

HAY GROUND HERITAGE AREA REPORT

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We cannot avoid remaking our heritage . . . We can use the past fruitfully only when we realize that to inherit is also to transform . . . the past is best used by being domesticated - and by our accepting and rejoicing that we do so.

David Lowenthal, *The Past is a Foreign Country*



Hay Ground and Vicinity circa 1916
(Source: E. Belcher Hyde, 1916)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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View of District 8 schoolhouse
from the doorway of the Hay
Ground Windmill

INTRODUCTION

Hay Ground is a locality in Southampton which, running east to west, partially overlaps the hamlets of Bridgehampton and Water Mill. Extending northward in the direction of Scuttle Hole and Deerfield, and south toward where Calf Creek borders Mecox, its base line is the roughly two mile stretch of Montauk Highway between Kellis Pond (Snake Hollow Road) and Hay Ground Cove (Scuttle Hole Road). Hayground Road crosses this route to delineate the area's principal intersection, and to form two of several triangular-shaped byways. Hayground Road diverges from Mecox Road south of Montauk, which then completes the triangle; this pattern is repeated on the opposite side of Montauk with Hayground Road and Windmill Lane; finally, Hayground Road makes-up a similar configuration with Cooks Lane and Scuttle Hole Road. These “forks in the road,” harkening back to when farming was preminent and horse-drawn wagons steered clear of sharp turns, are reminders of the area's place in Southampton's agricultural heritage.¹



Hay Ground and Vicinity circa 2008
(Source: Google Earth website, 2011)

Its name derives from being especially conducive for haying. Pasture plants may have grown naturally in upland meadows. English hay and red clover, high in nutrients, probably were cropped there. Herdsmen, as well as farmers who needed to supply their own animals, must have gotten winter fodder from Hay Ground. And the more elevated terrain was where marsh grasses could be spread out to dry.²

Curing salt hay, the marsh's "natural product - a free gift, as it were, of nature" - doubtless gave the area special importance in early times. Hay Ground's proximity to Mecox Bay placed it peripherally within an ecosystem made extraordinarily dynamic by local wetland characteristics. This inter-tidal zone balancing ocean and fresh water provided the biological necessities for complex chains of being involving animals, birds, fish, insects, and plant life. The marsh formed the heart of this environment. During spring and summer its grasses fed on flowing nutrients, and in fall and winter decomposed material fertilized the organic whole. All the while creatures of nature were attracted to the marsh, "an ecological niche," as described in *Bridgehampton Works and Days*. Humankind also discovered its benefits: "The most prominent grasses in the area above mean high water. . . inundated twice monthly by lunar tides. . . are known as salt hay because they were used as hay in colonial days."³

Southampton folk, like other coastal Long Islanders, used grasses that grew where moderate tides washed the edges of meadows for purposes such as mulching crops, insulating stored ice, packaging goods for shipment, bedding cattle, and filling mattresses. Preparation usually took place during August and September, and constituted one of those seasonal rituals which characterized local agriculture. Mowing was done with scythes; the grass generally gathered with long hand poles used as implements; then hauled out of soggy necks of land with horses, oxen, or mules wearing "bog shoes," wooden blocks strapped on their hoofs to keep them from sinking in. Some "old timers called harvesting the hay 'goin on the ma'sh' or 'ma'shin' - derived from the marsh," and the basis fo "ma'shin seas'n."⁴

Prior to the season, "common grasses" growing along the landward shores of Mecox Bay and Hay Ground Cove were auctioned by Southampton Town, the "common Grass money" collected by the clerk. Public sales were given advance notice. In 1744, for example (and following the original spelling), ". . . a trustee meting at the Schoolhouse [June 5] voted the comon gras Shall be sold on the first wensday of July next At the



meeting house at four of the Clock in the Afternoon for Redy money.” One month later, “Ye 4th of July 1744. . .Common Gras Sould for reddy money. . .John Topping from East Hampton to Maycocks. . .Thomas Cooper Junr. From Elisha Howells Creek to ye hay ground.” Salt hay revenue - be the money Redy or reddy - seems to have been minimal. If, in 1823, Rufus Rose paid 50 cents for the Mecox common grass to Horse Mill Lane, and the cost to Paul Halsey, Jr. who bought beyond Horse Mill Lane was \$1.55, monetary value was hardly the principal worth of salt hay. Rather its contribution to Southampton’s heritage was more in terms of ecologically grounded folkways and, in that sense, it was considerable. ⁵

Haymaking was a respected craft well into the nineteenth century. Those who mowed, turned, spread, stacked, ricked, baled, and then carted the harvest embodied important aspects of local life and labor. Cutting windrows from dawn to dusk, particularly during the heat of the day, was hard work; yet it was work that brought its own compensations. “There was quite a romantic side to this kind of work, although it was laborious,” according to an early twentieth century recollection. “Many young men welcomed haying as a time of physical challenge and competition. To be the best mower in a neighborhood, the one customarily chosen to lead ‘a gang of hands in hay’ across the field, was a distinction they eagerly sought.” Here was work touched by poetry:

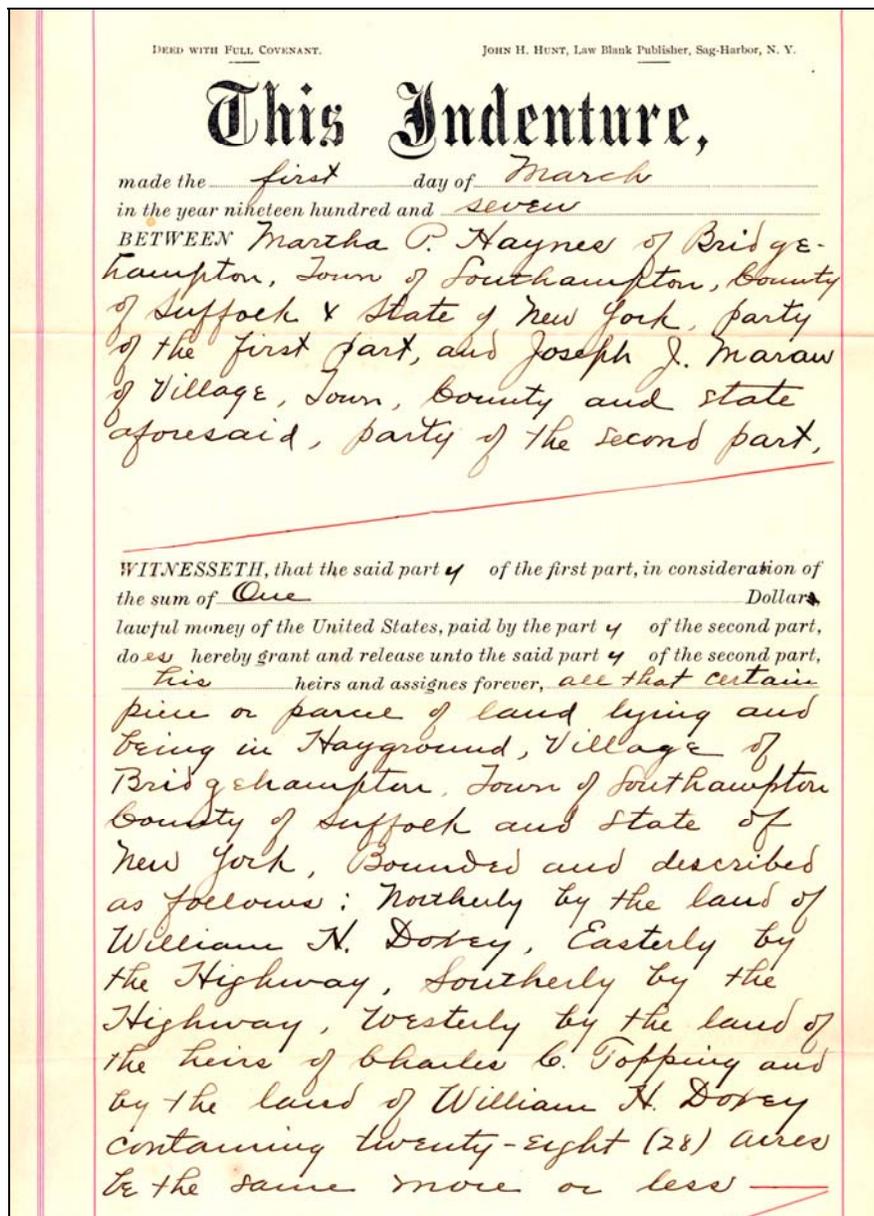
“Where merry mowers, hale and strong,
Swept, scythe on scythe, their swaths along”

Thus glorified, “Hay Ground” takes on connotative significance, making the name more than merely a notation on the Town map. ⁶



This cultural landscape has been recognized by Southampton since the early eighteenth century. In the words of historian Henry P. Hedges, “By the year 1712, or near that time. . . Scuttle Hole and the Hay Ground were settled.” When the Town Trustees sold lots they defined boundaries by referencing prominent features: “the lane between Abraham Roses [*sic*] and the new meeting house . . . north by the country road. . .east by the heirs

of Caleb Corwithy and Deacon Haynes, south by the common land . . . joining to Calf Creek.” In describing geographical relationships they were outlining the setting for three centuries-worth of community experience. Inhabiting, marking, and building on the land has added over time to Hay Ground’s value as a repository of historical data. There are various material remains - usually from ordinary people doing everyday things - which may be regarded as memory sites waiting to tell us about the past so that we can better comprehend the present. To appreciate the evocative richness of this data we should consider a combination of textual, visual, and physical sources - starting with Hay Ground’s vernacular architecture. ⁷

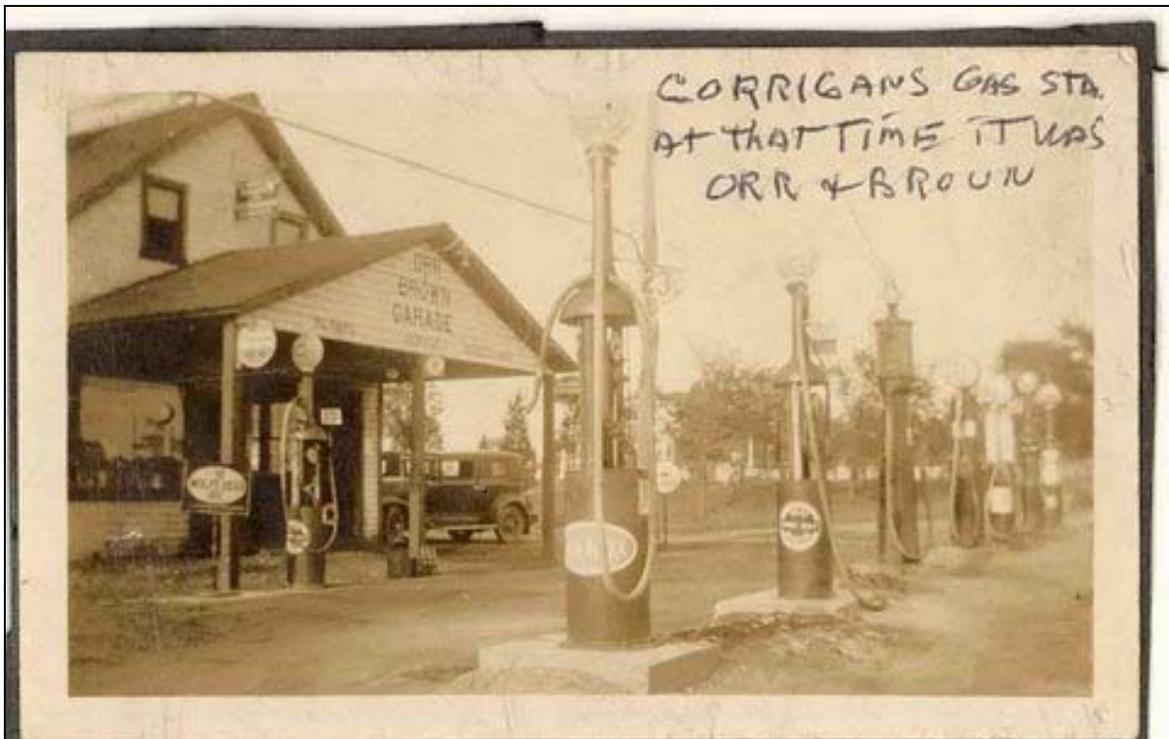


NOTES

1. "Town of Southampton, Hayground Heritage Area," Suffolk County Real Property Tax Map (2008); the place-name Hay Ground, written as two words, follows historical usage (see Ann Sandford, "Bridgehampton Hamlet Area Report" [2009], *passim*); Hayground undivided appears more frequently nowadays, on road signs for instance; David Osborn, of Wainscott, explained the logic of gradual as opposed to right angle turns.
2. William Mulvihill, *South Fork Place Names: Some Informal Long Island History* (Sag Harbor: The Black Kiln Press, 1995), 36.
3. F. Lamson Scribner, "Grasses of Salt Marshes," *Yearbook of the U.S. Department Of Agriculture*, 54th Cong., 1st sess., 1895, H. Doc. 380, 332; Ian W. Marceau, "Marine Wetlands," *Bridgehampton Works and Days* (Bridgehampton: The Bridgehampton Village Improvement Society, 1974, 2006), 13; recently, landscape ecologist Eric W. Sanderson in *Mannahatta: A Natural History of New York City* (New York: Abrams, 2009), 148-49, has heralded salt marshes as "engines of biological productivity."
4. Charles Reichman, "Salt Meadows: A Major Hay Source for Early L.I. Farmers," *Long Island Forum* 50, no. 7 (July 1987), 126-29; Stephen Lerner, "The Mill That Named a Place," *ibid.* 48, no. 12 (December 1985), 246; George E. Hart, "Who Remembers Hungry Harbor?" *ibid.* 18, no. 7 (July 1955), 140; Julian Denton Smith, "The Old Time Ma'shin' Seas'n," *ibid.* 19 no. 7 (July 1956), 125-26, 133-34; Gary Cobb has shared his knowledge about salt hay and research materials for its study.
5. *Trustees Records of the Town of Southampton, N.Y. (Part One) 1741-1826*, transcribed by Harry D. Sleight (Sag Harbor, 1931), 25, 29; *ibid. (Part Two)*, 368.
6. Benjamin P. Field, *Babylon Reminiscences* (Babylon: Babylon Publishing Company, 1911), 55, quoted in Ray Douglas, "Babylon's First Bay Island Bungalows," *Long Island Forum* 54, no. 1 (Winter 1992), 20; Jack Larkin, *The Reshaping of Every Day Life, 1790-1840* (New York: Harper & Row, 1988), 19-20; Marlene Haresign and Marsha Kranes, eds., *Water Mill, Celebrating Community: The History of a Long Island Hamlet, 1644-1994* (Peconic: Peconic Co., 1996), 95; Clarence H. Danhof, *Change in Agriculture: The Northern United States, 1820-1870* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969), 161; Carolyn Merchant, *Ecological Revolutions: Nature, Gender, and Science in New England* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), 181; Edward S. Russell, *A Long Deep Furrow: Three Centuries of Farming in New England* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1976), 48, 130-31, 276; Daniel Vickers, *Farmers & Fishermen: Two Centuries of Work in Essex County, Massachusetts, 1630-1850* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1994), 50, 295; John R. Stilgoe states that "hay stacking was almost obsolete by the 1850s. English grass proved too precious to store outdoors, and the art of stacking vanished," *Common Landscapes of America, 1580 to 1845* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982), 184; John Greenleaf Whittier, "Snow-Bound" [1866], *Poetry*

