. 1865” (BHAR).</p>	<p>The S. Halsey House is a vernacular Cape Cod-style dwelling, likely build during the first half of the 19th century. It has been altered, likely ca. 1900, with the introduction of a wall dormer on the front roof slope and a hip-roofed porch. It retains wood shingle cladding and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-42; Survey #42); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>
BHHD-103	32 Hull Lane	<p>Bridgehampton Cemetery “This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This cemetery contains headstones dating from the early and mid 1700s, some of which feature a death’s head or an angel motif carved in New England of sandstone or slate” (GAI 2000). “Old Cemetery. 18th Century. The burying ground on Main Street, an independent cemetery incorporated as the ‘Old Cemetery Association of Bridgehampton’ contains stones with names that stand out in the hamlet’s history as well as inscriptions which exemplify important past occurrences.” (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>The Old Bridgehampton Cemetery is located immediately adjacent to the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church, but was not historically linked to it. The cemetery was an independent burial ground since ca. 1782. The cemetery is in good condition and retains many early gravestones. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Cemetery Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-19; Survey #19); Façade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-104	2429 Montauk Hwy	<p>Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church; "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This is the third (but only extant) Presbyterian church built in Bridgehampton; built in 1842" (GEI 2000). "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This is a typical example of the Colonial Revival style built in 1925."; "Presbyterian Church. ca. 1842. This glorious building serves the parish that worshipped initially as The Church of Christ (1686). Until 1816, men and women sat divided on either side of a high pulpit, ranked according to age and status" (FEL 2008); "Presbyterian Manse, 1925" (BHAR).</p>	<p>Previously determined State/National Register-eligible, the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1842. It was designed, most likely by Nathaniel Rogers, in the Greek Revival style. The clapboard-clad building features Ionic pilasters, pointed-arch windows, and the original spire. A port-cochere on the east side, a porch on the north side, and a clock were late 19th century additions. This property includes the Presbyterian Manse, which is sometimes attributed an address at 84 Ocean Road, but which is located on the same parcel as the church at 2429 Montauk Highway. The Manse was designed by architect William Brady and built in 1925. The two-story five-bay Colonial Revival-style structure features a symmetrical façade, entry porch with Ionic columns, central doorway with sidelights, and six-over-six-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Church: Village Survey #BR-18, Survey #18; Manse: Village Survey #BR-45, Survey #45); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999</p>
BHHD-105	94 Ocean Rd	<p>"Rev. Newman / Dr. Levi Wright House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "Wright House, ca. 1840; This Greek Revival house was the mid-19th century home of Dr. Levi Wright, where the family dining room doubled as a waiting room. ...Later the house was owned by longtime Presbyterian minister Arthur Newman and, in the late 20th century, by Richard Reeves, distinguished racehorse painter" (BHAR).</p>	<p>The Dr. Levi Wright House was constructed ca. 1840 in the Greek Revival style. It is a three-bay front-gable residence with a pediment supported by full-height columns. The front doorway contains a paneled door and is surrounded by a classical enframement including toplights and sidelights. An earlier rectangular gable window was replaced more recently with a half-round window. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-19; Survey #19); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-106	104 Ocean Rd	"Stephen Sayre House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "Stephen Sayre House, ca. 1800; The house was moved to Ocean Road by Marjorie Pierson Van Cott, c. 1950. Van Cott was the daughter of Edwin H. Pierson, a hat merchant and insurance agent. After the death of her father, she and her sister ran the agency" (BHAR).	The Stephen Sayre House is a half-Cape vernacular cottage constructed ca. 1800. It is clad in wood shingles and has a wood-shingle roof. A brick chimney rises off-center from its roof ridge. The paired windows on the front façade likely replaced two evenly spaced windows in the early 20th century. The house was originally constructed on another site in Bridgehampton for farmer Stephen Sayre. It is currently in its third location. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-47; Survey #47); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-107	116 Ocean Rd	"E.C. Loper House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "E.C. Loper House, ca. 1910; Loper, a merchant, served as clerk of the new Union Free School District in 1906. In the Queen Anne style, this white shingled, multi-gable house with porches and bay windows was irregular in shape to imply it consisted of multiple dwellings" (BHAR).	The E.C. Loper House is a large cross-gable Queen Anne-style house clad in wood shingles. It features porches, bay windows, multi-light Queen Anne gable windows, and decorative spindlework at eaves level on the entry porch. The house was originally owned by E.C. Loper who ran the General Store on Main Street (Montauk Highway) in the early 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-48, Survey #48 or #49); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-108	2405 Montauk Hwy	"Sandford House' ca. 1890. Estelle Sandford, niece of James A. Sandford, ran a boarding house in this shingles and gables Victorian farmhouse that took in boarders and refugees after the 1938 hurricane. They would have climbed the existing staircase to small rooms with walls and ceilings covered with dark varnish-stained bead board. A commercial extension has been added to the front" (FEL 2008)	A view of the side and rear of 2405 Montauk Highway, a cross-gable wood-frame house that likely dates to the late 19th century. The front façade has been altered with a mid-20th century commercial addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-109	2397 Montauk Hwy	"Chatfield House; West Side Of 2405 Montauk Highway; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).; "Henry H. Chatfield House' ca. 1900. This lovely house has a turret on the front and operates as an antique and gift shop today" (FEL 2008)	A single-story dwelling known as the H. Chatfield House is now commercial building. It exhibits elements of the Craftsman and Queen Anne styles. It has an octagonal tower that emerges from an integral overhanging porch. A hipped roof dormer also rises from the front roof ridge. The dwelling is ornamented with eaves brackets and multi-light Queen Anne windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-17; Survey #17); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-110	2385 Montauk Hwy	"Candy Kitchen." 1925. A favorite gather place since 1925, the Candy Kitchen dishes out breakfasts, sandwiches, and homemade ice cream." (FEL 2008)	Operated as the Candy Kitchen since it was constructed in 1925, this luncheonette and soda fountain is a two-story brick commercial building with a triangular plan and a chamfered entry bay. The original signage remains in place. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Façade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-111	83 School Street		83 School Street is a one-and-a half-story front-gable vernacular dwelling with a hip-roofed entry porch and two-over-two-light windows. The building is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-112	71 School Street	"Hand House: This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "Hand House, ca. 1915" (FEL 2008; BHAR).	A Prairie-style 'four square' form house clad in wood shingles with a hip-roofed dormer and hip-roofed porch. This may have been the Nathan Hand House, originally located a short distance north, on a site now occupied by the Candy Kitchen. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-40; Survey #40); Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-113	61 School Street	"Bungalow, ca. 1910; One and one half stories, jerkinhead roof with side gables, gabled entranceway" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	A single-story five-bay Prairie/Colonial Revival-style dwelling with a central doorway, six-over-one-light windows, a hip on gable roof with overhanging eaves and a hip-roofed entry porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Façade Easement List 2008
BHHD-114	55 School Street	"Yastrzemski House, ca. 1850" (FEL 2008). "Boyhood home of Baseball Hall of Famer Carl Yastrzemski from ca. 1940 until his high school graduation in 1957" (BHAR).	A Prairie-style 'four square' form house clad in wood shingles with a hip-roofed porch and six-over-one-light windows. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. This house has been identified as the boyhood home of Baseball Hall of Famer Carl Yastrzemski from ca. 1940 until his high school graduation in 1957 (BHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-115	47 School Street		A Prairie-style 'four square' form house clad in wood shingles with a hip-roofed dormer, hip-roofed porch, and six-over-one-light windows. Like many of its neighbors on School Street, this house was built after the Nathan Hand property was subdivided ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey
BHHD-116	7 School Street	"Jeremiah Schellinger House, ca. 1850; Located at the corner of School Street and occupied by Ernestine Rose by about 1950" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	A half-Cape vernacular cottage, this single-story three-bay structure is clad in wood shingles. Its doorway is accessed through a small entry porch. Two gable dormers have been added to its front roof slope. The house retains its six-over-six-light windows and a simple wood cornice. The structure appears to be depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of L. Brown. It is part of the Schellinger Estate on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map. The dormers, entry porch, and small side additions all appear to date to the turn of the century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-117	144 Church Ln	"Cottage. 1922" (FEL 2008)	A one-and-a-half-story front-gable house designed in the Craftsman style, 144 Church Lane has a bracketed entry porch and original three-over-two and six-over-one-light windows. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. A shed-roofed dormer is visible on the roof slope. The entry porch appears to be original to construction of the house, ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-118	156 Church Ln	"House. 1850" (FEL 2008)	The Nell Prince House, a one-and-a-half-story vernacular dwelling with a saltbox roof, is said to have been constructed ca. 1850, but may have a slightly earlier date. It is clad in wood shingles and has a large brick chimney. Three-light eyebrow windows are located along the upper story level on the front façade. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-119	172 Church Ln	"House c. 1910" (FEL 2008)	A clapboard-clad cross-gable dwelling with ornamented gables and a brick chimney, probably dating to the early 20th century. The house has two-over-two-light windows. It appears to have been altered in several ways during the late 20th century, including a greenhouse addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-120	182 Church Ln	"Rogers/Kahle Carriage House, 1880; 1905" (FEL 2008); "White board-and-batten carriage house, five bay with a small cupola, built by William H. H. Rogers, a paper bag manufacturer, as part of his estate which was purchased and enlarged ca. 1905 by the German American Kahle family. ...The house and many outbuildings on Church Lane were demolished in 1940. Barely visible from the street" (BHAR).	The Kahle House at 182 Church Lane is a large cross-gable mansion with a cupola. It is clad in wood clapboard and set on extensive grounds. The property includes a carriage house of similar design. The history of The Kahle House is unclear. While some sources identify the house as being constructed ca. 1850, others suggest that the Kahle mansion was demolished ca. 1940 and that the carriage house is the only remaining vestige of the original estate. The present structure may have been built at that time. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-121	148 Ocean Rd	"New Light Church House. 1748" (FEL 2008). "In the 1720s Bridgehampton was experiencing the Great Awakening, when some meetinghouse parishioners were drawn to the New Light Movement's promise of spiritual regeneration. They built a separate church on the southwest corner of Montauk Highway and what is now New Light Lane in Mecox. ...Converted into a residence, part of the building was moved to Ocean Road before 1840. In the 1880s-90s, Edwin P. Rogers ran his livery business from this residence" (BHAR).	148 Ocean Road is a Cape Cod-style vernacular dwelling clad in wood shingles. According to the Bridgehampton Hamlet Plan, this house was constructed ca. 1710. The wall dormers, located on both roof slopes, and a rear addition were likely 20th century additions. The house may be the original New Light Church originally located on Newlight Lane and reportedly moved to Ocean Road in the late 19th century. The barn on this property was built by Edwin Pierson Rogers, for his livery business, which operated here until 1898. On the 1894 and the 1902 maps the property is owned by E.P. Rogers. On the 1916 map it is owned by Mrs. C. Peck. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-122	25 Hildreth Ave	Beebe Windmill. (According to GAI this resource shares an address at 25 Ocean Road with the Berwind Estate). "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Built in 1820 in Sag Harbor, this windmill introduces cast iron machining to Long Island wind-powered milling" (GAI 2000). "Beebe Windmill, 1820, 1837; ...this gristmill exemplifies the economic aspirations of Bridgehampton during the first half of the 19th century. Constructed in 1820 for a retired Sag Harbor whaling captain and shipbuilder, it was purchased in 1837 by Judge Abraham Rose and Richard Gelston, then owner of the Bull Head Tavern, who moved it to the Triangular Commons... (BHAR).	Listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places and previously designated as a Town Landmark, the Beebe Windmill, located on the southeast corner of Ocean Road and Hildreth Road, was originally constructed for Captain Lester Beebe in 1820 on Sherrill Hill in Sag Harbor. Thought to be the first Long Island mill with a fantail, it was sold to Judge Abraham Rose and Richard Gelston and moved to another site in Bridgehampton in 1837. The structure was moved again in 1882 by J.A. Sanford. In the 1910s, John Berwind, owner of the estate that now neighbors the mill, purchased the structure and moved it to his estate. The mill was relocated once more within the Berwind Estate to its current location in 1935.	Town GIS (Town Landmark); SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-51; Survey #51); Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
BHHD-123	25 Ocean Rd	John Berwind House; "Minden," "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). Minden, 1913; Minden was the Craftsman Mediterranean style summer home of Katherine Berwind and her husband, John, a Pennsylvania industrialist and generous supporter of local causes..." (BHAR identifies this property as having an address at 151 Ocean Road).	The Berwind Estate, originally called Minden, is a large Italian villa-style mansion with complex low-pitched hipped roofs with overhanging eaves. The stucco-clad structure has segmental-arch windows and arcaded hip-roofed porches. It is situated on a rise within extensive grounds. A hip-roofed accessory building of similar style is also on the property. The estate was developed in 1913 as a summer estate for John and Katherine Berwind. It has since been used as a retreat, a spa, and a private residence. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-50; Survey #50); Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-124	226 Ocean Rd	"Haines House. Southwest corner of Ocean Road and Church Lane" (FEL 2008). "Haines House, by 1850; Southwest corner of Ocean Road and Church Lane. Marked on the 1858 Chace map" (BHAR).	<p>This two-story three-bay shingle-clad house exhibits some elements of the Greek Revival style and probably dates to the mid-19th century. The building received several Italianate-style updates later in the 19th century. The front doorway is surmounted by a transom window. A brick chimney rises from one end of the front roof slope. The frieze band has been embellished with Italianate-style brackets. An addition with a projecting bay window and cornice brackets has been appended to the side of the structure. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. This structure belonged to the Haines family for many decades. J. L. Haines is listed as the owner on the 1873 map, and T. F. Haines on the 1902 and 1916 maps. The north wing of the home was reportedly a Bridgehampton schoolhouse from 1830 to 1842, moved to its present location in 1842-3 from its original location across the street on the north side of Church Lane. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-125	66- 80 Sagaponack Rd		<p>Two houses are located on this property, which is currently owned by Otis and Nancy Pearsall. The first house to occupy this parcel is the large Shingle-style structure to the east. This was a "kit" house, constructed by Otis Pearsall's father in 1928. More recently the square-plan tower with hipped roof was added and several more minor alterations were made. The house features paired and ribbon windows containing four-over-four-light and six-over-six-light sash. The house features multiple gables, dormers, and hip-roofed porches. It is clad in wood shingles and has two large brick chimneys. The second house located on the property, to the west, is a Cape Cod-style vernacular dwelling. The building was moved to this property from East Marion on the North Fork of Long Island in 1964. The house was historically associated with the Rackett Family in East Marion. According to the current owners, who moved the house, the original section of the house was a half-Cape dating to ca. 1770. It was expanded to a full Cape ca. 1815. Both interior and exterior finishes have retain excellent historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
BHHD-126	112 Sagaponack Rd		<p>A two-story cross-gable dwelling dating to the late 19th century, this structure features patterned shingles, paired windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash, a projecting bay window and an entry porch with turned posts. Decorative trim ornaments the eaves of the house and the entry porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-127	114 Hildreth Ave		<p>A two-story four-bay vernacular building that appears to date to the mid-19th century, this house appears to have been updated with Colonial Revival-style features. Its off-center doorway is flanked by sidelights and is accessed by a pedimented entry porch, likely added in the first half of the 20th century. The side-gable roof appears to have kicked eaves. A stove chimney rises from the roof ridge. The windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The 1916 map does not show any structures but states that the land is owned by E. A. Hildreth. The absence of the house from the 1916 map suggests that it may have been moved to the site after that date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
BHHD-128	308 Sagaponack Rd		<p>While largely obscured by dense vegetation surrounding the house, this single-story structure appears to be a late Victorian Gothic-style dwelling. It has multiple gable roofs with steep pitches. Pointed arch windows decorate the gables and a multi-light picture window is located on the front façade. The house is clad in wood shingles. Brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
BHHD-129	320 Sagaponack Rd	<p>"First (or 'Swamp') Parsonage, ca. 1730; A colonial saltbox occupied by the second minister of the Church of Christ, Rev. James Browne, from 1748 to 1775; the house served later ministers as well" (BHAR); "First Parsonage, ca. 1730; still visible?????"; A colonial saltbox occupied by the second minister of the Church of Christ, Rev. James Browne, from 1748 to 1775; the house served later ministers as well" (FEL 2008).</p>	<p>This house has been identified as the First Parsonage or Swamp Parsonage, first occupied by the second minister of the Church of Christ, Rev. James Browne, from 1748 to 1775. Dense vegetation surrounds the house partially obscuring it. It appears to be a two-story saltbox-form house, clad in wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999; Façade Easements List 2008</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-130	375 Sagaponack Rd		A two-story front gable house apparently dating to the late 19th century, 375 Sagaponack Road is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. Its windows, surmounted by molded caps, contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The structure has a hip-roofed entry porch. An enclosed hip-roofed addition is appended on the side elevation. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BHHD-131	303 Sagaponack Rd		Almost entirely obscured by trees and a thick hedge, 303 Sagaponack Road appears to be a late 19th century Victorian dwelling with arched gable window and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. It is clad in wood shingles. This property was owned by the Hedges family for many decades. J. O. Hedges owned it according to the 1873 and 1902 maps of the area. The 1916 Belcher-Hyde map states it was owned by Mrs. H. B. Hedges. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BHHD-132	350 Highland Ter	1815 (Town-provided comments)	This structure has a front-gable roof, a single-story porch decorated with ornate brackets, and a round-arch gable window (which may have been replaced or enlarged in a later period). The windows contain two-over-two-light sash. The house is clad in wood clapboard. Information provided by the Town suggests the house may date as early as 1815. J. O. Hedges is depicted as the owner on the 1873 map. The structure is owned by Hallock on the 1902 map and the C. Hallock estate on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-133	253 Sagaponack Rd		A late 19th century residence, 253 Sagaponack Road is two stories in height. It is clad in wood shingles; a brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. It has several paired windows containing six-over-one-light sash, typical of turn of the century period. A hip-roofed wrap-around porch is supported by turned posts. Hallock is depicted as the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps. A structure is only shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BHHD-134	177 Sagaponack Rd	Blythebourne, 1890s; Queen Anne in style with spindled porch... John E. Heartt built this house which is said to have linden trees that came ashore with the wreck of the <i>Louis Phillipe</i> . Heartt edited the useful volume of history, <i>The Story of a Celebration, Bridgehampton 1660-1910</i> . The noted art historian George Nebolsine purchased the house in 1941. It was sold by his family in the 1970s (FEL 2008; BHAR)	This two-story house appears to be a Queen Anne-style dwelling dating to the late 19th century, though some of its ornamental features may have been added or embellished more recently. The cross-gable house is clad in wood shingles. It features decorative gable treatment, paired windows, a projecting bay window, and a hip-roofed porch. An octagonal-plan tower rises from one end of the façade. Two structures are depicted on the 1916 map as owned by Richard Harris. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Façade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-135	222 Sagaponack Rd	"Bridgehampton Golf Club, 1900" (BHAR).	The Bridgehampton Club grounds include a golf course and the Clubhouse pictured here. The club was organized in 1900 as the Bridgehampton Golf and Tennis Club. The Clubhouse, which dates to this period, originally has several integral round-arched open porches, which have since been enclosed. Further, only one of the three gables now distinguishing the façade was original to the design. A single-story addition was also made on the north side of the building. Nevertheless, the Clubhouse retains its form, cladding, and a sense of its original appearance. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-136	352 Ocean Rd		<p>The two-story three-bay vernacular dwelling at 352 Ocean Road is clad in wood shingles and may date to the early 19th century. Several Colonial Revival updates appear to have been made to this house at various points in the 20th century. The chimney, probably originally brick, is constructed of stone. The windows contain four-over-four-light double-hung sash. A hip-roofed porch wraps around the front and side facades. The 1873 Beers map depicts Captain J. Ludlow as the owner. Mrs. Ludlow is the owner on the 1902 map and Kate Cooper is the owner on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
BHHD-137	385 Ocean Rd	<p>“Henry P. Hedges House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried” (GAI 2000). Hedges, born in Wainscott, in the early 19th century, was a founding member of the New York State Republican Party. He was also a practitioner of scientific farming, a lawyer, a Suffolk County judge, president of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank, and first president of the Hampton Library (FEL 2008; BHAR).</p>	<p>The house at 385 Ocean Road appears to be a Greek Revival-style house which received Italianate-style updates later in the 19th century. The front-gable main section has a single-story flanking wing, possibly original to the house's construction. A hip-roofed addition to the flanker was probably added in the early 20th century. The house retains its six-over-six-light windows and wood shingle cladding material. The front porch with vergeboard trim and the cornice brackets were added in the second half of the 19th century. H. P. Hedges is shown to be the owner on the 1873 and 1902 maps. The owner on the 1916 map is W. P. Brennan. The house was recently moved back from the road within the same property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).</p>	<p>GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-35; Survey #35); Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-138	412 Ocean Rd	"Hildreth House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "Mathew Hildreth/Thayer House, 1829" (BHAR). "Matthew Hildreth House. 1829." (FEL 2008)	This three-bay side-gable structure exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style and was probably built during the second quarter of the 19th century. Its front entry is flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a transom. The windows contain six-over-six-light sash. The roof and exterior walls are clad in wood shingles. A small two-story side ell was likely added in the late 19th century, as was a bracketed entry porch. The 1873 map shows M. Hildreth as the owner. Mrs. E. Hildreth is the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-34; Survey #34); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Facade Easements List 2008.
BHHD-139	510 Ocean Rd	"Ludlow-Halsey House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "E.J. Ludlow/Halsey House, 1850s; 1865" (BHAR).	A ca. 1870 century cross-gable farmhouse exhibiting elements of the Italianate style, including paired round-arch gable windows, a shallowly pitched roof with kicked eaves, decorative window surrounds, and wrap around porch with turned posts and brackets. The windows contain two-over-two-light sash. The structure is clad in wood shingles. E. J. Ludlow is the owner shown on the 1873 map. F. H. Halsey is the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-33; Survey #33); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-140	558 Ocean Rd	"J.A. Sanford House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "John Augustus Sandford House. 1857" (FEL 2008); "Built in the Greek Revival style north of the 1745 Sandford House by John Augustus, who was a great-grandson of Ezekiel I Sandford (see Bridge Lane)" (BHAR).	558 Ocean Road is a Greek Revival-style front-gable house clad in wood shingles with a triangular gable window, a wide cornice embellished with brackets, and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A two-story addition was appended to the side elevation of the house, possibly around the turn of the century. J. A. Sanford is stated as the owner on the 1873 and 1902 maps. In 1916 the owners are Sanford & Pierson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-32; Survey #32); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-141	574 Ocean Rd		<p>This two-story front-gable residence exhibits characteristics of the Greek Revival style, but was substantially updated with Colonial Revival-style features. The off-center doorway is flanked by sidelights and the windows retain six-over-six-light sash. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a dentilled cornice (possibly updated in a later period). A brick exterior chimney has been added to the front façade. A Colonial Revival-style entry porch has also been added.</p> <p>A two-story ell projects from the side elevation. No structure is shown on this location on the 1873 Beers map, indicating that the house may have been moved after this time.. H.L. Sanford is the owner of the property on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
BHHD-142	40 Bridge Ln	<p>Ezekiel Sanford House (Identified by GAI as 3630 Bridge Lane). "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. The small hamlet that grew around this house following the erection of a bridge to connect Water Mill and Sagaponack in 1686 was a portion of the area that became known as Bridgehampton" (GAI 2000). "Ezekiel Sandford House." 1680. Ezekiel Sandford was a wheelwright, a person of importance in the community. This large, expensive house has been passed down in the family for 10 generations. It is the least altered house of the period, a saltbox, and has become a symbol of heritage" (FEL 2008).</p>	<p>This two-story, four-bay vernacular house likely dates to the 18th century. It is clad in wood shingles. A central brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The windows throughout the house contain twelve-over-eight-light sash. Also on the property is a three-bay barn; although the interior could not be accessed, this appears to be a threshing barn and may be early in date. The property is owned by Mrs. Winters on the 1873 map. In 1916 it is owned by H. Sanford. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).</p>	<p>GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-36; Survey #36); Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999</p>

