Southampton Historic Resources Survey







Prepared for
Town of Southampton

Prepared by

AKRF

with
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Historic Preservation Consulting, LLC

Historic Resources Survey

Town of Southampton
Suffolk County, New York



Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Chapter 1: Introduction and Methodology

A. INTRODUCTION

As one of the earliest settled towns in North America, with a rich cultural and architectural history unlike that of any other part of the state or region, the Town of Southampton possesses a unique and irreplaceable built heritage worthy of careful study and management. Recognizing this, the Town of Southampton commissioned a Historic Resources Survey to identify properties that may be worthy of designation as Town Landmarks. This Historic Resources Survey was prepared by AKRF on behalf of the Town to identify such historic properties or groups of properties. Molly McDonald (AKRF) served as the Project Manager and primary author. Jacqueline Peu-Duvallon also served as a surveyor and author. Emma Marconi and Jason Smith of AKRF assisted with historic research and historic contexts. Kenneth Mack of AKRF prepared the GIS maps and Eunice Inquimboy prepared all other graphics. Claudia Cooney, Steven Krivitzky, Christina Patierno, Sergei Burbank, Brad Stratton, also of AKRF, provided additional support.

The study area includes the entire Town of Southampton with the exception of the incorporated villages and the reservation of the Shinnecock Indian Nation. The architectural historians who performed this survey undertook reconnaissance-level field survey, documentary research, and review of previous survey documents. Tasks were conducted beginning in the summer of 2011 and the final draft was completed in the spring of 2014. Preliminary Draft and Draft reports were submitted to the Town during that time period. Revisions were made to the survey and additional properties were included in the survey based on the requests of the Town. Over the course of the survey, representatives of the Town were closely involved in developing the survey and providing guidance to AKRF regarding the appropriate interpretation of the Town of Southampton Landmark Criteria. Representatives of the Town that were closely involved over the course of the survey process include Sally Spanburgh, Zach Studenroth, David Wilcox, and others. The survey methodology is described below.

This chapter presents an overall methodology for the survey and reviews both the Town of Southampton Landmark Criteria and the State and National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. It goes on to discuss in greater detail the guidelines used for the purposes of this survey to select and evaluate potential Town Landmarks, which were developed using the Town of Southampton Landmark Criteria as a basis, and describes the various possible categories of Landmark property, such as Individual Landmark, Historic District, Multiple Resource District, and Thematic District. Chapter 2 presents a historic context for the overall survey area (Southampton Town), which establishes a basis for understanding the themes and patterns of history relevant to the study area and provides a background for the various individual hamlet histories provided later in the report. Chapter 2 also summarizes the results of the survey, which are provided in detail in the subsequent chapters. It briefly reviews the historic properties within the survey area that are already designated as Town Landmarks; National Historic Landmarks; and State and/or National Register of Historic Places (S/NR)-listed properties and properties

officially determined eligible for such listing by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). It also presents an overview of the resources identified for potential designation status by as part of this survey. Chapters 3 through 19 present the results of the present survey by hamlet, each chapter focusing on a single hamlet and organized roughly from west to east. Chapter 17 is an exception, presenting the Hayground-Mecox area, which is located partly in the hamlet of Water Mill and partly in the hamlet of Bridgehampton. Chapter 19 briefly addresses the unincorporated portions of both Sag Harbor and Sagaponack. Each chapter provides a brief historic context for the hamlet, and a summary of the potential Landmarks identified in it. Each chapter is supported by maps showing the locations of the resources, photographs illustrating each property, and tables listing each property recommended for potential Landmark status. A table is also provided at the end of each hamlet chapter listing the resources that were documented by previous cultural resource surveys but which were not selected for advancement as potential landmarks as part of this survey.

B. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The first task undertaken as part of this survey was to create a baseline Geographic Information Systems (GIS) map illustrating the survey area and relevant existing conditions data. As noted above, the study area includes the entire Town of Southampton with the exception of the Shinnecock Indian Nation Reservation and the six incorporated villages within the Town of Southampton. The incorporated villages excluded from this survey are the following:

- Westhampton Beach
- Westhampton Dunes
- Quogue
- Southampton
- Sag Harbor
- North Haven
- Sagaponack

All of the unincorporated hamlets that are located in the Town of Southampton were included in the survey area, consisting of the following:

- Eastport
- Remsenburg-Speonk
- Quiogue
- Westhampton
- Northampton
- Riverside
- Flanders
- East Quogue
- Hampton Bays
- Shinnecock Hills
- Tuckahoe
- North Sea

- Noyac
- Water Mill
- Bridgehampton
- Sag Harbor (unincorporated portion)
- Sagaponack (unincorporated portion)

The official boundaries of each unincorporated hamlet in the survey area were depicted on the project GIS maps. Tax parcel boundaries, provided by Suffolk County, were also included.

The Town of Southampton provided existing conditions historic resources data in GIS format for previously designated historic resources including Town of Southampton Landmarks and S/NR-listed properties. The Town of Southampton also provided data from select historic resources surveys, including the Town of Southampton Cemeteries Survey and a survey of the possible locations of milemarkers. As part of this project, additional historic resources information was added to the GIS map, including the locations of properties that were previously determined eligible for the S/NR by SHPO. Addresses of S/NR-eligible properties were collected using SHPO's online database (known as SPHINX) and were mapped on project maps.

Following the completion of existing conditions mapping, a historic context was prepared using primary and secondary sources available online and at libraries and historical societies in the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, and New York City. A historic context was prepared for Town of Southampton as a whole, and for each of the unincorporated hamlets in the survey area.

Next, architectural historians that meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards performed a reconnaissance-level field survey to identify properties in the survey area that appeared to meet or potentially meet the Town of Southampton Landmark criteria (these criteria are discussed in greater detail later in this chapter). The architectural historians were equipped with mobile GPS units affixed to tablets on which the surveyors could view an interactive version of the project GIS maps, complete with address and tax parcel information and the locations of the previously designated historic resources described above. The surveyors used these units to help record the exact locations of the potential historic resources identified as part of this survey.

The architectural historians surveyed every road within the study area (usually in a car, and sometimes on foot) and assessed each property that was visible from the public roadway. On a few occasions, property owners offered the architectural historians access to their properties so that better views of the properties could be afforded. In general, however, only properties that could be visually accessed from a public right-of-way were identified in the field survey. In general, building interiors were not accessed as part of the field survey. The architectural historians recorded each building that, based on its visible exterior, potentially met the Town of Southampton Landmarks criteria. Each of these buildings was photographed using a digital camera. Photograph numbers and brief field notes on each building were recorded along with the property location in the mobile GPS tablets used in the field. An attempt was made to photograph and record notes on each visible building and landscape feature on a potentially Landmark-eligible property, including barns, outbuildings, and other structures.

In an effort to include as many potential historic resources as possible in this survey, including those that could not be clearly seen from a public right-of-way, the architectural historians systematically reviewed previous cultural resources surveys covering the survey area. In coordination with the Town, seventeen previous surveys were selected for formal review in

addition to the Town's Historic Resources GIS map, the Town Cemetery and milemarker surveys, and the SPHINX database, noted above. They consisted of the following:

- The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) *Bridgehampton to Southampton Transmission Lines Project Environmental Impact Statement* (2007)
- Town of Southampton *Cultural Resources Survey* (GAI 2004)
- The Town of Southampton *Comprehensive Plan* and its Technical Appendices (1999)
- Town of Southampton Façade Easement List (2008)
- *Water Mill Heritage Area Report* (2003)
- *Quiogue Hamlet Heritage Resource Area Report* (2007)
- *Eastport Hamlet Heritage Resource Area Report* (2008)
- *Bridgehampton Hamlet Heritage Area Report* (2009)
- *Hayground Heritage Area Report* (2011)
- *Draft Flanders Heritage Area Report* (2011)
- Historical Profiles of Eastport, Speonk/Remsenburg, and Westhampton (2004)
- Historic Profile of Hampton Bays: Phase I (2005)
- Historic Profile of Hampton Bays: Phase II (2007)
- Noyac Hamlet Center Study (2004)
- Eastport-Speonk-Remsenburg-Westhampton Area Study (2004)
- Flanders/Northampton /Riverside Revitalization Study (2004)
- *A History of Remsenburg* (2003)

In addition to previously surveyed properties, between the Preliminary and Final Drafts of the survey, representatives of the Town identified several hundred additional potentially historic properties and provided addresses, photographs, and sometimes possible construction dates and/or other historical information to the surveyors for review. The architectural historians tabulated each previously surveyed property and each property inventoried by the Town and reviewed each of these properties for landmark eligibility. As part of this process, the architectural historians viewed the tax photo and/or Town-provided photo for each previously surveyed resource to assess the resource's architectural significance and historic integrity. They assessed the eligibility of each resource based on tax photos, any other available views, and the historical information provided in previous surveys. Resources that appeared to meet the Landmark criteria were included in the survey as resources recommended for consideration as Landmarks. All previously surveyed properties or properties inventoried by the Town that did not appear to meet the landmark criteria and/or properties for which the authors lacked sufficient views or historical information to determine their eligibility, were documented in tables organized by hamlet and included at the end of each hamlet Results chapter. These tables provide the names and addresses of the subject properties, a summary of relevant previous survey information, a brief description of the properties by the authors of this report, and the authors' justification for not advancing the properties as potential landmarks as part of this survey. It should be noted that the properties listed in the Appendix tables have not been determined ineligible for landmark status as part of this survey. Rather, they were not chosen for advancement as potential landmarks as part of the present survey; however, it may be

appropriate to consider these properties again in the future for landmark eligibility if new information or better views of the resources are found.

It should be emphasized that despite this survey's attempt to be through and comprehensive, other properties worthy of consideration as landmarks may exist in the survey area which have not been included in the survey or the Appendix tables. Inevitably, architectural resources surveys may miss potentially eligible resources due to lack of visibility of the resource, a lack of awareness on the part of the surveyors of the history or cultural significance of a resource, or human error. Further, some relatively modern properties that are not currently considered significant may come to be valued as historically significant in the future. In short, while this survey has attempted to assess as many potential architectural resources as possible, it should not be considered a definitive or exhaustive list of historically significant properties in the survey area and properties not included in this survey should not necessarily be considered ineligible for landmark status.

A preliminary list of potential Town Landmarks was created based on the field survey data collection effort and review of previous surveys. Limited documentary research was performed on each of these resources. Due to the very large number of resources being considered, detailed research could not be undertaken for each resource. Research typically included the examination of historic maps in order to determine the presence or absence of a building on its property and to identify individual or family with which the resource was historically associated. In some cases, limited additional research was conducted using primary and secondary sources such as historic and recent newspaper articles, and materials prepared by or filed with local historians or historical societies. All recorded resources that were considered to have a high potential for designation as Landmarks based on known and accessible information and available views were included in the survey as potential Landmarks. In some cases, additional research and physical evaluation may be necessary to make a final determination as to whether the properties included in this survey ultimately qualify designation as landmarks.

Properties that were previously listed on or determined eligible for listing on the State/ National Register were all visited and included in this survey as potential Landmarks, unless they were confirmed to have been demolished or dramatically altered. In addition, all cemeteries documented as part of the Town of Southampton Cemetery Survey were included in this survey, except in limited cases in which the surveyors and the Town Historian concluded that no above-ground traces of the cemeteries appear to survive. In these cases, the cemeteries were included in the tables of previously surveyed properties not currently being advanced as potential landmarks, and it was noted that the site may still be considered sensitive due to the possibility of burials below ground.

The properties included in this survey have been identified as contributing to either a potential Historic District, which has discrete boundaries, or a non-contiguous Multiple Resource Districts. In some cases, resources may also be considered part of a non-contiguous Thematic District. Each of these designation types is described in greater detail in Chapter 3. It should be noted that while the survey considered all of the included properties as part of multiple-property listings, all of the surveyed resources are also considered eligible for consideration as Individual Town Landmarks unless otherwise noted.

The results of this survey are presented by hamlet in Chapters 3 through 19. The results are presented using the following media: maps illustrating the location and identification number of each resource; photograph pages presenting an image and a description for each resource and noting the Town Landmark Criteria under which the resource is considered eligible; and finally,

tables listing each resource, its identification number, the author's description of the resource, and a summary of information presented on the resource in previous surveys, if applicable. Previously surveyed properties that were not selected for advancement as potential landmarks at this time are included in tables located at the end of each hamlet chapter. The majority of the photographs used in this report were taken by the authors during the field survey. In some cases, tax photographs (which were taken anywhere from one to nine years before the time of the survey) were used or a photograph was supplied by members of the Town Landmarks and Historic Districts Board.

C. SOUTHAMPTON LANDMARK CRITERIA

The Southampton Town Landmarks and Historic Districts Board was established in 1998 pursuant to Town Code Chapter 330, Article XXVII, with the purpose of recognizing and protecting the historic resources of the Town. Their responsibilities include conducting cultural resources surveys within the Town; recommending the designation of Landmarks and Historic Districts; increasing public awareness of the importance of cultural resources through public outreach; making recommendations to the Town Board regarding façade easements, development rights, etc.; making recommendations to the Town Board regarding the use of state or private funds for preservation purposes; assisting the Town Board in selecting staff and consultants to carry out the duties of the Board; engaging in professional development; reviewing applications for certificates of appropriateness; and assisting in the identification of Hamlet Heritage Resource Areas.

As stipulated in Southampton Town Code, Section 330-320 "Landmarks and Historic Districts Board," the Board consists of nine Town residents appointed by the Town Board, who should be representative of the entire community, have an interest in historic preservation, and should have backgrounds in architecture, architectural history, archaeology, local history, law, historic preservation, and/or real estate. The Southampton Town Historian serves as an ex-officio member of the Board.

Within the Landmarks and Historic Districts Board there is a Cultural Resources Subcommittee. This Subcommittee consists of at least three Town residents with a demonstrated interest in historic preservation and archaeology. The specific duties of the Subcommittee consist of identifying potentially sensitive historic or archaeological sites; recommending a structured archaeological process for the Town; assisting the Town Board in the selection of consultants to conduct archaeological studies; reviewing archaeological reports; and working with the Landmarks Board, the Planning Board, and the Town Board to identify and manage archaeologically sensitive areas in the Town, including but not limited to potential burial grounds and sacred sites.

According to Southampton Town Code, Section 333-321, "Designation of landmarks or historic districts," the Town Landmarks will only be designated after a public hearing and with the written consent of the property owner. Additional detail regarding the designation and public consultation process is included in that Section.

The Section also identifies the criteria that the Town Board considers when evaluating the eligibility of potential individual landmarks and historic districts.

The Town Board may designate a property as an individual Landmark if it:

A. Possesses special character or historic or aesthetic interest or value as part of the cultural, political, economic, or social history of the locality, region, station or nation; or,

B. Is identified with historic personages; or,

C. Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style; or,

D. Is the work of a designer whose work has significantly influenced an age; or,

E. Because of a unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature in the neighborhood.

The Town Board may designate a Landmark historic district if it:

A. Contains properties which meet one or more of the criteria for designation of a landmark; and,

B. By reason of possessing such qualities, it constitutes a distinct section of the Town of Southampton.

D. STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The National Register criteria are the criteria used by the National Park Service (NPS) and the SHPO, also known as the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) to evaluate the eligibility of properties for the State and National Register of Historic Places (S/NR). The S/NR guidelines are relevant to the present survey for a number of reasons. First, because they provide a detailed set of considerations commonly used to evaluate historic resources, which were applicable in many (but not all) cases to this survey's identification of potential Town Landmarks. Second, a review of these guidelines demonstrates the criteria that were previously used to evaluate the existing S/NR-listed and eligible properties included in the present survey.

According to National Park Service guidelines, buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts that are over 50 years old are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places if they possess historic significance (as defined by the National Register criteria, described below) and if they possess historic integrity (also defined below).

The Criteria for Historic Significance as defined by 36 CFR 60.4, Part I, apply to properties:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to qualify for National Register listing, properties must retain a sufficient degree of the following aspects of historic integrity:

- Location: The property must not have been moved after its period of significance.
- Design: The property must retain historic elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of the property.
- Setting: The setting of the property must retain its historic character.

- Materials: The property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance.
- Workmanship: The methods of construction from the property's time of significance must be evident.
- Feeling: The physical features of the property must convey its historic character.
- Association: The property must be the actual place where a historic event or activity occurred and must be sufficiently intact to covey that relationship to an observer.

In addition, the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4, Part II) include these further specifications: "Ordinary, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register." However, the guidelines further state that any such properties may qualify for the National Register if they fall within the following categories:

- A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- A buildings or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

E. SURVEY EVALUATION GUIDELINES

The present survey uses the Town of Southampton's Landmark criteria (presented above in Section C of this Chapter) as a basis for evaluating properties for potential designation. However, in order to present a more comprehensive overview of the guidelines used in this survey, the authors provide the following more detailed interpretations of the Landmarks Criteria developed through discussions with representatives of the Town of Southampton Bureau of Land Management and the Town Historian.

DESIGNATION TYPES

Properties may be identified for potential Landmark designation status either individually or as part of a grouping. A number of possible designation types involving groups of buildings are possible according to the Town's practice and/or consensus during the preparation of this survey. These include bound Individual Landmarks, Historic Districts, Multiple Resource Districts, and Thematic Districts. Each of these designation types is reviewed briefly below.

INDIVIDUAL LANDMARKS

Individual Landmarks are single properties, typically single buildings located on a discrete parcel of land. In many cases, however, Individual Landmarks may include multiple buildings or features on a single property, such as a house and its associated carriage house, or a farm with its associated residential and agricultural buildings. In some cases, Individual Landmarks span more than one parcel of land, but relate to a single building or complex of buildings. In other cases, one building on the property may comprise an Individual Landmark, while other buildings or features on the same property are not considered to contribute the historic designation. Sites, structures, landscapes, and objects may also be designated as Individual Landmarks.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Historic Districts are locations with defined boundaries, which constitute a distinct section of the Town of Southampton, and contain resources that are geographically proximate to each other and contribute to the character of the Historic District. Historic Districts may also contain buildings that do not contribute to the character of the historic district. Properties within a Historic District, therefore, are identified as being either Contributing or Non-Contributing Properties.

MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICTS

Multiple Resource Districts, like bound Historic Districts, identify a distinct section of Southampton Town made up of groups of properties that embody or express the character of that section. Unlike historic districts, however, Multiple Resource Districts do not have defined boundaries. While they are generally grouped geographically (unlike Thematic Districts) they need not be contiguous. Therefore, Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources are not identified within Multiple Resource Districts; instead, only properties that comprise Multiple Resource Districts are identified.

THEMATIC DISTRICTS

Thematic Districts may be identified to designate a series of thematically or historically associated structures that may not be geographically close to each other. For example, a certain type of agriculture building may be designated as part of a Thematic Grouping, even if the contributing agricultural building types are located in wide dispersal throughout the Town.

PROPERTY TYPES TO BE CONSIDERED

The Town of Southampton's Landmarks criteria potentially apply to a wide range of property types, including buildings, structures, objects, sites, landscapes, and landscape features. All building types may be considered for potential designation either individually or as part of a grouping, including but not limited to houses, commercial buildings, and industrial complexes.

Agricultural buildings, a generally threatened building type on the East End, need not necessarily be associated with an extant house or farmstead. Structures and objects to be considered for potential Landmark status include bridges, monuments, statues, gravestones, and mile markers, among other property types. Historic sites are also candidates for potential landmark designation, including archaeological sites, locations were something significant to the history of the Town is located or formerly occurred, or locations where extraordinarily significant features that are no longer extant formerly stood. Landscapes and landscape features may also be considered for potential designation, including both designed landscapes and vernacular landscapes.

AGE CRITERION

Unlike the S/NR, the Town of Southampton Landmark criteria include no official age criterion or written rule of thumb regarding the age that a property must be in order to qualify it for Landmark designation. However, in general, properties less then 50 years old are not considered for Landmark designation. In order for such properties to qualify for Landmark designation they must possess extraordinary significance. Properties constructed in the 20th century that are over 50 years old may be considered for Landmark designation but must either possess cultural or historical significance, be particularly fine examples of their architectural type, or retain excellent historic integrity.

HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Even if a property is considered historically important, it may be disqualified from designation if its historic integrity is not sufficient to effectively convey the qualities that make the property significant. For example, if a property is primarily significant for its design and the design has been changed in recent years to the point where the original intent is not clearly discernable, the property would not qualify for designation. As with the National Register guidelines for historic integrity, evaluation of a property for potential Town Landmark status should include an analysis of whether the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association of the subject property are sufficiently intact that the property still expresses or encapsulates its historically significant qualities. However, while the National Register guidelines typically exclude buildings that have been moved from their original location from being listed on the S/NR, the Town of Southampton Landmark criteria do not exclude moved buildings. Instead, the Town recognizes that moving buildings was a common practice and pervasive cultural tradition in the area beginning in the earliest days of settlement and extending into the present time. Moving buildings is part of the history of the area and may in fact be seen as contributing to the historic interest of a building. Moved buildings should only be excluded from designation, if the buildings were originally significant for their setting (possibly in the case of buildings or objects purposely designed within specific grounds or landscapes, for example).

Chapter 2: Summary of Survey Results

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins with a brief historical overview of the Town of Southampton. It then reviews the historic properties within the survey area that are already designated as Town Landmarks and/or are S/NR-listed or eligible properties. Finally, it summarizes the survey results presented in more detail in Chapters 3 through 18, including Potential Historic Districts, Potential Multiple Resource Districts, and Potential Thematic Districts identified as part of this survey.

B. TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Town of Southampton is located in Suffolk County (formed in 1825) on the South Fork of Long Island, New York. It extends 28 miles and is bound by the Peconic Bay and Riverhead to the north, the Town of East Hampton to the east, the Atlantic Ocean to the south, and the Town of Brookhaven to the west.

Algonquin Indian tribes originally inhabited the area, along with most of Long Island. Located at Shinnecock Neck was a "seat" of the Algonquin tribe who had other villages in North Sea and Sag Harbor. These villages typically centered on creeks, which provided a means of travel and fish for food and trade (GAI 2000: 9).

In 1640, Puritan settlers from Lynn, Massachusetts, led by Daniel Howe, were the first of English descent to colonize the area, making the Town of Southampton "the oldest English settlement in the State of New York" (GAI 2000, 8-10; Frederick S. Lightfoot 1984: v.; Southampton Association 1939:1). Having secured eight square miles of land from the Earl of Stirling, the colonists originally planned to settle at Schout's Bay (located in Manhasset), in Nassau Country on the north shore of Long Island. Being close to New York City, this strategic location would halt the eastward expansion of Dutch settlements; however, before long the Dutch forced the settlers out of Manhasset. The colonists then sailed for three weeks until they reached today's North Sea Harbor where they were guided, by Native Americans, down what is now North Sea Road and settled three miles south of their original docking location at Conscience Point. This first settlement was located north of today's Old Town Road at the head of Old Town Pond and included 19 families (GAI 2000:8-10; Southampton Association 1939: 1; "Southampton History" 2011). Traveling with seeds, roots, and plant cuttings the settlers began the Town of Southampton's long history as a farming community (Esten 2004:13).

The original settlers landed in Shinnecock tribal territory. The Shinnecocks were friendly towards the settlers and no significant conflicts took place between them and the colonists (Rattray 1979:35). In 1640, the "Indian Deed of December 13, 1640" was drafted to signify the first purchase of land by the settlers. This purchase included land east of Canoe Place in exchange for sixteen fur coats, three bushels of corn and protection from raiding Native American tribes (*Hampton Bays Online*). By 1641, the first church was built in Southampton (Thompson 1839:214).

During the first years in Southampton the colonists governed themselves, meeting twice a year to discuss legal matters (Bayles 1964:4). Maintaining close connections with New England, by 1644, Southampton reinstated its political loyalty to the Connecticut Colony and started paying taxes to the colony (Hefner 1983:15). Each year two residents, who would report to Connecticut, were chosen as magistrates of the governing body of Southampton (*Hampton Bays Online*). If a Southampton law differed from Connecticut's, East End residents could choose which law they preferred.

While the Shinnecocks were peacefully inclined, the colonists feared hostility. All males over the age of sixteen were required to attend military drills six times a year. In 1645, it is likely that tensions with the Native Americans increased since the town mandated that residents carry guns with them to church (Bayles 1964:4).

In 1648, the some settlers moved their houses half a mile south of the first settlement and planned today's Main Street of Southampton Village (Greeley-Polhemus Group, 47). The Thomas Halsey House, 251 South Main Street in Southampton Village, was built at this location in 1648 by Thomas Halsey, one of the first settlers of Southampton. This house is considered the oldest frame house in New York State (GAI 2000:11; The American Institute of Architects 1992:171). In 1650, John Ogden opened the first port within Southampton at North Sea (Adams 1918:140). During this time, trade continued with New England and expanded to the West Indies (Adams 1918:142). On September 17, 1666, the Town of Southampton purchased land to the west of the original settlement (Bayles 1964:3). By 1698, the population of Southampton grew to include 83 African Americans and 152 Native Americans within an overall population of approximately 600 (Rattray 1979:201). As the local population continued to increase and expand to the north, North Sea became the first significant off-shoot of the Southampton settlement (GAI 2000:8-10). On August 16, 1703 the entire town was repurchased from the Native Americans (Bayles 1964:3). In 1703, the Shinnecock Indian Reservation was established making it the oldest reservation in the United States ("Southampton History" 2011).

In 1760, the whaling industry was established in Sag Harbor when three whaling ships left the harbor and by 1789; it became one of the most productive whaling ports in the world, surpassing New York City in the quantity of goods traded (Zaykowski 1991:81; Cummings 2005). On May 10, 1791, David Frothingham printed the first Long Island newspaper, the Long Island Herald, in Southampton (Thompson 1839:226).

One of the original industries within Southampton was lumber. Located in woodlands, colonists viewed their surroundings as a valuable crop that could be shipped to New York by boat (Historic Profile of Hampton Bays Phase I 2005:7). Additional industries included agriculture, fishing, and cattle farming. During the early to mid-1800s, common areas within Water Mill, Southampton and Bridgehampton were reserved for raising cattle and sheep (GAI 2000:14).

In 1812, the whaling industry came to a standstill due to the war of 1812, the Embargo Act, and the threat of British ships within the harbor (Zaykowski 1991:82). This decline was short-lived and from 1837-1847, whaling within Sag Harbor peaked, boasting more than fifty ships in its local fleet (Cummings 2005:8). Agriculture, however, shifted from primarily corn and grains to vegetables and fruit after the opening of the Erie Canal, which made available less expensive grain from the Midwest (Lightfoot 1984:VI). By 1847, the whaling industry quickly declined due to the discovery of gold in California, the scarcity of whales, forcing fishermen to follow whales further afield**,** and the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania (Zaykowski 1991:105).

From 1800 to 1870, Sag Harbor and Southampton Village were the commercial centers of the Town (GAI 2000:20). In the early 1870s, the introduction of the Long Island Railroad boosted Southampton's local agricultural economy (Ziel and Wettereau 1988:37). By the late 1800s, the railroad became the primary mode of transportation for shipping goods, such as produce, fish and ducks, into Manhattan. In 1873, nine White Peeking ducks, said to have descended from the Imperial flocks of China, arrived on eastern Long Island. The sandy soil, humid climate and abundance of fresh water on the East End proved to be ideal for duck farming. While duck farming took place throughout the Town of Southampton it was concentrated within Eastport. Potatoes, farmed by Polish immigrants who moved to the area after the 1880s, also became an important crop within Bridgehampton and Water Mill that could be transported by rail to distant markets (GAI 2000:21).

Additionally, the railroad stimulated Southampton's economy by providing safe, inexpensive and fast service for tourists and summer residents visiting the East End. During the late 1800s, Southampton became an exclusive and fashionable resort town due to the increased rail service, a growing leisure class, the natural beauty of the East End and the 1876 centennial celebration which increased interest in our colonial past. From the 1870s to the 1920s was an era of boarding houses in East Quogue, Hampton Bays, Eastport, Westhampton and Water Mill. To supplement their income, local residents would convert their large residences into boarding houses during the summer months. The period after the 1870s also saw growth in the smaller hamlets of Eastport, Hampton Bays, East Quogue and Quiogue. This growth included the construction of schools, churches, small manufacturing and commercial businesses (GAI 2000:22).

The increasingly wealthy population of Southampton attracted the famous architecture firm McKim, Mead & White. Three of architect Stanford White's earliest commissions in the Southampton area, one in Southampton Village and two in Shinnecock Hills, are often claimed to have ushered in the American Shingle style. These commissions include White Fences for Samuel L. Parrish built in 1889, the William Merritt Chase House from 1891-1892, and the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club built in 1892. In 1898, White designed another structure, The Orchard, which is considered one of the earliest examples of Colonial Revival in the United States (GAI 2000:28). Today, the Town of Southampton, rich in historic structures that give clues to the earliest settlements on Long Island, continues as a popular resort community known throughout the world for its architecture, history and local residents.

C. PREVIOUSLY DESIGNATED HISTORIC RESOURCES

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

There are currently no previously designated National Historic Landmarks within the unincorporated hamlets of the Town of Southampton.

STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER-LISTED RESOURCES

A number of individual properties that were previously listed on the S/NR are located in the survey area. These properties were all field-visited and researched as part of this survey and were evaluated as potential Town Landmarks or contributing properties within a potential Town Historic District or Multiple Resource District. S/NR-listed properties, all of which are proposed for Town designation status, are illustrated in blue on the project maps. Where properties have existing designations as Town of Southampton Landmarks and are also S/NR-listed, they are

illustrated in purple on the project maps. No existing S/NR-listed historic districts are located in the survey area.

STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE RESOURCES

Many individual properties that were previously determined eligible for listing on the S/NR by the SHPO are located in the survey area. These properties were all field-visited and researched as part of this survey and were evaluated as potential Town Landmarks or contributing properties within a potential Town Historic District or Multiple Resource District. State/National Register-eligible properties that are proposed for Town designation status are illustrated in orange on the project maps. Many of the S/NR-eligible properties located in Bridgehampton, Water Mill, Noyac, and North Sea, were identified as part of a survey undertaken by AKRF on behalf of the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) in 2007 in connection with a project that would install new transmission lines between Southampton and Bridgehampton. Other S/NR-eligible resources were identified as part of other surveys and were listed in the files of the SHPO.

Multiple existing S/NR-listed historic districts are located in the survey area. These include an S/NR-eligible Bridgehampton Historic District, Bridgehampton Industrial Historic District, and Water Mill Historic District. All of these historic districts were revisited and reevaluated as part of this survey and each building within the existing historic districts was photographed. The Bridgehampton Industrial Historic District is included in this survey as a potential Town Historic District; its boundaries and contributing elements are identical to those of the previously identified S/NR-eligible historic district. In the case of the Water Mill and Bridgehampton Historic District, the boundaries were altered from the existing S/NR-eligible boundaries and the list of contributing resources was also changed. The newly proposed Potential Landmark Historic Districts for Water Mill and Bridgehampton include larger areas with a greater number of contributing resources.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON LANDMARKS

Fifteen previously designated Town Landmarks are located within the survey area and are indicated on project maps. In three cases, existing Town Landmarks have been included as proposed Contributing Properties within Potential Town Historic Districts (the Beebe Windmill and the Nathaniel Rogers house as part of the Bridgehampton Historic District, and the Water Mill as part of the Water Mill Historic District). If these districts are adopted in the future, the resources would remain Individual Town Landmarks as well as being considered Contributing Properties within Historic Districts.

For the purposes of the Draft Report, previously designated Individual Town Landmarks have also been included among the photographs and descriptions provided for the Landmark groupings for the respective hamlets in which they are located; however, the designation status is not being reevaluated as part of this survey. The existing Town Landmarks in the survey area (in addition to the three described above) include the Noyac Schoolhouse and the William Cauldwell House in Noyac; the Conscience Point Rock in North Sea; the Canoe Place Chapel, Prosper King House, and Elias Squires House in Hampton Bays; the Blue Barn and the Big Duck Ranch in Flanders; and the Fordham Mill in Remsenburg-Speonk. In addition, the Foster House in Water Mill; the former Shinnecock Hills Train Station in Shinnecock Hills; and 820 Brick Kiln Road in the unincorporated hamlet of Sag Harbor have been designated as Landmarks.

D. POTENTIAL SOUTHAMPTON LANDMARKS

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Five Potential Historic Districts have been identified as part of this survey: the Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District (see Chapter 4), the Art Village Historic District (see Chapter 12), the Water Mill Historic District (see Chapter 16), and the Bridgehampton Historic District and Bridgehampton Industrial Historic District (see Chapter 18). Each of these districts is shown on an individual map in the chapter devoted to the respective hamlet. These maps illustrate the proposed boundaries of each Potential Historic District, and identify resources that appear to contribute to that Historic District. Each proposed Contributing Property within a Potential Historic District has been given a unique Identification Code, shown on the project maps, and included in the photographs and descriptions of each resource, which are included in the Figures section. The codes and addresses of each proposed Contributing Property in each Potential Historic District are also listed in tables included in the Results chapter for each hamlet.

POTENTIAL MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICTS

With the exception of Northampton and the unincorporated hamlets of Sag Harbor and Sagaponack, Multiple Resource Districts have been identified in each hamlet in the survey area, including those hamlets in which bound Historic Districts are also proposed. Hamlets containing potential Multiple Resource Districts include Eastport (Chapter 3), Remsenburg-Speonk (Chapter 4), Westhampton (Chapter 6), Quiogue (Chapter 7), Riverside (Chapter 8), Flanders (Chapter 9), East Quogue (Chapter 10), Shinnecock Hills (Chapter 12), Tuckahoe (Chapter 13), North Sea (Chapter 14), Noyac (Chapter 15), Water Mill (Chapter 16), and Bridgehampton (Chapter 18). In Hampton Bays (Chapter 11), six distinct Multiple Resource Districts were proposed, which were grouped by neighborhood or historically distinct area within Hampton Bays, including Red Creek, Squiretown, Good Ground, Canoe Place, Springville/Rampasture, and Ponquogue. In addition, a Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District was delineated, which is addressed in its own chapter (Chapter 17) since this area falls partly in the hamlet of Water Mill and partly in the hamlet of Bridgehampton.

Each of these Potential Multiple Resource Districts is shown on individual maps in the respective chapters referenced above. These maps identify the resources that comprise each Potential Multiple Resource District; each of these properties has been given a unique Identification Code, which is shown on the project maps, and included in the photographs and descriptions of each resource, which are included in the Figures section. The codes and addresses of each proposed property comprising each Multiple Resources District are also listed in tables included at the end of each chapter.

POTENTIAL THEMATIC DISTRICTS

As described above, a Thematic District is a non-contiguous grouping of historic properties based on shared historical themes or attributes. The resources contributing to Thematic Districts need not be located in one hamlet or locality. It may be appropriate to develop any number of Thematic Districts drawing from the potential Landmarks identified in this survey in various hamlets or other potential resources that may be identified in the future. Only one potential Thematic District is being specifically outlined in this report, that of Potato Barns in the Town of Southampton (in this case limited to the survey area: the unincorporated hamlets in the Town).

This should not preclude the identification of other potential Thematic Districts in the Town of Southampton in the future. The potential Potato Barn Thematic District is described below.

POTENTIAL POTATO BARN THEMATIC DISTRICT

A potential Thematic District composed of potato barns has been identified in the survey area. The potentially contributing buildings are located throughout the unincorporated hamlets of the Town of Southampton; all have been identified as potential contributing resources within one of the Historic Districts or Multiple Resource Districts described in Chapters 4 through 19. The potentially contributing properties to the Potato Barn Thematic District are summarized in **Table 2-1** at the end of this Chapter. Photographs of each structure are provided in the Photographs sections at the ends of the chapters corresponding to the hamlet or area in which the given property is located. Twenty-nine potato barns have been identified as part of this survey. Of these, 13 are located in the hamlet of Water Mill, 13 are located in Bridgehampton, 2 are located in East Quogue, and 1 is in Tuckahoe. Some properties contain both potato barns and other building types; only the potato barns should be considered contributing resources within the Thematic District.

Potatoes originated in South America. From there, they were brought to Spain, where they became a common agricultural product by the 16th century. From Spain the potato spread to other parts of Europe, and from there was brought back across the Atlantic Ocean to North America. Potatoes became a staple of North American farming in the 18th century; however, it was not until the early 20th century that the crop was planted on a large scale. By the 1950s, potatoes had become Long Island's most important crop (Chamberlain 2006). Whereas potatoes were formerly stored in root cellars or other small underground structures, by the early 20th century on Long Island and in other major potato-growing areas, large barns were constructed on farms specifically for potato storage (Visser 1997).

Potato barns on Long Island constructed during the first half of the 20th century were often banked structures built into a berm or hillside. The lower portions are typically built of concrete and the upper portions are of wood-frame construction, clad in wood shingles or clapboards. In order to regulate heat and moisture in the interior of the structure, most potato barns are built with few windows (one or two windows with shutters or shields are often located at the gable end) and the barns typically have vents along the roof. Buttresses typically reinforce the sidewalls of the barns, where sidewalls are exposed. There are often one or two brick chimneys rising from the structure. Potato barns are typically located close to a roadway for easy access and are usually adjacent to the field in which the potatoes are grown (not always adjacent to a farmhouse as many older agricultural buildings might be).

While large-scale potato farming persists to some extent in Southampton today, the agricultural economy on the East End of Long Island has steadily given way to the pressures of development made more intense by the high value of local real estate. Although many potato barns currently survive in Southampton (some still in agricultural use, other converted for other uses) potato barns can be considered a threatened building type. Largely dating to the first half of the 20th century and constructed of modern materials such as concrete, potato barns are nonetheless an iconic building type emblematic of Southampton's historically agricultural economy.

Table 2-1
Potato Barn Thematic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
East Quogue				
EQ-01	2594 Quogue Riverhead Rd		This farmstead includes a cross-gable residence dating to the late 19th century (which has been altered somewhat with replacement siding and an enclosed hip-roofed porch), as well as several wood-frame barns. Among the barns are a gambrel-roofed barn probably built at the turn of the century, a potato barn, and several other barns and sheds dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. A farmstand occupies a small, prefabricated structure on the property which does not contribute to the historic character of the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-02	132 Damascus Rd		A potato barn with two large doors in its front-gable façade and a shed-roofed addition also containing a large door. Characteristic of the function type, the barn at 132 Damascus Road has a high concrete foundation; the upper portion is clad in wood shingles. The entries are located immediately adjacent to the road for easy access by farm equipment. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
Tuckahoe				
TU-08	512 County Rd 39		The Roscoe Barn is one of the largest known potato barns in the Town of Southampton. It is a banked gambrel-roofed structure clad in wood shingles. The front-gable façade fronts on County Route 39 and contains four large doors across the ground story. Several windows, most containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, occupy the front façade. A series of regularly spaced large metal vents rises from the roof ridge. The barn is a fine and unusually large example of an agricultural building type that associated with potato farming, a crucial industry in Southampton's economic history. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
Water Mill				
WMHD-16	173 Davids Ln		The David Halsey House is an early vernacular two-story three-bay farmhouse with a center chimney, six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows, and a simple cornice and door surround. Several barns, some of which are in good condition and others in ruinous condition, are located on the property, as is a potato barn, and a privy. It may be the oldest extant house in Water Mill, built ca. 1750. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
Potato Barn Thematic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-09	4 Pierson Ct		This unusual complex appears to date from the early 20th century and includes a series of barns that were originally associated with the Pierson Dairy Farm and a small frame building that may be a residence. The possible residence is clad in wood shingles and is dominated by a three-story hip-roofed tower. The barns are single-story structures with jerkinhead roofs, with high buttressed concrete foundations and wood-shingle clad frame exteriors. A plaque mounted on a stone on the property reads: "This conservation easement established by Charleton and Nancy Halsey with the Help of the Peconic Land Trust in Memory of William H. Pierson, 2011." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-16	142 Blank Lane		The house at 142 Blank Lane is a simple single-story late Queen Anne-style farmhouse, probably constructed ca. 1915. The house is part of a large farm containing many barns. Four potato barns are located on the property. They are banked concrete structures with shingle-clad gables and brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-17	50 Upper Seven PondsRoad		This structure is a large concrete potato barn with buttresses along each elevation and vents along the roof ridge. It has a brick chimney at one end and a small window in the gable. The barn is a fine example of its function type, which is significant for its association with local agriculturural history. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-20	794 Head of the Pond Rd		The potato barn on this property is a fine example of its function type, featuring concrete retaining walls and foundation banked into a hillside. The front-gable façade features a large doorway surmounted by a rectangular vent aperture. Vents are located along the roof ridge and a single brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The gable is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-22	513 Deerfield Rd	"Major James White House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000); This address is also identified by GAI as "Foster House: This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000); "Halsey House, ca. 1840" (FEL 2008).	This front-gable Greek Revival-style farmhouse with triangular gable window and side ell is clad in wood shingles. It has been in the Halsey family since its ca. 1840 construction, and is still part of a working farm. A potato barn is also located on the property at 513 Deerfield Road. An earlier 18th century farmhouse which once stood on the same property, was recently moved and now stands a on a neighboring parcel with an address at 351 Deerfield Road. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (WA-36 and WA-44); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
Potato Barn Thematic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-24	42 Water Mill Towd Road	"House (unknown)" (FEL 2008). Barns on property identified in FEL as being located at 480 Head of Pond Road.	This property includes a very small single-story structure clad in vertical boards with a brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows. This structure may be a small dwelling, however, its construction date is not known. Also on the property are a large number of barns, associated with the Corwith Farm. At least two potato barns stand on the property in addition to other agricultural buildings. The property appears to have been owned by the Foster family in the 19th century and by the Corwiths for much of the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (WM-19); SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
HM-03	832 Scuttle Hole Rd (Water Mill)	"Potato Barn (1940)/ ca. 1800" (FEL 2008); "Sandford Site/Wenofske Farms, ca. 1920; 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… then the State Senate, followed by two terms in the US 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 (HHAR).	A Queen Anne-style house with a turret, wrap-around porch, and multi-light windows, the house is part of the Wenofske Farm. The property, which also includes several barns, including a banked concrete potato barn with wood clapboard gable siding and roof vents. Depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the home of S. Haynes, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of William Collins. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #18).
HM-04	99 Cooks Ln (Water Mill)	"Barn, ca. 1885" (FEL 2008). "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, but it must have been there at that time and, despite being left out of the picture, properly valued" (HHAR).	While the house located at 99 Cooks Lane, a small early 20th century dwelling, does not appear to meet the landmark criteria, this large barn located on the same property, is unique, both for its large size and the good preservation of its two ornamented cupolas. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Hamlet Area Report (Resource #14).