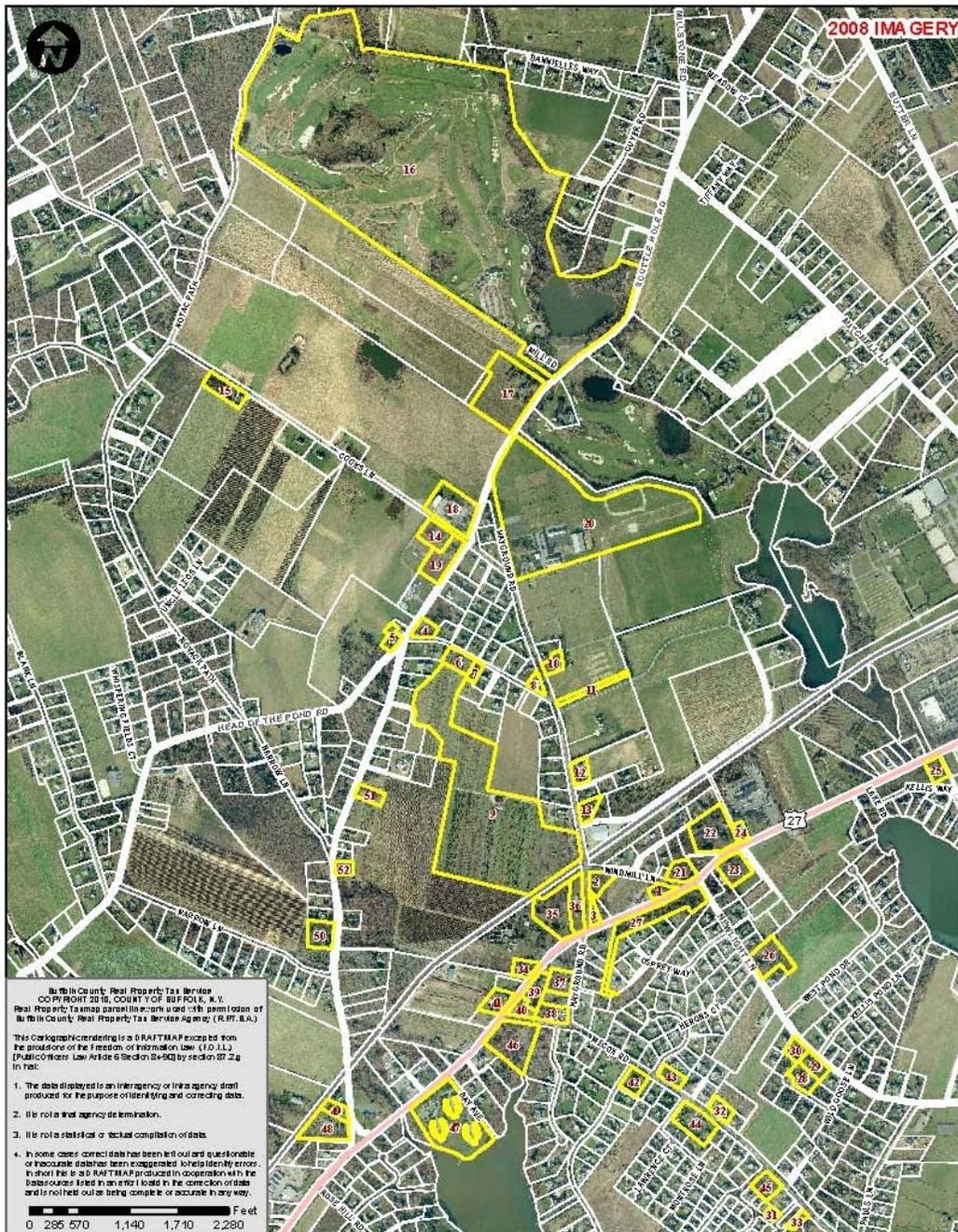
of the *New England Renaissance 1790-1890*, ed. George F. Whicher (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1950), 246-47.

7. *Tracing the Past: Writings of Henry P. Hedges 1817-1911 Relating to the History the East End*, ed. Tom Twomey (New York: Newmarket Press, 2000), 59; *The Third Book of Records of the Town of Southampton. . . Including the Records From 1717 to 1807* (1878, 1925), 16-17, 218-19; the historical study of memory - "memorial knowledge," David Lowenthal terms it - has proved engaging lately, a few relevant examples being his *The Past is a Foreign Country* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1985), 185-259, Michael Kammen, *Mystic Chords of Memory: The Transformation of American Culture* (New York: Vintage Books, 1991), 3-13, Alon Confino, "Collective Memory and Cultural History," *American Historical Review* 102 (December 1997), 1386-1403, Gordon S. Wood, "No Thanks for the Memories," *New York Review of Books* 58, no. 1 (January 13, 2011), 40-42, and closer to home, a mnemonic classic is, James Truslow Adams, *Memorials of Old Bridgehampton* (Bridgehampton: privately printed, 1916; repr., Port Washington, NY: Ira J. Feldman, 1962); an especially valuable discussion of principles and methodology applicable to using manifold sources is, Alison K. Hoagland and Gray Fitzsimmons, "History," *Recording Historic Structures: Historic American Building Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record*, ed. John A. Burns and the Staff of HABS/HAER, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, DC: American Institute of Architects Press, 1989), 46-49.



HISTORIC RESOURCES

According to the *Final Comprehensive Plan Update for the Town of Southampton* (1999), Section 1.1, Hay Ground could be defined as a neighborhood area whose historic character deserves to be honored and is worth protecting. With reference to the Town Code, Chapter 330.5, it encompasses community resources which convey the area's "special heritage." These structures and sites, grouped around the Commons, have been numbered and are outlined below and located on a map in the Inventory section of this document.



**1. Corrigan's Garage
ca. 1929**

**SCTM #900-84-1-39
1640 Montauk Highway**

This combination auto repair garage and car rental office, located on what was the Commons, represents Hay Ground small business related to the Montauk Highway. Initially it dispensed gasoline (in a variety of brands) and made repairs, then provided 24-hour towing. Proprietors' families lived above the filling station. Bernard Corrigan, its longtime owner, closed during World War II while he served in the Coast Guard. Afterwards he was president of the Bridgehampton Race Track Association, and, in 1952 as chairman of the Community Council, appointed the Migrant Labor Committee which established Bridgehampton's Child Care Recreation Center. Corrigan's undistinguished appearance as a two-story wood commercial building with utilitarian additions and extensions should not obscure its significance as a heritage resource. Like the earlier blacksmiths or later farm stands, orchard markets and antique shops, Corrigan's symbolizes modest trades enterprises whose customers travel (or traveled) the Montauk Highway. From when it was the East Hampton Path, until today's all too familiar bumper-to-bumper Route 27, this stretch of roadway has factored into Hay Ground's past, a past documented by Corrigan's.



**2. Hay Ground Windmill Site
ca. 1809**

**SCTM #900-84-1-42
171 Hayground Road**

For over 140 years the Hay Ground Windmill stood on top of Windmill Hill, the upper point of the Commons. The millwright is unknown, but apparently it was built on-site in contrast to windmills in Bridgehampton and Water Mill which were relocated from their places of construction. It is certain that the owners and millers were local, the last being Maltby Rose when operations ceased in 1919. At that time it was the only Long Island windmill whose stones were still grinding. During its last years of producing flour and feed for area customers, the old mill and its immediate context briefly took on quite a different function: a location for the 1916 silent film, *Hulda from Holland*, starring Mary Pickford and featuring the Windmill with extras drawn from Hay Ground families to affect a "Dutch" setting. Rose seemingly had an instinct for adaptive use. In 1921 he rented his windmill to artist Agnes Pelton, a kindred spirit, who remodeled it so that she could reside and paint there for ten years. Two decades later another approach to preservation resulted in philanthropist Robert W. Dowling removing and installing the structure in East Hampton off Further Lane, where lately it has benefited from restoration

work. Meanwhile, its original site serves as a reminder of the Windmill's landmark significance on the Hay Ground Commons.



**3. Havens House
ca. 1929**

**SCTM #900-84-1-45
103 Hayground Road**

A third historic building on the triangular Commons, at the northeast corner of Montauk Highway and Hayground Road, exemplifies recent preservation strategy. Oscar and Charlotte Mount Havens' single family house dates from the end of the Agnes Pelton era. As a two-story, three-bay, four-square hipped roof design with an enclosed front porch, it needed hardly any alteration to become an antique shop which also used the barn and small farm stand structure. Enough room was left over for offices upstairs in the house - at least for awhile. Now the site's functionality has been expanded by razing a shed and outhouses to make way for a new building compatible with the original house. And the house itself has been reconfigured, making possible contemporary use while preserving the architectural and historic features as well as its cultural resource value.



4. Halsey House
ca. 1790

SCTM #900-81-3-14.1
168 Strongs Lane

One of several almost intact Hay Ground houses, this timber-frame saltbox is among the oldest and most important. From the outset it was associated with the Halsey family, memorably “Master Tim” Halsey an early area schoolmaster. During the 1800s there was a succession of Haynes, which continued well into the twentieth century. Understandably it was featured in 1956 on Bridgehampton’s Tercentenary Celebration Tour of Old Houses, taking visitors to a one and one-half story single-family residence, sited close to the lane and Scuttle Hole Road, with twelve-over-eight upstairs windows. A conservation easement for the purpose of preserving this contributing property has been donated to the Peconic Land Trust. Two outbuildings stand independently, including a barn attached to a shed; this has a modern garage door in contrast to old entrances on the property which are painted red.



5. Strong House
ca. 1810

SCTM #900-81-2-9
1224 Head of the Pond Road

At the junction of Scuttle Hole and Head of the Pond Roads, this Hay Ground location was among the earliest to be occupied. Initially there were Halseys, Master Tim’s saltbox being directly opposite. From the mid-nineteenth century onward Strongs predominated. The current structure has suffered from surficial neglect and inappropriate additions. Yet it still shows noteworthy features such as patterned shingles on the portico pediment, and V-shaped decorative details above the main entrance which are repeated on the frieze around the original part of the building. Furthermore its historic position in Hay Ground’s landscape remains firm.



**6. Strong House
ca. 1790**

**SCTM #900-81-3-26.4
113 Strongs Lane**

Its neighbor house across the lane is of the same vintage and similarly connected to an illustrious Hay Ground family, the Strongs themselves. In this case, however the original three-bay, two-story, side-gable, sheathed in shingles part has additions. There is a front porch with four decorative roof supports, and a substantial rear extension. Its garage recalls the 1920s automobile era.



**7. Strong House
ca. 1939**

**SCTM #900-81-3-31.1
95 Strongs Lane**

Monroe Strong's larger-than-life reputation does not derive from this house built by his father, George E. Strong. The relatively young three-bay, end-gabled shingle with original grayish green shutters has a front door flanked by side lights; its common pedimented portico is unexceptional. But simply because this house is associated with the special way "The Count 1906-1984" (as his gravestone reads) is remembered, it deserves designation as an enduring element of Hay Ground's heritage.



8. Strong House
ca. 1920

SCTM #900-81-3-25
406 Hayground Road/2 Strongs Lane

Originally this belonged to George C. (owner of the hanger) and Alice V. Strong. Reputedly its cypress shingles were surplus from a reshingling of the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church. Nearly ninety years later, when subsequent owners had a fresh covering put on, they and the contractors marveled that the old shingles were in remarkably good shape.



9. Hampton Airfield Site
ca. 1935

SCTM #900-81-3-27.27
210 Hayground Road

George C. Strong's red hanger might be viewed in terms of the preservation of such ordinary airfield structures because of their identification with historically meaningful



events or individuals. A case in point would be the National Trust for Historic Preservation last year naming the *Enola Gay* hanger (also red) in Utah as one of America's eleven most endangered historic places, due to its association with hastening the end of World War II. Admittedly, Hay Ground's landing strip has been physically erased and the corrugated metal hanger, now faded and no longer housing aircraft, cannot be linked to anything like dropping the atomic bomb. Yet, it constitutes a singular aspect of the area's past and illumines enduring memories of the Strongs - particularly George's mechanically accomplished and irrepressibly adventurous brother, Monroe, known as Count and Demon. The core of his garage has been converted into The Car Doctor, at 610 Scuttlehole Road, while he remains an airfield legend.