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-143	690 Ocean Rd	"James Sanford House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This house, built in the 1700s, is exemplary of the <i>Architecture Theme</i> " (GAI 2000); "John Sandford House. 1745" (FEL 2008). "...[T]his 3-bay saltbox ... was built by Ezekiel [Sandford] l's grandson, John Sandford, at age 20, for his future bride. In 1775, John was a militia captain and political radical. He became the first signatory of the Articles of Confederation in Southampton Town at the start of the Revolution" (BHAR).	The vernacular saltbox-form house at 690 Ocean Road is two-stories in height, clad in wood shingles. It retains a Federal-style door surround, six-over-six-light windows, and a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. The house likely dates to the late 18th or very early 19th century. L. Sanford is stated to be the owner on the 1873 map. H.L. Sanford is listed as the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-31; Survey #31); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-144	628 Ocean Rd	"Colonel Levi Howell. 1814" (FEL 2008). The Colonel Levi Howell House "was built by Howell, an officer in the War of 1812. He commissioned his brother, a New York cabinetmaker, to help with construction. Portions of the house were 'prefabricated' in an old barn on the property: oak timbers and frames were cut, notched, and numbered. The new building was eventually joined to a ca. 1730 structure. ...The large English beech tree... came from the <i>Louis Phillipe</i> , a French ship stranded off Bridgehampton in 1842" (BHAR).	Although this house is largely obscured by vegetation, it appears to date to the second quarter of the 19th century. It is a two-story five-bay house with a central doorway. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brownstone ashlar-faced foundation. A Colonial Revival-style entry porch has been added to the front façade. N. Post is given as the owner on the 1873 and 1902 maps. The estate of N. Post is listed as the owner on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-145	25 Bridge Ln	"Henry L. Sandford House.' 1888. A direct descendent of the settler Ezekiel Sandford, the young Henry and a buddy apprenticed in carpentry in Brooklyn. The 13 room farmhouse was sold out of the family in 1968 (FEL 2008).	This two-story cross-gable dwelling was likely constructed ca. 1880. It features a paired gable window and front porch supported by turned posts. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney which rises from the center of the roof. The windows retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. H. Sanford is listed as the owned on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-146	49 Bridge Ln		This barn is located adjacent to the house at 25 Bridge Lane and appears to have been historically associated with that property. The long low rectangular-plan agricultural building appears to have been built in several sections, though the interior was not accessed and therefore its construction history cannot be easily deduced. The barn is clad in wood shingles. Its roof is covered in asphalt shingles. H. Sanford is listed as the owned on the 1902 and 1916 maps. Both maps show multiple structures on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BHHD-147	2408 Montauk Highway	"Commercial Building. 1920s. Relatively large, to gables, covered in stucco, former home of the federal post office" (FEL 2008); "Commercial building, 1920s" (BHAR).	Two-story commercial building with cross-gables; according to tax records the structure was built in the 1890s and altered in the 1940s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-148	2418 Montauk Highway	"Small Commercial Building. Date ? Today it houses an antique shop." (FEL 2008) ; "Small Commercial Building, 1920?" (BHAR).	Small wood-frame commercial building with front-gable roof and ribbon windows , built ca. 1930, alterations later in 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-149	2424 Montauk Highway	"H.C. Bohack'. 1930. An early supermarket chain, this store on Main Street went out of business in the late 1960s. It is now a top of the line kitchen supply store." (FEL 2008); "H.C. Bohack, 1930; An early supermarket chain, this store on Main Street went out of business in the late 1960s. It is now a top-of-the-line kitchen supply store" (BHAR).	Single-story brick commercial building, constructed ca. 1950. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-150	2454 Montauk Highway	"House, 1880s?; Originally with a front porch, this house... [was] occupied by Hannah Hand and Clara Downs into the 1920s. Today it has a built out commercial front" (BHAR).	A late 19th century two-story front-gable structure with two-over-two-light windows and brick chimneys; altered with the addition of a single-story commercial storefront, likely in the mid-20th century (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-151	101 Corwith Avenue	"A Prairie-style house with a 'four-square' form; clad in wood shingles, with a dormer and hip-roofed entry porch. Possibly a 'mail-order' house. Depicted on the 1916 map as the home of Frank Havens" (LIPA); "Foursquare with dormer, 1920" (BHAR).	A Prairie-style house with a 'four-square' form; clad in wood shingles, with a dormer and hip-roofed entry porch. Possibly a 'mail-order' house. Depicted on the 1916 map as the home of Frank Havens (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-30); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-152	163 Maple Lane	A cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with corner brackets, round-arch gable windows, and pedimented entry porch, ca. 1925 (LIPA)	A cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with corner brackets, round-arch gable windows, and pedimented entry porch, ca. 1925 (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-25)
BHHD-153	154 Maple Lane	"Cross-gable dwelling with overhanging eaves and hip-roofed porch, ca. 1925" (LIPA). "House. 1925" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	Cross-gable dwelling with overhanging eaves and hip-roofed porch, ca. 1925 (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-17); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-154	166 Maple Lane	Cross-gable dwelling with shed-roofed porch. Windows and siding appear to be later replacements, ca. 1920" (LIPA). "House. 1925" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	Cross-gable dwelling with shed-roofed porch. Windows and siding appear to be later replacements, ca. 1920 (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-18); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-155	174 Maple Lane	"Cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with patterned wood shingles, ca. 1900" (LIPA). "Small House. ca. 1900" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	Cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with patterned wood shingles, ca. 1900 (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-19); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-156	180 Maple Lane	"Multi-gable two-story dwelling with hip-roofed porch; clad in patterned wood shingles, ca. 1900" (LIPA). "House, ca. 1900" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	180 Maple Lane is a multi-gable two-story dwelling with a hip-roofed porch; clad in patterned wood shingles. It retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows and turned-post porch supports. The house was likely constructed ca. 1900 (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-20); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-157	2578 Montauk Highway	"House (Four-square style with hipped roof) 1916. Reportedly copied from a house in East Hampton, this property is related to Rose Hall in that it was given by Nathan Tiffany and his wife to their son to build on when he got married. It supposedly had been the tennis courts belonging to the estate" (FEL 2008; BHAR).	Two-story four-square frame residence clad in wood shingles with asphalt shingle roof, wall dormers, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-158	18 Lockwood Avenue	"Bungalow with jerkinhead main roof, 1928" (BHAR).	Single-story Craftsman-style bungalow with jerkinhead gable and entry porch supported by paired columns; clad in wood shingles (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-159	27 Lockwood Avenue	"Tudor Revival Cottage, 1932" (BHAR).	27 Lockwood Avenue is a Tudor Revival-style cottage, parged with stucco; available views are limited however appears to retain integrity (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-160	2782 Montauk Highway	"'Ludlow Grange' ca. 1820. Built by whaling captain Isaac Ludlow, the original Greek Revival motif of the interior underwent extensive renovations" (FEL 2008) Ludlow's daughter, Fanny Hardacre, and her husband William, a wealthy lawyer and real estate investor, added elements of the Queen Anne style ca. 1880; a tower, porte-cochere, large porch, and dormers with scrolls down the sides... Unfortunately, substantial foliage makes it difficult to view from a car" (BHAR).	The Ludlow Grange was "built by whaling captain Isaac Ludlow; the original Greek Revival motif of the interior underwent extensive renovations" (FEL 2008) Many of the renovations were made in the late 19th century by Ludlow's daughter, Fanny Hardacre (BHAR). The building is a two-story residence with tower, dormers, and porte-cochere, clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-161	45 Halsey Lane	Front-gable shingle-clad dwelling with hip-roofed entry porch. The structure is not depicted on a 1916 map of the area.	45 Halsey Lane is a front-gable shingle-clad dwelling with a hip-roofed entry porch. The structure is not depicted on a 1916 map of the area. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-132)
BHHD-162	118 Halsey Lane	Depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of A. Halsey (LIPA); Identified by LIPA as "55 Halsey Lane (aka 118 Halsey Lane)."	118 Halsey Lane is a two-story cross gable dwelling clad in wood shingles with decorative gable window; visibility limited. Depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of A. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-142)