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
Potato Barn Thematic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-11	421 Scuttlehole Road (Water Mill)	"Rogers Potato Barn, ca. 1946; 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. … The potatoes were literally piled up from floor to underside of trusses, with the pile reaching a height of over 12 feet…'" (HHAR).	This structure is identified by previous surveys as the Rogers Potato Barn, built ca. 1946. The banked barn is clad in wood shingles, features concrete buttresses on its front façade, and two louvered apertures on its gable. It has a brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C). (Photo from Hay Ground Heritage Area Report [Flack 2011]).	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #51)
HM-12	53 Narrow Ln (Water Mill)	"Potato Barn, ca. 1940" (FEL 2008). Identified by FEL and LIPA Survey as 55 Narrow Lane.	While the Craftsman-style house on this property does not appear to represent a potential landmark, a potato barn is also located on the property. The barn is a partly banked concrete and frame structure with buttresses along the side elevations and a wood shingle-clad gable. It has large doors on the front façade, louvered apertures in the gable, and a brick chimney at the rear end of the roof ridge. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)
HM-14	240 Hayground Rd (Water Mill)	"Potato Barn/ Hayground Nursery (FEL 2008)	A potato barn located at 240 Hayground Road is emblematic of its agricultural building type, with its rectangular plan banked into a hillside and a high concrete foundation. The front gable is clad in wood shingles. Vents are placed periodically along the roof ridge, and a brick chimney rises from one of the roof slopes. An eight-over-one-light window is located in the gable field flanked by triangular apertures containing louvered vents. A smaller concrete block structure is appended to the side. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Façade Easements List 2008
HM-36	433 Mecox Rd (Water Mill)		A potato barn, probably dating to the early to mid-20th century, 433 Mecox Road exhibits many characteristics typical of its function type. The narrow rectangular-plan structure is banked into a hillside immediately adjacent to the roadway. Its front-gable façade contains a large door flanked by concrete buttresses. The structure is clad in wood shingles and has one or more brick chimneystacks. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
Bridgehampton				
BH-02	2126 Scuttle Hole Rd		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).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
Potato Barn Thematic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
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-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-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-20	270 Lumber Ln	"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).	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).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
Potato Barn Thematic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	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-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-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)
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-38	454 Millstone Rd	"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
BH-39	30 Millstone Rd		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).	

Table 2-1 (cont'd)
Potato Barn Thematic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-01	1040 Scuttle Hole Rd (Bridgehampton)	"House & Potato Barn (ca. 1920)/ ca. 1900" (FEL 2008). "Former home of Sayre Baldwin, dairyman, Bridgehampton National Bank officer, and civic leader" (HHAR).	The Atlantic Golf Club, created ca. 1990, occupies land that was formerly known as Equinox or Guyer Farm. In addition to a more recently constructed clubhouse, the property contains a former farmhouse (a two-story four-bay shingle-clad structure, which may date to ca. 1900) as well as a potato barn (a banked concrete block structure with a shingle-clad gable, shuttered windows, and a brick chimney). According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, this structure was the former home of Sayre Baldwin, a dairyman, Bridgehampton National Bank officer, and civic leader. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #16).
HM-02	890 Scuttle Hole Rd (Bridgehampton)	"House & Potato Barn (ca. 1920)/ ca. 1870" (FEL 2008). "Conklin House, ca. 1845; 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 Hayground. 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. … Breeze Hill also includes a potato barn… This property has been preserved through Southampton Town's Community Preservation Fund" (HHAR). "Breeze Hill (Esq. Hynes, NYC), ca. 1845; Federal style with Italianate brackets added later onto a porch and under the eaves" (BHAR).	This two-story five-bay Italianate-style house is clad in wood clapboard, and has round arch gable windows and decorative eaves brackets. The property also includes a potato barn: a banked structure with wood-shingle siding, six-over-six-light windows, a brick chimney, and roof vents. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, this is known as the Conklin House, built ca. 1845, and historically called "Breeze Hill." The house is depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the residence of S. Haynes, on the 1873 Beers map as the home of S. Haynes, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of William R. Post. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #17); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

A. EASTPORT HISTORIC CONTEXT

Eastport, the furthest west hamlet of Southampton, is located between East Moriches (in Brookhaven Town) and Remsenburg-Speonk. West Pond in Eastport was the original dividing line between Brookhaven and Southampton townships (known locally at the time as Seatuck and Speonk respectively). In 1772, West Pond was formed when Col. Josiah Smith and David Howell, his brother-in-law, built a dam, now on the location of Montauk Highway. Col. Smith was born in 1723 in East Moriches, the great grandson of the founder of Smithtown, Major Richard (Bull) Smith. During the Revolutionary War, Josiah Smith became a Colonel and was in charge of all American soldiers from Suffolk County. In addition, Col. Smith and David Howell built the first sawmill and gristmill in Eastport in the 1730s (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:2).

By 1845, the area between West and East Ponds was known as Waterville. In 1860, these two hamlets were asked by the United States Postal Office to combine. The residents chose Seatuck as their new name; however, it was rejected since it was too close in spelling to Setauket, an already established town. As a result, the residents were given their second choice, Eastport (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:2).

The early economy of Eastport focused on milling, fishing and agriculture. In 1865, Eastport's third mill, a sorghum mill for molasses, was built by William C. Pye. Pye owned all three mills until 1870 (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:6). By 1872, the railroad was introduced to Eastport, Westhampton, Quogue, Hampton Bays, Speonk, Shinnecock Hills, Southampton and Water Mill. The railroad soon became the freight carrier for local produce, eels, crabs and especially ducks from Eastport to markets in New York City (GAI 2000:21). As illustrated in the 1873 Beers map, Eastport was quite densely settled by the 1870s, with development to the north and south of the railroad tracks (see **Figure 3-1**). In 1898, the three original Eastport mills, along with a wintergreen oil distillery, were demolished by the Long Island Country Club (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:6).

By 1898, the first school was constructed in Eastport along Montauk Highway. This structure has since been divided into three parts and transported to new locations. The first section later became Eastport Legion Hall near West Pond. The second section was burned and the third section was attached to "Flea Hall," located behind the rectory in Eastport (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:8).

Due to the numerous duck farms lining the landscape of Eastport by 1910, few wealthy families built summerhouses within the hamlet unlike neighboring towns such as Remsenburg. Originally, duck farmers would raise, kill, dress and market their own ducks. This drastically changed by 1937 when the Eastport Duck Packing Plant opened processing 3,000 ducks per day. By 1962, the Long Island Duck Farmers Co-Op opened another plant, which processed 20,000 ducks per day. More recently, the majority of duck farms in Eastport have closed due to water pollution, taxes and federal sanitation regulations. Known as the "Duck Capital of the World"

throughout the 1900s, Eastport is now recognized as the "Gateway to the Hamptons" (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:3).

B. SUMMARY OF EASTPORT RESULTS

A total of 47 properties in Eastport have been identified as potential Landmarks, as described below.

EASTPORT MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Multiple Resource District has been identified in Eastport, which contains 47 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "EP." A map showing the locations of the Eastport Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 3-2**) is located at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of each property (**Figures 3-3 through 3-26**) and a table (**Table 3-1**) describing each property. The majority of the contributing properties in the Eastport Multiple Resource District are located along Montauk Highway; however, some are located to the north and the south of Montauk Highway. The potential contributing properties are diverse in terms of construction date, historic function, and style. Some properties relate to the duck farming history of Eastport, such as the early 20th century duck farm at 13 River Avenue (EP-4) or the industrial history of the hamlet, such as a former blacksmith and wheelwright shop at 360 Montauk Highway (EP-19). A variety of residential buildings represent different periods in Eastport's settlement history, ranging from the early vernacular residence at 415 Montauk Highway (EP-9) and the mid-19th century house at 427 Main Street (EP-7), to the numerous late 19th century residences and several 20th century Craftsman-style bungalows. Cemeteries are also included in the potential Multiple Resource District, including the Eastport Cemetery (EP-1) and the collection of small burying grounds adjacent to the Eastport Bible Church (EP-6). The Eastport School (EP-2), which dates to the early 20th century, has also been included as a potential contributing resource. Contributing resources have been considered potentially Landmark eligible under Landmark criteria A, C, and E. The period of significance for the collection of properties ranges from the late 18th century to the mid 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN EASTPORT

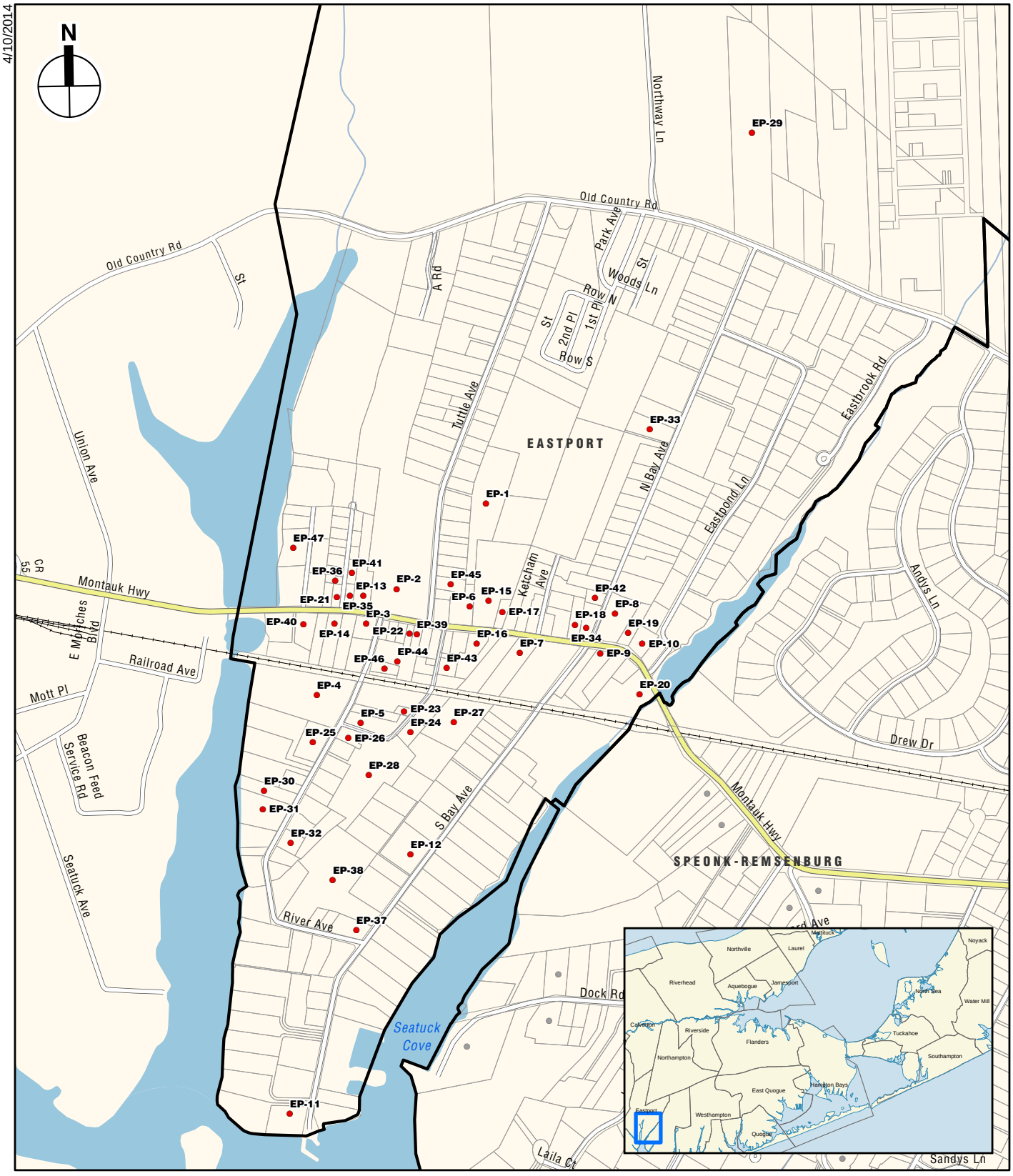
Other properties located in Eastport that were documented in previous surveys or were identified by representatives of the Town as meriting evaluation (see description in Chapter 1) but which were not advanced as potential Landmarks as part of this survey are listed in **Table 3-2**. This table provides the addresses of the resources and a brief description of each, as well as a brief explanation as to why each resource was not advanced as a potential Landmark at this time.



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



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



Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

Figure 3-2



The Eastport Cemetery, at 22 Tuttle Avenue, contains approximately 700 headstones ranging in date from 1851 to the present. These are of a variety of materials including marble, granite, and zinc. The earliest burials are located in the south section of the burial ground. The overall condition of the cemetery is very good (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).

EP-1 22 Tuttle Avenue



EP-2 390 Montauk Highway

The Eastport School is a horizontally oriented, two-story brick building designed in a stylized early 20th century manifestation of the Collegiate Gothic style. The symmetrical façade is divided into five sections, the center section distinguished with a cast stone treatment featuring a decorated entryway surmounted by a pointed arch window, and a pair of turrets flanking a clock. The building has a crenellated parapet. A two-story addition (not pictured here) was been added to one end of the building. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-3



EP-3 453 Montauk Highway

According to the Eastport Hamlet study, this is the Wilson Gordon House, built in the 1860s. The Gordons had a duck farm on the west side of River Avenue south of the railroad bridge, the last operating duck farm in Southampton (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The Gordon's duck farm may have been the farm still located at 13 River Avenue (see EP-04). The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. D. Gordon. It is a two-story cross-gable house sided in wood shingles with scalloped shingles on the gables. It appears to retain at least some of its original two-over-two-light window sash. It has a brick chimney and a porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





EP-4 13 River Avenue

A single-story three-bay bungalow with an overhanging porch, a wall dormer, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The ca. 1920 house is clad in wood shingles with an asphalt-shingle roof. To the rear of the house are a series of wood-frame duck barns clad in wood shingles. The duck barns are long narrow rectangular-plan buildings with windows, brick chimneys, vents, and in some cases dormers. The complex appears to date to the early 20th century and is one of the few remaining duck farms in an area where duck farming was once a crucial staple of the economy. A large parcel owned by W. Gordon is shown on the 1916 map; no buildings are shown on the parcel. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-4



EP-5 14 River Avenue

A two-story Queen Anne-style cross-gable farmhouse, clad in patterned wood shingles, with two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows and a vergeboard-decorated porch. The house is shown on the 1916 map as being owned by Frank Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





EP-6 386 Main Street

The Eastport Bible Church is an eclectic structure exhibiting elements of the Gothic, Romanesque, and Neoclassical styles. The wood-frame structure is clad in shingles and features both pointed-arch and round-arch windows, some containing stained glass. Three cemeteries at the rear of the Church are positioned contiguous with each other but can be easily distinguished from each other. The Eastport Gospel Church Cemetery, also known as the Eastport Methodist Church Cemetery, contains approximately 20 stones, largely of marble, which date from ca. 1850 through the 1880s. The overall condition of these stones is poor, with several markers broken or toppled. The immediately adjoining Tuttle Graveyard (which also has an address at 4 Tuttle Avenue) contains approximately 15 headstones ranging in date from 1815 to 1967. A central obelisk is inscribed "TUTTLE" (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-5



EP-7 427 Main Street

A two-story three-bay side-gable house with off-center entry, this structure appears to date to the mid-19th century. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A pointed-arch window is located on the gable end. A front porch with decorative brackets appears to be a late 19th century addition. A one-and-a-half-story wing with eyebrow window and porch is attached on the side façade. According to Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton, this is the Wells House; a mile marker is located in front of this house. The house appears to be shown as the residence of D. Raynor on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EP-8 362 Montauk Highway

362 Montauk Highway is a two-story three-bay house with wood-clapboard siding, a pointed-arch window in the gable field, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash occupying the other windows. An octagonal tower is appended at the rear of the side elevation. According to Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton this is the John A. Tuttle House, "Built in 1873 for John A. Tuttle, the great grandson of the original settler of Eastport. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EP-9 415 Montauk Highway

A half-Cape residence with a saltbox form, likely dating to the late 18th or early 19th century. The cladding appears to have been replaced with synthetic siding and a small entry porch has been added. The structure retains six-over-six-light double-hung- sash windows. According to Historical Profiles, this is the Homan House, former home of J. Homan, which was built ca. 1790 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name R. Seaman. A house is shown on this location on the 1873 map but it is not labeled. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EP-10 358 Montauk Highway

358 Montauk Highway was identified in Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton as the Captain William Tuttle House, constructed in 1860. The house appears to consist of two two-story sections; a front-gable section with a pointed-arch gable window likely dating to ca. 1860, and a side-gable section with an entry porch and doorway flanked by sidelights which exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival style and was likely built or altered in the 20th century. Many of the windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash; some contain retrofitted one-over-one-light sash.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-7



EP-11 63 Bay Avenue

An ornate two-and-a-half-story residence overlooking the water set on a large lawn. The wood-shingle clad building features a corbelled brick chimney, a jerkinhead gable, cut-away bays, half-timbering, modillion brackets, projecting bays, and a wrap-around-porch. The high-style house likely dates to ca. 1900. According to Historical Profiles, this is the W.H. Pye House: "This house was originally located on the east shore of the west creek. It was turned 180 degrees and moved closer to the Southampton Town Dock parking lot in the 1930s. At that time, Mr. Pye had the largest duck farm in Eastport." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EP-12 31 Bay Avenue

A Craftsman-style house parged with stucco featuring overhanging eaves with decorative brackets and exposed rafter ends, this house was identified in the GAI survey as the Belk House and by the Façade Easement List as the Ray Tuttle House. According to Historical Profiles of Easport, Speonk/Remsenburg, Westhampton, the house was built by Ketchum for Ray Tuttle in 1925. Ray and his brother Vernon established the Tuttle Brothers Duck Farm across the street. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-8



EP-13 392 Montauk Highway

392 Main Street (a.k.a. Montauk Highway) has been identified in previous surveys as the Ralph Tuttle House, built ca. 1860. The Queen Anne architectural style of the house suggests a date slightly later in the 19th century. The house has multiple gables, a hip-roofed wrap-around porch, patterned shingles, and decorative eaves brackets. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name R. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EP-14 457 Montauk Highway

At 457 Montauk Highway, this turn-of-the-century cross-gable house stands. The house has a hip-roofed entry porch and a brick chimney. Previous surveys and the Town of Southampton tax records indicate that a second earlier house is located at the rear of the property. Known as the former home of Pickford Robinson, who wrote a pictorial history of Easport in the 1920s, the earlier house is said to date to the 1730s or 1740s. No views of the earlier house could be achieved as part of this survey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs



EP-15 384 Montauk Highway

Available views of this structure are limited, however, it appears to be a two-story Victorian house clad in wood shingles with decorative gable treatment and a brick foundation. The front porch may have been added or altered at a later date. Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton identifies this as the Raynor House. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name E.Raynor. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EP-16 433 Montauk Highway