10. Cook House
ca. 1760

SCTM #900-83-1-2.1
421 Hayground Road

The Cook family was prominent and remarkably continuous on this Hay Ground parcel roughly between Strongs Lane and Cooks Lane. In *Sketches from Local History* the 1800 map reads "Nathan T. Cook 1793;" from then on through 1900 the succession went unbroken. The shingle-clad house (also part of the 1956 old house tour) faces south so that its west side is toward the road. Nathan Topping Cook built a house for Dr. Rufus Rose in 1804 which is positioned in the same manner (see #18). A distinctive feature of Cook's own house can be found at the southernmost entrance where one discovers weather-beaten twin stone pillars, the left of which bears a still visible inscription: "Bonnie Hame." The same appellation fits the 1929 two-story two-bay house with pale blue shutters on old Cook land at 377 Hayground Road.



11. Cook House
ca. 1929

SCTM #900-83-1-3
377 Hayground Road

Addison M. Cook, surveyor and local chronicler whose “Historical Papers” provided source material for *Memorials of Old Bridgehampton*, owned the land where this house was built five years after his death. Rather a small structure, it has a single story whose flat roof supports a balcony porch added to the elevation facing Hayground Road.



12. Strong House
ca. 1800

SCTM #900-83-1-5.2
285 Hayground Road

This gable-front shingled house evidently belonged to Charles Strong (Hyde 1916). The lot appears unoccupied on the 1873 Beers map, though, which shows no property owners between A. Cook and the Montauk Highway.



13. Strong, Topping House
ca. 1910

SCTM #900-83-1-6.2
239 Hayground Road

An unadorned one and one-half story building which might be attributed to the early twentieth century, it could also have been part of Charles Strong's property and used for tenant farmers. In the 1890s it may have belonged to the Toppings.



14. House and Barn
ca. 1920

SCTM #900-67-1-5.3
99 Cooks Lane

Repurposed to become a family home, this house was a worker's cottage at The Maples farm. The large barn does not appear in a period photograph (see #19), but it must have been there at that time and, despite being left out of the picture, properly valued.



15. Cook House
ca. 1690

SCTM #900-66-1-7.5
393 Cooks Lane

Eighteen-fifty marks the first *Sketches from Local History* map reference to this property as Rogers Cook on Wooleys Lane (before it became Cooks) immediately off Noyack Path, and it belonged to Cooks thereafter. The present site has a principal structure in the same vein as many Hay Ground farmhouses and includes several outbuildings.



16. Baldwin House
ca. 1960

SCTM #900-49-1-7.1
1040 Scuttle Hole Road

Just beyond the southwest edge of Shorts Pond, this house is now on the Atlantic Golf Club grounds and viewable from Scuttle Hole Road. What one sees is the former home of Sayre Baldwin, dairyman, Bridgehampton National Bank officer, and civic leader. Baldwin is identified on the 1936 Bridgehampton Fire District map, and the U.S. Geological Survey shows a dot marking his property in 1956. Looking at the house in the context of this evidence it would be reasonable to postulate that the 1960 date is incorrect.



17. Conklin House
ca. 1845

SCTM #900-49-1-8.11
890 Scuttle Hole Road

For 165 years this farmhouse, proclaimed “Breeze Hill” on its stone circular driveway pillars and in large lettering on its barn roof, has commanded the upper reaches of Hay Ground. Early maps associate the location with Cooks, Halseys, and Rogers; since 1921 it has been in the Conklin family who maintain it as a working farm. The house is side-gabled with five bays, six detailed columns supporting a front porch roof, and has several chimneys. Its style is considered Colonial on the Town’s summary record card, and Federal in Ann Sandford’s “Bridgewater Hamlet Heritage Area Report” (2009), 73. Breeze Hill also includes a potato barn, dating from 1942, exemplifying the standard underground potato storage design popular during the World War II period. This property has been preserved through Southampton Town’s Community Preservation Fund.



**18. Sandford Site/Wesnofske Farms
ca. 1920**

**SCTM #900-67-1-1.1
832 Scuttle Hole Road**

Nathan Sandford, the most distinguished public figure in Hay Ground history measured by attainment of high government office, lived here. Bridgehampton-born in 1777, he was chosen for the New York Assembly (he served as speaker in 1811); then the State Senate, followed by two terms in the U.S. Senate. Sandford ran for vice-president with Henry Clay in the national election of 1824. He was the uncle of Edwin Rose, another extraordinary public servant. The parcel now carries on the area's agricultural tradition. There are numerous buildings over fifty years old, notably a 1920s three-story, cross-gable, shingle-covered house which is distinguished in its own right.



**19. Marran, Young, Kérillis House
ca. 1911**

**SCTM #900-67-1-6.5
680 Scuttle Hole Road**

Called “The Maples” and dated 1911, this was built by William Marran to replace a Cook house which had burned that year. During the 1920s and ‘30s it belonged to Raymond Young (pictured with a horse-drawn potato digger), who farmed the land until it was sold in 1943 to a prominent family exiled from France. Subsequently it was separated from the Cooks Lane property.



**20. Haines House/Carwytham Farms
ca. 1890 and 1935**

**SCTM #900-67-1-2.10
849 Hayground Road**

The dairy operated by Henry N. Corwith and then Sayre Baldwin occupied this spot until 1987. Subsequently it became the more structurally developed horse stable business. A pair of shingle-covered two-story houses remain, one dating from the late nineteenth century and the other from about forty-five years later. Core sections of the older go back to 1679, as noted in the “Bridgehampton Hamlet Heritage Area Report.”



**21. Hay Ground Cemetery
ca. 1721**

**SCTM #900-84-1-3.1
100 Windmill Lane**

Just under two acres in size, this burying ground is a repository of almost three centuries worth of historical data. Its origins are obscure; but the gravestone with the earliest death date is chiseled “1721,” suggesting that the cemetery is about as old as Hay Ground itself. Initially there must have been wooden markers. The stones seen today present progressions in materials, shapes, designs, and epitaphs revealing Hay Grounders’ deepest feelings, over time, about their world and the next. From grim sandstone death’s head warnings, through willow-and-urn glorifications of heavenly rebirth, to marble then granite rectangles memorializing the departed, this landscape speaks volumes regarding community memory. It also can be read as a continuing commitment to preservation, faithfully maintained since 1913 when the Cemetery was incorporated and endowed by a gift from Rufus Rose, the physician’s son who lived across the highway. This site is identified in the 2004 “Water Mill Heritage Area” documentation.



22. Rose, Corwith, Haynes House
ca. 1875

SCTM #900-84-1-6.2
1728 Montauk Highway

Another former Rose house is virtually next to the Cemetery, toward Bridgehampton. The original part has been given a series of additions sympathetic to its Greek Revival architecture. The three-bay two-story façade, with gable-front triangular attic pediment window, appears in the silent film partially shot in Hay Ground. That was before it was painted white, and the Doric-columned independently-roofed front porch came later. A side extension and a car port carry on the cornices, fenestrations, entrances, and overall motif. Reinforcement of continuity can further be seen in its early twentieth century ownership by quintessential Hay Ground names Corwith and Haynes. This site is identified as “Topping House” in the “Water Mill Heritage Area” documentation.



23. Rose, Brown, Smith House
ca. 1791

SCTM #900-84-1-8.9
1703 Montauk Highway

The cornerstone of this vernacular farmhouse indicates when it was erected and 1914, when it was renovated. The renovation coincided with it being moved slightly south due to the Montauk Highway being widened. Ever since its construction this building has been integral to area history. First the home of Dr. Rufus Rose and Phebe Sandford Rose, it next became associated with General Abraham Rose the surveyor, original Windmill owner, and commander of Long Island troops during the War of 1812 who successfully defended Sag Harbor, and U.S. presidential elector for the Whig ticket in 1840. Of late his descendent, Dr. Louisa Sandford Brown Smith (“her profession naturally came by family tradition,” reported the *Southampton Press*, December 11, 1997), defined the house. Now it is an antique shop where one can browse, among other things, hand-hewn beams, wide-board floors - and, of course the cornerstone.



24. White, Marron House
ca. 1790

SCTM #900-83-1-35
1748 Montauk Highway

Officially dated 1790, this centered gable three-bay, two and one-half story house clearly has undergone alterations. Its foundation is concrete, an independently-roofed porch wraps around to each side of the front segment, and the middle part has a bay window facing east. If this was the early 1800s home of Deacon Silas White, an initial vestryman of the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church, it must have looked rather different at that time. Perhaps changes came with the Marron family during the twentieth century. Maps indicate occupancy of the site for almost all of Hay Ground's recorded history.



25. Corwith, Baldwin House
ca. 1730

SCTM #900-84-1-12
1981 Montauk Highway

Going by Godfrey Baldwin's 1850 map in *Sketches from Local History*, this parcel was the property of David Corwith. In 1916 Baldwin owned it, and his Greek Revival house remained in the family for over ninety years. The structure's oldest part is dated 1730; as it appears now, and stated in the "Bridgehampton Hamlet Heritage Area Report," 63, 1837 would seem plausible. At present, a new owner is sprucing up the house with sensitive stewardship.



26. Rose, Hand House
ca. 1804

SCTM #900-84-1-33
119 Newlight Lane

The outlook for this badly degraded farmhouse is so gloomy that one is hard-pressed to imagine connections to glorious aspects of Hay Ground history. Built by Nathan Topping Cook, it has two stories, three chimneys, and additive massing on the rear. A first-floor level bay window decorates the lane-facing elevation. Between the 1830s and 1860s it could be considered an architectural embodiment of civic duty, when Edwin Rose increased, as it were, the legacy of Nathan Sandford (see #11) for local purposes. A West Point graduate, Rose was in the army until age thirty when he returned to Dr. Rose's house and close-by responsibilities: school commissioner, justice of the peace, Southampton Town supervisor, Suffolk County representative in the State Legislature, U.S. customs collector in Sag Harbor and superintendent of surrounding lighthouses, and perpetual involvement in political affairs leading to Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860. When the Civil War broke out Rose became colonel of the 81st N.Y. Volunteer Infantry, mustering into the regiment a number of Hay Ground neighbors. He died of illness in 1864 and was buried in the Cemetery. Two year later his widow, Sarah Isham Rose, sold the house and sixteen acre farm to George Hand. The next century witnessed its evolution as the locus of the Hand family's extensive agricultural operations, which often included renting land and hiring laborers nearby. From the 1930s to the 1960s Hand brothers organized a team in the Eastern Sunrise Baseball League; their Blue Sox were

the arch rivals of Bridgehampton's White Eagles. During World War II the semi-pro clubs combined as the Blue Eagles for games against the Montauk Naval Base, with Tom Hand in centerfield and George Hand pitching. It would be shameful if their house was to be remembered as an example of deplorable neglect.



**27. New Light Meetinghouse Site
ca. 1748**

**SCTM #900-84-1-35.29
1621 Montauk Highway**

This lot records Hay Ground's place in the pre-revolutionary Great Awakening, the combined effect of seeking religious rebirth, pushing against societal boundaries and hierarchies, and ultimately resisting British controls. (Gravestones tended to become less grim.) Throughout England's mainland colonies there were revivals which yielded profoundly important consequences. In this part of New York the mid-eighteenth century wave of revivalism crested at Hay Ground, where separatists from the Church of Christ in Bridgehampton sought spiritual salvation by gathering together in their own congregation. They were self-proclaimed people of the New Light, apart from the anti-revival Old Lights. In 1752 they called their first (and only) minister, Elijah Paine, a powerful preacher by way of Southold and Connecticut. Somewhere around this time they built a meetinghouse on the southwest corner of Montauk Highway and the lane which eventually was named for them. The congregation seems to have disbanded shortly after Paine died, in 1775, and was laid to rest in the Hay Ground Cemetery. But the meetinghouse, much altered and twice relocated, survives. By 1850 it was on Ocean Road—next to the parsonage of the church from which the New Lights had split - where Nancy and Maria Halsey kept school. Later it became Hildreth's blacksmith shop, Edwin Rogers' livery business, and then a residence moved back about one hundred feet from the road, enlarged and with dormers (Ann Sanford includes the Ocean Road resource in her "Bridgehampton Hamlet Area Report," 66). And what of the New Lights' historic

site? The parcel remains vacant, fittingly - miraculously, they would have said, considering their commitment to God's grace being widely accessible - open space.



**28. Rose, Hand House Wing
ca. 1804**

**SCTM #900-103-2-24
90 Wild Goose Lane**

This two-story shingle-sheathed farmhouse presents a variation on Hay Ground building moving: it once comprised part of another farmhouse only a couple of potato fields away, at 119 Newlight Lane. Regardless of whether it dates from the Cook-Rose 1804 construction, until long before 1976 it formed the building's southeast corner. Then it was moved to a lot which had just been created, resulting in the complexity of the building being more than fifty years old though its official location does not meet the age requirements for heritage resources. Perhaps it merits landmark status as a historical paradox, if for nothing else.