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-163	42 Butter Lane	1900 (Town-provided comments)	This two-story cross-gable house was likely built ca. 1900. It appears to have wood clapboard cladding and brick chimneys. It has a paired window at gable level. It is not clear if the fenestration is in its original configuration. The lower portion of the house is obscured behind thick hedges. As part of a historic district, it appears to qualify as a potential contributing resource. This may correspond to the Miss J. Howell house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
BHHD-164	121 Butter Lane	1902 (Town-provided comments)	A front-gable shingle-clad dwelling with wrap-around porch and sunburst gable ornament, 121 Butter Lane has a porch with turned posts and decorative brackets and appears to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. It is clad in wood shingles. It was likely constructed in the early 20 th century. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map on the property of Frank G. Sayre. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-8)
BHHD-165	12 Chester Street	Ca. 1910 (Town-provided comments)	12 Chester Street appears to be a small early 20 th century vernacular house. It has a side-gable roof, a central brick stove chimney, and is clad in wood shingles. The single-story house has a three-bay façade with a central doorway. A paired window on the façade is likely a later addition. Most of the windows retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A structure is shown in this location on the 1916 map with the name Charles N. Hand; it appears to be one of two residences on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-166	183 Church Lane	"William/ Harry Squires House. Late 19th Century" (FEL 2008); "Harry Squires (1888-1965) was the son of William Henry Squires, the commercial ship captain who probably built this house. ...Distaster struck the family when Harry's father was lost at sea in winter hurricane conditions. In January 1895, Captain Squires would fatally lose his grip on the icy foremast of the Louis V. Place and slide into the churning waves of the Atlantic... Harry was seven and staying with his maternal grandmother in this house on Church Lane" (BHAR). 1810 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half-story cross gable residence, 183 Church Lane has a wrap-around porch and appears to retain late 19 th century window and door enframements. It appears to retain its original siding; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. According to information provided by the Town the house dates as early as 1810. The current appearance of the structure appears to indicate a 19 th century date, however, additional research may yield further information. The house appears on the 1916 map on the property of Mrs. C. A. Squires. A house in this approximate location is shown on the 1873 map with the name Mrs. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-167	27 Corwith Avenue	Four Square (Town-provided comments)	A typical early 20 th century Prairie-style residence with "four-square" form, this structure retains its original form, hipped roof, and hip-roofed porch and dormer. It is clad in wood shingles and has a projecting bay window on the side elevation. The windows appear to be modern retrofits and the roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles. It appears on the 1916 map as the property of Jonathan Schneider. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
BHHD-168	204 Highland Terrace	1870 (Town-provided comments)	This house appears to be an early vernacular residence, possibly dating to the first quarter of the 19 th century. The two-story five-bay house has a central doorway and central brick chimney and appears to retain wood shingle siding and early windows. A rear addition is visually unobtrusive. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1870. No house is shown in this location on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map; the property is owned by William Brennan at that time, but the only structures present front on Ocean Road. Additional research and a closer physical evaluation should be conducted in the future to determine if this was an earlier house moved from elsewhere or was a modern reconstruction. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-169	28 Hildreth Avenue		28 Hildreth Avenue appears to be a two-story three-bay vernacular house possibly dating as early as the second quarter of the 19 th century. It has a central brick chimney and is clad in wood shingles. The off-center doorway appears to have been altered with a Colonial Revival-style segmental-arch entry porch with paired columns, and a modern single-story wing with a parapet has been added. However, the house retains what appears to be an early cornice, six-over-six-light windows, and possibly the original door. This house may be the A. W. Hallock residence shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BHHD-170	46 Hildreth Avenue		A Colonial Revival-style two-story three-bay residence, 46 Hildreth Avenue was probably built during the first quarter of the 20 th century, but is not shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map. It has a central doorway with sidelights and a pedimented entry porch. The symmetrically arranged windows contain six-over-six-light double hung sash with Colonial Revival-style shutters. Paired windows flank the central entry. A small shed-roofed single-story side wing may be a later addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
BHHD-171	56 Hildreth Avenue		This house appears to be a Colonial Revival-style two-story five-bay residence. It likely dates to the first quarter of the 20 th century, but is not shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map. It has a brick end chimney, a central doorway and symmetrically arranged windows containing six-over-six-light double hung sash with Colonial Revival-style shutters. The doorway has a fanlight and sidelights and is accessed via a pedimented entry porch. A rear ell appears to be original to the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-172	2434 Montauk Highway	Thayer's Hardware, 1930 (Town-provided comments); "Thayer's Hardware Store' 1952. Architect Arthur Newman, the Presbyterian minister's son, designed the east portion of the store. A third generation of the business, the Thayers have served in various civic bodies and have been instrumental in providing childcare to the migrant farm laborers that still continues today." (FEL 2008); "Thayers Hardware Store, 1952; Architect Arthur Newman, the Presbyterian minister's son, designed the east portion of the store. A third generation business, the Thayers have not only satisfied the hardware needs of countless residents, but also served in various civic bodies" (BHAR).	A two-story front-gable commercial building (sometimes attributed to 2422 or 2424 Montauk Highway), built ca. 1952 and altered in 1980s, Thayer's Hardware has been a familiar landmark and local business that has remained in the same family for decades. According to the Façade Easement List (2008) and Hamlet study, "Architect Arthur Newman, the Presbyterian minister's son, designed the east portion of the store." The single-story building is built of brick and has a flat roof and a curved façade with a ribbon of large windows. A metal sign curves along the upper parapet, bearing the word "Hardware." Despite more recent alterations it retains a sense of the Art Moderne style in which it appears to have been conceived. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	(Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report)
BHHD-173	2827 Montauk Highway	House and barn (Town-provided comments)	The structure is extensively obscured by trees and is not clearly visible from any vantage point available during the survey. It appears to be a late 19 th century two-story cross-gable residential building clad in wood clapboard and appears to retain at least some early windows. Its history and integrity cannot be fully evaluated but should be reconsidered if improved views become available. A barn is reportedly located on the property but cannot be clearly seen from available vantage points. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
BHHD-174	2863 Montauk Highway	1890 (Town-provided comments)	A small ca. 1890 story-and-a-half frame house, this front-gable structure has patterned shingles and decorative gable treatment, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and a shed-roofed porch supported by posts with decorative brackets. It appears to retain high historic integrity. It appears to be shown on the property of N. Edwards on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 18-1 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHHD-175	680 Pauls Lane	"House: This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); identified as 666 Pauls Lane.	A two-story saltbox-form structure with an early vernacular form and massing. Because visibility to this structure is limited, it is not clear if this is an early vernacular house or a more modern reproduction. Views of the front façade are blocked by trees. The house has a central brick chimney and is clad in wood shingles. Its windows contain six-over-six and six-over-eight-light double-hung sash, however, at least some of these appear to be modern. A doorway on the side elevation also does not appear to be an early feature. No house appears in this location on the 1916 map. Additional research should be conducted to confirm whether this is a recent reproduction or a moved and updated earlier house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-30) 2000
BHHD-176	56 Sagaponack Road	1847 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half-story side-gable structure, 56 Sagaponack Road has a four-bay façade with an off-center entry. Smaller windows at the upper story level are typical of the period. Twentieth century additions and changes in fenestration are apparent. Windows at first story level appear to be more recent retrofits and a shed-roofed addition with large windows has been added on one side elevation. The front doorway cannot be clearly seen. Information provided by the Town dated this house to ca. 1847, however, no structure appears in this location on the 1916 map. Views of the building are not sufficiently clear to determine whether this might be an earlier house that was moved to this location, or is likely a 20 th century Colonial Revival residence. Additional research and/or improved views would be necessary to determine the house's significance and integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 18-2
Potential Bridgehampton Industrial Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHIHD-1	204 Butter Ln	"Small potato house. ca. 1920." (FEL 2008)	This wood shingle-clad warehouse, located at 204 Butter Lane, was probably constructed in the early 1920s. A 1916 map shows the property belonging to F. Bishop, but does not depict the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHIHD-2	48 Foster Ave	"Warehouse. 1920s" (FEL 2008); "Warehouse, 1938; Shingled, now used by an architectural firm" (BHAR).	This wood shingle-clad warehouse, located at 48 Foster Avenue, was probably constructed in the early 1920s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHIHD-3	61 Foster Ave	"Warehouse. Ca. 1930" (FEL 2008)	A gambrel-roofed warehouse, constructed ca. 1939. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHIHD-4	52 Foster Ave	"Lumber Shed-East Hampton Lumber Company: This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Dating from the late 1890s to early 1900s, this frame and brick building is associated with the elegant historic Bridgewater railroad station which is no longer standing" (GAI 2000); "Warehouse. Ca. 1890." (FEL 2008)	Located along the north side of the railroad tracks, across from Bridgehampton Station is the Foster Avenue Lumber Warehouse at 52 Foster Avenue. The long narrow shingle-clad structure was historically associated with the East Hampton Lumber Company. Also located within the property known as 52 Foster Avenue is a small single-story structure constructed largely of brick, with a gable clad in wood shingles. The building was likely once part of the East Hampton Lumber Company complex. According to GAI's survey, this building was historically associated "with the elegant historic Bridgewater railroad station which is no longer standing." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-58 and 59; Survey #58 and 59); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-2 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Industrial Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BHIHD-5	233 Butter Ln		The Pulver Gas Company Warehouse at 233 Butter Lane, a complex of wood shingle-clad barn structures, was once part of the East Hampton Lumber Company, founded by J.E. Hunting in 1889. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey
BHIHD-6	112 Maple Ln	"Battle Iron and Bronze; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "Small Brick Building, 1890" (FEL 2008); "On the south side of the tracks, this brick structure is all that remains from the East Hampton Lumber & Coal Co.'s works. It houses a custom ironworks" (BHAR).	Now the Battle Iron and Bronze Shop, this brick industrial structure located at 112 Maple Lane near the railroad station, was originally part of the East Hampton Lumber and Coal Mill, founded by J.E. Hunting in 1889. The company carried items such as millwork, lumber, brick, cement, and coal. The structure is a portion of what was once a larger complex. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-63; Survey #63); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-3
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-01	69 Brick Kiln Rd	<p>“William D. Halsey House” (FEL 2008); “With ‘Ocean View’ marked in stone at the entrance and an Italianate-style porch added ca. 1860, this house was occupied for many years by William D. Halsey, author of Sketches from Local History, 1935. He also served as Southampton Town Historian” (BHAR).</p>	<p>This five-bay Federal-style farmhouse is clad in wood shingles and clapboard; it has a brick side chimney, and six-over-six-light windows, including two small windows at attic level. The Italianate-style porch was likely added ca. 1860. The house was commissioned by Gabriel and Noah H. Halsey and contracted to Benjamin Glover and John Thatford of Sag Harbor. It was constructed with local wood as well as wood imported from Maine. The interior fireplaces were built of brick fired on the farm with clay from farm lands. Local area stone was used for the cellar construction. The barn (which is associated with the property but has an address at 83 Brick Kiln Road) was built in 1895 by Egbert R. Bishop of Bridgehampton for William D. Halsey who took over the farm after the death of his father, Noah Halsey. The timber-framed barn, constructed as a bank barn, has retained many of its original features while adapting to changing work conditions on the farm. The barn was restored in the 1990s. The house is depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the home of N.H. Halsey. Later, William D. Halsey (1860-1939), one of Bridgehampton’s preeminent historians, occupied the house (Wesnofske 2011). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, C, and E).</p>	<p>LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>
BH-02	2126 Scuttle Hole Rd		<p>This potato barn is located close to Scuttlehole Road. The banked concrete structure is clad in wood clapboard, and has hooded multi-light windows. Stepped concrete retaining walls flank the façade. Until a recent repainting, the structure had a painted stone pattern on the soffits of the garage doors along the façade. (This building is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)</p>
BH-03	1476 Scuttle Hole Rd		<p>This shingle-clad Queen Anne-style cross-gable dwelling has two-over-two-light windows and an ornamented entry porch. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S.E. Edwards (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)</p>