While available views of this structure are limited, the late 19th century Queen Anne-style cross-gable residence appears to be clad in wood shingles and retains a wrap-around porch with decorative vergeboard. While some of the windows retain their original two-over-two-light sash, others appear to have been retrofitted. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Previous surveys identify this as the J.H. Tuttle House, also known as the Ashcroft House. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Erastus Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-10



EP-17 380 Montauk Highway

380 Montauk Highway is a small single-story house built ca. 1925 clad in wood shingles and featuring a brick chimney, multi-light windows, and projecting rafter ends. According to Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton, the house was built for Cliff Raynor and was later owned by Mervin Tillinghast, Eastport historian. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EP-18 368 Montauk Highway

The residence at 368 Montauk Highway is a two-story house clad in wood shingles with six-over-six-light window sash. A single-story flat-roofed addition with parapet appears to be a later 20th century feature. According to previous surveys, including Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton, this is the Tuttle House, built in the 1790s, considered the fourth oldest house in Eastport. Long in Tuttle family ownership, one previous owner was Louis S. Tuttle, an Eastport blacksmith. Viewed from the street, the house does not appear to have a form typical of 18th century vernacular houses on Eastern Long Island. Additional research and documentation would be necessary to elucidate the 18th century history of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





EP-19 360 Montauk Highway

This house is known as the Louis S. Tuttle House, built in the third quarter of the 19th century. It is a two-story structure clad in unpainted wood shingles. It features a cross gable, a projecting bay window, and windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Also on the property is a second structure consisting of a two-story section and a single-story section that appears to be a garage. According to Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton, the last working blacksmith and wheelwright shop in Eastport, operated by Louis S. Tuttle, is embedded within this structure, which was more recently converted into a garage and repair shop. A third structure, a small wood-frame shed, is also located on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EP-20 409 Montauk Highway

409 Montauk Highway is a two-story cross-gable residence likely dating to the 1890s. Although most of the windows contain one-over-one-light sash, likely later retrofits, the house retains wood shingle siding, a porch with decorative brackets, and brick chimneys. According to previous surveys this house is known as the J.F. Raynor House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-12



EP-21 396 Main Street

A Craftsman-style bungalow clad in wood shingles, this house has been identified as the Malcolm Griffing House built in the 1920s. It features brick end chimneys, exposed rafter ends, original multi-light windows, and a shed-roofed dormer. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EP-22 445 Montauk Highway

This Craftsman-style bungalow has been identified as the Noah Wells Tuttle House, built by Ketchum Builders; it was likely built ca. 1915. The single-story front-gable house has a jerkinhead roof and hip-roofed porch with exposed rafter ends. Although the roof appears to have been reclad with asphalt shingles, the structure otherwise retains a relatively high degree of historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-13



EP-23 11 Pleasant Valley Road

A Craftsman-style house dating to the early 20th century, the historic appearance of 11 Pleasant Valley Road has been altered with the addition of asphalt shingle roof cladding. However, the house retains its original form, fenestration, window sash, door hood, and dormer. The jerkinhead roof has exposed rafter ends and is interrupted by a brick side chimney. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-24 14 Pleasant Valley Road

14 Pleasant Valley Road is a two-story five-bay wood-frame structure with a side-gable roof and a central entry. Information provided by the Town dates this building to ca. 1890, but the building may be earlier in date. The wood-shingle-clad vernacular building has a wide cornice. Its windows appear to contain six-over-six-light double hung sash, but the latter cannot be clearly seen behind what appear to be four-light storm windows. If the structure does date earlier in the 19th century, an earlier chimney has been replaced with the current end chimney. It appears to be shown as the house of Mrs. A.W. Schaeffer on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-14



EP-25 15 River Avenue

A two-story cross-gable house likely constructed in the late 19th century, 15 River Avenue retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, projecting bay windows, and a corbelled brick chimney. The house appears to be sided in wood clapboard, but closer views would be necessary to confirm the material. The house has been altered somewhat with modern shutters and asphalt roof cladding. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name J.W. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-26 16 River Avenue

A turn-of-the-century story-and-a-half house with cross-gable roof and six-over-six-light windows, 16 River Avenue retains wood shingle siding and brick chimney. An earlier door appears to survive behind a more modern storm door. A side addition does not appear to detract substantially from the overall appearance of the house. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name L.H. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-27 1 Private Road

This two-story cross-gable residence appears to date to the turn of the century. While only one vantage point was accessed for evaluation, the house appears to retain the majority of its original window sash and wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. The house has round-arch gable windows and a brick chimney. It is not clear if the clapboard siding is of wood or a modern material. The roof is clad in asphalt. A portion of the porch on the side elevation appears to have been enclosed, detracting from the historic appearance of the residence somewhat. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name Henry Griffin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).







EP-28 20 Pleasant Valley Road

At least three barns that appear to date to the early 20th century are located on this property. The barns each have long narrow rectangular plans. They have few windows and are clad in vertical boards. One of the barns has a brick end chimney and a large metal hopper mounted on the exterior. The historic function of these barns is not clear but they appear to have functioned together as a relatively large-scale industrial/agricultural operation. As such, they may possess historic significance if further research so indicates. They appear to possess historic integrity to an early 20th century construction date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-29 234 Old Country Road

This simple two-story front-gable frame residence was likely built ca. 1910. Its integrity has been compromised with the apparent replacement of the door, roof cladding, and the alteration of at least one window. However, the residence retains its form, fenestration, wood shingle cladding, two-over-two-light windows, and brick chimney. Additional research would be necessary to adequately assess the significance and integrity of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-30 23 River Avenue

The ca. 1900 residence at 23 River Avenue is a cross-gable two-story residence that has been extensively altered with the addition of a mid-20th century Colonial Revival-style pedimented door surround, apparently modern shutters, a brick entry stair, and asphalt roof cladding. However, the house retains wood shingle cladding, two-over-two-light windows, a projecting bay window, and the overall form and fenestration. This may be the L.V. Tuttle house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-17



EP-31 27 River Avenue

A cross-gable two-story wood-frame residence likely dating to the late 19th century, 27 River Avenue retains original windows including two-over-two light sash, a six-over-six-light gable window, and a projecting bay window. The door appears to be original but is partially obscured being a modern storm door. The siding appears to be a modern material but a closer physical inspection would be necessary to verify. The roof has been clad in asphalt and the original chimney appears to have been removed. This appears to be one of several buildings owned by F.P. Tuttle on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-32 32 River Avenue

The house at 32 River Avenue dates to the turn of the century. It has a pyramidal roof, a large front gable dormer, and a central brick chimney. The integrity of the house was been seriously compromised through the apparent replacement of windows throughout the house, addition of apparently modern shutters, front door, and asphalt roof cladding. Still, the house retains its original hip-roofed front porch, wood shingle siding, and overall form and fenestration. This appears to be one of several buildings on the F.P. Tuttle property on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-18





EP-33 35 North Bay Avenue

The early 20th century residence at 35 North Bay Avenue is a two-story wood-frame dwelling exhibiting relatively modest Chateauesque elements such as a steep hipped roof and hip-roofed tower. The roofs of both main sections and the entry porch sweep slightly at the eaves, and segmental arch dormers interrupt the eaves line. The windows appear to contain paired casement sash; it is not clear if these are the original windows or replacements. A small side garage addition appears to be more recent. The roof is clad in asphalt and the door does not appear original. A small carriage house/garage on the property appears to be contemporary with the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-34 366 Main Street

A two-story cross-gable house that was constructed ca. 1890. The integrity of the house appears to have been compromised somewhat by the apparent replacement of window sash throughout the house, as well as asphalt roof cladding. However, the house appears to retain original wood shingle and scalloped shingle siding, form, and fenestration pattern. A shed-roofed porch appears to have been enclosed at a later date, which also detracts somewhat from the historic character of the building. According to Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton this is the Sty House, built in 1892, which served as the first Cornell Duck Research Lab from 1949 to 1953. It appears to be labeled J.L. Albin on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-19



EP-35 394 Main Street

A two-story Prairie-style residence with a “four-square” form, 394 Main Street appears to be a typical example of its style, with a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormers, and porch with Doric columns. With the exception of the diamond-pane windows in the dormer, the windows throughout the house appear to be modern replacements, which detracts from the historic appearance of the house. The house retains wood shingle cladding and a brick chimney. On the 1916 map, this may be one of two structures owned by R. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-36 3 Lakeview Court

A Craftsman-style bungalow, 3 Lakeview Court is a single-story wood-frame house with a side-gable roof, integral porch supported on original posts. The roof and shed-roofed dormer have exposed rafter ends. The house retains wood shingle cladding and brick chimney. It is not clear if the windows are original due to limited visibility. The roof, replaced with modern asphalt, detracts from the visual character of the building. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-20



EP-37 41 S Bay Avenue

An early 20th century two-story cross-gable wood-frame residence with paired windows and hip-roofed front porch, 41 Bay Avenue is clad in wood shingles. The one-over-one-light windows are probably not original and the roof is currently clad in asphalt. Although the building appears to date to ca. 1900, it is not apparently shown on the 1916 map. Information provided by the Town dates the house to 1925. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-38 42 River Avenue

A two-story cross-gable residence that appears to date to the turn of the century, 42 River Road appears to retain its original two-over-two-light window sash, wrap-around porch with turned porch and decorative eaves treatment, and brick chimney. The house appears to have been reclad in asbestos shingles. A rear addition may date to the early 20th century. The structure is shown on the 1916 map with the name R. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-21



EP-39 443 Montauk Highway

A one-and-a-half-story house built ca. 1900, this residence retains wood shingle cladding, many of its original six-over-six-light windows, and a wrap-around porch with decorative railing, turned posts, and brackets. While portions of the house are not clearly visible, some windows may be replaced. A rear addition is likely slightly later in date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-40 469 Montauk Highway

Known as the Otto Sperling House, this two-story Prairie-style residence has a typical 'four-square' form and massing, with a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer, and hip-roofed entry porch with Neoclassical columns and turned spindles. The windows contains six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The door appears to be a modern replacement. A single story side addition does not appear to contribute. According to Historical Profiles (2004) the Sperling Chicken Farm was a former "chicken ranch used by the Gordon Duck farm to raise breeders in the 1940s." This house has previously been identified at 475 Montauk Highway. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-22



EP-41 4 Lakeview Court

The small single-story Craftsman-style residence at 4 Lakeview Court has a jerkinhead roof with exposed rafter ends, a brick chimney, and a small original entry hood. It is not clear if the windows, which are paired and ribbon windows, have been replaced or if the original windows remain behind exterior storm windows. The asphalt roof cladding detracts from the historic appearance of the structure. The building does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-42 5 North Bay Avenue

A single-story wood-frame residence with a cross-gable roof, shed-roofed dormers, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The house has an integral entry porch. The roofing material, apparently asphalt, may have been the original roofing material of the house, which may date to ca. 1939 according to materials provided by the Town. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-23



EP-43 6 Pleasant Valley Road

This residence has a “four square” form and square plan, a pyramidal roof, central brick chimney, and hip-roofed dormer. It is a typical example of this particular manifestation of the Prairie style. It has a hip-roofed front porch supported by Doric columns. The windows appear to be original but are obscured behind modern storm windows. The roof is clad in asphalt. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-44 6 River Avenue

A two-story cross-gable residence with a tower, this late 19th century residence retains scalloped shingles in the gable, two-over-two-light windows, brick chimney, and a porch supported by turned posts. It is not clear whether the siding consists of historic wood shingles or a modern material. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. This structure is shown on the 1916 map but the associated name (C.B.--) is not clearly legible. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-24



EP-45 6 Tuttle Avenue

A late 19th century Queen Anne-style structure, 6 Tuttle Avenue is a two-story wood-frame cross-gable residence clad in a combination of wood clapboards and scalloped shingles. The house has exposed projecting rafter tails and retains its original porch with decorative railing, gable and eaves treatment. Most of the windows appear to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash, though the tripartite window on the front façade appears to contain retrofits. This appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name J.V. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EP-46 8 River Avenue

The house at 8 River Avenue was identified by the Town has having been constructed ca. 1830. The form, fenestration pattern, story-and-a-half height and eyebrow windows at eaves level suggest that the house may indeed have been constructed in the mid-19th century. The integrity of the house has been severely compromised in more recent times, however. The original chimney has been removed and replacement with an end chimney. The present eight-over-eight-light windows through much of the house do not appear to be original to the house. No early window or door surrounds appear to survive, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Due to the early date of the house in the context of the hamlet of Eastport, however, additional consideration of this structure may be warranted despite the integrity issues discussed above. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name T. Tuttle. It is not clear if it appears on earlier maps. Further research could shed light on the history of the house, its significance and the extent of modern alterations. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs





EP-47 9 Lily Pond Lane

This single-story cross-gable structure with a boxy horizontal massing is visible only from a distance, but appears to be constructed of masonry parged with stucco. Believed to have been constructed ca. 1928, its style is unsual and seems to reference a combination of diverse medieval and/or Tudor European design elements. It has a pointed arch window in the gable, overhanging eaves supported by large brackets, and a long shed-roofed dormer. The majority of the windows appear to contain casement sash. An enclosed entry porch has a Romanesque arch. A garage on the property appears contemporary with the house featuring a pointed arch diamond-pane window, cross-gable roof and stucco-parged wall surfaces. The roofs of both structures appear to be clad with wood shingles, but are not clearly visible. Additional research would be necessary to fully assess the significance and integrity of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Eastport Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 3-26

Table 3-1
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-01	22 Tuttle Ave		The Eastport Cemetery, at 22 Tuttle Avenue, contains approximately 700 headstones ranging in date from 1851 to the present. These are of a variety of materials including marble, granite, and zinc. The earliest burials are located in the south section of the burial ground. The overall condition of the cemetery is very good (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey
EP-02	390 Montauk Hwy	"Eastport High School; Within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "The first school on this site was built in 1898 and another in 1912." (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	The Eastport School is a horizontally oriented, two-story brick building designed in a stylized early 20th century manifestation of the Collegiate Gothic style. The symmetrical façade is divided into five sections, the center section distinguished with a cast stone treatment featuring a decorated entryway surmounted by a pointed arch window, and a pair of turrets flanking a clock. The building has a crenellated parapet. A two-story addition (not pictured here) was been added to one end of the building. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Survey #4; Village Survey #EA-4); *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-03	453 Montauk Hwy	"Condon House; Within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); " 'Gordon House' built in the 1860s" (FEL 2008).	According to the Eastport Hamlet study, this is the Wilson Gordon House, built in the 1860s. The Gordons had a duck farm on the west side of River Avenue south of the railroad bridge, the last operating duck farm in Southampton (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The Gordon's duck farm may have been the farm still located at 13 River Avenue (see EP-04). The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. D. Gordon. It is a two-story cross-gable house sided in wood shingles with scalloped shingles on the gables. It appears to retain at least some of its original two-over-two-light window sash. It has a brick chimney and a porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Survey #5; Village Survey #EA-5); 2008 Façade Easements List; (*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004)

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-04	13 River Ave		A single-story three-bay bungalow with an overhanging porch, a wall dormer, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The ca. 1920 house is clad in wood shingles with an asphalt-shingle roof. To the rear of the house are a series of wood-frame duck barns clad in wood shingles. The duck barns are long narrow rectangular-plan buildings with windows, brick chimneys, vents, and in some cases dormers. The complex appears to date to the early 20th century and is one of the few remaining duck farms in an area where duck farming was once a crucial staple of the economy. A large parcel owned by W. Gordon is shown on the 1916 map; no buildings are shown on the parcel. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EP-05	14 River Ave		A two-story Queen Anne-style cross-gable farmhouse, clad in patterned wood shingles, with two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows and a vergeboard-decorated porch. The house is shown on the 1916 map as being owned by Frank Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-06	386 Main St	"Eastport Bible Church / Eastport Methodist Church; Within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Portions of this church probably date from the early 1880s. It demonstrates the common decorative feature of the use of wooden shingles laid in patterns on the exterior" (GAI 2000); Also, "Eastport Methodist Church Cemetery; Behind Eastport Methodist Church; Within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	The Eastport Bible Church is an eclectic structure exhibiting elements of the Gothic, Romanesque, and Neoclassical styles. The wood-frame structure is clad in shingles and features both pointed-arch and round-arch windows, some containing stained glass. Three cemeteries at the rear of the Church are positioned contiguous with each other but can be easily distinguished from each other. The Eastport Gospel Church Cemetery, also known as the Eastport Methodist Church Cemetery, contains approximately 20 stones, largely of marble, which date from ca. 1850 through the 1880s. The overall condition of these stones is poor, with several markers broken or toppled. The immediately adjoining Tuttle Graveyard (which also has an address at 4 Tuttle Avenue) contains approximately 15 headstones ranging in date from 1815 to 1967. A central obelisk is inscribed "TUTTLE" (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey; GAI Survey (Survey #3 and #6; Village Survey #EA-3 and EA-6); *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ESRW Area Study 2004
EP-07	427 Main Street	"Wells House. Built in the late 1880s, this was the home of Mrs. S.A. Wells. On the front lawn of this property is a mile marker, put there in 1772 by order of Postmaster General Benjamin Franklin" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A two-story three-bay side-gable house with off-center entry, this structure appears to date to the mid-19th century. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A pointed-arch window is located on the gable end. A front porch with decorative brackets appears to be a late 19th century addition. A one-and-a-half-story wing with eyebrow window and porch is attached on the side façade. According to *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton,* this is the Wells House; a mile marker is located in front of this house. The house appears to be shown as the residence of D. Raynor on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ESRW Area Study 2004

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-08	362 Montauk Hwy	"John A. Tuttle House. Built in 1873 for John A. Tuttle, the great grandson of the original settler of Eastport. Now owned by Jean Tuttle, wife of the late Emory Tuttle, grandson of John A. Tuttle." (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	362 Montauk Highway is a two-story three-bay house with wood-clapboard siding, a pointed-arch window in the gable field, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash occupying the other windows. An octagonal tower is appended at the rear of the side elevation. According to *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* this is the John A. Tuttle House, "Built in 1873 for John A. Tuttle, the great grandson of the original settler of Eastport. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-09	415 Montauk Hwy	"Homan House. Former house of J. Homan, it is the old saltbox style, built in the 1790s." (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A half-Cape residence with a saltbox form, likely dating to the late 18th or early 19th century. The cladding appears to have been replaced with synthetic siding and a small entry porch has been added. The structure retains six-over-six-light double-hung- sash windows. According to *Historical Profiles*, this is the Homan House, former home of J. Homan, which was built ca. 1790 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name R. Seaman. A house is shown on this location on the 1873 map but it is not labeled. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-10	358 Montauk Highway	"Captain William Tuttle House. Former Captain William Tuttle's house was built in 1860. It is the present residence of Jan Adelworth, wife of the late Henry Adelworth." (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	358 Montauk Highway was identified in *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* as the Captain William Tuttle House, constructed in 1860. The house appears to consist of two two-story sections; a front-gable section with a pointed-arch gable window likely dating to ca. 1860, and a side-gable section with an entry porch and doorway flanked by sidelights which exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival style and was likely built or altered in the 20th century. Many of the windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash; some contain retrofitted one-over-one-light sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-11	63 S. Bay Ave	"W.H. Pye House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000); "'W.H. Pye House' built prior to 1930s" FEL identifies this at 63 South Bay Avenue (FEL 2008). "This house was originally located on the east shore of the west creek. It was turned 180 degrees and moved closer to the Southampton Town Dock parking lot in the 1930s. At that time, Mr. Pye had the largest duck farm in Eastport" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	An ornate two-and-a-half-story residence overlooking the water set on a large lawn. The wood-shingle clad building features a corbelled brick chimney, a jerkinhead gable, cut-away bays, half-timbering, modillion brackets, projecting bays, and a wrap-around-porch. The high-style house likely dates to ca. 1900. According to Historical Profiles, this is the W.H. Pye House: "This house was originally located on the east shore of the west creek. It was turned 180 degrees and moved closer to the Southampton Town Dock parking lot in the 1930s. At that time, Mr. Pye had the largest duck farm in Eastport." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Survey #1; Village Survey #EA-1); 2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Speonk/Remsenburg, and Westhampton* 2004).