**29. Corwith, Haynes, Jones House
ca. 1810**

**SCTM #900-103-2-25
248 Newlight Lane**

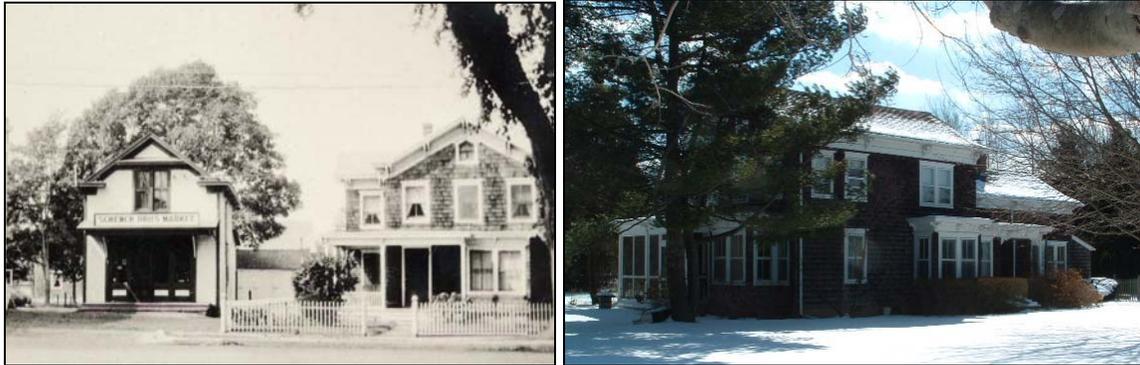
The land on which this house stands belonged to the Corwiths as early as 1700, according to *Sketches from Local History*. Regarding the current house, painted white, there is a one-story part which could be late eighteenth century and may locate the original structure. The main part, a two-story, front-gable, Greek Revival with twelve-over-eight fenestration upstairs, and triangular windows in its pediment, has “1810” in iron numbers on the frieze above the front entrance. The federal census of that year recorded eleven persons making-up Caleb and Mary Halsey Corwith’s household. Eighteen-ten seems too old for the architectural style. Perhaps the numbers came from a façade which was replaced. The mantel frame doorway with sidelights and architrave dentils matches Godfrey Baldwin’s Greek Revival. Additional associations tie this house, and its resident families, to Town and area experience. The last Corwiths moved to Southampton Village where Caleb Corwith operated the windmill (his father was James Corwith, the Water Mill wind miller); then, after Caroline Corwith died and he suffered respiratory problems, he opened his pharmacy. Wallace Haynes Halsey was born here, in his grandmother’s house, July 4, 1881; he grew-up to be a respected surveyor, his work including a 1930 map of the Bridgehampton Fire District which more than likely was the first time “Newlight Lane” appeared in print. Halsey produced a survey for new owners, the Joneses from Brooklyn, who in an attempt to gain credibility with skeptical neighbors tried raising pigs; the project had some hilarious results and George was forever known as Pig Jones, which may have been a measure of acceptance by the likes of Mummy Corrigan and Soup Bone Hand. In any case, the Jones’ two-story shingle garage with white trim and living space upstairs remains, as does a refurbished ten-by-ten-by-sixteen foot shed.



30. Schenk House
ca. 1860

SCTM #900-103-2-26
222 Newlight Lane

A Main Street house, in contrast to surrounding farmhouses, this came to Hay Ground in the early 1970s. Prior to that, it belonged to Conrad Schenk of Schenk Brothers Market. His house (to right in older photo) was next to their business, which in turn was next to the old Bridgehampton National Bank. Though altered considerably in recent years the “Bank House,” as it is sometimes called, retains features such as scrolled bracketed under eaves and spindle work side porch detailing which make it a unique Folk Victorian resource.



31. Russell House
ca. 1955

SCTM #900-103-1-29
49 Huntington Lane

This modernist horizontal box, with its glass façade living space supported by thin metal posts ten feet off the ground, stands in radical contrast to most Hay Ground structures. Designed by Peter Blake + Julian and Barbara Neski for their businessman client Jack Russell, it is all about post-World War II weekend escapes from the city to a beach-oriented utopia. As a response to the fairly mundane site, it gained water views to Mecox Bay. The raised main space is held by a quirky understory structure of paired horizontal main support beams tied to its columns, and cross-braced with X beams, which in turn support a floor of “butcher-block” two-by-fours. Architecturally the International departure hastened adaptations of European features such as cantilevered sections, floor to ceiling windows, sun decks and sliding doors in the area’s housing stock. From a historical point of view it said that the life-style carried eastward on the Long Island Expressway would relentlessly make Hay Ground part of The Hamptons.



32. Babinski House/Farm Site
ca. 1939

SCTM #900-103-2-43
280 Mecox Road

The 1936 Bridgehampton Fire District map indicates that Babinskis have had 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.



33. Namuth House
ca. 1937

SCTM #900-103-2-44
429 Mecox Road

An older Calf Creek residence that took on modern motifs, this most likely was built as a clam digger’s cottage. Renovations of the interior and a partial bay extension and deck were added in the early 1950s by architects Peter Blake + Julian and Barbara Neski, as well as the flat roof addition in the mid-1960s with additional deck extensions which doubled the building’s footprint during the residency of photographer Hans Namuth and family. A small barn was renovated as a seasonal cottage and defines a slightly raised “country French” court space, and the property is connected by a bridge over the creek draining from Kellis Pond into the headwaters of Calf Creek.



**34. Halsey, Rogers House
ca. 1810**

**SCTM #900-82-2-011
1458 Montauk Highway**

A shingle-clad residence with a front porch and attic dormers, this likely belonged initially to one of the Halsey family branches. The 1800 *Sketches from Local History* map identifies the property as Rogers Halsey's.



**35. Rogers House
ca. 1845**

**SCTM #900-82-2-13.1
1514 Montauk Highway**

The name Rogers is synonymous with Hay Ground, so it seems appropriate that a house in that family should look out on the Commons. Benjamin Rogers was instrumental in building the Windmill; Nathaniel Rogers was born on this site in an earlier house belonging to John T. Rogers; Rogers' graves are abundant in the Cemetery; and the



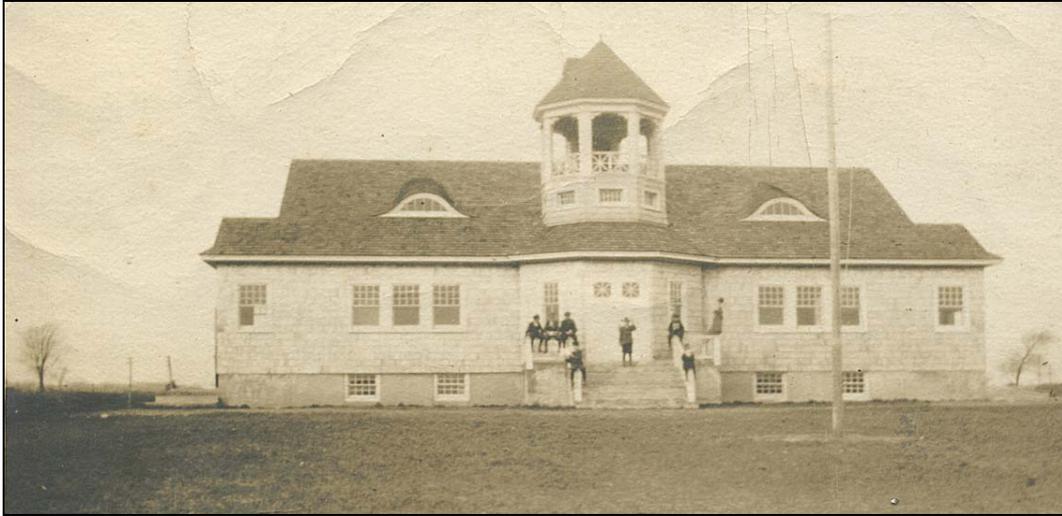
second Hay Ground School building (ca. 1830) has been on the Rogers Farm since 1891 when James H. Rogers bought and moved it. At about that time, incidentally, Hayground Road north of the highway was reconfigured to compress the Commons triangle, which resulted in a segment of road becoming part of the Rogers' driveway. This five-bay Greek Revival, with imposing Ionic columns, corresponds understandably to Bridgehampton's Nathaniel Rogers House of the same vintage ("Bridgehampton Hamlet Heritage Report," 29-30).

**36. Schoolhouse/Benevolent Society Hall
ca. 1912**

**SCTM #900-82-2-16
1524 Montauk Highway**

The current antique store building was previously the local Knights of Columbus Hall, and before that the last District 8 School. From its earliest days Hay Ground had schoolmasters; and during the War of 1812 period, when New York began to legislate on public education and the Town established school districts, they taught in progressively formalized facilities. The first three had one room, but the fourth, opened in 1912, was a two-room building with indoor plumbing and a coal furnace. It closed in 1946, and a few years later was acquired by the Southampton Knights of Columbus Council. Extensive renovations took place leading-up to the opening of "the new clubhouse" on Columbus Day 1950. "It has been completely changed from its original schoolhouse appearance," observed the *Bridgehampton News* (October 13, 1950), "to a structure ideally equipped for organizational use with a main hall, cocktail lounge, kitchen, 'rumpus room,' etc." The weathervane added to the geometrically-shaped bell tower's roof was a prominent exterior change. Its design resembles a fifteenth century caravel, now badly distressed. Still, this ornamentation gives the cupola an Italianate flair.





**37. Schoolhouse/Kehl House
ca. 1880**

**SCTM #900-82-2-18
54 Hayground Road**

This one and one-half story shingle-covered house is perhaps beyond distressed. Many windows are boarded-up and the ramshackle front porch is kept standing by beams. Yet 54 stands nonetheless, as an existential reminder of a common architectural style. According to Sally Spanburgh: “With its hipped roof, center gabled dormers, first and second story skirting and divided light windows, it reflects the vernacular features of its time period as well as a quality of construction not often repeated today.” Furthermore, as Spanburgh and her colleague Julie Greene have discovered, for twenty years it served as District School No. 8 before the last one was built in 1912 (see #36). At that time John Kehl, Jr. bought the expendable building, rolled it on logs across Montauk Highway next to his parents, and remodeled it to become the home for his wife Ella and their family. Kehl’s occupation was carpenter; he certainly was one with a fruitful imagination.



38. Halsey, Kehl House
ca. 1825

SCTM #900-82-2-21.5
12 Hayground Road

As Greene and Spanburgh’s research shows, John Kehl, Sr., a German-born gardener, acquired this early nineteenth century saltbox in 1885. It appears to have belonged originally to Thomas Halsey, who owned most of the triangle formed by Hayground and Mecox Roads and Montauk Highway. The house, at the southern most point, has a square-columned entrance porch with shed roof and shingle coursing typical of its construction period. Over time John Kehl, Sr. and Isabella’s household numbered as many as nine, which may account for the later additions to the building.



39. Two Houses
ca. 1790 and 1906

SCTM #900-82-2-19
1445 Montauk Highway

Three related houses make up this compound, two of them being important as potential heritage resources. The small, three-bay, one and one-half story shingled house that may be as old as the end of the eighteenth century is the most significant because it most likely served as the first Hay Ground School until 1830, when it was relocated across the Highway on Andrew Fordham’s property. Now, “The Wind in the Willows” appears nostalgically next to its white wooden gate. The other building, probably from the early twentieth century, has a clapboard front porch, jerkin head roof, and bears the 1445 address. Each has brick steps leading to a pond in their common back garden.



**40. Box Farm
ca. 1690**

**SCTM #900-82-2-20
78 Mecox Road**

Like many early Hay Ground houses this was built over generations as portions were taken down and new ones sequentially erected, sometimes using different framing techniques and adopting newer stylistic details. The present day Inn at Box Farm B & B claims circa 1690 as its period of origin, yet the earliest structure was certainly much smaller and simpler than the current one. The two-story farmhouse with shingle cladding which is seen now represents modifications over the past three centuries. Richard Newton, a painter and fox hounds master, lived here during the time he and his brother Francis founded the Suffolk Hunt Club (1910-16). After Dickie Newton died in 1951 the Henry Heilers, also hound and horse enthusiasts, acquired it. Toward the end of their ownership Mrs. Heiler, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, placed protective easements on Box Farm through the Trust's Gifts of Heritage Program. This site is also identified in the "Water Mill Heritage Area" documentation.



**41. Halsey House
ca. 1870**

**SCTM #900-82-2-27.1
1414 Montauk Highway**

Currently a dentist practices in what was Herman R. Halsey's farmhouse during the post-Civil War period. The front-gable two-story and wing building is now clapboard, painted beige with green shutters, and has a lower story porch across the main façade. A partial bay window connects this section to the single-story wing, whose iron strap door hinges symbolize the site's pre-dental duration.



42. Hay Ground House
ca. 1732

SCTM #900-102-3-9.1
163 Mecox Road

Originally a salt box on Montauk Highway, opposite Mecox Road, this Halsey house was changed in 1832 then moved in the 1960s. “Hay Ground House,” as it calls itself, has a central chimney and second-story flanking twelve over eight windows.



43. Tyndall House
ca. 1800

SCTM #900-84-1-36
206 Mecox Road

This three-part series of connected structures forms a truncated version of the “big house, little house, back house, barn” building arrangement which became especially popular in rural New England during the nineteenth century. Here the farm part (a shed) is detached from the house complex whose main components are quite compact. Indeed the “big house” has a modest twenty-four foot façade facing Mecox Road, its offset entrance framed by plain columns. The ell may have housed the kitchen, as suggested by a second chimney placement, the back house serving a variety of domestic and agricultural functions. Overall this farmstead’s idiom might be labeled “Cape Cod.”



44. Sweeney House
ca. 1785

SCTM #900-103-1-1.1
265 Mecox Road

Any owner of an old house seeking to substantially increase living space, and deliberating about whether to demolish or add to the existing building, should consider this synthesis of core reuse and footprint enlargement. What doubtless is the original two-story south-facing part centers flanking additions - evidently a compromise between expanding the scale while saving the historic structure. It follows that “preserving the irreplaceable” (as the Preservation League of New York State avows) enhances appreciation of lives intertwined with the site. For example, Doyle and Matsey Cook Sweeney appear to have been on the twenty-five acre parcel during the mid-nineteenth century. He was absent for long stretches of time as a whaling captain, then during his California adventure. In 1849 he sailed on the *Sabina*, the vessel that carried fifty local men from Greenport to the gold fields. The Captain and his widow died three weeks apart in 1887, their Hay Ground Cemetery marker reading: “. . .Gone but not Forgotten,” thus commemorating a piece of Hay Ground’s heritage.



45. House
ca. 1860

SCTM #900-103-1-26
317 Mecox Road

As far as style is concerned this follows the pre-Greek Revival farmhouse vocabulary. Its two stories are shingle-clad with simple cornices, its front entrance has sidelights, and its side-gable sharply pitched roof resembles many others. The stone well enhances an appearance of relative antiquity. Yet the Town’s summary record card states its building year as “1960.” Possibly this is an effective reproduction evoking a sense of Hay

Ground's past fifty years ago; on that basis, it would qualify as a potential heritage resource.