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-04	51 Meadow Ct		This single-story shingle-clad structure appears to be an agricultural building likely dating to the early 20th century, however its specific historical function is not known. The building sits in a field on the edge of Scuttlehole Road. A brick chimney rises from its roof ridge and a small window is visible on its gable. Two cross gable sections, possibly original, provide entry for farm vehicles through two large entries. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BH-05	732 Lumber Ln		This large potato barn appears to date to the second quarter of the 20th century. Like most structures of this function type, it is a banked rectangular-plan structure with a concrete block foundation, oriented with its front-gable entry at the roadside for easy access by tractor. The barn façade features two large entries each containing double doors (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BH-06	791 Lumber Ln	"Halsey/Babinski/Comfort Farmhouse. 1740" (FEL 2008); "Matthew Halsey, a Patriot who built this saltbox for his family, managed to escape from the British to Connecticut in 1776 and saw active duty during the Revolution. The farm operates today" (BHAR).	This two-story vernacular building has a saltbox form and probably dates to the late 18th century. The structure's façade, which does not face the road, is five bays wide with a central entryway. The windows on the first story contain twelve-over-eight-light double-hung sash. Those on the upper story contain eight-over-eight-light sash. The house is clad in wood shingles; a brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. One or more small wood-frame barns are located to the rear of the property. Established by local Revolutionary War hero Matthew Halsey, the farm was acquired by Nathan N. Tiffany, a relation to the Tiffany jewelry/glass family. Tiffany established a banking firm, Sanford and Tiffany, in Bridgehampton. The property was purchased in 1928 by the Babinski family, immigrants from Poland, who owned it until the year 2000. Locally, the farm is sometimes referred to as the Babinski farm. The property appears on the 1873 maps as owned by R. Halsey and Nathan N. Tiffany. In 1894 only H. Halsey is listed. In 1902, the name is Mrs. Frederica G. Tiffany. In 1916 the property is listed as owned by the Owen Murray Estate. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-07	551 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke		A late 19th century shingle-clad farmhouse with early 20th century additions, this structure is one of the cultural anchors of the Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike. Since the turn of the century, this area has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. Living conditions in the area were notoriously bad by the mid 20th century, and reached a crescendo when a chicken house, which was home to over a dozen people, caught fire and claimed the lives of two children. The incident sparked recognition of the need for aid. In response, Dorothy Brush donated this former farmhouse in 1952 to be used as the Bridgehampton Child Care Center, which it remains today (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)
BH-08	551 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke		A small stone monument, possibly a milemarker, is located in the grass on the east edge of the Bridgehampton Sag-Harbor Turnpike immediately in front of the building at 551 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Turnpike. No words or letters were discernable on this small granite marker, and therefore, it is not clear whether this feature represents a mile marker, was used to define the property boundary, or is another type of marker. (This object is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and E).	
BH-09	453 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke		Located on Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This structure is a small single-story shingle-clad dwelling with six-over-six-light windows. It has a small ell addition and a hip-roofed porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-10	437 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke	"House, ca. 1900; Gothic Revival style with kicked eaves, pointed-arch gable window, paired round-arch windows; painted wood clapboard" (BHAR).	Located on Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This house is designed in the Gothic Revival style, with kicked eaves and a pointed-arch gable window, as well as paired round-arch windows at second story level. The structure is clad in wood clapboard. It may be one of many homes depicted in the area on the 1873 Beers map and is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Frank Kramer. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-11	390 Lumber Ln		This converted potato barn appears to be an unusually high-style example of its agricultural function type. It is a rectangular-plan banked structure with its large front-gable entry immediately adjacent to roadway, as is common for potato barns. Its exterior is clad in board-and-batten with the exception of the gable field which is clad in wood shingles and is given a wavy wall treatment. A paired window containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash is located on the gable. Shed-roofed dormers have been added on the roof slopes of the side elevations. This barn was probably constructed in the first quarter of the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BH-12	70B Sunrise Ave		Located on Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This single-story four-bay structure has a side-gable roof. It is clad in wood shingles; its roof is covered in asphalt shingles. It retains six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. It was probably constructed in the first quarter of the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-13	60 Sunrise Ave	"Scott House, with Entry Porch, 1934" (BHAR).	Located on Sunrise Avenue, near the Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This very small single-story dwelling with brick chimney, exposed rafter ends, and simple entry porch, is an example of the architecture that characterizes this neighborhood. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-14	312 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke	"House, ca. 1940" (BHAR).	Located on Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This two-story shingle-clad house with two-over-two-light windows and brick chimney was likely built ca. 1900. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible) Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-15	282 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Tpke	"This square-plan house has a pyramidal roof and hip-roofed porch; brick chimney" (BHAR).	Located on Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been a working-class African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This house, characteristic of the area, is a small single-story house with a square plan, a pyramidal roof, and a hip-roofed porch. The structure is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. It may be depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Robert Thomas. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible) Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-16	86 Edgewood Ave		Edgewood Cemetery contains approximately 500 markers of marble and granite, which date to the 20th century. The condition of the cemetery is very good. It is an active cemetery (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Data Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and E).	SH Cemetery Survey