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-12	31 Bay Ave	"Belk House; This is an example of the Bungalow style, which became popular after the turn of the 20th centur" (GAI 2000); "'Ray Tuttle House' built in 1925" FEL identifies this at 31 South Bay Avenue (FEL 2008); "Katchum built this house for Ray Tuttle in 1925. He and his brother Vernuon Tuttle established the Tuttle Brothers Duck Farm across the street on the East Creek" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	A Craftsman-style house parged with stucco featuring overhanging eaves with decorative brackets and exposed rafter ends, this house was identified in the GAI survey as the Belk House and by the Façade Easement List as the Ray Tuttle House. According to *Historical Profiles of Easport, Speonk/Remsenburg, Westhampton,* the house was built by Ketchum for Ray Tuttle in 1925. Ray and his brother Vernon established the Tuttle Brothers Duck Farm across the street. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Survey #2; Village Survey #EA-2). 2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Easport, Speonk/Remsenburg, Westhampton* 2004
EP-13	392 Montauk Highway	R. Tuttle House; Within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried; "'Ralph Tuttle House' built circa1860" (FEL 2008)	392 Main Street (a.k.a. Montauk Highway) has been identified in previous surveys as the Ralph Tuttle House, built ca. 1860. The Queen Anne architectural style of the house suggests a date slightly later in the 19th century. The house has multiple gables, a hip-roofed wrap-around porch, patterned shingles, and decorative eaves brackets. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name R. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Survey #7; Village Survey #EA-7); 2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-14	457 Montauk Highway	"'Pickford Robinson Home' This applies only to the small circa 1730s house in the back of the lot" (FEL 2008); "This large mid-Victorian house in front was once the home of Pickford Robinson, author of the pictorial history of Eastport Long Island, handed out in the 1920s as a promotional guide." (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	457 Montauk Highway is a cross-gable house built at the turn-of-the-century. The house has a hip-roofed entry porch and a brick chimney. Previous surveys and the Town of Southampton tax records indicate that a second earlier house is located at the rear of the property. Known as the former home of Pickford Robinson, who wrote a pictorial history of Easport in the 1920s, the earlier house is said to date to the 1730s or 1740s. No views of the earlier house could be achieved as part of this survey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (www.southamptonny.gov); ESRW Area Study 2004

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-15	384 Montauk Highway	"'Raynor House' Mid-Victorian home built in the 1850s" (FEL 2008); "presently the residence of his (Egbert Raynor) grandson, Franklin Raynor" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	Available views of this structure are limited, however, it appears to be a two-story Victorian house clad in wood shingles with decorative gable treatment and a brick foundation. The front porch may have been added or altered at a later date. *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* identifies this as the Raynor House. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name E.Raynor. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ESRW Area Study 2004
EP-16	433 Montauk Highway	"'J.H. Tuttle House' built in the early 1880s" (FEL 2008); "also known as the Ashcroft House" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	While available views of this structure are limited, the late 19th century Queen Anne-style cross-gable residence appears to be clad in wood shingles and retains a wrap-around porch with decorative vergeboard. While some of the windows retain their original two-over-two-light sash, others appear to have been retrofitted. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Previous surveys identify this as the J.H. Tuttle House, also known as the Ashcroft House. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Erastus Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-17	380 Montauk Highway	"'Raynor House' built in 1927" (FEL 2008); "Built for Cliff Raynor, the present owner is Robert Tillinghast. It was the residence of his father and well-known Eastport historian, Mervin Tillinghast" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	380 Montauk Highway is a small single-story house built ca. 1925 clad in wood shingles and featuring a brick chimney, multi-light windows, and projecting rafter ends. According to *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton,* the house was built for Cliff Raynor and was later owned by Mervin Tillinghast, Eastport historian. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-18	368 Montauk Highway	"'Tuttle House' built in mid 1790s" (FEL 2008); "This is the fourth oldest house in Eastport, built in the mid 1790s. Francis Tuttle and his wife Etta lived in this house many years until his death, 1/13/2004. Francis was the grandson of Louis S. Tuttle, who ran the blacksmith shop in Eastport" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	The residence at 368 Montauk Highway is a two-story house clad in wood shingles with six-over-six-light window sash. A single-story flat-roofed addition with parapet appears to be a later 20th century feature. According to previous surveys, including *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton*, this is the Tuttle House, built in the 1790s, considered the fourth oldest house in Eastport. Long in Tuttle family ownership, one previous owner was Louis S. Tuttle, an Eastport blacksmith. Viewed from the street, the house does not appear to have a form typical of 18th century vernacular houses on Eastern Long Island. Additional research and documentation would be necessary to elucidate the 18th century history of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004); ESRW Area Study 2004
EP-19	360 Montauk Highway	"'Louis S. Tuttle House' built 1860" (FEL 2008); Former Louis S. Tuttle house and shop. 'Lou Jack' had the last working blacksmith and wheelwright shop here in Eastport. The original hearth, bellows, anvil,) and tools were left in place and the mower sales and repair shop is operated around them. The house was built in 1860, abou thte same time as the shop" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	This house is known as the Louis S. Tuttle House, built in the third quarter of the 19th century. It is a two-story structure clad in unpainted wood shingles. It features a cross gable, a projecting bay window, and windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Also on the property is a second structure consisting of a two-story section and a single-story section that appears to be a garage. According to *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton,* the last working blacksmith and wheelwright shop in Eastport, operated by Louis S. Tuttle, is embedded within this structure, which was more recently converted into a garage and repair shop. A third structure, a small wood-frame shed, is also located on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ESRW Area Study 2004

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-20	409 Montauk Highway	"'J.F. Raynor House' built in 1860s" (FEL 2008); "Built in the 1860s. Once owned by Mr. and Mrs. Otto Raynor" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	409 Montauk Highway is a two-story cross-gable residence likely dating to the 1890s. Although most of the windows contain one-over-one-light sash, likely later retrofits, the house retains wood shingle siding, a porch with decorative brackets, and brick chimneys. According to previous surveys this house is known as the J.F. Raynor House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-21	396 Main Street	"Malcolm Griffing House. Built in the mid 1920s, was a former house of Louis Griffing, father of Malcolm" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A Craftsman-style bungalow clad in wood shingles, this house has been identified as the Malcolm Griffing House built in the 1920s. It features brick end chimneys, exposed rafter ends, original multi-light windows, and a shed-roofed dormer. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-22	445 Montauk Highway	"Noah Wells Tuttle House. Ketchum Builders built this house." (Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton 2004)	This Craftsman-style bungalow has been identified as the Noah Wells Tuttle House, built by Ketchum Builders; it was likely built ca. 1915. The single-story front-gable house has a jerkinhead roof and hip-roofed porch with exposed rafter ends. Although the roof appears to have been reclad with asphalt shingles, the structure otherwise retains a relatively high degree of historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-23	11 Pleasant Valley Road	1925 (Town-provided comments)	A Craftsman-style house dating to the early 20th century, the historic appearance of 11 Pleasant Valley Road has been altered with the addition of asphalt shingle roof cladding. However, the house retains its original form, fenestration, window sash, door hood, and dormer. The jerkinhead roof has exposed rafter ends and is interrupted by a brick side chimney. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-24	14 Pleasant Valley Road	1890 (Town-provided comments)	14 Pleasant Valley Road is a two-story five-bay wood-frame structure with a side-gable roof and a central entry. Information provided by the Town dates this building to ca. 1890, but the building may be earlier in date. The wood-shingle-clad vernacular building has a wide cornice. Its windows appear to contain six-over-six-light double hung sash, but the latter cannot be clearly seen behind what appear to be four-light storm windows. If the structure does date earlier in the 19th century, an earlier chimney has been replaced with the current end chimney. It appears to be shown as the house of Mrs. A.W. Schaeffer on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EP-25	15 River Avenue	1880 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable house likely constructed in the late 19th century, 15 River Avenue retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, projecting bay windows, and a corbelled brick chimney. The house appears to be sided in wood clapboard, but closer views would be necessary to confirm the material. The house has been altered somewhat with modern shutters and asphalt roof cladding. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name J.W. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EP-26	16 River Avenue	1890 (Town-provided comments)	A turn-of-the-century story-and-a-half house with cross-gable roof and six-over-six-light windows, 16 River Avenue retains wood shingle siding and brick chimney. An earlier door appears to survive behind a more modern storm door. A side addition does not appear to detract substantially from the overall appearance of the house. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name L.H. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-27	1 Private Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	This two-story cross-gable residence appears to date to the turn of the century. While only one vantage point was accessed for evaluation, the house appears to retain the majority of its original window sash and wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. The house has round-arch gable windows and a brick chimney. It is not clear if the clapboard siding is of wood or a modern material. The roof is clad in asphalt. A portion of the porch on the side elevation appears to have been enclosed, detracting from the historic appearance of the residence somewhat. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name Henry Griffin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EP-28	20 Pleasant Valley Road	1909 (Town-provided comments)	At least three barns that appear to date to the early 20th century are located on this property. The barns each have long narrow rectangular plans. They have few windows and are clad in vertical boards. One of the barns has a brick end chimney and a large metal hopper mounted on the exterior. The historic function of these barns is not clear but they appear to have functioned together as a relatively large-scale industrial/agricultural operation. As such, they may possess historic significance if further research so indicates. They appear to possess historic integrity to an early 20th century construction date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-29	234 Old Country Road	1910 (Town-provided comments)	This simple two-story front-gable frame residence was likely built ca. 1910. Its integrity has been compromised with the apparent replacement of the door, roof cladding, and the alteration of at least one window. However, the residence retains its form, fenestration, wood shingle cladding, two-over-two-light windows, and brick chimney. Additional research would be necessary to adequately assess the significance and integrity of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EP-30	23 River Avenue	1900 (Town-provided comments)	The ca. 1900 residence at 23 River Avenue is a cross-gable two-story residence that has been extensively altered with the addition of a mid-20th century Colonial Revival-style pedimented door surround, apparently modern shutters, a brick entry stair, and asphalt roof cladding. However, the house retains wood shingle cladding, two-over-two-light windows, a projecting bay window, and the overall form and fenestration. This may be the L.V. Tuttle house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EP-31	27 River Avenue	1890 (Town-provided comments)	A cross-gable two-story wood-frame residence likely dating to the late 19th century, 27 River Avenue retains original windows including two-over-two light sash, a six-over-six-light gable window, and a projecting bay window. The door appears to be original but is partially obscured being a modern storm door. The siding appears to be a modern material but a closer physical inspection would be necessary to verify. The roof has been clad in asphalt and the original chimney appears to have been removed. This appears to be one of several buildings owned by F.P. Tuttle on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-32	32 River Avenue	1910 (Town-provided comments)	The house at 32 River Avenue dates to the turn of the century. It has a pyramidal roof, a large front gable dormer, and a central brick chimney. The integrity of the house was been seriously compromised through the apparent replacement of windows throughout the house, addition of apparently modern shutters, front door, and asphalt roof cladding. Still, the house retains its original hip-roofed front porch, wood shingle siding, and overall form and fenestration. This appears to be one of several buildings on the F.P. Tuttle property on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EP-33	35 North Bay Ave	1920; Including Barn (Town-provided comments)	The early 20th century residence at 35 North Bay Avenue is a two-story wood-frame dwelling exhibiting relatively modest Chateauesque elements such as a steep hipped roof and hip-roofed tower. The roofs of both main sections and the entry porch sweep slightly at the eaves, and segmental arch dormers interrupt the eaves line. The windows appear to contain paired casement sash; it is not clear if these are the original windows or replacements. A small side garage addition appears to be more recent. The roof is clad in asphalt and the door does not appear original. A small carriage house/garage on the property appears to be contemporary with the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-34	366 Main Street	1890 (Town-provided comments); "'Sty House' built in 1892" (FEL 2008); "This house was built in 1892 and was used as the first Cornell Duck Research Lab from 1949 until 1953, when operations were moved to its present location on Old Country Road in Speonk. The property was also the site of the oldest house in Eastport, but that house was moved one half mile west after its owner, Cephas Tuttle, died in 1891. Present owners are George and Kathleen Hodges" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A two-story cross-gable house that was constructed ca. 1890. The integrity of the house appears to have been compromised somewhat by the apparent replacement of window sash throughout the house, as well as asphalt roof cladding. However, the house appears to retain original wood shingle and scalloped shingle siding, form, and fenestration pattern. A shed-roofed porch appears to have been enclosed at a later date, which also detracts somewhat from the historic character of the building. According to *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* this is the Sty House, built in 1892, which served as the first Cornell Duck Research Lab from 1949 to 1953. It appears to be labeled J.L. Albin on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-35	394 Main Street	1920 (Town-provided comments); "'Hopping House' built circa 1900" (FEL 2008); "Former residence of Dr. East, around 1900. His office was east of the house. Later Jimmy Hopping owned it and had a foreign car repair shop in the back" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A two-story Prairie-style residence with a "four-square" form, 394 Main Street appears to be a typical example of its style, with a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormers, and porch with Doric columns. With the exception of the diamond-pane windows in the dormer, the windows throughout the house appear to be modern replacements, which detracts from the historic appearance of the house. The house retains wood shingle cladding and a brick chimney. On the 1916 map, this may be one of two structures owned by R. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-36	3 Lakeview Court	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A Craftsman-style bungalow, 3 Lakeview Court is a single-story wood-frame house with a side-gable roof, integral porch supported on original posts. The roof and shed-roofed dormer have exposed rafter ends. The house retains wood shingle cladding and brick chimney. It is not clear if the windows are original due to limited visibility. The roof, replaced with modern asphalt, detracts from the visual character of the building. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EP-37	41 S Bay Avenue	1925 (Town-provided comments)	An early 20th century two-story cross-gable wood-frame residence with paired windows and hip-roofed front porch, 41 Bay Avenue is clad in wood shingles. The one-over-one-light windows are probably not original and the roof is currently clad in asphalt. Although the building appears to date to ca. 1900, it is not apparently shown on the 1916 map. Information provided by the Town dates the house to 1925. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EP-38	42 River Avenue	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable residence that appears to date to the turn of the century, 42 River Road appears to retain its original two-over-two-light window sash, wrap-around porch with turned porch and decorative eaves treatment, and brick chimney. The house appears to have been reclad in asbestos shingles. A rear addition may date to the early 20th century. The structure is shown on the 1916 map with the name R. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-39	443 Montauk Highway	1900 (Town-provided comments); "'Meyer House' mid-Victorian built between 1860 and 1870" (FEL 2008)	A one-and-a-half-story house built ca. 1900, this residence retains wood shingle cladding, many of its original six-over-six-light windows, and a wrap-around porch with decorative railing, turned posts, and brackets. While portions of the house are not clearly visible, some windows may be replaced. A rear addition is likely slightly later in date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-40	469 Montauk Highway	Otto Sperling House (Town-provided comments); "'Otto Sperling House' built in 1922, addition in 2002') (FEL 2008); (*Historical Profiles* identifies the Otto Sperling Poultry Farm as being located at 475 Montauk Highway on now-vacant land).	Known as the Otto Sperling House, this two-story Prairie-style residence has a typical 'four-square' form and massing, with a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer, and hip-roofed entry porch with Neoclassical columns and turned spindles. The windows contains six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The door appears to be a modern replacement. A single story side addition does not appear to contribute. According to *Historical Profiles* (2004) the Sperling Chicken Farm was a former "chicken ranch used by the Gordon Duck farm to raise breeders in the 1940s." This house has previously been identified at 475 Montauk Highway. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
EP-41	4 Lakeview Court	1930 (Town-provided comments)	The small single-story Craftsman-style residence at 4 Lakeview Court has a jerkinhead roof with exposed rafter ends, a brick chimney, and a small original entry hood. It is not clear if the windows, which are paired and ribbon windows, have been replaced or if the original windows remain behind exterior storm windows. The asphalt roof cladding detracts from the historic appearance of the structure. The building does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-42	5 North Bay Avenue	1939 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story wood-frame residence with a cross-gable roof, shed-roofed dormers, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The house has an integral entry porch. The roofing material, apparently asphalt, may have been the original roofing material of the house, which may date to ca. 1939 according to materials provided by the Town. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EP-43	6 Pleasant Valley Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	This residence has a "four square" form and square plan, a pyramidal roof, central brick chimney, and hip-roofed dormer. It is a typical example of this particular manifestation of the Prairie style. It has a hip-roofed front porch supported by Doric columns. The windows appear to be original but are obscured behind modern storm windows. The roof is clad in asphalt. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EP-44	6 River Avenue	1870 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable residence with a tower, this late 19th century residence retains scalloped shingles in the gable, two-over-two-light windows, brick chimney, and a porch supported by turned posts. It is not clear whether the siding consists of historic wood shingles or a modern material. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. This structure is shown on the 1916 map but the associated name (C.B.--) is not clearly legible. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-45	6 Tuttle Ave	1887 (Town-provided comments)	A late 19th century Queen Anne-style structure, 6 Tuttle Avenue is a two-story wood-frame cross-gable residence clad in a combination of wood clapboards and scalloped shingles. The house has exposed projecting rafter tails and retains its original porch with decorative railing, gable and eaves treatment. Most of the windows appear to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash, though the tripartite window on the front façade appears to contain retrofits. This appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name J.V. Tuttle. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EP-46	8 River Avenue	1830 (Town-provided comments)	The house at 8 River Avenue was identified by the Town has having been constructed ca. 1830. The form, fenestration pattern, story-and-a-half height and eyebrow windows at eaves level suggest that the house may indeed have been constructed in the mid-19th century. The integrity of the house has been severely compromised in more recent times, however. The original chimney has been removed and replacement with an end chimney. The present eight-over-eight-light windows through much of the house do not appear to be original to the house. No early window or door surrounds appear to survive, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Due to the early date of the house in the context of the hamlet of Eastport, however, additional consideration of this structure may be warranted despite the integrity issues discussed above. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name T. Tuttle. It is not clear if it appears on earlier maps. Further research could shed light on the history of the house, its significance and the extent of modern alterations. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 3-1 (cont'd)
Potential Eastport Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EP-47	9 Lily Pond Lane	1928 (House and Garage) (Town-provided comments)	This single-story cross-gable structure with a boxy horizontal massing is visible only from a distance, but appears to be constructed of masonry parged with stucco. Believed to have been constructed ca. 1928, its style is unsual and seems to reference a combination of diverse medieval and/or Tudor European design elements. It has a pointed arch window in the gable, overhanging eaves supported by large brackets, and a long shed-roofed dormer. The majority of the windows appear to contain casement sash. An enclosed entry porch has a Romanesque arch. A garage on the property appears contemporary with the house featuring a pointed arch diamond-pane window, cross-gable roof and stucco-parged wall surfaces. The roofs of both structures appear to be clad with wood shingles, but are not clearly visible. Additional research would be necessary to fully assess the significance and integrity of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 3-2
Other Properties Evaluated in Eastport

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
12 N Bay Ave	Tuttle Family Burial Plot (*Historical* Profiles identifies this cemetery as being on North Bay Avenue); "Three graves, two with illegible stones, located on the property of Vernon Tuttle Jr. include two adults and one baby" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	The Tuttle Gravesite, located off of North Bay Avenue, reportedly contains 3 marble markers dating to the mid-19th century. This was a small private burial ground associated with the house at 12 North Bay Avenue. According to the Southampton Cemetery Inventory, only one gravestone survives intact (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004).	Surveyor and Town Historian observe no above-ground traces of the cemetery; however, location may still be sensitive for burials	SH Cemetery Survey; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Speonk/Remsenburg, and Westhampton* 2004
4 N Bay Ave	(*Historical* Profiles identifies this cemetery at 4 South Bay Avenue); Hawkins Family Burial Plot: Small burial plot located near the railroad tracks in a wooded area about 200 feet from the road. There are at least three, possibly four graves there" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	The Hawkins Gravesite contains two or three 19th century stones. According to the Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory, these gravesites are obscured beneath heavy vegetation, but interments are believed to include Zachariah Hawkins (1788-1853), Mehitable Tuttle Hawkins (1793-1864) and their grandson, Henry Hawkins (1855-1857).	Surveyor and Town Historian observe no above-ground traces of the cemetery; however, location may still be sensitive for burials	SH Cemetery Survey; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Speonk/Remsenburg, and Westhampton* 2004.
398 Montauk Highway	"'Herbert Goldstein House' built in 1925" (FEL 2008); 1925 (Town-provided comments)	This ca. 1925 'Dutch Colonial Revival'-style residence has a gambrel roof, brick end chimney, integral porch, and shed-roofed wall dormer.	The building appears to have been extensively altered with modern windows throughout and asphalt roof cladding, which taken together alter the overall appearance of the building. Therefore, it appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity. If additional research suggests otherwise, reevaluation may be warranted.	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 3-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Eastport