46. Shinnecock Site

**SCTM #900-102-3-4.8
1361 Montauk Highway**

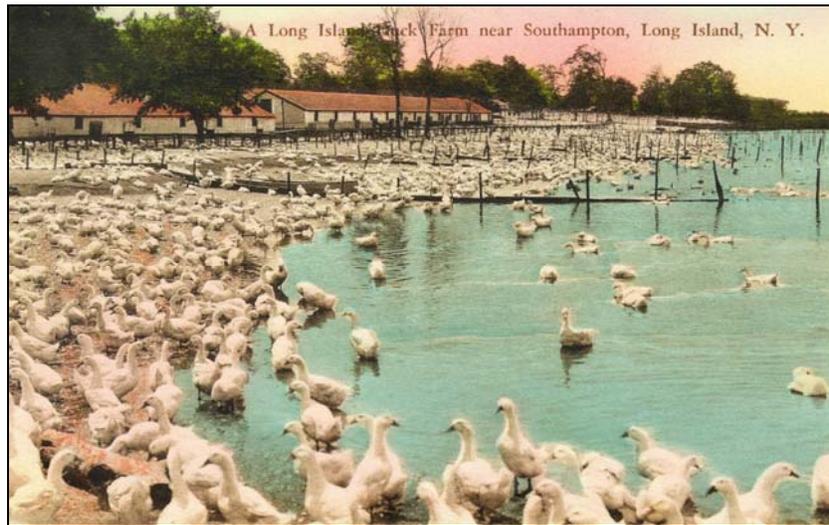
A Town plaque marks the site where archaeological evidence indicates the existence of a Shinnecock Indian Nation settlement conceivably one thousand years ago. In this millennium the Newtons' fox hunting society was located here, followed by Lindenland, and expanded house named for transplanted saplings salvaged from the *Louis Phillipe*. Then it was adapted to become Paton's Wild Duck Inn which featured dining and dancing (where the Havens' daughter Charlotte [see #3] played piano). Finally it turned into the St. James Hotel under the proprietorship of Thomas H. James; it was shuttered in the 1980s and demolished in 1991, sometime after archeological discoveries leading to the Town's 2009 purchase and protection of the site. This is referenced in the "Water Mill Heritage Area" documentation.



47. Duck Farm Site
ca. 1910

SCTM #900-102-3-16
1 Cove Point

Environmental factors that yielded salt hay during earlier periods made Hay Ground an ideal duck raising location in the twentieth century. The Mecox Duck Farm was the easternmost production center in the East End's thriving duck industry for over sixty years. Ownership turned over frequently. (Could that have had anything to do with workplace odors?) Regardless, business was good. In 1949 the farm raised about five-thousand ducks with profitable sales to New York City customers and the local summer trade. Now the site is occupied by condominiums charmingly named for Hay Ground Cove's attributes—swans, but not ducks, included.



48. Hallock, Avens, Halsey House
ca. 1825

SCTM #900-102-1-7
22 Scuttlehole Road

At the foot of Scuttlehole Road, this house might be considered a cornerstone of the Hay Ground Heritage Area. It also is encompassed by the hamlet to its immediate west; as



such it has been treated in Marlene Haresign and Marsha Kranes' *Water Mill: Celebrating Community*, which points out that "The porch, while pedimented to complement the Greek style, also contains Queen Anne details. . . ." p. 83. The triangular green and white wooden tracery, lending a Folk Victorian touch, is especially significant. This decorative entry feature suggests that fashionable updates to ordinary farmhouses, hastened by the railroad, became manifestations of the area's nineteenth century heritage.

**49. House
ca. 1930**

**SCTM #900-102-1-6
38 Scuttlehole Road**

A principal house-roofed porch, supported by a pair of plain columns, probably was less decorative than functional for the façade of this modest building. Two pairs of windows flank the center door and there is a centered second story dormer with three windows. Taken together its stylistic elements could be considered Craftsman.



50. Edwards House
ca. 1740

SCTM # 900-82-1-7
246 Scuttlehole Road

The folk housing plan of gable-front-and-wing, common prior to the Greek Revival Movement, is exemplified by this house. Its central block, dominating the façade, has considerable depth extending for two stories on the rear of the building; its wing is side-gabled. In both style and scale this is an impressive contribution to Hay Ground’s vernacular architecture.



51. Rogers Potato Barn
ca. 1946

SCTM #900-82-2-6.8
421 Scuttle Hole Road

Paul Rogers, who inherited this barn from his father Hildreth, has explained how the structure was formed and how it functioned: “We called them ‘side hill cellars,’ so named because the earth was banked up on three sides. This obviously helped to regulate the temperature of the storage facilities. The potatoes were literally piled up from floor to underside of trusses, with the pile reaching a height of over twelve feet. The barn had a fan to draw out heat when temperatures were too high and we had a system of wood slatted chases that we would put in under the pile so we could blow heat in to prevent freezing.” Thus, an example of sustainable building in Hay Ground a generation ago.



52. House
ca. 1950

SCTM #900-82-2-5
325 Scuttlehole Road

As if inspired by its larger and older neighbor, this imitation carries on the two-story, three-bay, shingle tradition. It does so tastefully, showing respect for the legacy. Side-gabled, its trim is painted grayish green; there is an accessory structure to the north which repeats the character of the house. These buildings convey an understanding of where they are placed and how they should look, an appreciation of Hay Ground's parsimony. Paraphrasing *The Past is a Foreign Country*, xvii, it almost bespeaks having received "messages from our ancestors."



**INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
HAY GROUND HERITAGE AREA**

The Commons (Montauk Highway, Windmill Lane, and Hayground Road)

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>SCTM #</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	1640 Montauk Highway	900-84-1-39	service station/house ca. 1929
2	171 Hayground Road	900-84-1-42	windmill site ca. 1809
3	103 Hayground Road	900-84-1-45	house ca. 1929

North of The Commons (Hayground Road, Strongs Lane, Head of Pond Road, Cooks Lane and Scuttle Hole Road)

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>SCTM #</u>	<u>Description</u>
4	168 Strongs Lane	900-81-3-14.1	house ca. 1790
5	1224 Head of Pond Road	900-81-2-9	house ca. 1810
6	113 Strongs Lane	900-81-3-26.4	house ca. 1790
7	95 Strongs Lane	900-81-3-31.1	house ca. 1939
8	406 Hayground Road/ 2 Strongs Lane	900-81-3-25	house ca 1920
9	210 Hayground Road	900-81-3-27.27	airfield site ca. 1935
10	421 Hayground Road	900-83-1-2.1	house ca. 1760
11	377 Hayground Road	900-83-1-3	house ca. 1929
12	285 Hayground Road	900-83-1-5.2	house ca. 1800
13	239 Hayground Road	900-83-1-6.2	house ca. 1910
14	99 Cooks Lane	900-67-1-5.3	house ca. 1920
15	393 Cooks Lane	900-66-1-7.5	house ca 1690
16	1040 Scuttle Hole Road	900-49-1-7.1	house ca. 1960
17	890 Scuttle Hole Road	900-49-1-8.11	house ca. 1845
18	832 Scuttle Hole Road	900-67-1-1.1	house/farm/site ca. 1920
19	680 Scuttle Hole Road	900-67-1-6.5	house ca. 1911
20	849 Hayground Road	900-67-1-2.10	house/dairy site ca. 1890

East of The Commons (Windmill Lane and Montauk Highway)

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>SCTM #</u>	<u>Description</u>
21	100 Windmill Lane	900-84-1-3.1	cemetery ca. 1721
22	1728 Montauk Highway	900-84-1-6.2	house ca. 1875
23	1703 Montauk Highway	900-84-1-8.9	house ca. 1791
24	1748 Montauk Highway	900-83-1-35	house ca. 1790
25	1981 Montauk Highway	900-84-1-12	house ca. 1730

South of The Commons (Newlight Lane, Montauk Highway, Wild Goose Lane, Pauls Lane, Mecox Road, and Huntington Lane)

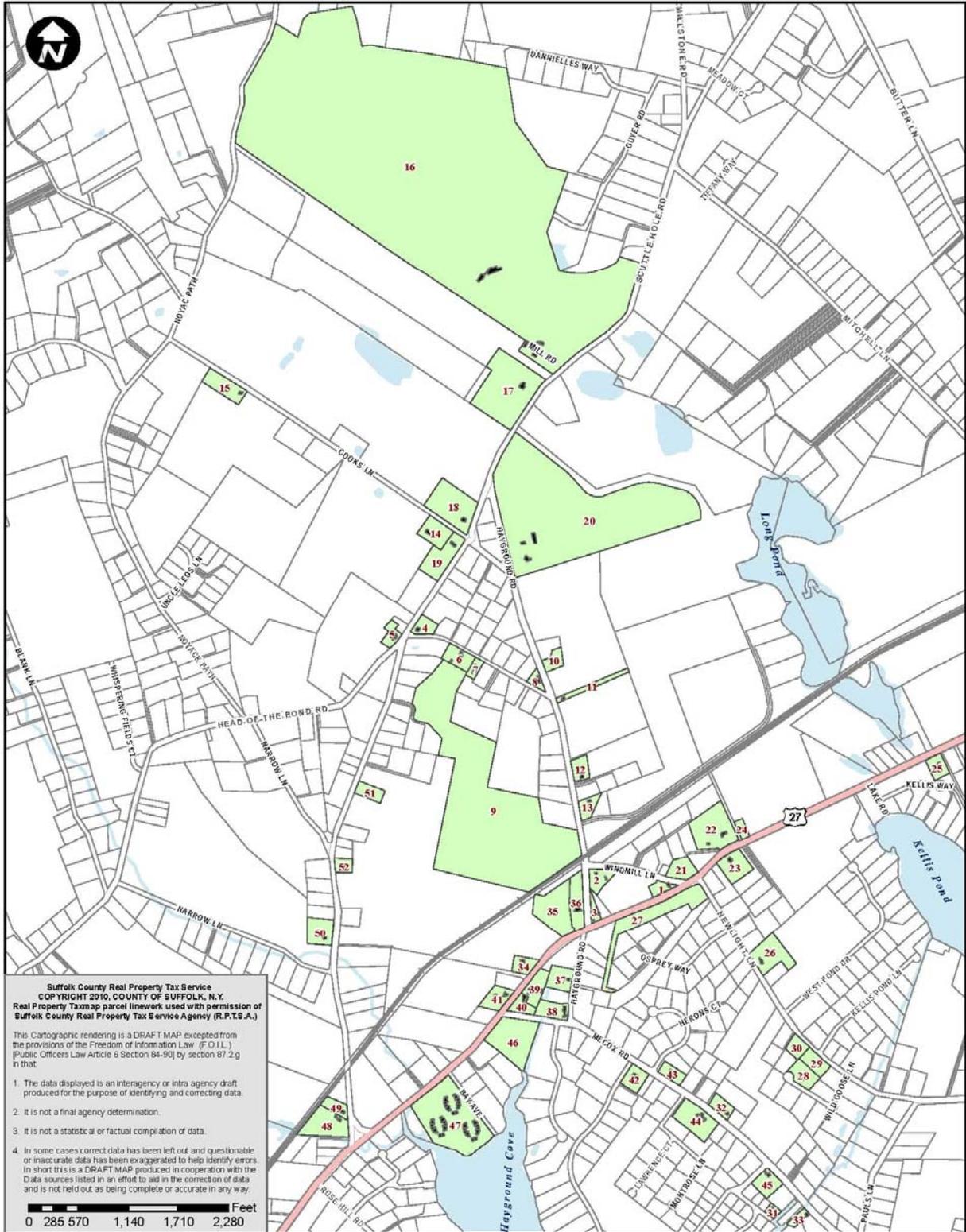
<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>SCTM #</u>	<u>Description</u>
26	119 Newlight Lane	900-84-1-33	house ca. 1804
27	1621 Montauk Highway	900-84-1-35.29	meeting house site ca. 1748
28	90 Wild Goose Lane	900-103-2-24	house ca. 1804
29	248 Newlight Lane	900-103-2-25	house ca. 1810
30	222 Newlight Lane	900-103-2-26	house ca. 1860
31	49 Huntington Lane	900-103-1-29	house ca. 1955
32	280 Mecox Road	900-103-2-43	house/farm site ca 1939
33	429 Mecox Road	900-103-2-44	house ca. 1937

West of The Commons (Montauk Highway, Hayground Road, Mecox Road, Cove Point, and Scuttle Hole Road)

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>SCTM #</u>	<u>Description</u>
34	1458 Montauk Highway	900-82-2-011	house ca. 1810
35	1514 Montauk Highway	900-82-2-13.1	house ca. 1845
36	1524 Montauk Highway	900-82-2-16	school/hall ca. 1912
37	54 Hayground Road	900-82-2-18	schoolhouse/house ca. 1880
38	12 Hayground Road	900-82-2-21.5	house ca. 1825
39	1445 Montauk Highway	900-82-2-19	two houses ca. 1790 & 1906
40	78 Mecox Road	900-82-2-20	house ca. 1690
41	1414 Montauk Highway	900-82-2-27.1	house/office ca. 1870
42	163 Mecox Road	900-102-3-9.1	house ca. 1732
43	206 Mecox Road	900-84-1-36	house ca. 1800
44	265 Mecox Road	900-103-1-1.1	house ca. 1785
45	317 Mecox Road	900-103-1-26	house ca. 1860
46	1361 Montauk Highway	900-102-3-4.8	archaeological site
47	1 Cove Point	900-102-3-16	duck farm site ca. 1910
48	22 Scuttle Hole Road	900-102-1-7	house ca. 1825
49	38 Scuttle Hole Road	900-102-1-6	house ca. 1930
50	246 Scuttle Hole Road	900-82-1-7	house ca. 1740
51	421 Scuttle Hole Road	900-82-2-6.8	potato barn ca 1946
52	325 Scuttle Hole Road	900-82-2-5	house ca. 1950