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-17	173 Norris Ln		This large farm includes several barns and a small house. While the house, probably built ca. 1920, does not appear S/NR-eligible, the potato barns may be significant as representatives of a function type significant in the history of the area. The two abutting banked potato barns, constructed of concrete and wood, are arranged with roof ridges perpendicular to each other. One is a front-gable structure clad in wood shingles; the other has a hip-on-gable roof. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)
BH-18	95 Norris Ln	"House, 1902, 1910; Shingle style Victorian with gables, bay windows, and columned porch" (BHAR).	The house at Norris Lane is a Queen Anne-style cross-gable house with sunburst gable ornaments and a hip-roofed wrap-around porch. It is clad in wood shingles and a brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The windows contain one-over-one-light replacement sash, but the house otherwise retains historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BH-19	44 Sawasett Ave		This front-gable vernacular dwelling at 44 Sawasett Avenue is not depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map of the area, but was probably either built shortly thereafter, ca. 1920, or moved from another location. The building has a diamond-shaped gable window and a front-gable entry porch. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-20	270 Lumber Ln	<p>“Tiffany/Hendrickson House, 1866” (FEL 2008); “Built by Ichabod Sheffield Seabury who had constructed the Bridgehampton Literary and Commercial Institute (see Hedges House) in 1859... Nathan Tiffany probably owned the house but it was sold in 1906 to Howard Hendrickson, who cultivated potatoes and turnips... while he expanded his herd of dairy cows that grew to average about forty heard. Passed down to his son Richard, it was known as Hillview Farm from 1906 to 1999” (BHAR).</p>	<p>The Hendrickson Farm, also known as Hillview Farm, is depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of N.N. Tiffany and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of H.F. Hendrickson. This front-gable clapboard-clad farmhouse was built in 1866. The farmhouse, in excellent condition, has a half-round gable window and an Italianate-style porch. It retains associated barns (including a three-bay English threshing barn) and other agricultural buildings, including several poultry houses. The property was used as a farm until recently. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report</p>
BH-21	290 Lumber Ln		<p>Two closely neighboring single-story wood-frame structures are located immediately south of the Hill View Farm (only one shown here). The small modest houses have shallowly pitched roofs with exposed rafter ends. They have brick chimneys and are clad in wood shingles. They may have been housing for farm laborers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)</p>
BH-22	307 Butter Ln	<p>“House,” (GAI 2000); “Small house, set back.” (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>Though partly obscured by trees, this house appears to be an early Colonial Revival-style structure, clad in wood clapboard, with six-over-six-light windows. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of G.G. McCallum. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	<p>LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-57; Survey #57); Facade Easements List 2008</p>

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-23	225 Butter Ln	"Farmhouse with barn. Ca. 1920" (FEL 2008)	225 Butter Lane is a shingle-clad Queen Anne-style cross-gable farmhouse with two-over-two-light windows. The hip-roofed porch, supported by brick piers, is a later addition. The parcel also contains a shingle-clad barn. The property may be depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of E. Hildreth. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-24	739 Butter Ln	"Stucco house (east side) 1910s? Part of the Ross School campus, formerly a farmhouse" (FEL 2008)	This building is located on the property of the Ross School on Butter Lane in Bridgehampton. The former house is a two-story Colonial Revival style structure that is parged in stucco and has a wood shingle-clad roof. Its paired and ribbon windows contain three-over-one-light double-hung sash in which the upper sash is composed of three long vertically aligned panes. A pedimented Neoclassical entry porch supported by attenuated paired columns provides access to the central entry. A gable with a half-round window decorates the center of the front roof slope. A sign identifying this building as the "Farmhouse" is located by its entrance. It was likely built in the first quarter of the 20th century and was used as a residence prior to being incorporated into the Ross School. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-25	549 Mitchells Ln		549 Mitchells Lane is a clapboard-clad farmhouse with a cross-gable roof and two-over-two-light windows. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Jonathan Ruppel. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-26	121 Brick Kiln Road	"Dulce Dominum." 1891. Constructed in the spirit of the late 19th Century Gothic Revival, 'The Castle,' as it was known locally, has a 40 foot tower from which can be seen Mecox Bay, the ocean, and other bodies of water. The residence has been restored with some modifications" (FEL 2008 and BHAR)	Identified by previous surveys as "Dulce Dominum," built in 1891, this unusual gambrel-roofed mansion with central castellated turret and stone end chimney is not visible from the roadway. The house appears to be shown on the property of J.L. Gardiner on the 1916 map. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, "'The Castle,' as it was known locally, has a 40 foot tower from which can be seen Mecox Bay, the ocean, and other bodies of water. The residence has been restored with some modifications" (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-27	367 Butter Lane	"Large potato house. ca. 1920." (FEL 2008)	Several structures are located on this property, including a large wood-shingle-clad potato barn with three small cupolas/vents along roof ridge. Only the potato barn appears to qualify as a potential historic resource. (This barn is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-28	206 Snake Hollow Rd	"Farmhouse, 1930; ca. 1870; White with columned porch, brackets on porch and under the eaves" (FEL 2008; BHAR).	This well-preserved farmhouse exhibits elements of the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. The wood clapboard-clad house has kicked eaves, and eaves brackets. It has a pointed-arch gable window and a bracketed porch. It is depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the home of J. Check, on the 1873 Beers map as the home of A. Halsey, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. McNamara. The property also includes a wood shingle-clad barn. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-29	79 Snake Hollow Rd		A clapboard-clad cross-gable farmhouse with two-over-two-light windows and an entry porch supported by turned posts. Depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Eugene Sayre. An associated potato barn, clad in wood shingles, is also located on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-30	34 Snake Hollow Rd		A banked and shingle-clad potato barn, aligned with roof ridge perpendicular to Snake Hollow Road. A large shopping center is now located immediately north and west of the barn. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)
BH-31	240 Halsey Lane	"C.W. Hildreth House. ca. 1900. Queen Anne style with front facing gable, patterned shingles, spandrels along the top of the porch, transom windows" (FEL 2008)	240 Halsey Lane is a cross-gable Queen Anne-style house, likely built at the turn of the century. House features Queen Anne multilight gable window, porch, and patterned wood shingles. Some windows appear to contain replacement sash; others retain original sash. This house has been known as the C.W. Hildreth House and is depicted with that name on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BH-32	510 Halsey Lane	"Paul Halsey House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This house, built in the 1700s, is exemplary of the <i>Architecture Theme</i> " (GAI 2000).; "Jeremiah Halsey House. ca. 1730. Shingled house with some changes. Owned for many decades by the colonial Cook family. The house is on a corner and faces Paul's Lane" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	This two-story four-bay vernacular structure may date to the 18th or early 19th century. Previous surveys have identified the structure as the Paul Halsey House (GAI) or the Jeremiah Halsey House (Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report) and suggest that it was constructed in the early 18th century. It has also been noted that it was owned by the Cook family for many decades. The house is shown on the 1916 map under the ownership of S.L. and A.L. Cook. It is likely the property labeled with the name L. Cook on the 1873 Beers map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-22; Survey #22); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
BH-33	1124 Mecox Road	"John Lawrence Cook House. 1842. Came into the Halsey family; moved from Mecox Road west of Horse Mill Lane to the north side of Mecox Rd. just west of Ocean Rd. intersection ca. 1970. Shingled one and a half stories with narrow, horizontal, "kneeler" windows along the top front" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	This one-and-a-half-story five-bay Greek Revival-style house features eyebrow windows and a central doorway with early paneled door and enframing featuring transom and sidelights. The house is clad in wood shingles; windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A brick stove chimney rises from one side of roof ridge. The house was identified in the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report as the John Lawrence Cook House, built ca. 1842 and moved from Mecox Road near Horse Mill Lane in the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-34	419 Pauls Ln	Paul Halsey House, ca. 1800; Five-bay saltbox facing east is located on the southwest corner of Pauls's Lane and Halsey Lane; large addition on the south" (FEL 2008; BHAR). Halsey-Cook House (GAI 2000)	The house at 419 Pauls Lane is composed of several units. One portion of it appears to be a two-story three-bay vernacular house with a Federal door and a saltbox roof form, which was likely constructed in the late 18th or very early 19th century. This portion of the house is closest to Pauls Lane, where the saltbox roof form can be clearly seen, as well as what appears to be its original door and six-over-six-light windows. Viewed as a whole, however, the house has been subject to a large number of modern additions. The first appears to have been a two-story two-bay addition on the south elevation with its roof ridge oriented the same way as the original section. Next, likely in the mid to late 20th century, a large two-story three-bay house seems to have been added, apparently in the Colonial Revival style. Lastly, a small clapboard-clad connector was built between these two sections, which contains large multi-light windows. This house is identified in the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report as the Paul Halsey House, built ca. 1800. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name A.A. Halsey, and is likely the house labeled W. Halsey on the 1873 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-23); Façade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-35	750 Halsey Lane	"James W. Faye House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "James W. Fay House. Late 19th century? Rather plain Victorian farmhouse" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	A two-story cross-gable residence dating to ca. 1900, 750 Halsey Lane appears to retain its original wood-shingle siding, front porch, two-over-two-light windows, and brick chimney. Previous surveys identify this as the James W. Faye House. The property is shown on the 1916 map with the name "Jas. W. Faye." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-24; Survey #24); Façade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-36	949 Ocean Rd	"Elmhurst; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "Elmhurst ca. 1890; Greek Revival-style house has a shallow front gable, large white columns on front porch" (FEL 2008; BHAR).	A two-story cross-gable house with kicked eaves, the front gable is lighted by an oculus window. The three-bay façade contains six-over-six-light windows. A flat-roofed porch with a parapet, supported by Doric columns, is appended along the first story. The front doorway is flanked by sidelights and is surmounted by a fanlight, apparently Colonial Revival in style. A projecting bay window is visible on the side elevation. The exterior and the roof are clad in wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. Previous surveys identify this property as Elmhurst, an estate built ca. 1890. The 1916 map shows the property with the name B. Cook. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-28; Survey #28); Façade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-37	90 Jobs Ln		The Mecox Burying Ground on Jobs Lane is a one-acre cemetery near the ocean, surrounded by farmland. It contains approximately 100 stones ranging in date from 1717 to 1925 (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). The earliest stones feature crude block lettering with no decorative carvings. Late 18th century and early 19th century stones feature the deaths heads and cherubs typical of their respective periods in funerary folk art. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey
BH-38	454 Millstone Road	"Potato Barn, ca. 1920" (FEL 2008).	This potato barn is located at the side of Millstone Road. The banked concrete building's gable is clad with wood shingles, and contains a six-over-six-light window flanked by vents. A house and other structures still stand on the property, apparently built ca. 1920, but do not appear S/NR eligible. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-39	30 Millstone Road		<p>These two buildings are part of the Nova's Ark Project, a gallery and public art park at Millstone Road and Scuttlehole Road in Water Mill. The peak-roofed building is a converted potato barn, while the structure immediately east of which has the unlikely form of a barrel on its side, appears to have been constructed anew as part of the complex. Nova's Ark dates to ca. 1970. While it is only approximately 40 years old, the unique design of these prominently located structures makes them a unique and familiar local landmark. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria C and E).</p>	
BH-40	285 Butter Lane		<p>This structure is partly obscured by trees and therefore it is difficult to determine if it retains its original siding and windows. However, based on distant views available it appears relatively intact as a late 19th century cross-gable farmhouse. It has gable dormers. Some of the windows retain diamond-pane fixed sash. Most of the windows appear to have been replaced with modern retrofits, however, improved views would be necessary to confirm. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map on the property of Sam. Miller. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).</p>	
BH-41	651 Butter Lane		<p>A residential structure likely dating to the second half of the 19th century with a front gable roof with kicked eaves. The residence appears to have been substantially altered in the 20th century with changed fenestration and an apparent change to the siding along the eaves on the side facades. The structure retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows; the door is a modern replacement. Despite extensive alterations, the structure may retain sufficient integrity to contribute; further research may provide further information on the history and integrity of the house. A structure appears in this approximate location on the 1873 Beers map with the name D. Halsey. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map on the property of Henry Hand. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).</p>	