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
441 Montauk Highway	"'Louis Tuttle House' Ketchum Builders House built in 1955" (FEL 2008)	A single-story Colonial Revival house with projecting picture window and paired window, built in 1955.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance.	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
429 Montauk Highway	"'Howard B. Raynor House' built in mid 1870s" (FEL 2008); "presently owned by Henry Rothenburg" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A front-gable two-story house likely constructed in the late 19th century with a front entry porch retaining decorative post and eaves treatment. The house also retains wood shingle cladding. The overall appearance of the house has been altered with the replacement of windows, addition of modern shutters, and asphalt roof cladding. Further the chimney appears to have been removed and replaced with a metal flue.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient integrity; however if future research proves otherwise, the house should be reevaluated.	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
376 Montauk Highway	"Ketchum House" (FEL 2008); "Ketchum House. The original owner was William Beecher Ketchum" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	This cross-gable Queen Anne-style house retains its windows and wrap-around porch, but the siding and some decorative features appear to be replaced with modern materials	Structure appears to lack historic integrity.	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 3-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Eastport

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
372 Montauk Highway	"Ketchum House' built prior to 1900" (FEL 2008)	This two-story house with complex multi-gable roof was likely constructed around the turn of the century. It retains wood shingle cladding, and brick chimneys. The wrap-around porch, which is likely original, has been enclosed and the ribbon windows that are now a dominant feature in the appearance of the building, are believed to be later additions. The windows throughout the structure appear replaced, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles.	Modern alterations have changed the overall appearance of the house to the extent that the building seems to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research suggests that the house does possess sufficient integrity or significance, it should be reevaluated. The property was identified in the Façade Easement List as the Ketchum House	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
356 Montauk Highway	"'Gerald Tuttle House' built prior to 1911" (FEL 2008); "On 5/26/1911 the east section of this house was used as the first telephone office in Eastport. At that time it was owned by Wilbur Rowland and his daughter, Lulu C. Seaman was the first telephone operator there" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A two-story house clad in wood shingles with windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Tax photos show that a series of additions has been added to the rear of the structure. Previous surveys identify it as the Gerald Tuttle House built in the early 20th century.	Based on limited available views, the structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
27 South Bay Avenue	"'Vernon Tuttle House' built in 1924" (FEL 2008); "This house was built for Vernon Tuttle in 1924 by Ketchum Builders… An early 20th century builders book used by the Tuttle brothers lists this style house as California Stucco" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	A Craftsman-style bunglow, the Vernon Tuttle House, built in 1924 by Ketchum Builders, the structure is parged in stucco and features exposed rafter ends, decorative eaves brackets, an integral porch, and a gable dormer. The windows appear to have been replaced with single-light fixed sash.	Due to window replacements, which alter the aesthetic of the house, the resource appears to lack sufficient integrity.	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Easport, Speonk/Remsenburg, Westhampton* 2004

Table 3-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Eastport

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
400 Main Street	"Lakeside Inn. Former site of the 22 room Inn owned and operated by George W. Tuthill. The inn was burned down by the fire department on 1/6/1957 (?)" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)		demolished	(Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton 2004)
471 Montauk Highway	"Sperling Chicken Farm. Former chicken ranch used by the Gordon Duck farm to raise breeders in the 1940s" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)		This address could not be found in Town tax records. The Otto Sperling House, at 469 Montauk Highway is inventoried seperately	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
459 Montauk Highway	"John W. Tuthill House. This house was built in 1890 and in the early 1940s a garage located on Otto Sperling's property next door, was moved and attached to the back of this house for use as a kitchen" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	This two-story house with a hip-roofed porch appears to date to the turn of the century. It has been identified in *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* as the John W. Tuthill House. Several alterations have changed the appearance of the house including window and door replacements, asphalt shingle roof cladding, and replaced porch supports.	This structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
455 Montauk Highway	"Hanna Foster House. The original deed states the house was built in 1864. Present owner is Ryan R. Rose. Former residence of Irene and Allen Robinson" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A three-bay front-gable house with replacement siding, shutters, and windows.	This structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
451 Montauk Highway	"Kirwin House. Built in the 1930s, a horse drawn scoop was used to dig the cellar for this house" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	A single-story front-gable house with exposed rafter ends and hip-roofed entry porch, identified as the Kirwin House, built in the 1930s. The appearance of the house has been altered with the replacement of the windows and asphalt shingle roof cladding.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 3-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Eastport

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
449 Montauk Highway	"Edwards House. Built around 1875, it was once to home of William (Willy Mode) and Bess Edwards. They were married in Eastport in 10/1896, lived in Eastport their entire lives, and both died on the same day. Presently owned by Harold and Lisa Dunlap" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	Although views of this structure are limited, 449 Montauk Highway appears to be a cross-gable structure dating to ca. 1875. It appears to be clad in modern siding; the windows and shutters also appear to have been replaced.	Based on limited available views, structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
447 Montauk Highway	"Lear House. This house was built in the mid 1890s" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	447 Montauk Highway is a two-story front-gable house with a hip-roofed porch; it appears to date to the turn of the century. The house is clad in unpainted wood clapboard, probably not the original siding. The windows have been retrofitted with one-over-one-light sash and the porch appears to have been altered with square piers and wood shingle siding.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
388 Main Street	"Wells Tuttle House. Site of the oldest house built in Eastport in 1775 by John Tuttle, for his son Daniel Tuttle" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A small single-story house with a small brick chimney at the end of the roof ridge and a single large multi-light window on the front elevation. A single-story addition is located on the side; this also contains modern windows. According to Historical Profiles, this late 18th century house, the Well-Tuttle House, is the earliest standing house in Easport. It 1939, it was moved back, put on a concrete foundation, and substantially remodelled. With the exception of the house's form, it is not almost unrecognizable as an early house.	Although this house is significant, its integrity appears to be so severly compromised that it no longer appears to qualify. The interior of the house should be investigated if possible to determine whether the interior and/or frame possesses integrity and signifiance.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ESRW Area Study 2004

Table 3-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Eastport

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
1 Pleasant Valley Road	"C.Brown House. Built for Charles Brown in the 1870s" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	The Craftsman-style bunglow at 1 Pleasant Valley Road was likely built ca. 1915. It retains wood shingle cladding, brick chimneys, exposed rafter ends and decorative door hood. The roof, however, is clad in asphalt shingles, and based on limited views, some of the windows appear to have been replaced.	Limited available views suggest the house lacks sufficient historic integrity	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
2 Pleasant Valley Road	"Eastport Bible Church Parsonage. Built in 1931, after moving the original parsonage a few hundred feet south and across the street where it stands today. The building behind the garage of the present parsonage, known by Eastporters as 'Flea Hall' was used for meetings, Bible school, and as classrooms after the school burned in 1931" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A side-gable Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence, the structure at 2 Pleasant Valley Road has been altered with window replacements and other changes.	Structure appears to lack suffiicient historic significance.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
378 Main Street	"Lashall House. Originally the home of Thomas Lashall, proprietor of the A & P located in Eastport in the 1920s. Built in 1900, it was also the home of the Kemp and Dolt families" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A two-story residence with a "four-square" form, 378 Main Street dates to the early 20th century. Its appearance has been substantially altered by replacement siding and retrofitted windows.	Structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
374 Main Street	"Sorrell's. Former site oh H.W. Sorrell's automobile showroom, which was built in 1944" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)		Structure no longer appears to stand.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 3-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Eastport

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
370 Montauk Highway	"Gordon House. This is the fifth oldest house still standing in Eastport, built in the mid 1790s. Originally a Gordon House, the kitchen was added in the 1920s, and the dormers were raised in the 1940s, when owned by H.S. Sorrell. Now owned by Gary and Priscilla Tuttle" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	Although this house has been identified by *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* as the fifth oldest house standing in Eastport, the 1790s Gordon House, the structure has been so thoroughly altered that in available views it no longer retains its appearance as an early house. The structure has a full-width shed-roofed dormer with ribbon windows and appears to be clad in modern siding. The first story is almost completely obscured by thick hedges. A wing has been added to the side of the house.	Despite its early age, based on available views the house appears to be so dramatically altered as to lack sufficient historic integrity. More detailed physical investigation and research may yield superior insight into the significance and integrity of the structure.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
423 Montauk Highway	"Coastal Properties. Bus station parking lot" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	A two-story commercial structure and adjacent commercial garage, both parged in stucco, likely built ca. 1925. The two-story structure has replaced windows.	Based on available views and information, property appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
417 Montauk Highway	"Adelwerth's. Although several owners had their businesses here most Eastporters know this large garage as Adelwerth's. Present owners are Coastal Properties (bus station)" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)	Former Adelwerth's appears to be part of the 423 Montauk Highway parcel	Appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 3-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Eastport

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
10 Lakeview Court	1925 (Town-provided comments)	Views of the structure at 10 Lakeview Drive are limited, however, the structure appears to be a single-story residence dating to ca. 1925 with a dormer. A small gable-roofed section, which appears to be the primary entry, may be an addition dating to slightly later in the 20th century	Although the house appears to retain many early 20th century features, it is not readable from available views as an intact early 20th century architectural form. If improved views or future research indicate that the house possesses significance and integrity, it should be reevaluated.	
3 Pleasant Valley Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	The single-story front gable house at 3 Pleasant Valley Road has been identified in information provided by the Town as dating to ca. 1900.	Although the house retains its simple vernacular form, brick chimney, and double-hung sash windows, the integrity of the house has been compromised through the addition of an enclosed front entry porch, asphalt roof cladding, and a skylight. If future research uncovers new information on the history of the house to suggest it does possess sufficient significance and integrity to qualify as a potential landmark it should be reevaluated at that time.	

Table 3-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Eastport

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
12 River Avenue	1910 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story wood-frame house built in the early 20th century, the house retains a hipped roof, brick chimney, wood shingle cladding, and at least some of the original two-over-two-light sash windows.	The integrity and overall historic appearance of the structure has been severely altered by the enclosing of a hip-roofed entry porch and addition of a modern door, possibly the addition of a louvered aperture on the gable dormer, and asphalt shingle roofing.	
10 River Avenue	1910 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable house built around the turn of the century, 10 River Road has round-arch windows at gable level and appears to retain its original window sash on upper story levels and original brick chimney. However, the historic appearance of the house has been severely altered by an enclosed wrap-around porch with ribbon windows. The siding and roof cladding also appear to be modern.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity; however if future research suggests that that it does possess significance and sufficient integrity, it should be reevaluated.	
27 Bay Avenue	1910 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story Craftsman-style house with distinctive dormer, eaves brackets, and brick chimney.	27 Bay Avenue's historic appearance appears to have been substantially compromised through the alteration of the many relatively large windows through the house. If future research suggests that the significance and integrity of the house are sufficient, it should be reevaluated.	

Chapter 4: Remsenburg-Speonk Hamlet Results

A. REMSENBURG-SPEONK HISTORIC CONTEXT

Remsenburg-Speonk is located between Eastport and Westhampton at the far western end of the Town of Southampton. In 1712, Speonk was leased to Southampton cattle farmers for their herds ("Speonk History" 2011). In the 1750s, the area was settled by the Halsey, Phillips and Tuttle families (GAI 2000:13). Most original Speonk residents moved from Southampton and Bridgehampton ("Speonk History" 2011). One of the oldest existing houses within the hamlet is the Oliver Raynor House built in 1760 at 189 South Country Road (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:2). Early houses within Speonk and Eastport were made from clay bricks that traveled along Claypits Road (now Claypit Road) (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:24).

The primary residential area of the hamlet was located along South Country Road, as illustrated on the 1873 Beers map (see **Figure 4-1, Map A**). As early as the 1860s, the hamlet had an elite boarding school for young men from New York City. The Remsenburg Academy, located at 130 South Country Road, was closed in 1869, just years after it was established (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:22). With the introduction of the railroad in 1870 the area began to attract large groups of summer residents (Ziel and Wettereau 1988:21). Houses such as the Ocean House, built in 1871 at 132 South Country Road and owned by John W. Tuthill, became boarding houses offering good locations, open land, meals and large airy rooms for visitors living in crowded Manhattan (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:22).

In 1895, a three-year-long debate began when residents decided to change the town name of Speonk. Local Reverend Minot Morgan suggested a change from Speonk to Oak Beach; however, due to the lack of oaks and beaches residents ridiculed this choice. Dr. Charles Remsen, a wealthy summer resident from Manhattan wanted to donate a public building to the town. Reverend Morgan saw this as an opportunity and promised Dr. Remsen the town's name if he provided the funds for a church. Overall, the majority of locals opposed the name change to Remsenburg. Petitions were filed against the change and while the postal authorities changed the name from Speonk to Remsenburg in October 1895 the petitions continued. The Long Island Railroad did not recognize the name change and considered their station to be located in Speonk. During this debate, construction of the new church took place from April to September 1896. The name change dilemma created a dividing force between residents. To appease all parties, two post offices were established, one named Speonk and the other Remsenburg. On December 23, 1898 Reverend Minot Morgan resigned and moved to New York City (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:14-17). The 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map suggests that the southern portion of the hamlet was identified as Remsenburg, while the northern portion was known as Speonk (see **Figure 4-1, Map B**).

During the 1930s, a feather farm opened in Speonk adding to the already present duck farming and agricultural industries. However, Remsenburg was primarily home to estates and vacation houses of families from New York City and elsewhere (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:3).

B. SUMMARY OF REMSENBURG-SPEONK SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 98 properties in Remsenburg-Speonk have been identified as potential Landmarks, as described below.

REMSENBURG-SPEONK HISTORIC DISTRICT

A potential Historic District has been identified in Remsenburg-Speonk, which is concentrated along one of the main historic residential thoroughfares of the hamlet, South Country Road. The district contains 44 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "RSHD." A map showing the locations of the Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District properties (**Figure 4-2**), photographs of each property (**Figures 4-4 through 4-26**), and a table (**Table 4-1**) describing each property are located at the end of this chapter. Residences ranging from early vernacular buildings to turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival-style buildings are the chief building type comprising this potential Historic District. The Remsenburg Academy (RSHD-19), built in the 1860s as a school, designed in the Picturesque style, is also located within the district. The former Ocean House Hotel, a reminder of Remsenburg-Speonk's early popularity among summer visitors, is located at 132 South Country Road (RSHD-17). The Greek Revival-style Remsenburg Presbyterian Church at Basket Neck Lane and the adjacent cemetery (RSHD-5) and the late 19th century Remsenburg Community Church (RSHD-8) on South Country Road represent another function type in the district. Several former barns are also included. Contributing resources have been considered potentially Landmark eligible under Landmark criteria A and C. The period of significance for the collection of properties ranges from the late 18th century to the early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

REMSENBURG-SPEONK MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Multiple Resource District has also been identified in Remsenburg-Speonk, which contains 27 potential contributing properties located throughout the hamlet. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "RS." A map showing the locations of the Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 4-3**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of each property (**Figures 4-27 through 4-44**) and a table (**Table 4-2**) describing each property. Many residential properties are located within the Multiple Resource District, ranging in period from the possibly late 18th century house at 17 Cedar Lane (RS-14) to several mid-19th century Greek Revival and Italianate-style houses and multiple early 20th century bungalows. The Cornell Duck Laboratory at 194 Old Country Road (RS-1) is a relatively recent complex, with buildings dating to the 1950s and 1960s; however, it played an important part in the locally important industry of duck farming. The Fordham Mill, already designated as a Southampton Landmark, is located I the potential Multiple Resource District. The State and National Register of Historic Places-eligible Speonk Railroad Station, an important landmark relating to the hamlet's economic and transportation history, is located at 54 North Phillips Avenue (RS-8). The Tuttle Burying Ground contains headstones ranging in date from the late 18th through the early 20th century, and is home to the remains of some of the hamlet's early settlers. Contributing resources have been considered potentially Landmark eligible under Landmark criteria A, C, and E. The period of significance for the collection of properties ranges from the late 18th century to the mid 20th

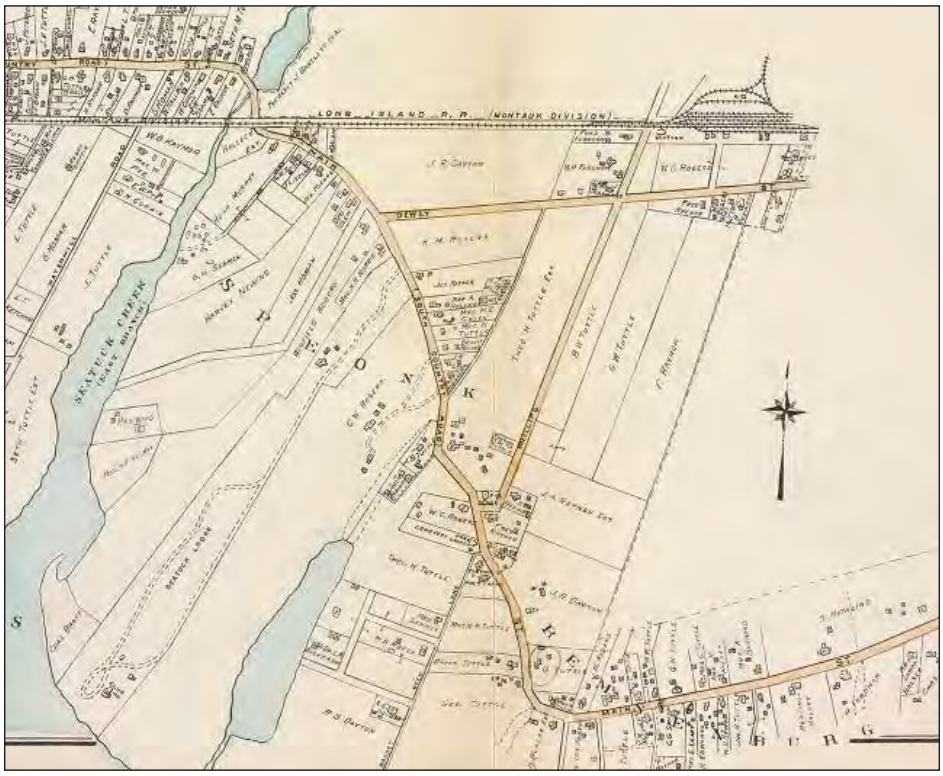
century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN REMSENBURG-SPEONK

Other properties located in Remsenburg-Speonk 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 4-3**. 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 Remsenburg-Speonk, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton**



B. **The hamlet of Remsenburg-Speonk, shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map of Southampton**



Category

- *Potential Contributing Property*
- *Potential or Listed Resources in other Multiple Resource Districts (see other maps)*

- *Potential Town Historic District Boundary*
- *Hamlet Boundaries*
- *Tax Parcels*

0 1,000 Feet

SCALE

Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

Figure 4-2



Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

Figure 4-3



RSHD-1 170 South Country Road

This house at 170 South Country Road is composed of two side-gable sections. The western section is a single-story gambrel-roofed structure with a brick chimney. While this portion of the structure is partly obscured by trees, it appears to have a Federal-style door surround, nine-over-six-light windows and wood shingle cladding. Based on its architectural style, this section of the house may date to ca. 1800. The eastern section of the dwelling is a shorter one-and-a-half-story structure with eyebrow windows placed in a simple frieze band at eaves level. This section of the house probably dates to the ca. 1830. It is clad in wood shingles and has windows containing nine-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house appears on the 1873 Beers map labeled with the name Mrs. Brewer. The 1902 map shows the owner as Theo H. Tuthill. The same owner appears on the 1916 map, which also illustrates several ancillary buildings on the property. According to the Remsenburg-Speonk Hamlet study, this is the Ira B. Tuthill House, one of the four oldest houses in Remsenburg-Speonk, built around 1757. Ira Tuthill, a later owner, was a Long Island Railroad engineer (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-2 181 South Country Road

This cross-gable house clad in wood shingles is a simple Queen Anne-style structure, likely dating to ca. 1890. It has a wrap-around porch with turned supports and brackets. Most of its windows have been retrofitted with one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house is not apparent on the 1873 Beers map, but does appear on the 1902 and 1916 maps under the name Robinson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





RSHD-3 173 South Country Road

This house is largely obscured from the road by vegetation; however, it appears to be a late 19th or early 20th century Colonial Revival-style structure with a front-gable roof, a large brick chimney and multi-light double-hung sash windows. A carriage house or garage located on the property appears to date to the same period as the house. The house does not appear on the 1873 Beers map, however it is shown on the 1902 and 1916 maps of the area, labeled with the name W.C. Rogers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-4 76 Phillips Avenue

This late 19th century cross-gable house is an example of the Queen Ann style. It has both scalloped shingle and clapboard siding, gable ornamentation, projecting bay windows, and a wrap-around porch with turned spindles and decorative brackets. Its windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A somewhat unusual feature is a shed-roofed tower occupying the reentrant angle. The front doorway, which contains double doors with round-arched windows is located on this feature. Multi-light Queen Anne-style windows are featured on the upper stories of the tower. The house appears on the 1902 and 1916 maps labeled with the name F. Raynor. According to the Remsenburg-Speonk Hamlet study, this is the F. C. Raynor House built in the 1880s for Fred Raynor. The house "came pre-cut to the Speonk railroad freight station, was picked up by wagon and transported to the site and assembled on top of a small brick cellar." The house was raised and moved slightly within the property more recently (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs
Figure 4-5