HAY GROUND HERITAGE AREA



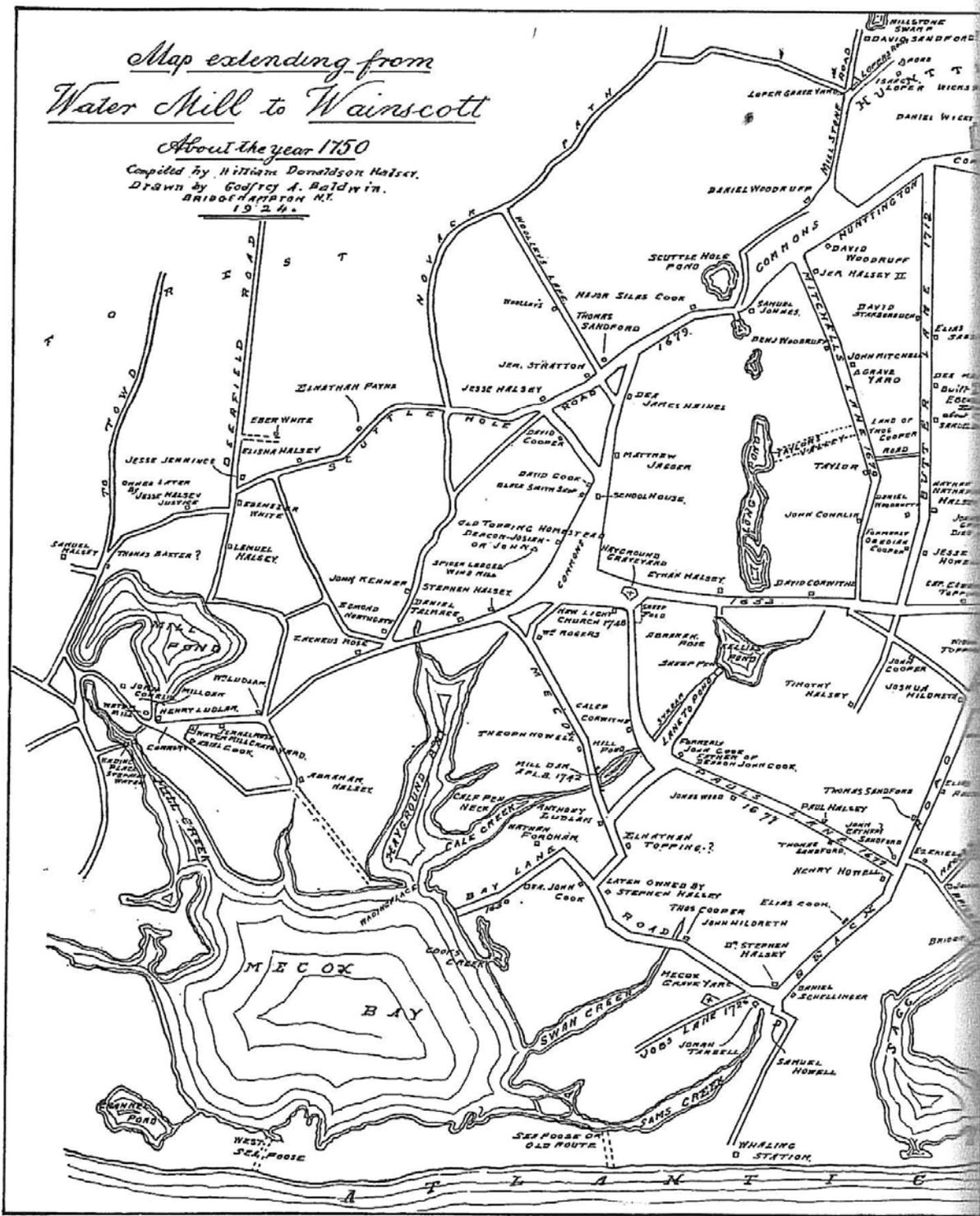
HAY GROUND MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

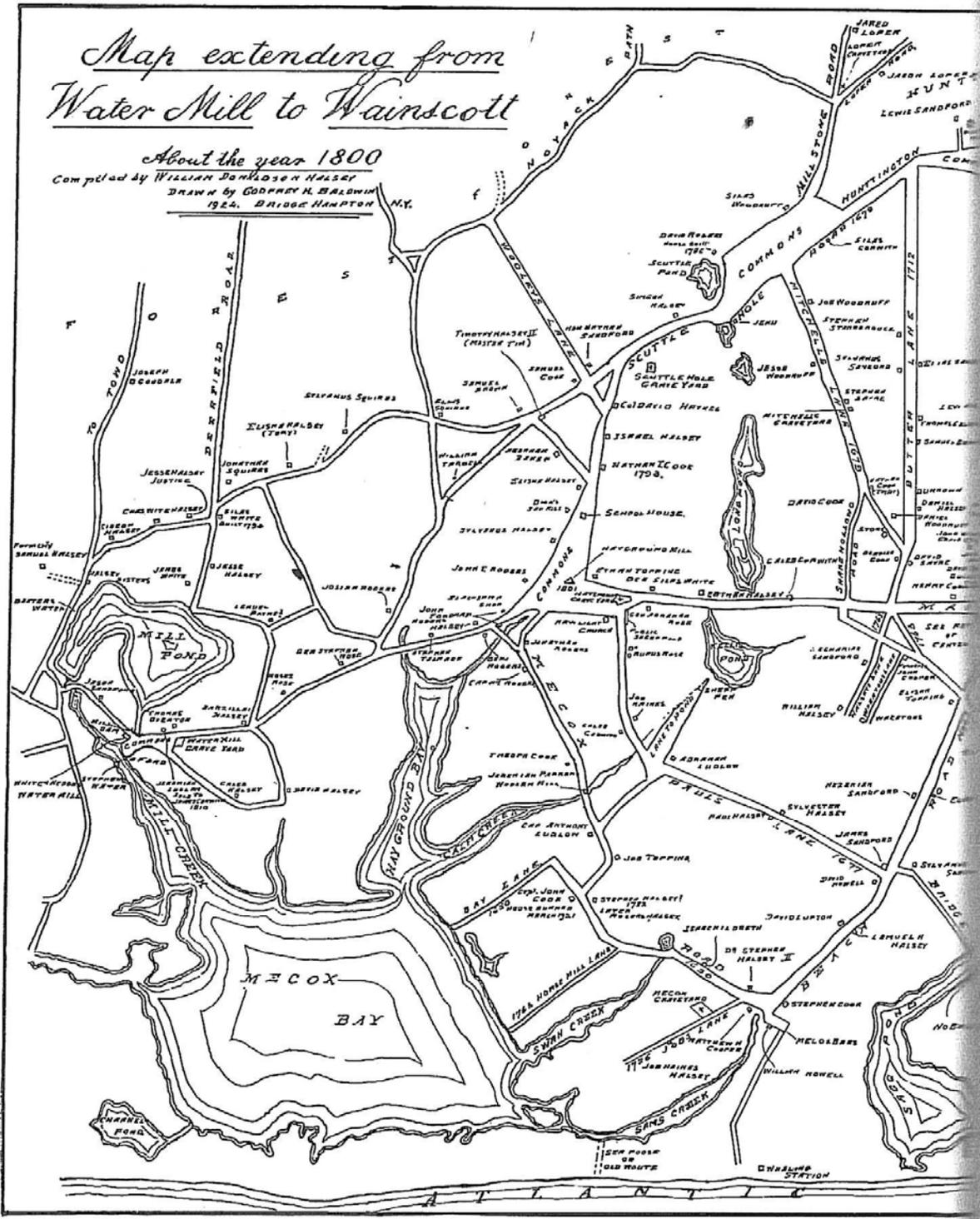
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- 1947 U.S. Agricultural Production and Marketing Administration aerial photo.
- 1956 U.S. Geological Survey, New York, Suffolk County, Sag Harbor Quadrangle.

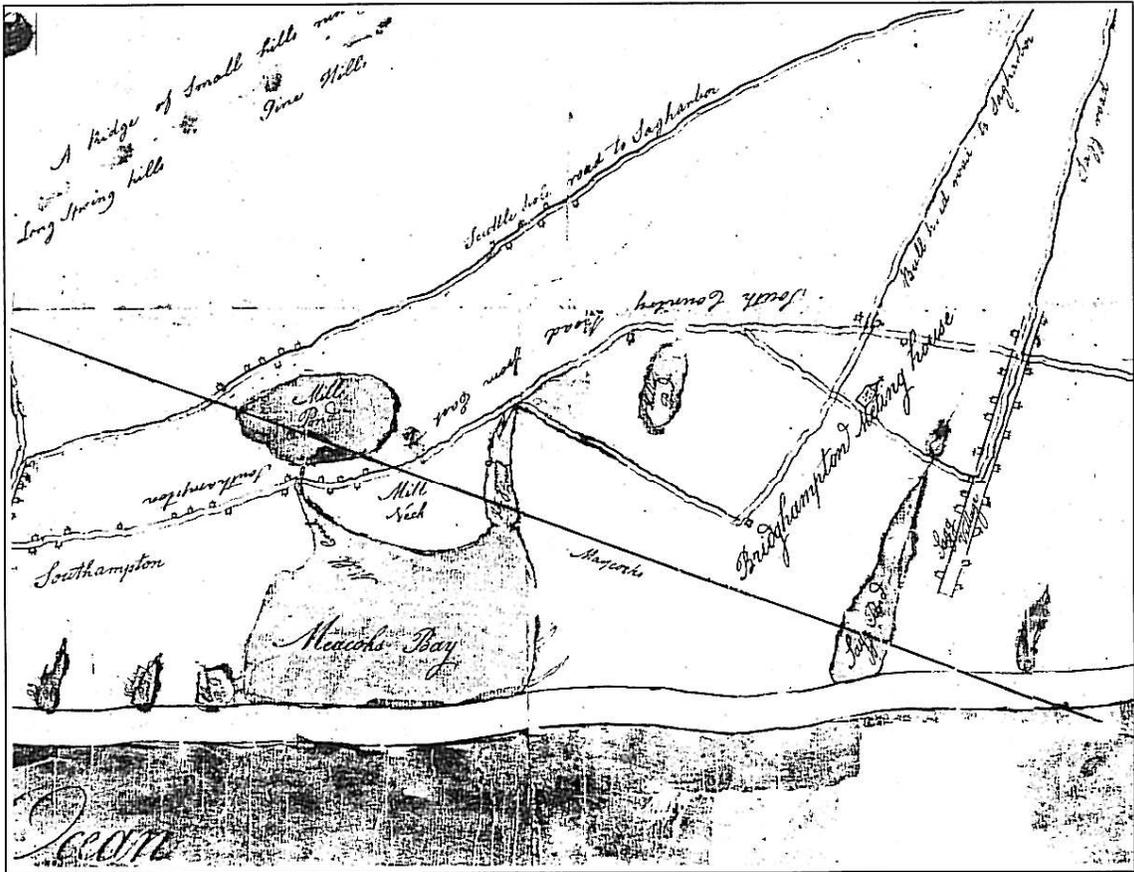
*Map extending from
Water Mill to Wainscott*

About the year 1750

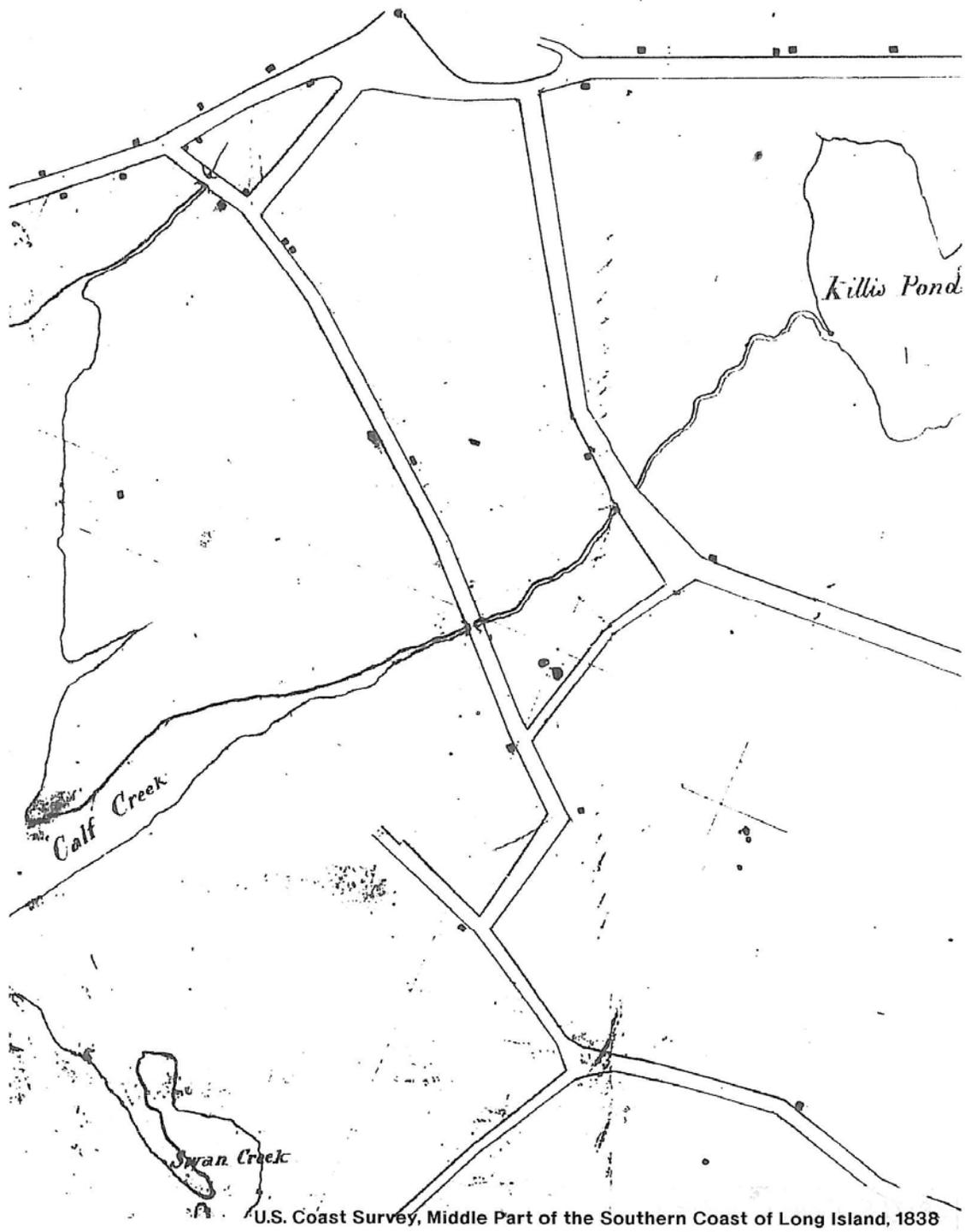
Compiled by William Donaldson Halsey.
Drawn by Godfrey A. Baldwin.
BRIDGEHARTON N.Y.
1924.