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-42	142 Corwith Avenue	A two-story Prairie-style house with a four-square form, and a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends, ca. 1915 (LIPA)	A typical ca. 1920 Prairie-style residence with "four-square" form, 142 Corwith Avenue has a hipped roof and hip-roofed porch. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. It is not clear if the windows are original. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-16)
BH-43	32 Edgewood Avenue		A Prairie-style residence with "four-square" form, 32 Edgewood has a hipped roof and hip-roofed porch and dormer. The porch is supported by Doric columns. The house is parged in stucco; it is not known if this was the original finish of the structure or was added later. The house appears to retain its original window sash, most of which contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map on the property of C. Chester and E. Crupple. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
BH-44	231 Halsey Lane		A two-story cross-gable residence with a pointed-arch gable window and a shed-roofed front porch. The house appears to retain a high degree of historic integrity although it is not clearly visible whether the window sash throughout the house are original or modern replacements. According to information provided by the Town the house dates as early as 1850. The current appearance of the structure appears to indicate a slightly later 19 th century date, however, additional research may yield further information. A house belonging to A. Halsey is depicted in this approximate location on the 1873 map. The house appears to be part of the property of Frank S. Topping on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BH-45	57 Jobs Lane		57 Jobs Lane appears to date to the early 20th century; it is a two-story front-gable residence with a hip-roofed porch supported by Doric columns. It has brick chimneys and a large multi-light gable window. The remainder of the windows throughout the house appear to contain modern retrofitted sash. The house appears to be shown as part of the T.E. Cooper property on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-46	79 Jobs Lane		An early 20 th century example of the Shingle style, 79 Jobs Lane has a substantial horizontal massing and a hip-roofed porch with flanking shed-roofed sections at either end creating an unusual overall form. The structure has brick chimneys on each side of the façade and an elliptical central dormer on the roof. The façade is symmetrically fenestrated with a central doorway and paired and ribbon windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A simple pedimented door hood is supported by paired brackets. The architecture of the house is distinctive; additional research may yield information on the architect. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BH-47	201 Jobs Lane		A two-story example of the 'four-square' form and Prairie style relatively typical of its kind and likely dating to the first quarter of the 20 th century. The house has a hipped roof and hipped dormer, a front porch, paired windows and a brick chimney. Though the window sash are not clearly visible, they appear to be modern retrofits. A garage to the rear of the structure appears contemporary with the house. Both are clad in wood shingles. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
BH-48	204 Jobs Lane		A two-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles, 204 Jobs Lane appears to date to ca. 1870. Pointed-arch windows light the gables, while two-over-two-light windows are found through the rest of the house. A hip-roofed porch with turned posts is located at first story level. A house is shown in the approximate location of 204 Jobs Lane on the 1873 map, with the name T.H. Cooper. It appears to be part of the O. Seabury property on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-50	73 Norris Lane		<p>Only the side elevation of this turn-of-the-century residence was viewed during this survey, however, it appears to be a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame residence with a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. The house is clad in wood shingles, has a brick chimney, and the visible windows retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. It is not entirely clear if this house is depicted on the 1916 map; a house labeled J. Ferry may either depict this house or the structure immediately south of this house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria C).</p>	
BH-51	93 Norris Lane		<p>A two-story wood-frame side-gable house that based on style alone could date as early as the 1870s, the structure has a round-arch gable window and two-over-two-light sash occupying the other windows throughout the house. The house has a central brick chimney. The door appears to be accessed via a small entry porch. It is not clear whether the siding is wood shingle or a later material. The house is not shown on the 1873 map and it is shown on the 1916 map with the name Martison. Based on information provided by the Town the house may date to ca. 1895. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
BH-52	765 Ocean Road		<p>This structure is not clearly visible, but according to information provided by the Town it was constructed ca. 1906. The cross-gable two-story residence is clad in wood shingles and it has a central brick chimney. A gable window composed of a triangular and square section may have been altered at a later date. Windows appear to be six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A front porch is visible. Improved views and further research would be needed to fully assess the eligibility of this property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).</p>	

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-53	785 Ocean Road		<p>Rusticana at 785 Ocean Road exhibits elements of the Arts & Crafts, Shingle, and Colonial Revival styles; it was built ca. 1897. It is located on Sagg Pond and only its rear façade was visible during the survey. It has a cross-gable gambrel roof, several substantial brick chimneys, and a series of shed dormers with paired diamond-pane casement sash windows. The entry that is visible from available vantage points is recessed within a segmental arch and contains sidelights. The roof and walls are clad in wood shingles.</p> <p>According to an article entitled "Ocean Road Summers, 1890-1910," by Julie Greene (<i>The Bridge</i>, Summer 2010), Rusticana was built by Emile Twyeffort and his wife Lillie Gertrude Mathey. Twyeffort was President of the Merchant Tailors of America and was instrumental in founding the Bridgehampton Club and the Bridgehampton National Bank. The Twyefforts hired Charles H. Woodhull of Patchogue to design the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).</p>	
BH-54	909 Ocean Road		<p>Known as Cloverfield, this early 20th century mansion exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival and Shingle styles, the house is a two-story cross-gable gambrel-roofed structure with six-over-six-light windows and three substantial brick chimneys. Further research and improved visibility would be necessary to fully evaluate this structure. On the 1916 map, structures appear to be depicted in this location on the property of William Cranford. Information provided by the Town suggests the house was built ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	
BH-55	25 Quimby Lane		<p>An early 20th century estate exhibiting elements of the Prairie, Shingle, and Colonial Revival styles, 25 Quimby Lane has a rectangular plan, a substantial massing, a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and symmetrically placed hip-roofed dormers. The facades appear symmetrically fenestrated, with multiple ribbon windows and a central doorway with pedimented entry porch. Further research should be conducted regarding the history of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).</p>	