RSHD-5 1 Basket Neck Lane

The Remsenburg Presbyterian Church (also known as The Chapel or the Remsenburg Community Church) is a Greek Revival-style building, constructed in 1853. Its front-gable façade is distinguished by pilasters and a cornice and features a central doorway containing paneled double doors and is framed by pilasters and a frieze band. The doorway is flanked by two large windows, each containing sixteen-over-sixteen-light double hung sash (similar windows occupy the side facades). A small steeple containing a belfry surmounts the church; the steeple was likely replaced around the turn of the century. The church is clad in wood shingles and has a brick foundation. The Remsenburg Cemetery is located immediately to the rear of the church. The grave of author P.G. Wodehouse is located here.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





RSHD-6 162 South Country Road

This side-gable three-bay house has the form of a half-Cape, and is a story and a half in height. Its doorway occupies the westernmost bay of the front façade and the eastern bays contain windows with nine-over-six-light double-hung sash. A relatively massive brick chimney emerges from the roof ridge. The house appears to be clad in wood shingles. Small additions are appended to the east and west ends of the house. Based on the physical characteristics of the exterior, the house could date to the early 19th century. According to the Remsenburg-Speonk Hamlet study, this is the Jacob A. Raynor House, built in the early 19th century. It was previously located one parcel to the west and was moved to its current location prior to 1902 (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). In keeping with this history, the house does not appear on the 1873 map of the area. It is illustrated in its present position on the 1902 and 1916 maps, labeled with the family name of Raynor.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs



RSHD-7 160 South Country Road

This ca. 1890 one-and-a-half-story front-gable structure exhibits elements of the Queen Anne, Stick, and Arts and Crafts styles. The house is clad in patterned wood shingles. Its somewhat complex gable ornamentation references a jetty and features paired windows surmounted by a decorative bracketed panel. The front doorway is accessed by a hip-roofed wrap-around porch. Gable dormers are visible on the east and west roof slopes. This house does not appear on the 1873 Beers map, but is illustrated on the 1902 and 1916 maps labeled with the family name Raynor, the same owner as the house's neighbor at 162 South Country Road.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





RSHD-8 165 South Country Road

The Remsenburg Community Church is a restrained yet imposing brick building, exhibiting elements of the Romanesque and Arts & Crafts styles. The massive central tower is battered and surmounted by a hipped roof. A large segmental-arch window occupies the ground-story of the tower. A brownstone plate above it reads "Remsenburg Church." Two narrow round-arch windows located above it are surmounted by a belfry that is integral to the tower. The tower is flanked by brick porte-cocheres. The side elevations of the church contain regularly spaced segmental-arch windows containing leaded glass. Simple brick buttresses are located between each of these windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-9 156 South Country Road

This three-bay front-gable residence appears to date to the mid-19th century. The façade features pilasters and a cornice with returns. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood clapboards. A brick chimney rises from the west slope of the roof, just west of the ridge. The house does not appear to be illustrated on the 1873 Beers map of the area, possibly an indication that it was moved to its current location after that date. It is shown on the 1902 and 1916 maps, labeled with the name J.R. Dayton. According to the Hamlet study, this is the Philips/Dayton House; portions of this house reportedly date to the 18th century (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-10 3 Pheasant Lane

This three-bay barn is clad in wood shingles and features a large central doorway with a sliding board-and-batten door. The barn appears to have been converted into a residence. On the ground story, a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window has been inserted into each of the three bays of the façade. On the upper story, six-light awning-sash windows flank the barn door. Although the introduction of windows has altered the appearance of the barn, the building retains its overall appearance as a late 19th century agricultural building. The structure appears on the 1902 and 1916 maps of the area as belonging to J.R. Dayton, and was probably associated with the house at 156 South Country Road at that time. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs



RSHD-11 153 South Country Road

This wood clapboard-clad house appears to date to ca. 1880. The two-story house is a cross-gable structure with shallow roof pitches and kicked eaves. The windows, surmounted by molded caps, contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A single-story front porch is supported by turned posts with ornamental brackets. The house is associated with Byron Tuttle on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-12 149 South Country Road

Viewed from the exterior, this house appears to be a rambling side-gable Colonial Revival-style structure, but may have been constructed earlier and remodeled during the first half of the 20th century. The single-story rectangular-plan structure, set on an ample lawn, has a continuous wall dormer occupying almost the entire five-bay length of the front façade. Two brick chimneys emerge asymmetrically from the roof ridge. A roughly central entry is sheltered by a small Colonial Revival-style porch. The windows on the lower story are ribbon windows, each compromised of three frames containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The windows on the façade of the wall dormer are paired windows, all containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, with the exception of the smaller paired window directly above the doorway, which contains six-light fixed-sash windows. According to the Hamlet Heritage Study for Remsenburg-Speonk, this house is known as the Willis B. Tuthill House and was built ca. 1820 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs



RSHD-13 145 South Country Road

This two-story three-bay house is clad in wood clapboard. Based on the exterior, the house may date to the first half of the 19th century. If the house is that early, its original chimney has been replaced by a side chimney. A single-story addition has been appended on the east side and a two-story addition to the west. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The Hamlet Heritage Study for Remsenburg-Speonk calls this the Ethan Alyea House and notes that it was once owned by Viola Hamilton Rothwell, a descendent of Alexander Hamilton (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-14 140 South Country Road

This wood-shingle-clad house is composed of two sections. The west section is three bays wide and one-and-a-half stories high. This portion of the structure may date to the second quarter or the 19th century. The first story windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash; the upper story eyebrow windows contain six-light fixed sash. The east section of the house, while evocative of a Cape in form, is in face a cross-gable structure that presents its gable end towards the street. The front elevation features a front entryway and two bays of six-over-six-light windows. A Colonial Revival-style porch provides access to the entry. A ribbon window is located at the upper story level of the façade. The rear portion of the east section of the house may be the earliest portion, but is largely obscured by the addition of the front gable. According to the Remsenburg-Speonk Hamlet Heritage Area study, this building is known as the Thursby House; it was once located closer to the street, and was built ca. 1807 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs



RSHD-15 136 South Country Road

A large cross-gable wood-frame house clad in patterned wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge; a decorative ridge board ornaments the roof. A wrap-around porch provides access to the front doorway. The windows throughout the house are occupied by two-over-two-light double-hung sash. According to the Hamlet Heritage Area study, this house was built in the 1860s for Capt. Jeremiah Rogers, who picked up summer visitors at train station and brought them to the neighboring Ocean House Hotel (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). J. N. Rogers is listed as the owner on the 1902 and 1916 maps.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-16 139 South Country Road

139 South Country Road is a two-story five-bay wood-frame house, apparently dating to the second quarter of the 19th century, partly obscured by vegetation. The side-gable roof has kicked eaves and a wall dormer has been added on the roof. Simple pilasters define the corners of the house and a wide frieze band is visible at eaves level. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A single-story addition is appended on one side or the house. The Hamlet Heritage Study suggests that the house was built as early as 1810 and is known as the Hulse/Phillipson House. Edward W. Hulse was a native of Speonk and a Long Island Railroad engineer. For part of the 20th century, the house was the summer home of the Phillipson family (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs



RSHD-17 132 South Country Road

A large two-and-a-half-story three-bay frame structure clad in wood clapboard, this former hotel features a jerkinhead gable, and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A two-story addition with a porch is appended on one side. Known as The Ocean House, and built 1871, this hotel was owned and operated by John W. Tuthill. It advertised luxury accommodations for summer visitors from New York City (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004).
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-18 137 South Country Road

The Remsenburg Post Office is a mid-20th century building, a single story in height, divided into three bays. The central bay is occupied by a large doorway; this is flanked by bays containing projecting bay windows. Although this structure (or any post office) is not shown on the early 20th century maps of the area, a post office is depicted across the road from this structure on the 1873 Beers map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-19 130 South Country Road

The Remsenburg Academy building is an unusually fine example of the Italian villa style adapted to an institutional application. The Picturesque-style building features board and batten siding and a central tower containing a round arch entry surmounted by a roundel and paired louvered round-arches. The eaves of the tower and the main body of the building are decorated with brackets. Remsenburg Academy was built in early 1860s as a school for elite young men of New York City who boarded with local farm families. It was run by John W. Tuthill, who also taught mathematics. The school was short-lived, closing as early as1869. According to the Hamlet Heritage study, the Academy was later used as a residence, was vacant for a period of time, and served temporarily as a post office. The Remsenburg Academy Association restored the building, and it is now owned by the Town of Southampton (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004).
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-20 133 South Country Road

Largely obscured by vegetation, this front-gable structure appears to date to the second half of the 19th century. It features scalloped shingles in the gable field and a corbelled brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. The lower stories appear to have windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, while the top story's windows contain six-over-two-light sash. The building has a shed-roofed porch across the first story supported by columns. The Hamlet Heritage study identifies this building as the Daniel W. Ruland House, built by Ruland himself ca. 1865. Ruland was also the builder of the Remsen House on the bay, ca. 1880 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004).
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs
Figure 4-13



RSHD-21 126 South Country Road

This house consists of a two-story section that apparently dates to the mid 19th century. It is clad in wood clapboard and the windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house would have originally contained an entry on the front façade, but it appears that this was removed at a later date. A side chimney has been added. A smaller single-story section of the building features two gable dormers. According to the Hamlet Heritage study, this building is known as the Tuttle House and its smaller eastern section dates to the late 18th century (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-21 124A South Country Road

A two-story three-bay front-gable house with a shallowly pitched roof with kicked eaves. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A porch wraps around the first story. The house appears to date to the late 19th century. According to the Hamlet Heritage study, this house is known as the Frank Jackson House (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-23 129 South Country Road

A front-gable wood-clapboard-clad structure, likely dating to ca. 1875. The front façade of the two-story house has a pointed-arch window beneath the eaves and windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. An off-center front doorway is accessed through a Colonial Revival-style entry porch. The Hamlet Heritage study identifies this as the Braidy House (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-24 118 South Country Road

118 South Country Road is a two-story three-bay side-gable vernacular house with a central brick chimney. It appears to date to the mid-19th century. A projecting bay with bracketed eaves appears to be a later 19th century addition. A two-story rear ell was also probably added later. According to A History of Remsenburg, the house was built around 1865. The house is has a wood-shingle-clad roof and is sided in vinyl clapboards and appears to have four-over-four-light windows. This may be shown on the 1916 map as the Mrs. C. Tuttle house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-25 125 South Country Road

125 South Country Road is a three-bay two-story Italianate-style dwelling clad in wood clapboard, with a shallowly pitched roof with kicked eaves. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A wrap-around porch features decorative trim and brackets. According to the Hamlet Heritage Study, this is the William Strong House, built 1884. The west wing, which was added later, was used by local dentist Dr. Crawford as an office in the 1940s and 50s (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The house is associated with W. H. Strong on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-26 116 South Country Road

A two-story five-bay house with a central brick chimney, clad in wood shingles with a wood-shingle roof. Most of the windows contain nine-over-six-light double hung sash; at least two of the upper-story windows contain fifteen-light awning-sash windows. The house appears to be an early 19th century vernacular structure that has received several updates in the Colonial Revival period, including the pedimented entry porch, side chimney, and two-story additions on both side elevations. The Hamlet Heritage study identifies this as the Phillips House and states that the main section was built ca. 1820 by Joseph Fitzpatrick and Charles Thompson. The architect was Walter Ashcroft. It is now known as the Webb House (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs
Figure 4-16



RSHD-27 112 South Country Road

A two-story five bay house with a large central chimney, clad in wood shingles. The symmetrically fenestrated building features windows with nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash. A flat-roofed entry porch is located on the center of the front façade. The main section of the house is flanked by smaller additions on each side elevation. The house appears to date to the early 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-28 104 South Country Road

104 South Country Road is a two-story five-bay house clad in wood shingles. Based on an examination of the exterior, the house could either have been an early house that was significantly remodeled in the 20th century, or a Colonial Revival structure built in the mid 20th century. The house has paired six-light casement-sash windows and two large modern side chimneys. Its decorative cornice appears to be a Colonial Revival-style feature. A large side addition with a porch has been appended to one side. The Hamlet Heritage study identifies this as the J.J. Haggerty House, built in 1941 by J.C. Fitzpatrick of East Moriches. Haggerty was at once time part owner of the New York Giants baseball team (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-29 103 South Country Road

Substantially obscured by vegetation, this house appears to be a two-story gambrel-roofed structure clad in wood shingles, with a cross-gable section, also with a gambrel roof form. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Mrs. C. Halsey is associated with this structure on the 1902 and 1916 maps.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-30 96 South Country Road

103 South Country Road is a one-and-a-half-story three-bay house with a modified half-Cape form. The house is distinguished by a brick stove chimney emerging from its roof ridge, a dentilled cornice, and small six-light windows at the upper-story level. Nine-over-nine-light windows occupy the first-story windows. The house is clad in wood shingles; the roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The structure may date as early as the late 18th century. A pedimented entry porch leads to the front door. Additions are visible at the rear. The structure is present on the 1873 Beers map but no name is listed. Gilbert Rogers is listed as the owner of the home on the 1902 and 1916 maps. The house appears on the two twentieth century maps with several ancillary buildings. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs



RSHD-31 99 South Country Road

A large two-story five-bay symmetrically fenestrated residence, clad in wood shingles, with nine-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The roof has kicked eaves and there is an entry porch on the front façade. The house has end chimneys and a series of gable dormers. The building is believed to date to the early 20th century as a Colonial Revival-style residence. A building associated with C. Halsey is shown in this approximate location on the 1873 and 1902 maps, presumably an earlier structure. H. Fordham is listed as the owner of the property on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-32 RSHD-32

92 South Country Road is a two-story three-bay house exhibiting elements of the Greek Revival style. It has a dentilled cornice, and entry flanked by pilasters and accessed via a pedimented entry porch supported by columns (likely a Colonial Revival-period addition). The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A single-story addition with gable dormers and two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows has been appended to the side elevation. According to the Hamlet Heritage study, this is the Capt. Rogers House, built ca. 1790 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). If a portion of the house does date to this early period, it may be the small east wing, which is now dominated by Colonial Revival-style features and partly obscured by vegetation. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-33 91 South Country Road

91 South Country Road is a two-story three-bay residence clad in clapboard, and apparently dating to the mid-19th century. The house features six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, and a six-panel door. A porch, possibly contemporary with the construction of the house, projects from the side façade. The Hamlet Heritage study identifies this as the Wesley Robinson House, built ca. 1850 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The house appears on the 1873 and 1902 map associated with the name J.E. Phillips. C.L. Terry is listed as the owner on the 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-34 86 South Country Road

86 South Country Road is a two-story five-bay house with a central chimney, and a central entry accessed via a flat-roofed entry porch, flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A smaller two-story addition has been added to a side elevation. Additional smaller ells have been added on the rear and other side elevations. The house appears to date to the early 19th century. According to the Hamlet Heritage study, this is the George Chappell Halstead House, built ca. 1750. It was restored in 1927 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The house appears on the 1873 Beers map with the name of J. Phillips. The name J. E. Phillips is associated with the house on the 1902 and 1916 maps along with several ancillary buildings. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs



RSHD-35 84 South Country Road

This unusual residence, set back slightly from the road, is composed of several sections, all clad in wood shingles and featuring diamond-pane leaded casement-sash windows. According to the current owner, his grandfather, who was an architect, created this dwelling ca. 1915 by converting an old barn into a residence at which time he installed the diamond-pane windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-36 121 South Country Road

The house at 121 South Country Road is known as the Maude Griffin House and is purported to have been built ca. 1820. While available views of this structure are limited, the core of the house appears to consist of a three-bay story-and-a-half house with an off-center entry and eyebrow windows at eaves level. It retains brick chimneys and appears to retain wood shingle cladding. A small saltbox addition is likely early. Several larger additions have recently been made to the house, which detract from the overall historic appearance of the structure; however, the core of the structure, which may date to the first half of the 19th century, appears to be relatively intact. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-37 174 South Country Road

174 South Country Road, known as the Elise Cooper Fowler House, is a a late 19th century residence with decorative vergeboard gable treatment, a projecting bay window, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. It appears to be clad in wood clapboard with wood shingles in the gable field. It has a brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





RSHD-38 172 South Country Road

This vernacular house consists of two sections: one three-bay section with an off-center door, off-center chimney rising from the roof ridge, and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows; and another three-bay section with eyebrow windows and a chimney rising from the end of the roof ridge. According to previous surveys, this is the Perry Tuthill House, built in the late 18th century and moved to this location in the early 19th century. An historic three-bay barn with shed roofed addition is also located on the property; an inspection of the barn interior would be necessary to assess its construction date.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RSHD-39 4 Rogers Lane

A three-bay two-story Colonial Revival-style residence, 4 Rogers Lane features an off-center doorway, windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, and three gable dormers. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A single-story addition is appended on the side, which also has gable dormers and six-over-six-light windows. According to A History of Remsenburg, this house was built Charlotte Phillipson Hencken by builder Harold Chapman months prior to the Hurricane of 1938. The building appears relatively intact. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs
Figure 4-23



RSHD-40 3 Halsey Road

A large one-and-a-half-story residence with an extremely long rectangular plan, 3 Halsey Road appears to be a high-style Colonial Revival-style structure. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1900; however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. The side-gable house appears to have a relatively grand entry porch supported by columns located centrally on the façade. It has eyebrow windows at upper story level, evoking a humbler mid-19th century house, and six-over-six-light windows at ground story level. However, the house also has large casement sash doors and/or windows, only partially visible behind trees and hedges. Improved views and additional research would be necessary to adequately assess the significance and integrity of the structure. It would appear to retain historic integrity as a 20th century Colonial Revival building. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RSHD-41 127 South Country Road

This two-story house has a somewhat unusual combination of architectural features. Its cross-gable form and long rectangular sections seem indicative of the turn of the century, while its wide cornice and kicked eaves evoke the Italianate style popular in the the third quarter of the 19th century. Based on information provided by the Town, the house may have been constructed ca. 1930. It could read as a 20th century Revival structure, or may have been an earlier house with additions made in a style that emulated the existing. The house has pronounced moldings on the window lintels and six-over-six-light double-hung sash. An entry porch also has kicked eaves. There is a projecting bay window and a single-story side addition with a gable roof. Additional research would be necessary to adequately assess the significance and integrity of the structure. Assuming a ca. 1930 Colonial Revival style origin, the house may be landmark eligible as part of a grouping. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs



RSHD-42 6 Club Lane

A two-story Colonial Revival-style residence dating to the 1920s or 1930s, 6 Club Lane has a side-gable roof, gable dormers, and a cornice. The central entry has a Colonial Revival-style surround with sidelights and is flanked by paired windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house appears to have been altered with several small single-story additions and appears to be clad in vinyl siding. It appears to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity to qualify for individual landmarking, but may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RSHD-43 189B South Country Road

A single-story house with a "Cape Cod" form, this appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure, this may be the same building sometimes attributed an address at 189 South Country Road and recognized as the Oliver Rogers or Oliver Raynor House. If it is the latter, it has been called one of the earliest houses in Remsenburg, built ca. 1760. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. If it is an early house, it may have been moved from elsewhere in the locality. The house has a five-bay façade with a central entry, a brick chimney, and gable dormers. Windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A single-story addition has similar fenestration and finish. The building is clad in wood shingles. Additional research would be necessary to confirm its significance and integrity. This may (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District
Photographs



RSHD-44 197 South Country Road

A two-story three-bay side-gable residence, 197 South Country Road is visible at a slight distance and intervening trees partially block views of the façade. According to information provided by the Town this house was built ca. 1900, however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. Its architectural style would be classified as Colonial Revival. It has a boxy rectangular massing, an offset doorway with sidelights and a small entry porch. The windows appear to contain six-over-six-light double hung sash. It has a brick chimney and a single-story wing. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned, but appears to consist of asbestos shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. While the integrity of the structure appears somewhat compromised due largely to the replacement siding, it appears to retain sufficient integrity overall. Additional research would be necessary to confirm its significance and integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-1 194 Old Country Road