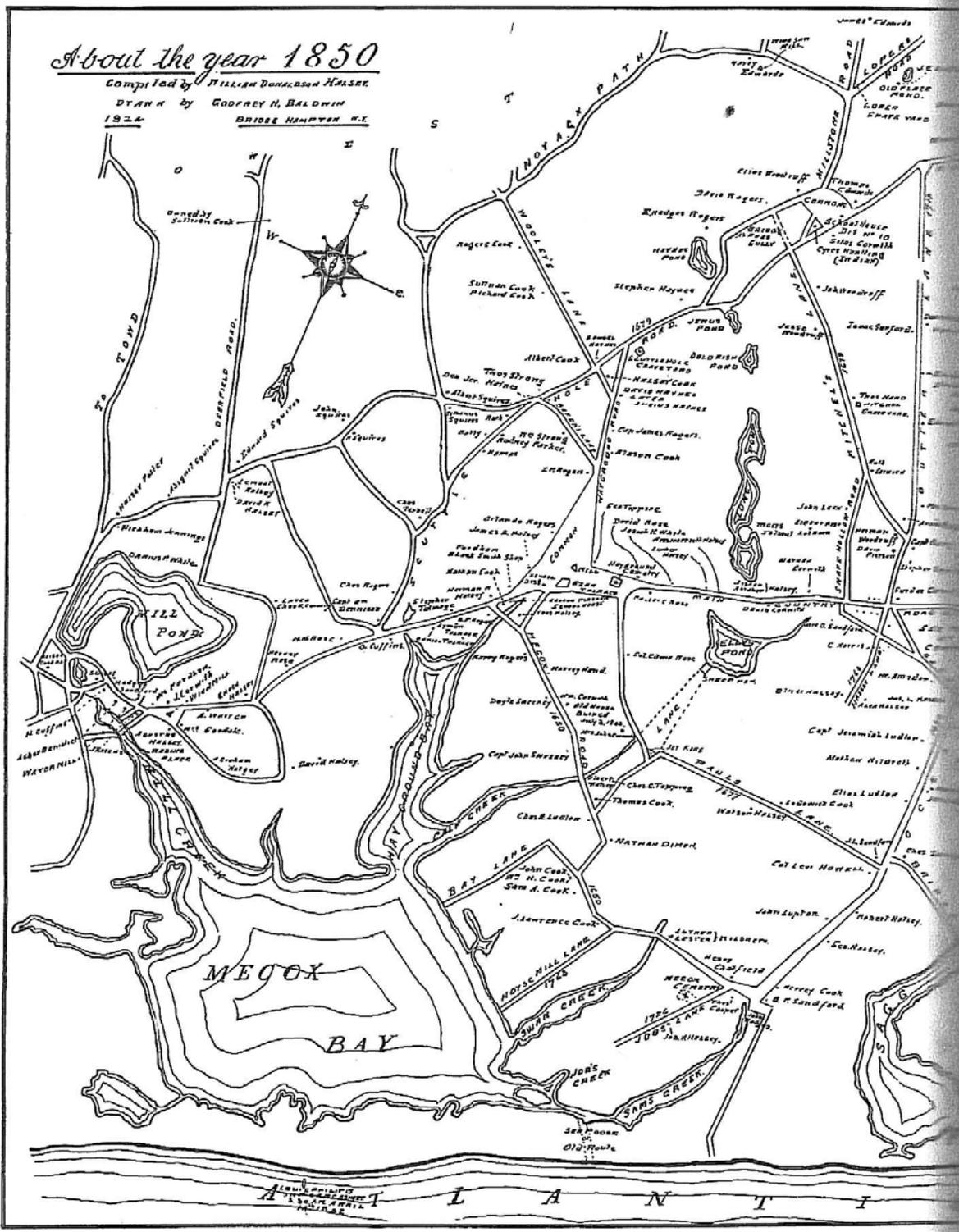






Portion of 1797 Map of Southampton Town prepared for New York State





Hay Ground Heritage Area Report

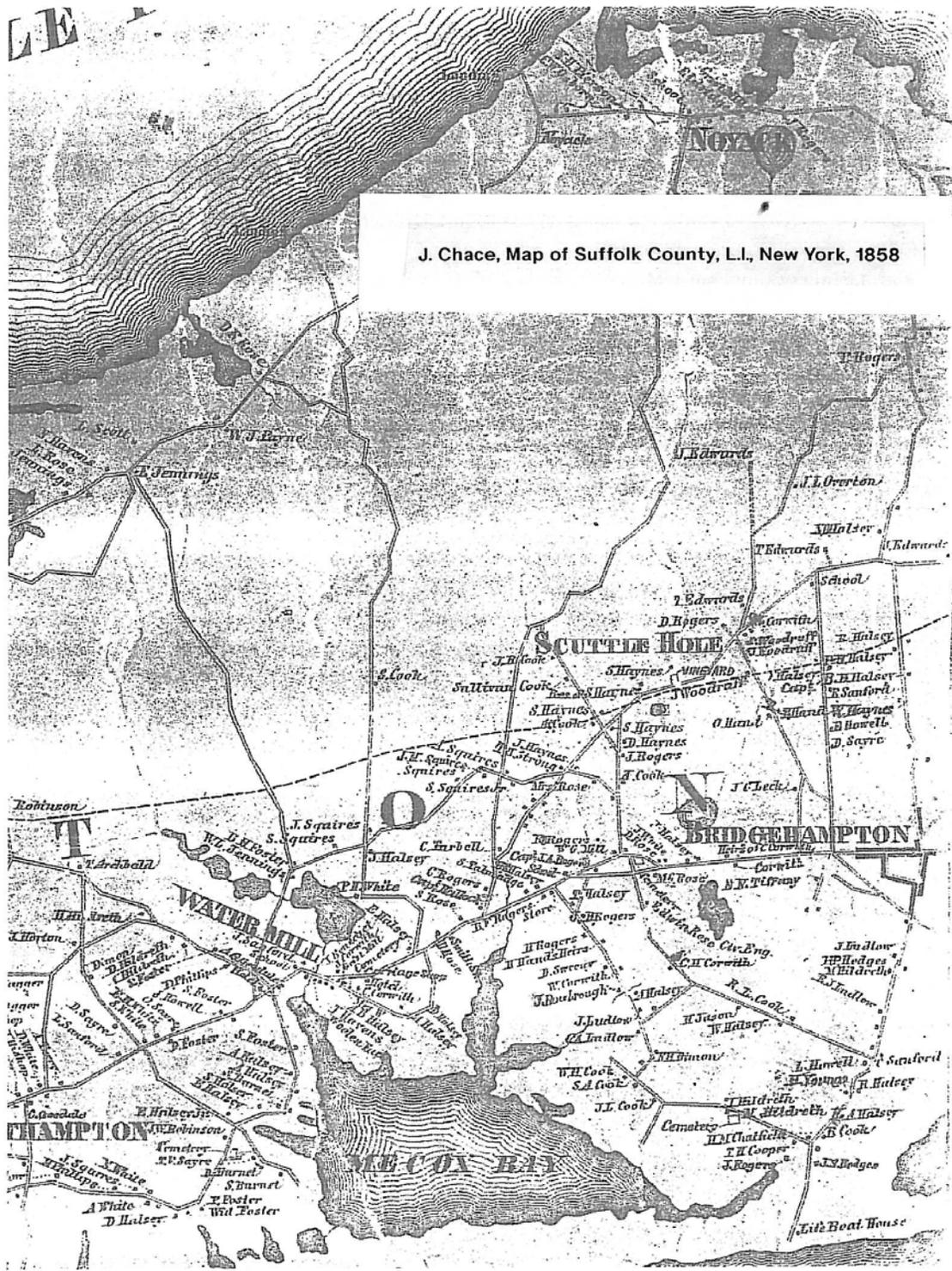


MIDDLE PART
of the
SOUTHERN COAST OF LONG ISLAND

From a Trigonometrical Survey
under the direction of F.R.HASSLER Superintendent of the
SURVEY OF THE COAST OF THE UNITED STATES