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-56	54 Quimby Lane		An early vernacular house, 54 Quimby Lane is two stories in height with central chimney, wood shingle cladding, and six-over-six-light windows. The five-bay front façade has a central doorway flanked by two windows. Three windows are located along the upper story. A small single-story ell does not detract from the appearance of the house, though its age is not known. According to information provided by the Town, this house was built ca. 1725 and was relocated from Butter Lane in Bridgehampton in 1966. It appears to retain relatively high integrity overall, despite having been moved. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BH-56	54 Quimby Lane		An early vernacular house, 54 Quimby Lane is two stories in height with central chimney, wood shingle cladding, and six-over-six-light windows. The five-bay front façade has a central doorway flanked by two windows. Three windows are located along the upper story. A small single-story ell does not detract from the appearance of the house, though its age is not known. According to information provided by the Town, this house was built ca. 1725 and was relocated from Butter Lane in Bridgehampton in 1966. It appears to retain relatively high integrity overall, despite having been moved. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BH-57	94 Quimby Lane		An early 20 th century estate exhibiting elements of Shingle style, 94 Quimby Lane has a cross-gable jerkinhead roof, paired and ribbon windows with multi-light sash, and an octagonal entry porch. This was one of the houses built on the lane by the Quimby family in the 1910s and 20s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BH-58	161 Quimby Lane		Views to this structure are distant and additional research would be needed to confirm that this structure retains integrity to a ca. 1920 construction date, but based on available views this may be a relatively intact ca. 1920 Shingle-style estate. It has a complex set of gables and roof forms, including gambrel, gable, and hipped roofs. There are multiple dormers and several brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-59	195 Quimby Lane		Despite somewhat obscured views, this structure appears to be an early 19 th century two-story vernacular house with end chimneys and a central doorway retaining wood shingle cladding. The symmetrically fenestrated five-bay façade is composed of a central entryway with two windows on either side all containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A front entry porch does not appear original but cannot be clearly seen. More recent additions are visually unobtrusive from front. Additional research would be necessary to shed further light on the history and integrity of this house. Buildings appear in this approximate location on the 1916 map as part of the "E. Quimby Est." property, however, no structures are shown in the location on the 1873 Beers map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BH-60	219 Quimby Lane		This turn-of-the-century two-story residence has hipped roof with large sweeping overhang, elliptical eyebrow dormers, multi-light windows, including paired and ribbon windows, and an entry porch supports by paired decorative brackets. Despite some apparent changes in fenestration, it appears to retain sufficient integrity. The house was one of several houses on the lane built by members of the Quimby family; it has historically been known as the "Half Acre." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
BH-61	236 Quimby Lane		This large dwelling was reportedly one of the houses built on the lane by members of the Quimby family during the first quarter of the 20 th century. While further research would be needed to confirm that the house retains historic integrity, it appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure dating to ca. 1917. It is a two-story mansion with a long rectangular plan and a gable roof. It has multiple brick chimneys and is clad in wood shingles. The window sash and entryways cannot be clearly seen. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 18-3 (cont'd)
Potential Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
BH-62	43 Sawasett		A small one-and-a-half-story front-gable house likely dating to the first quarter of the 20 th century, this vernacular structure appears to retain sufficient integrity for consideration as a potential landmark. It has a shed-roofed entry porch with original posts and railing, two-over-two-light windows and a brick chimney. It is clad in wood shingles. The house is not depicted on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map, but was likely constructed shortly after that time. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
BH-63	36 Silver Lane		A small side-gable vernacular house likely dating to the first quarter of the 20 th century, this residence has a three-bay front façade with central doorway, shed-roofed dormers and entry porch and multi-light double-hung wood windows. It has a central brick chimney and is clad in wood shingles. This house may have been part of the B. Cook property illustrated on the 1916 map. It appears to retain sufficient integrity for consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	wef
BH-64	33 Snake Hollow Road		A three-bay front-gable house with a round-arch gable window and a central entry, this two-story structure is a small vernacular farmhouse. Although its front door appears to be a more recent replacement, it retains wood shingle cladding and six-over-six-light double-hung windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
BH-65	62 Sawasett		The structure is not shown in sufficient detail to fully assess the integrity of the façade, however, it appears relatively intact as an example of a “four-square” Prairie-style residence with wood shingle cladding, hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer, and hip-roofed porch supported by Neoclassical columns. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 18-4
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
808 Mecox Road	"House" (GAI 2000).		Unable to locate tax photo at that address	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-25; Survey #25)
187 Bay Lane At Wheaton Way	"House" (GAI 2000).		Unable to locate tax photo at that address	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-27; Survey #27)
855 Silver Lane (aka 857 Silver Lane)	"House: This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	This house, which has the form of an early vernacular house, appears to be a reconstruction. The wood shingle-clad saltbox-form house is two stories in height. It has a four-bay façade with an off-set doorway sheltered by a pedimented entry porch. Fenestration on the side elevation appears to have been reconfigured (or is not configured as an early house would be), including paired and ribbon windows. The house has a modern exterior brick end chimney has rather than would have been a roughly central chimney if the house were in fact early and intact. The house does not appear on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map.	The house appears to be a modern reconstruction or has been so highly altered as to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates the house possesses significance and integrity, it should be reevaluated.	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-29; Survey #29)
40 Ocean Road	"Havens House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "40 Ocean Road, the Havens House, is a two-story Greek Revival style dwelling, clad in wood clapboard, with six-over-six-light windows on the first story and smaller six-light windows on the second story" (LIPA). "Havens House, 1920" (BHAR).		Demolished	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-99); GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-44; Survey #44); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
124 Ocean Road	"S.O. Hedges House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "124 Ocean Road, partly obscured, appears to be a Colonial Revival style structure known as the S.O. Hedges House, it may date to ca. 1900."	There may be an original ca. 1900 structure at the core of this building that would retain integrity but for the very large apparently modern addition that appears to detract so significantly from the original structure as to disqualify it.	House appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. However, additional research could yield another interpretation; the property should be reevaluated in the future as appropriate.	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-108); GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-49; Survey #49)
2520 Montauk Highway	"Bull Head Tavern (aka Wick's Tavern)' a salt box style house built in 1686 once stood on the NW corner of Montauk Hwy and Lumber Lane. It was later converted into a tavern. It housed Bridgehampton's first local post office in 1794." (FEL 2008)		Demolished 1941	Facade Easements List 2008
2415 Montauk Highway	"James A. Sandford & Sons' Plumbing and Heating,' 1911" (FEL 2008) ; "James A. Sandford & Sons Plumbing and Heating, 1911; In 1882, Sandford purchased the Beebe Windmill that was used to grind feed and meal and eventually moved it from its site south of today's Hull Lane to one north of the Railroad Station. A year later, he partnered with Nathan N. Tiffany...from East Hampton to establish a flour and feed company. ... In 1911, Sandford constructed a large structure of concrete and stucco just west of the Presbyterian Church where it stands today. Today, the Konner Building leases space to a variety of businesses..." (BHAR).	A two-story front-gable commercial structure, the historic integrity of this building (which likely dates to the early 20 th century) appears to have been substantially diminished by the addition of a modern storefront and modern windows on the upper story.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
Corner of Sag Harbor Turnpike and Suwasset Avenue	"First Baptist Church.' 1981. The congregation, founded in 1923, celebrated the 80th anniversary of the Senior Choir in 2005." (FEL 2008)		Structure is recent; built in 1981	Facade Easements List 2008
264 Butter Lane	"Large Potato House. ca. 1920."(FEL 2008)	Large converted potato barn	Based on available views, appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
86 Chester Street	"Bungalow. Ca. 1930. Jerkin-head main roof and entrance." (FEL 2008)	Five-bay single-story Craftsman/ranch house with hip-on-gable roof, hipped entry porch, and six-over-one-light windows; built in 1950 according to tax records	Integrity appears high, yet building does not appear to possess sufficient historic significance	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
151 Church Lane	"Foursquare. Ca. 1920" (FEL 2008)	Four-square two-story house clad in wood shingles; windows appear to be replaced; likely constructed ca. 1920	Does not appear to possess sufficient significance or integrity	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
30 Halsey Lane	"Bungalow. One and a half story with wide, front-facing gable located near Montauk Highway" (FEL 2008)	Single-story front-gable house likely dating to early 20th century with hip-roofed entry porch; clad in wood shingles; windows retrofitted with one-over-one-light double-hung sash	Appears to lack historic integrity	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
372-A Lumber Lane	"Bungalow. Ca. 1915. Jerkin-head roof (side gables) with an arched entryway, also jerkin-head, supported by four columns" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	Small Craftsman-style bungalow with entry porch	Does not appear to possess sufficient integrity	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
803 Mecox Road (Identified as 693 Mecox Road by BHAR).	"Sarah A. Cook House. ca. 1850. On the south side, a shallow-gabled, two story house with Greek Revival elements" (FEL 2008); "Sarah A. Cook House, 1842; On the south side, a shallow-gabled, two story house with Greek Revival elements" (BHAR).		Unable to identify building; unable to locate addresses in tax information	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
929 Ocean Road	Daniel Schellinger House, ca. 1750 "Schellinger served in the company of Minute Men in Bridgehampton in 1776. This saltbox house with new additions was owned by the Cook family for many generations beginning ca. 1800" (FEL 2008; BHAR); South facing saltbox, ca. 1880 (Town-provided comments).	This residence appears to be comprised of multiple small structures, including a gambrel-roofed portion, a saltbox-form section, and a gable-roofed section. Sections of this house are purported to date to the 18th century.	Sections of this structure may be significant, however integrity appears compromised. Additional research would be necessary to assess significance and integrity of resource.	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
	Site of sheepfold, 1750		Site does not appear to retain sufficient integrity as a historic resource	Façade Easements List 2008

Table 18-4 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
1621 Montauk Highway	The New Light Meeting House Site, ca. 1748 (Parcel SCTM# 900-84-1-35.29) "This lot records Hay Ground's place in the pre-revolutionary Great Awakening," the site of the New Light Church (HHAR).		The site of the meeting house lacks integrity as a historic property; however, the archaeological significance of the property should be evaluated.	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #27).
222 Newlight Lane	"Schenk House, ca. 1860;" Built ca. 1860s and early owned by the Schenk family, this house was moved to Hayground in the early 1970s; it was originally located next to the Bridgehampton National Bank.		Unable to locate this address in tax records; house needs to be visually assessed to determine significance/integrity	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #30).