Published in 1857
A.D.Bache Superintendent

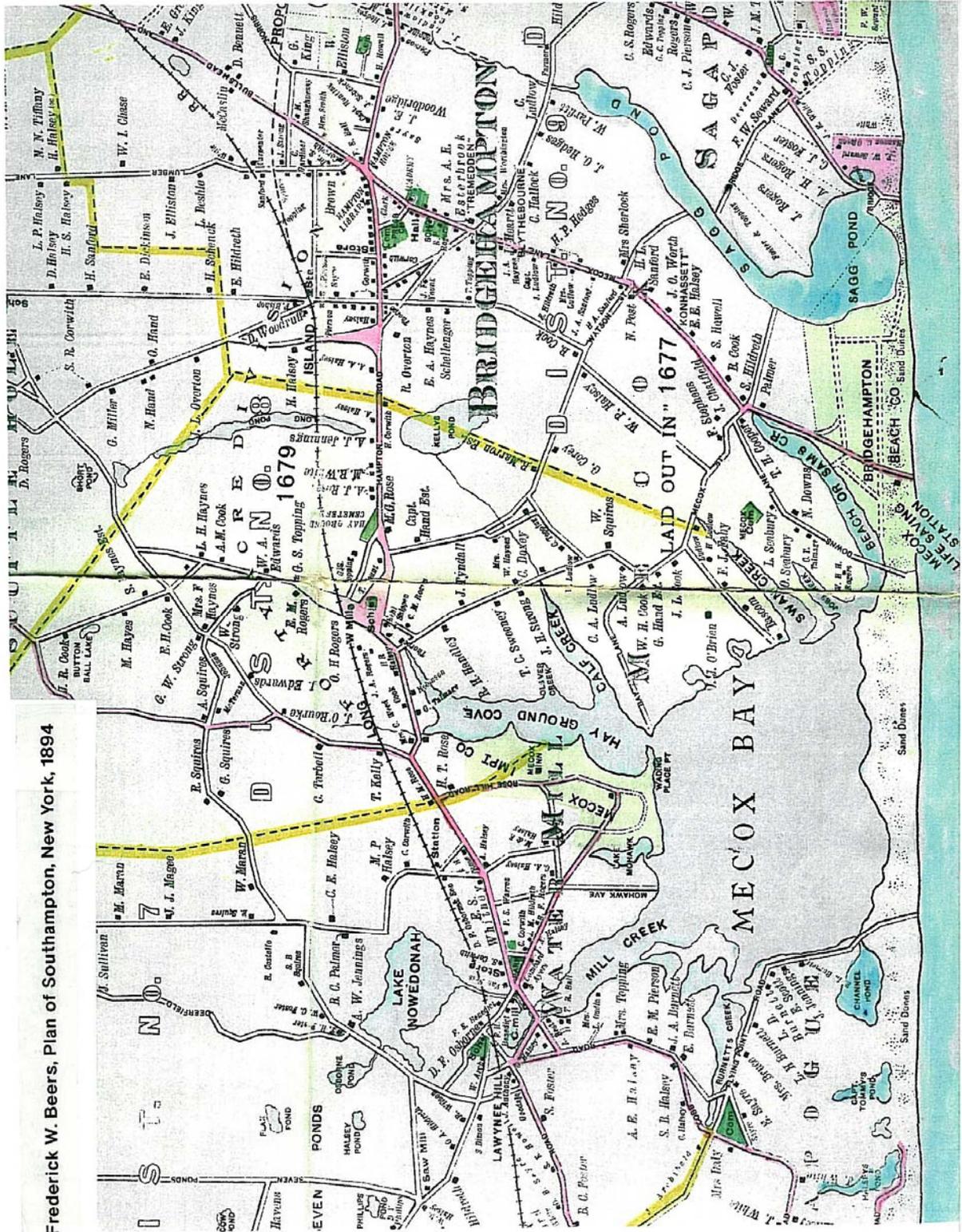


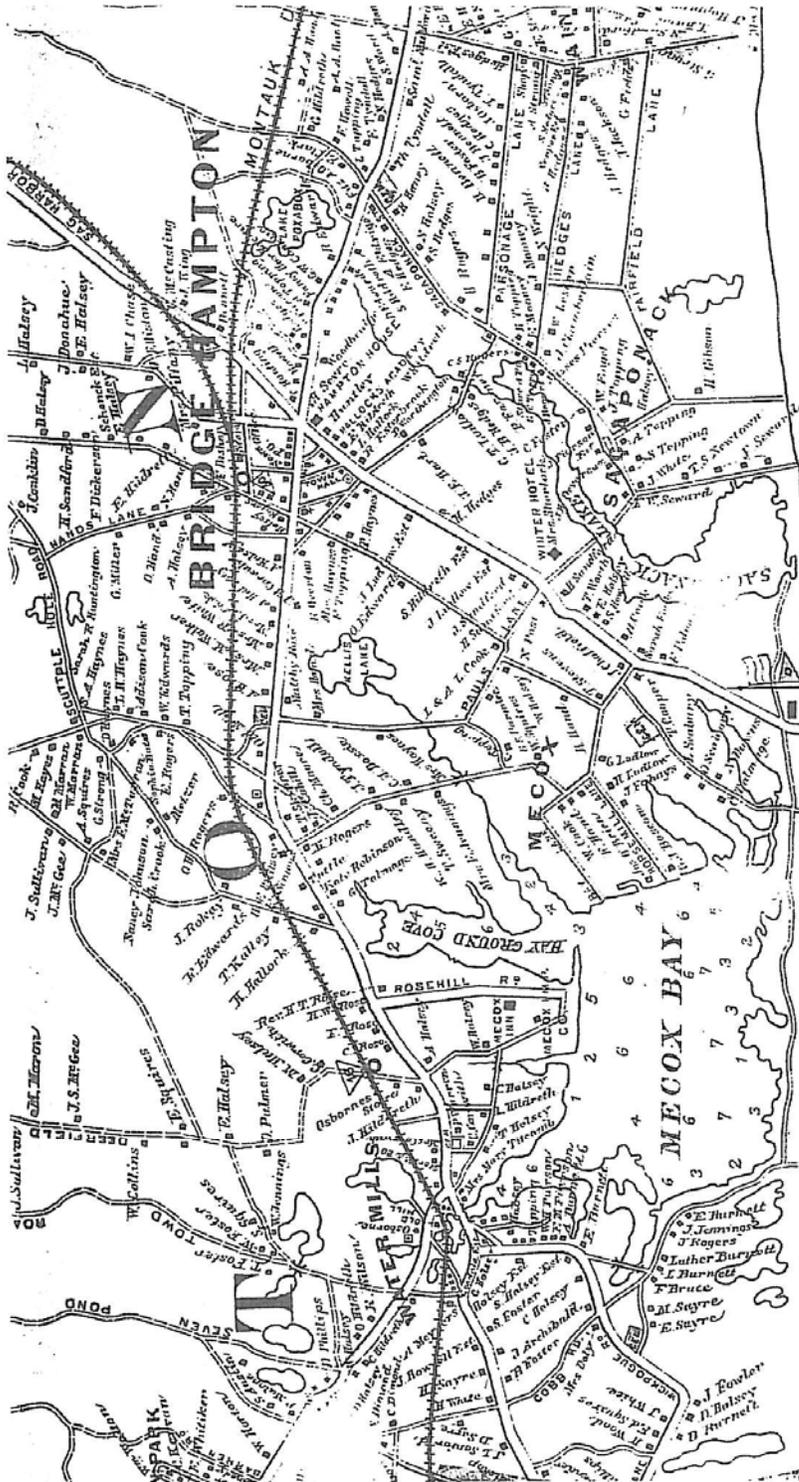


J. Chace, Map of Suffolk County, L.I., New York, 1858



Frederick W. Beers, Plan of Southampton, New York, 1894





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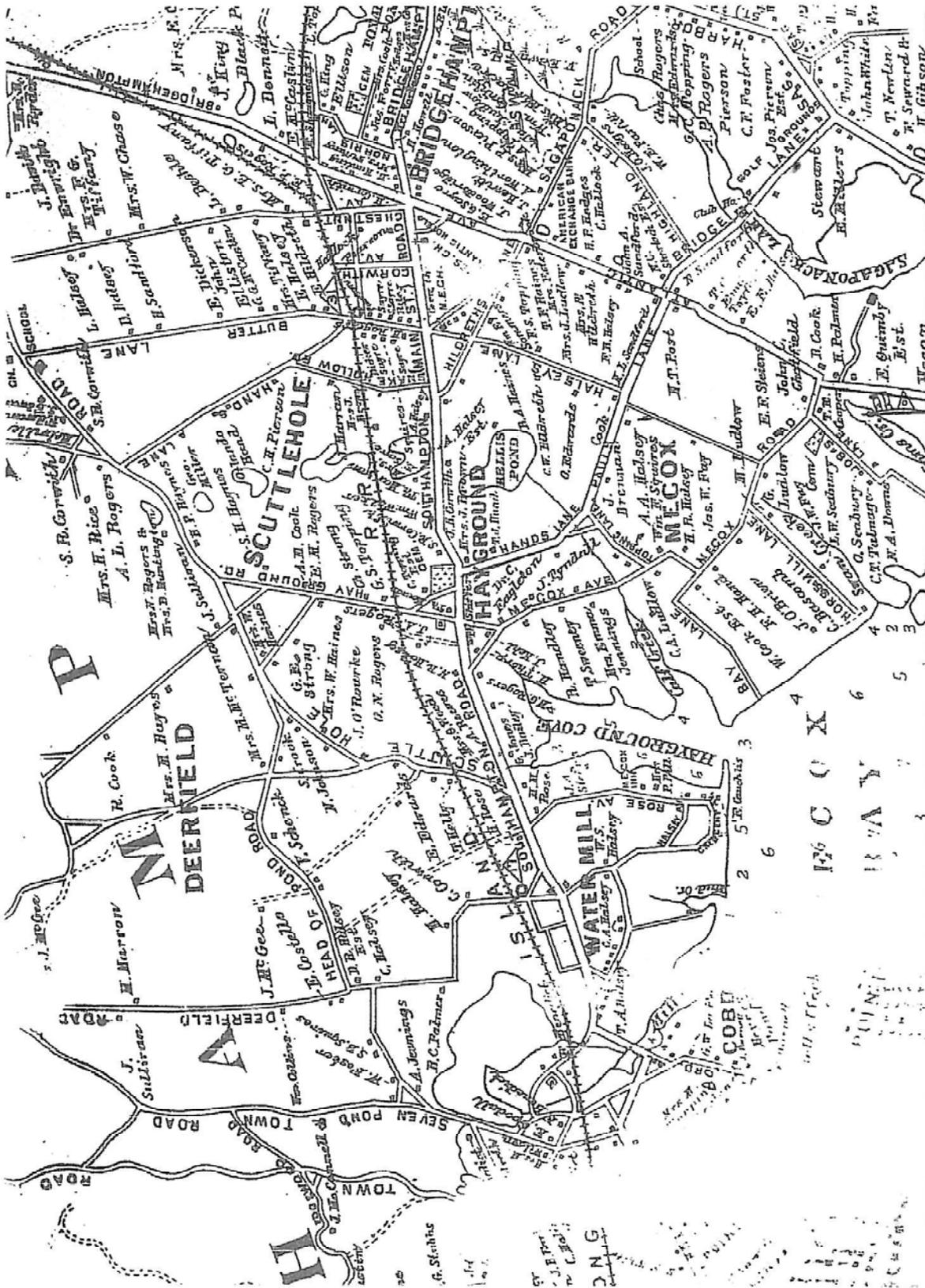
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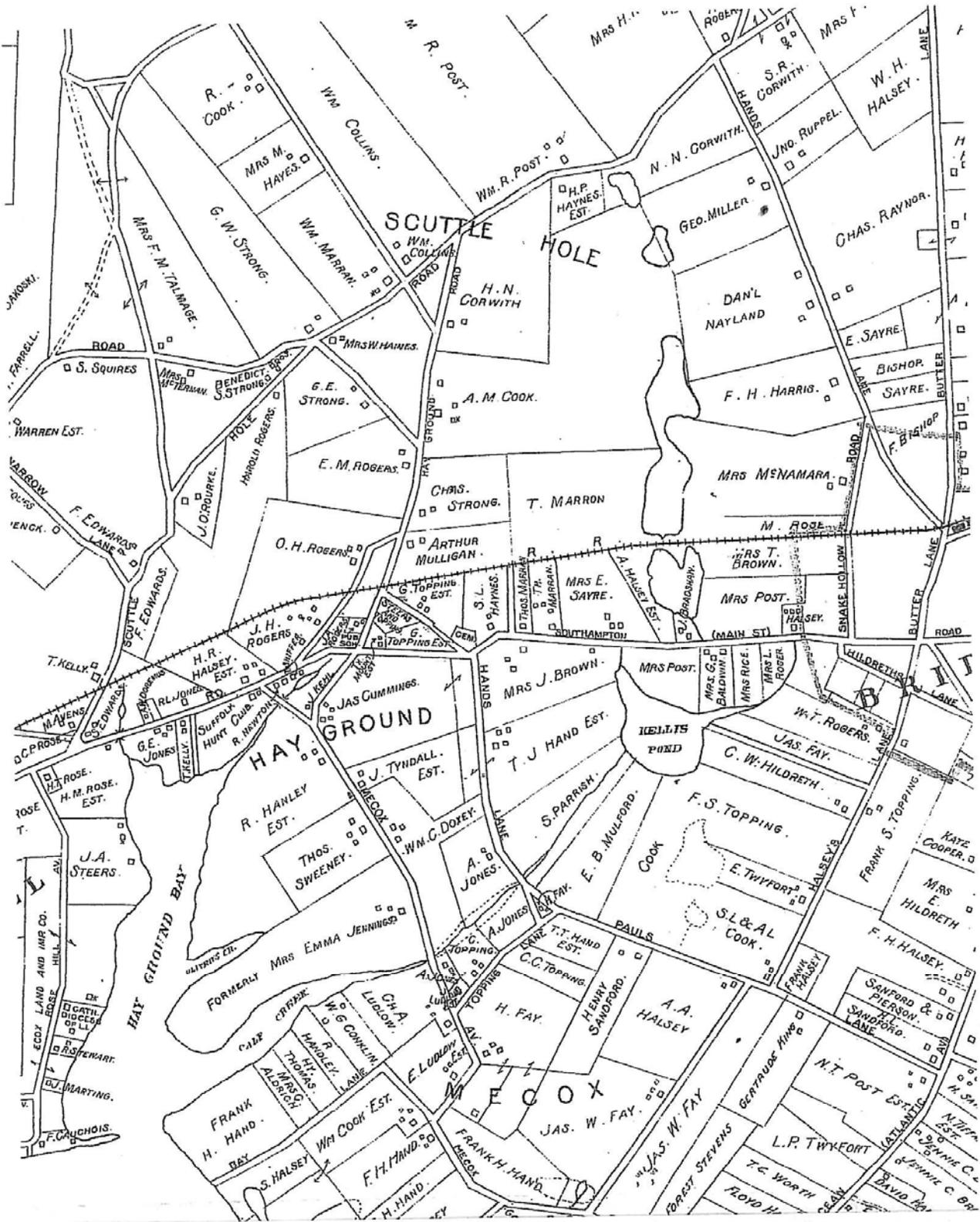
E. Belcher Hyde & Co., Map of Long Island, 1896



U.S. Geological Survey, New York, Suffolk County Sag Harbor Quadrangle, 1904



E. Belcher Hyde, Map of Long Island, 1906



E. Belcher Hyde, Atlas of Part of Suffolk County, South Side—Ocean Shore, 1916

SOUTH SIDE—OCEAN SHORE

Long Island

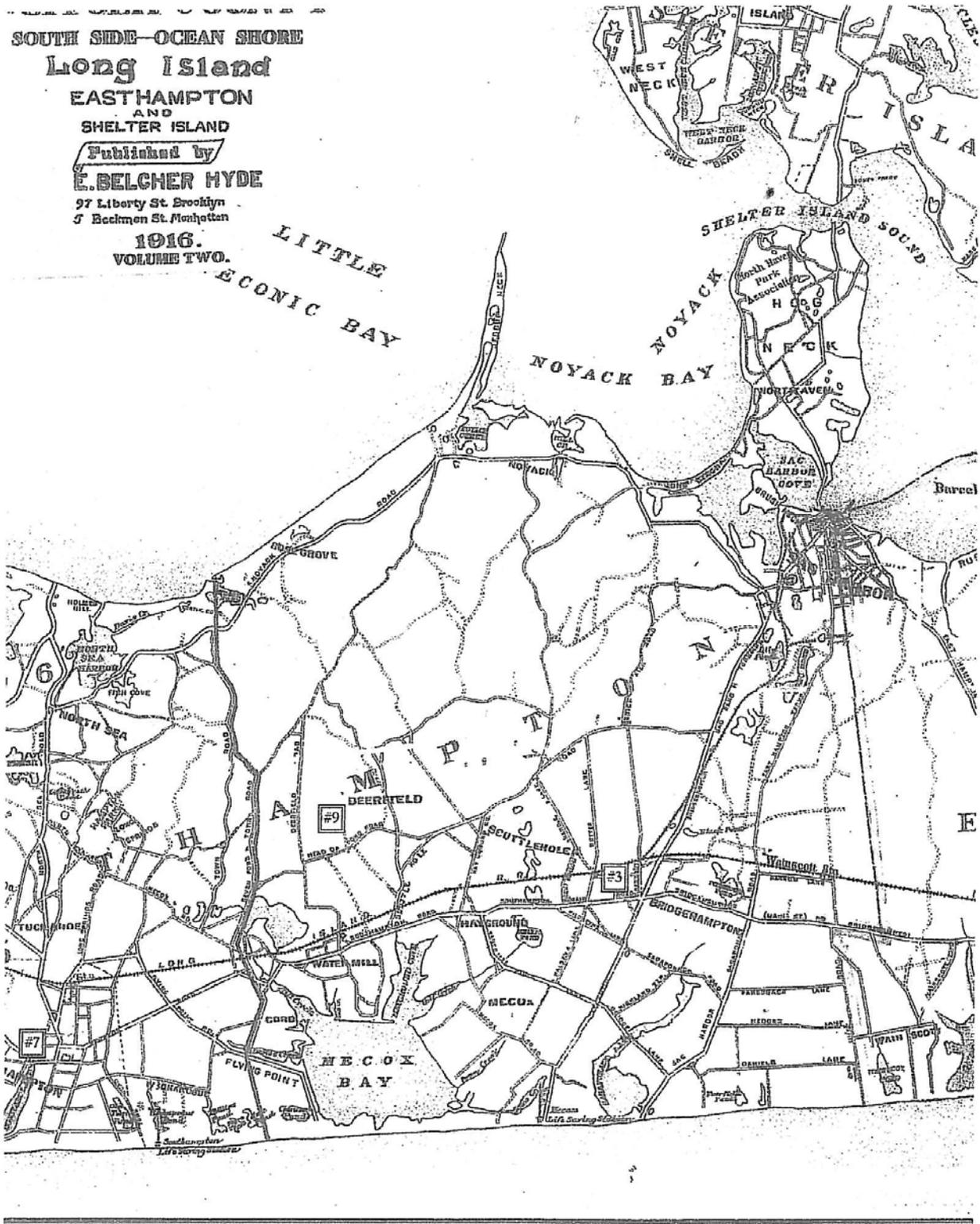
EASTHAMPTON
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Published by

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Dolph and Stewart, Atlas of Suffolk County, 1929



U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration aerial photo, 1938



U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration aerial photo, 1940



U.S. Agricultural Production and Marketing Administration aerial photo, 1947



U.S. Geological Survey, New York, Suffolk County, Sag Harbor Quadrangle, 1956

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The Old Hayground Windmill
near Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