Table 18-4 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
280 Mecox Road	Babinski House/Farm Site; The Babinskis owned this parcel “for at least three-quarters of a century. It was a local landmark and the setting for Hay Ground’s last dairy farm. The barns, silos, and milking cows may be physically gone, but memories—as well as mooing echoes—are evoked by the Babinski farmhouse (HHAR).		The site of the farm lacks integrity as a historic property; however, the archaeological significance of the property should be evaluated.	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #32).
429 Mecox Road	“Namuth House, ca. 1937;” Likely built as a clam digger’s cottage, it was renovated by Peter Blake and Julian and Barbara Neski in the mid-1960s.		Appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #33).
154 Corwith Avenue	Two-story hip-roofed dwelling clad in wood shingles, ca. 1930	Single-story wood-frame structure, likely dates to first half of the 20th century but appears to have been highly altered in recent times	Appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-15)
188 Maple Lane	“Single-story frame dwelling with small addition. Bridgehampton Hamlet Plan identifies as ca. 1844” (LIPA). “House, 1844” (FEL 2008; BHAR); 1848 (Town-provided comments).	The residence at 188 Maple Lane has an unusual form comprised of a taller single-cell portion and several wings; tax records suggest this building was constructed ca. 1900. The appearance of the house does not appear consistent with an early date. Additional research would be necessary before putting this resource forward as a potential landmark.	Further research would be necessary to assess construction date, significance, and integrity.	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-21) ; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-4 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
131 Corwith Avenue	A long narrow single-story storage building, constructed of concrete block. Structure is not depicted on the 1916 map and was likely constructed ca. 1930 (LIPA)	A long narrow single-story storage building, constructed of concrete block. Structure is not depicted on the 1916 map and was likely constructed ca. 1930	Further research would be necessary to evaluate the significance and integrity of this resource	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-28)
107 Corwith Avenue	"A Prairie-style house with a 'four-square' form; clad in clapboard. Hip-roofed entry porch has been enclosed. Possibly a 'mail-order' house. Structure is not depicted on the 1916 map" (LIPA); "Foursquare with dormer and hipped roof garage, 1920" (BHAR).	A Prairie-style house with a 'four-square' form. Hip-roofed entry porch has been enclosed. It appears to have replacement cladding and replacement windows. Structure is not depicted on the 1916 map.	Structure appears to lack historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-29); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
93 Corwith Avenue	A single-story Colonial Revival-style house with a 'Cape Cod-style' form, with gable dormer. Depicted on the 1916 map as the home of H. Griffin.	A single-story Colonial Revival-style house with a 'Cape Cod-style' form, with gable dormer. Depicted on the 1916 map as the home of H. Griffin.	Structure appears to lack historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-31)
188 Lumber Lane	A one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style cottage clad in wood shingles, may have been constructed ca. 1940 (LIPA)	A one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style cottage clad in wood shingles, may have been constructed ca. 1940.	Structure appears to lack historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-63)
201 Lumber Lane	"One-and-a-half-story section of this house may be a mid-19th century vernacular-style house; extensive additions appear recent" (LIPA). "House., 1850" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	One-and-a-half-story section of this house may be a mid-19th century vernacular-style house; however, extensive additions and alterations appear recent.	Structure appears to lack historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-64); Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
64 Narrow Lane	"64 Narrow Lane is a Prarie-style 'four-square'-form house, with a hipped roof, a dormer, and a hip-roofed entry porch. The building has two-over-two-light windows and is clad in wood shingles" (LIPA). "House. 1894." (FEL 2008)	64 Narrow Lane is a Prarie-style 'four-square'-form house, with a hipped roof, a dormer, and a hip-roofed entry porch. The building has two-over-two-light windows and is clad in wood shingles	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance/ integrity	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-65); Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
67 Norris Lane	"A two-story Prarie-style hip-roofed dwelling with a 'four-square' form, a hip-roofed dormer, and a hip-roofed porch. The building is clad in wood shingles. The windows are more recent replacements. It is depicted on the 1916 map as the home of Frank Hand" (LIPA). "House, Foursquare with dormer" (BHAR)	A two-story Prarie-style hip-roofed dwelling with a 'four-square' form, a hip-roofed dormer, and a hip-roofed porch, apparently more recently enclosed. The building is clad in wood shingles. The windows are more recent replacements. It is depicted on the 1916 map as the home of Frank Hand	Structure appears to lack historic integrity	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-83); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
35 Halsey Lane	"Front-gable shingle-clad dwelling with pedimented and hip-roofed entry porch. Windows recently replaced. The structure is not depicted on a 1916 map of the area" (LIPA)	Front-gable shingle-clad dwelling with pedimented and hip-roofed entry porch. Structure appears to have been altered within the last ten years with paired windows and an enclosed porch. The structure is not depicted on a 1916 map of the area	Structure appears to lack historic integrity	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-131)
35 Halsey Street	1908 (Town-provided comments); "Dutch Revival House, 1908" (BHAR).	This early 20 th century cross-gable gambrel-roofed house retains wood shingle siding and front porch, however, it appears to have replacement windows, doors, and other changes.	It appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates that the house does possess sufficient historic integrity, it should be reevaluated	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-4 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
119 Church Lane	A small single-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The structure is not depicted on the 1916 map.	A small single-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The structure is not depicted on the 1916 map.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance/ integrity	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-139)
2411 Montauk Highway	"James A. Sandford House, 1907. Stucco. Demolition forthcoming" (BHAR).		Unable to locate, likely demolished	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
2331 Montauk Highway	"Bungalow, 1930s" (BHAR).	Small and simple ca. 1930 front-gable single-story Craftsman-style dwelling; Colonial Revival-style entry porch	Available views of structure are limited; more information required to assess significance/integrity	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
151 Bridgehampton Sag Harbor Turnpike	"First Baptist Church, 1981; Located at the corner of Sag Harbor Turnpike... and Sawasett Avenue, the congregation, founded in 1923, celebrated the 80th anniversary of the Senior Choir ... in 2005" (BHAR).		Structure was built in 1981	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
31 Corwith Avenue	"Foursquare with dormer, ca. 1920; Features decorative windows, bay window and columned porch" (BHAR).		Unable to locate this address in tax records	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
37 Lockwood Avenue	"Colonial Revival House, 1929" (BHAR).	Colonial Revival house likely dating to the second quarter of the 20th century	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance/ integrity	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
28 Lockwood Avenue	"Maran House, 1937; A Colonial Revival structure in the Cape Cod style, the house contracted for by Roger Maran, a third generation Irish-American, remains in the family" (BHAR).	Colonial Revival house likely dating to the second quarter of the 20th century	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance/ integrity	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
38 Lockwood Avenue	"Stucco Bungalow, 1927" (BHAR).	Single-story Craftsman-style bungalow, parged in stucco. Further research would be required to determine if stucco finish was original to house.	Further research would be necessary to assess integrity	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
2803 Montauk Highway	"Vincente Esteban House' ca. 1930. Dutch revival"(FEL 2008);	The house is a mid-20th century Colonial Revival-style structure with gambrel roof, shed-roofed dormer and pedimented entry porch. A barn is also located on the property, purported to be early. Based on the form, this barn could certainly be an 18 th or early 19 th century threshing barn, and as such is worthy of study and documentation; however, because it has been so extensively altered, with large windows on the upper story, it does not appear to be eligible.	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance/ integrity, however, barn in particular may merit further consideration. If additional research, such as an interior evaluation, reveals that the structure possesses extraordinary significance, it should be reevaluated despite integrity issues.	Façade Easement List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
19 Newman Avenue	"House, on corner, ca. 1910, 1920" (BHAR).	Based on limited views, structure appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure dating to the mid-20th century; integrity appears somewhat compromised by changes in cladding and fenestration	Greater visibility needed to assess significance/integrity	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
69 Newman Avenue	"House, on corner, ca. 1910, 1920" (BHAR); Four Square (Town-provided comments)	A Prairie-style four-square-form house, two stories in height, clad in wood shingles; structure appears to have been altered with window replacements and partial porch enclosure	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance/integrity. If future research indicates that these features were original or that others feel it rises to the level despite integrity issues, it can be added at that point	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
Ocean Road and Montauk Highway	Triangular Commons (aka Militia Green); "Behind the D. L. Chester Dry Goods Store...is a small park. Situated fittingly near the monument, this plot, once much larger, served as the training ground for colonial militia units from Southampton, East Hampton, Sag Harbor, and Bridgehampton..." (BHAR).		Additional research would be necessary to determine significance and integrity of this landscape feature; monument has been identified as a potential landmark	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
43 Ocean Road	Colonel Levi Howell House, 1814 (BHAR)		Demolished 2008	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
2317 Montauk Hwy	<p>“J.C. Sayre House / Elaine Benson Gallery; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This residence may date from the 1860 or 1870 and demonstrates the Italianate style” (GAI 2000); “John C. Sayer/Elaine Benson House.’ 1869, ca. 1880. Benson and her husband opened the art gallery behind the Sayre House in 1964 and she managed it for over 30 years. She specialized in emerging artists but also showed deKooning, Jane Freilicher, and others. Her benefits for the Writers Book Fair drew many literati, including Kurt Vonnegut and E.L. Doctorow.” (FEL 2008)</p>	<p>2317 Montauk Highway, the J. C. Sayre House/Elaine Benson Gallery, a clapboard-clad Folk Victorian cross-gable structure with extensive gable ornamentation and paired round-arch windows, was constructed circa 1880. A rear addition appears to date to circa 1910.</p>	Demolished	<p>SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-15; Survey #15); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.</p>
20 Chester Street	1930s (Town-provided comments)	<p>A single-story house believed to date to the 1930s. The front addition alters the historic character. Limited views are available.</p>	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance or integrity.	
121 Halsey Lane	1907 (Town-provided comments)	<p>This cross-gable two-story structure, likely built around the turn of the century, the house retains wood shingle siding and its original form. It appears to have been altered with replacement windows and the historic integrity has been altered through the construction of an addition and porch with parapet</p>	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. It should be reevaluated if future research or investigation indicates otherwise.	

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
260 Halsey Lane	1929 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1929 cottage, only one side elevation was visible. The single-story house has a side-gable roof, a brick chimney, and a hip-roofed dormer. The integrity of the front porch appears compromised.	The house appears to lack sufficient architectural /historic distinction and historic integrity. If future research indicates that the house does possess sufficient historic integrity, it should be reevaluated	
34 Hildreth Road	Four Square (Town-provided comments)	The house is a ca. 1920 Prairie-style house with a four-square form; it appears to have an addition and a replaced door.	The house appears to lack sufficient significance and historic integrity. If future research indicates that the house does possess sufficient historic integrity, it should be reevaluated	
220 Jobs Lane	Barn 1860 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1860s barn sided in wood shingles; views are limited, but a window or door appears to be added on the side evaluation	Based on the limited information accessible, the barn alone does not appear to qualify for individual landmarking, as it is apparently the lone remnant of an earlier farmstead, and as such, the property lacks sufficient historic integrity. However, if further research (such as an evaluation of the barn interior) suggests that the barn is of extraordinary significance, it should be reevaluated	

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
2 Millstone Road	1840 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half-story front-gable house, the structure is purported to date as early as ca. 1840. The core structure may date that early, however, the cornice, windows, and door would all have been replaced in recent years; the porch dates to the turn of the century.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
146 Millstone Road	1791 (Town-provided comments)	Purported to date to ca. 1791, this single-story side-gable structure has paired windows, gable dormers, and a pedimented entry porch that appear to date to the early 20 th century. Based on limited views, the windows, porch, chimney, and roof cladding would all be much later replacements and bays would have been added.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
361 Mitchells Lane	1910 (Town-provided comments)	Views of this structure, are too limited to make a full evaluation. Based on the view provided, this may be a ca. 1910 house with a side-gable roof, a brick chimney, and shed roofed dormer.	Views of this structure are too limited by hedges and trees to make an adequate evaluation. The resource should be evaluated if better views become available.	
2749 Montauk Highway	1800s converted barn (Town-provided comments)	A barn with a cupola, probably dating to the second half of the 19 th century. The barn has been altered with a large brick chimney, and several windows and doors.	The barn appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
47 Newman Avenue	1920 (Town-provided comments)	This cross-gable ca. 1920 residence appears to have a modern chimney and modern siding.	The residence appears too substantially altered to qualify; if future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated	
57 Norris Lane	Four Square (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1920 residence with a four-square form. The windows and the roof cladding have been replaced.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity to qualify; if future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated	
241 Norris Lane	1840 (Town-provided comments)	The house is purported to date to ca. 1840, however, based on limited views, an early 20 th century date appears to characterize visible features. Exposed purlin ends suggest the roof dates closer to the turn of the century, the windows appear to be 20 th century replacements.	This structure does not appear to retain sufficient integrity based on available views; if it is a ca. 1840 house it cannot be recognized as such from available views. The house should be reevaluated if future research indicates otherwise.	
261 Norris Lane	1842 (Town-provided comments)	Additional research may reveal more about the history of this house; however, based on a available views, the structure does not retain integrity as a ca. 1842 house as suggested in caption. This may be an early house that was altered with a series of additions in the late 19 th century and in the 20 th century,	Further research would be needed to adequately evaluate. Based on available information, does not appear to qualify.	

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
426 Ocean Road	Converted barn (Town-provided comments)	A wood-shingle-clad barn converted as a residence and/or studio, the building has many large windows and doors, altering the character of the original structure.	Barn conversion appears to have too substantially modified original structure	
488 Ocean Road	Converted barn (Town-provided comments)	A wood-shingle-clad barn converted as a residence and/or studio, the building has been altered with a large doorway and a large round window over the door.	Barn conversion appears to have too substantially modified original structure	
588 Ocean Road	Converted barn (Town-provided comments)	A wood-shingle-clad barn converted as a residence and/or studio, the building has many large windows and doors, altering the character of the original structure.	Barn conversion appears to have too substantially modified original structure	
839 Ocean Road	c.1922 (Town-provided comments)	A large one-and-a-half-story building with a brick chimney, several large windows, and a second-story verandah with railing.	This structure does not appear to retain integrity as a ca. 1922 residence; however, if further research indicates that the structure is closer to original condition than I believed, it should be reevaluated	
194 Quimby Lane	1917 (Town-provided comments)	A large two-story gable-roofed building clad in wood shingles, the structure has a cupola. The structure was originally a carriage house and has been converted to a house. Windows have been altered and gable dormers added.	The building appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated	

Table 18-4 (cont'd)

Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Bridgehampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
220 Quimby Lane	1910 (Town-provided comments)	A large tree and several hedges largely obscure this structure from view. It is purported to date to ca. 1910. It appears to be a two-story house with a square massing and hipped roofs.	Available views were not sufficient to adequately evaluate this building. If improved views are afforded in the future, the property should be reevaluated.	
33 School Street	1928 (Town-provided comments)	The structure is not shown in sufficient detail to fully assess the integrity of the façade, however, it appears to be a ca. 1928 Colonial Revival house with a gambrel roof, wall dormer, ribbon windows, and Neoclassical entry porch. Based on limited views, it appears to have replacement windows and roof cladding	The house appears to lack historic integrity. If future research suggests that the house possesses both significance and integrity it should be reevaluated.	