The Cornell Duck Laboratory was established in 1949 as a partnership between Cornell University and the duck farmers of Eastern Long Island. Prior to that time, little scientific research had been done of duck raising since chicken and turkey production were larger industries through most of the United States. As an epicenter of duck farming, however, this portion of Suffolk County was chosen by Cornell as the site for the research lab. The local farmers involved in the undertaking paid dues in order to contribute to and benefit from the research efforts. During the first few years of its existence the Long Island Duck Research Cooperative operated out of a rented building in Eastport. The present facility was established in 1955. As duck production grew in popularity elsewhere in the United States and Canada, the support base of the Duck Lab in Remsenburg-Speonk expanded. The facility, which remains operational today, includes a number of buildings constructed during the 1950s and 1960s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-2 42 Dock Road

Multiple large wood-frame structures occupy this property, which functions as a marina. It is not clear whether these substantial vertical board-sided structures were constructed as boathouses, or whether they may represent repurposed agricultural buildings. The complex does not appear to be illustrated on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District
Photographs



RS-3 34 Dock Road

34 Dock Road is a Craftsman-style bungalow. It features a side-gable roof with exposed rafter ends and an integral porch. A large gable dormer with brackets rises from the center of the front roof slope and contains a set of ribbon windows. Two brick chimneys emerge from the roof. The structure is clad in wood shingles; its porch retains its simple decorative trim. The windows contain one-over-one-light sash, probably later replacements. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-4 29 Dock Road

Like its neighbor at 34 Dock Road (RS-03), 29 Dock Road is a Craftsman-style bungalow with exposed rafter ends and an integral porch. A large gable dormer with brackets rises from the center of the front roof slope and contains a set of ribbon windows. The porch is supported by large battered brick piers. The windows contain one-over-one-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-5 209 South Country Road

209 South Country Road appears to date to the mid 19th century. It is a two-story side-gable vernacular dwelling with a three-bay front façade. The off-center doorway is accessed by an entry porch that appears to be a Colonial Revival-style addition. The house is clad in wood shingles and retains its six-over-six-light windows. The house has a dentilled cornice. It appears to stand on a stone foundation. Single story additions are appended to both of the side elevations of the house.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-6 186 South Country Road

A cross-gable Italianate-style dwelling, 186 South Country Road is two stories in height and has a shallowly pitched roof with kicked eaves, decorated with eaves brackets. A projecting bay window extends from the side elevation. A porch wraps around the first story. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood clapboard. It likely dates to the third quarter of the 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District
Photographs



RS-7 182 South Country Road

This ca. 1870 two-story front-gable house is clad in wood clapboard. Its three-bay front façade features a pointed-arch window in the gable field. An off-center entryway contains a paneled wood door and is surmounted by a later Colonial Revival-style pediment. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A two story addition has been appended to the side elevation, and a further single-story addition has been added to the first.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-8 54 North Phillips Avenue

The State/National Register-eligible Speonk Long Island Railroad Station is located at North Phillips Avenue and Depot Place. The railroad has been an important part of Remsenburg-Speonk's culture and economy since the railroad's establishment in the area. Speonk Station was originally built in 1870 along what was then the Sag Harbor Branch. The station burned down due to a lightning strike in 1901, and a new depot was constructed in the same year. This depot was closed in 1958, and the station has not been manned since that date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District
Photographs

7.7.14



RS-9 Remsen Lane

The Tuttle Burying Ground, also known as the Historic Remsenburg Cemetery, is located off the side of Remsen Lane. It contains approximately 16 headstones of marble ranging in date from 1791 to 1914. The burial ground is enclosed within a wood perimeter fence. The overall condition of the cemetery is good (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).





RS-10 14 Remsen Lane

The house at 14 Remsen Lane is a wood-frame Craftsman-style bungalow clad in wood shingles, likely built ca. 1920. The residence features an overhanging porch, a central gable dormer, and multiple chimneys. It appears to have six-over-six-light windows. A barn clad in wood shingles stands to the rear of the property. Both the house and barn appear to retain a high degree of historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-11 31 Remsen Lane

The house at 31 Remsen Lane is the Dr. Charles Remsen House, built ca. 1890 by Daniel W. Ruland. The cross-gable house overlooks the waterand features projecting bays, a porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, dormers, brick chimneys, and wood shingle cladding. It appears that some of the windows have been replaced while others remain intact. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-12 175 Montauk Highway

The Fordham Mill (also known as the Tuttle-Fordham Mill) is currently designated as a Town Landmark and was previously documented as part of the Historic American Engineering Record. The two-story brick industrial building has a flat roof and a four-bay façade with a central arched doorway containing board-and-batten double doors. The structure's design exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style. It has a dentilled cornice rendered in brick and pilasters at either end of the front façade and along the side elevations. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six-light double-hung wood sash. The mill was constructed in 1859. It was built by Daniel Tuttle to house his carriage manufacturing business, which he had established in 1844. The water-powered mill continued to be operated by members of the Tuttle family until it was sold to Everett O. Fordham ca. 1900. Fordham operated a lumber and millworking business in the mill until 1945, when the business was taken over by Wilbur Benjamin. The structure continued to operate as a lumber and millworking business until well into the late 20th century.

Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District
Photographs





RS-13 74 Cedar Lane

As documented in A History of Remsenburg, Seatuck Lodge was constructed in the 1890s; a mansion of over 20 rooms set on an estate of 23 acres. Writer Alonzo Reed lived here and later Charles Hilles, Secretary of the Treasury for Presidence Taft. The large residence features multiple gambrel roofs and a tower, nine-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, and wood shingle cladding. A small windmill is also located on the property; additional research would be required to confirm that the windmill dates to the same period as the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-14 17 Cedar Lane

This structure is purported to date to ca. 1790, although it has been much altered, and according to A History of Remsenburg, it is known as Fairlawn. The section of the house on the right is the earliest, a half-Cape in form with an off-center door and two windows that appear to contain nine-over-six-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the end of the roof ridge. A shed-roofed dormer containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows was likely a late 19th century addition. The front porch is also a later addition. Two single-story additions on the side elevation of the original structure compromised the integrity and change the overall appearance of the resource. However, because the original structure retains its form, fenestration, and other features, it may be considered sufficiently intact to qualify. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District
Photographs



RS-15 19 Shore Road

The structures at 19, 23, and 27 Shore Road are very similar: they are Colonial Revival-style structures with side-gable gambrel roofs, dormers, porch, and a brick end-chimney. According to A History of Remsenburg, the three residences were “built by a man for each of his daughters.” Tax records confirm that the structures were built in the 1920s. The house at 19 Shore Road appears to retain the highest integrity of the three. It is a two story structure with gable dormers and a flat-roofed porch supported by square columns. The original windows remain in place. The front door is flanked by sidelights. It is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-16 19 Shore Road

The structures at 19, 23, and 27 Shore Road are very similar: they are Colonial Revival-style structures with side-gable gambrel roofs, dormers, porch, and a brick end-chimney. According to A History of Remsenburg, the three residences were “built by a man for each of his daughters.” Tax records confirm that the structures were built in the 1920s. The house at 19 Shore Road appears to retain the highest integrity of the three. It is a two story structure with gable dormers and a flat-roofed porch supported by square columns. The original windows remain in place. The front door is flanked by sidelights. It is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

7.7.14



RS-17 27 Shore Road

The structures at 19, 23, and 27 Shore Road are very similar: they are Colonial Revival-style structures with side-gable gambrel roofs, dormers, an integral entry porch, and a brick end-chimney. According to A History of Remsenburg, the three residences were “built by a man for each of his daughters.” Tax records confirm that the structures were built in the 1920s. The house at 27 Shore Road appears to be similar to its neighbors, however, thick hedges at the front of the property partially obscure it from view. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-18 41 North Phillips Avenue

Several structures are located at 41 North Phillips Avenue, including several mid-20th century ranch houses and an early 20th century single-story Craftsman-style house which has lost historic integrity; these structures do not appear landmark-eligible. Also on the property, however, is a late 19th centurytwo-story Queen Anne-style structure with cross gables and a turret. The historic integrity of this structure is severely compromised due to the modern replacement of siding and windows. However, due to its history, the structure may still qualify for landmark status despite its integrity issues. According to Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton, this was once the house of W.H. Fordham, but ca. 1920 was converted into a hospital known as the Hoag Hospital, where many locals were born. In the 1930s, it was converted once again into Kropps Boarding House, after Mrs. Hoag married Mr. Kropp.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District
Photographs



RS-19 11 Claypit Road

A one and a half story front-gable house that appears to date to the last quarter of the 19th century. It has a brick chimney, two-over-two-light window sash and is sided in wood shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. An enclosed shed-roofed entry porch with many large windows alters the historic appearance of the house. Overall the house may retain sufficient integrity to be further considered. This house appears to be shown on the 1916 map as either the T. Sadaski House or the Wm. French house. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-20 16 Tuthill Lane

A large Tudor Revival-style brick mansion, 16 Tuthill Lane appears to have diamond-pane casement sash windows, a slate roof, small hipped dormers, and massive corbelled brick chimneystacks. The entryway has a stone door surround with a segmental arch in and rusticated treatment. The building appears to retain high integrity. Limited views suggest that landscape features, such as the low brick walls that surround the building, may also contribute. The buildings is believed to date to the 1920s or 1930s. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

7.7.14



RS-21 20 Club Lane

A two-story cross-gable residence likely constructed ca. 1900-1910, 20 Club Lane retains a brick chimney, two-over-two-light windows, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. It appears to have wood shingle siding; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Based on the views available, the house appears to retain integrity. This may be the house of L.G. Learie illustrated on the 1916 map. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-22 25 Mill Road

A single-story side-gable house built ca. 1918, 25 Mill Lane appears to draw from the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The wood shingle-clad house has a gable dormer and windows, most paired, containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The roofs have exposed rafter ends and simple brackets. A small round-arch windows is in the gable. A small single-story side addition with a flat roof and parapet appears to have been added or altered slightly later. While the house may not possess individual significance it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-23 31A Club Lane

A two-story front-gable residence that likely dates to ca. 1900, 31A Club Lane a relatively wide cornice, two-over-two-light windows, and a hip-roofed front porch. It is clad in wood shingles. A wood shingle-clad chimney is a modern addition and detracts slightly from the historic appearance of the house. Based on the views available, the house appears to retain integrity. The house may correspond to the E. Rice house on the 1916 map. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-24 32 Halsey Road

A single-story Colonial Revival-style house, 32 Halsey Lane is believed to date to the ca. 1929. It does not appear on the 1916 map. It has a “Cape Cod” form and three symmetrically placed gable dormers. The central entry is set within a gable-roofed entry vestibule with a half-round scalloped motif and toplight; this feature may have been original or may have been added later in the 20th century. The window to one side of the entry is a multi-light window topped by a round-arch component. The other windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light sash. The house is sided in wood shingles and has a central brick chimney. A two-story side addition appears incongruous with the form of the rest of the house and may have been a later addition. As a ca. 1929 Colonial Revival-style structure, the house may retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark, if not individually, then as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-25 13 Basket Neck Lane

A two-story Colonial Revival-style house with a “saltbox” roof form, oriented with what would typically be its rear façade toward the road. The house has a central brick chimney. An integral porch with bracketed eaves is formed by the overhang of the roof on the front (road-facing) façade. Two gable dormers with scalloped wood shingles are symmetrically placed midway on the roof ridge. A small shed-roof dormer is situated high on the roof pitch. A fourth large central dormer with a flat roof visually dominates the façade and although appears to be an original feature, it appears altered after the original construction. The integrity of the building appears to be compromised somewhat by the addition of asbestos shingles and porch screening. Overall the building appears to retain fair integrity as a Colonial Revival-style house. This appears to be the H.H. Royce house shown on the 1916 map. It appears to have been constructed in the early 20th century. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-26 15 Pheasant Lane

A single-story wood-frame residence with a relatively long and narrow rectangular plan, this structure has a form and fenestration evocative of turn-of-the-century horse barn, but appears to be a residence. The building is clad in wood shingles and has a small central roof cupola. The roof overhangs creating an integral porch supported by square posts. A small cross gable with steeply pitched gable appears to have a triangular window though it is obscured by ivy. The building has a brick end chimney. The roof appears to be clad in wood shingles. The façade appears to have one large doorway with swinging barn doors as well as another of more typical residential proportion. While some of the windows and doors appear replaced, others retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Based on information provided by the Town, the building dates to ca. 1898; however, it is not clearly shown on the 1916 map. Additional research would be necessary to fully assess the significance and integrity of this house. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District
Photographs



RS-27 17 Basket Neck Lane

A two-story five-bay side-gable Colonial Revival-style structure, this wood shingle-clad residence is believed to date to ca. 1917. It faithfully replicates an early vernacular form. A brick chimney rises from one end of the roof ridge. The house has three gable dormers and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The central doorway includes Colonial Revival porch and sidelights. A single-story flat-roofed addition with parapet was likely added or altered slightly later. Overall the building appears to retain relatively high integrity as a Colonial Revival-style house. The house does not appear to be on the 1916 map and was likely constructed shortly thereafter. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-28 198 South Country Road

A single-story side-gable house with a three-bay façade with central doorway and entry porch with paired columns, 198 South Country Road has aspects of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. It has a brick chimney and six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The siding material cannot be discerned. A small side addition with large windows or screened openings appears to have been added later. A small gambrel-roofed barn/garage in the rear also appears to be slightly later. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. Additional research would be necessary to adequately assess the history and integrity of the house. Although it may not possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District
Photographs



RS-29 208 Montauk Highway

A one-and-a-half-story front-gable residence with a brick chimney and a decorative gable ornament emblematic of its late Victorian style. The house appears to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. A hip-roofed front porch may be original or a slightly later addition; its appearance has been altered with later updates. The house appears to have modern siding and roof cladding. Although the integrity of the house has been compromised, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be further considered. This may be the "W. Barrett" property shown on the 1916 map. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-30 32 Shore Road

A single-story Tudor Revival-style residence comprised of multiple intersecting gable sections, the house has a half-timbered treatment in the gables and exposed rafter ends. An integral porch is supported by Doric columns. It has a brick chimney and appears to have wood shingle cladding on walls and roof. The windows have eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash and six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Many of the doors and windows appear modern. Further research would be necessary to adequately assess this residence, to confirm its construction date, significance, and historic integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-31 391 Montauk Highway

A one-and-a-half-story house with a side-gable roof and a three-bay façade with an off-set doorway, 391 Montauk Highway has been dated to 1900 in Town records, but may have been constructed slightly earlier. The house retains six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows and a brick chimney. Based on limited views it cannot be determined if the clapboards are wood or vinyl. A small side ell appears to have been added or altered more recently. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Overall, the building appears to retain fair integrity. Aerial views suggest that a larger addition may be added to the rear, which cannot be see or assessed from the road. This appears to be the "Jos. Homan" property shown on the 1916 map. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RS-32 397 Montauk Highway

A ca. 1900 two-story cross-gable house with a central brick chimney, the house appears to retain decorative scalloped shingle gable treatment and an original porch. It cannot be clearly discerned if the windows contain early sash; they appear to be one-over-one-light replacements. It was also not clear based on available views if the siding on the lower story consisted of wood or a modern material. Additional physical investigation would be necessary to adequately assess the historic integrity of the house. The house appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name G.W. Tuttle. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-33 48 Shore Road

A single-story cross-gable residence exhibiting elements of the Craftsman style, the wood shingle-clad house has a heavy cornice, paired windows with eight-over-one-light double-hung sash, and an integral porch. The house has a brick chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It appears to retain relatively high historic integrity as a Craftsman style house built in the 1920s or early 1930s. Although the house may not possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-34 7A Basket Neck Lane

A two-story cross-gable residence with a brick chimney, the house is purported to date to ca. 1895. It has been altered with a more recent enclosed porch. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from the views available during the survey. The building cannot be clearly discerned on the 1916 map; however, it may correspond to the house of Mrs. Sammis. The building may lack sufficient significance and integrity to be eligible as an individual Landmark, but may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-35 9A Basket Neck Lane

A two-story five-bay side-gable Colonial Revival-style structure, this residence is believed to date to the turn of the century. It has one gable dormer in the center of the front roof slope and a brick chimney rising from one end of the roof ridge. A shed roof front porch is located along the first story. A central doorway is flanked by sidelights with diamond shaped motif. The historic integrity of the residence has been seriously compromised with the replacement of windows, apparent vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. A small single-story flat-roofed addition with parapet is probably a later addition. The building may lack sufficient significance and integrity to be eligible as an individual Landmark, but may be eligible as part of a grouping. According to information provided by the Town, the house dates to ca. 1890, however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RS-36 9 Rogers Lane

A two-story side-gable wood-frame house in the Colonial Revival style, this building has a central entryway with Colonial Revival entry porch and sidelights. It is flanked with paired windows with three-over-one-light double-hung sash. The windows and shutters throughout the house appear original. The house is sided in wood shingles and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house is believed to date to the late 1920s. It appears to retain high integrity. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Table 4-1
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-01	170 South Country Rd	"Ira B. Tuthill House; 1757" (FEL 2008); Phillips-Tuthill House, ca. 1757; one of the oldest houses in the hamlet (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003). "Ira Tuthill owned a lot of property in Remsenburg-Speonk and was a LIRR engineer" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	This house at 170 South Country Road is composed of two side-gable sections. The western section is a single-story gambrel-roofed structure with a brick chimney. While this portion of the structure is partly obscured by trees, it appears to have a Federal-style door surround, nine-over-six-light windows and wood shingle cladding. Based on its architectural style, this section of the house may date to ca. 1800. The eastern section of the dwelling is a shorter one-and-a-half-story structure with eyebrow windows placed in a simple frieze band at eaves level. This section of the house probably dates to the ca. 1830. It is clad in wood shingles and has windows containing nine-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house appears on the 1873 Beers map labeled with the name Mrs. Brewer. The 1902 map shows the owner as Theo H. Tuthill. The same owner appears on the 1916 map, which also illustrates several ancillary buildings on the property. According to the Remsenburg-Speonk Hamlet study, this is the Ira B. Tuthill House, one of the four oldest houses in Remsenburg-Speonk, built around 1757. Ira Tuthill, a later owner, was a Long Island Railroad engineer (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004
RSHD-02	181 South Country Rd		This cross-gable house clad in wood shingles is a simple Queen Anne-style structure, likely dating to ca. 1890. It has a wrap-around porch with turned supports and brackets. Most of its windows have been retrofitted with one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house is not apparent on the 1873 Beers map, but does appear on the 1902 and 1916 maps under the name Robinson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RSHD-03	173 South Country Rd	"'Rogers House' appears largely intact with minor additions-early 1800s" (FEL 2008); "Built for William Rogers in the early 1800s" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	This house is largely obscured from the road by vegetation; however, it appears to be a late 19th or early 20th century Colonial Revival-style structure with a front-gable roof, a large brick chimney and multi-light double-hung sash windows. A carriage house or garage located on the property appears to date to the same period as the house. The house does not appear on the 1873 Beers map, however it is shown on the 1902 and 1916 maps of the area, labeled with the name W.C. Rogers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-04	76 Phillips Ave	"F.C. Raynor House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000)	This late 19th century cross-gable house is an example of the Queen Ann style. It has both scalloped shingle and clapboard siding, gable ornamentation, projecting bay windows, and a wrap-around porch with turned spindles and decorative brackets. Its windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A somewhat unusual feature is a shed-roofed tower occupying the reentrant angle. The front doorway, which contains double doors with round-arched windows is located on this feature. Multi-light Queen Anne-style windows are featured on the upper stories of the tower. The house appears on the 1902 and 1916 maps labeled with the name F. Raynor. According to the Remsenburg-Speonk Hamlet study, this is the F. C. Raynor House built in the 1880s for Fred Raynor. The house "came pre-cut to the Speonk railroad freight station, was picked up by wagon and transported to the site and assembled on top of a small brick cellar." The house was raised and moved slightly within the property more recently (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-3); *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RSHD-05	1 Basket Neck Ln	"Remsenburg Chapel," identified by GAI as being at 167 Main Street. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Built in 1843, this chapel is the center of the core of the settlement of Remsenburg" (GAI 2000); Built and dedicated in 1854; land donated by Elijah Phillips (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	The Remsenburg Presbyterian Church (also known as The Chapel or the Remsenburg Community Church) is a Greek Revival-style building, constructed in 1853. Its front-gable façade is distinguished by pilasters and a cornice and features a central doorway containing paneled double doors and is framed by pilasters and a frieze band. The doorway is flanked by two large windows, each containing sixteen-over-sixteen-light double hung sash (similar windows occupy the side facades). A small steeple containing a belfry surmounts the church; the steeple was likely replaced around the turn of the century. The church is clad in wood shingles and has a brick foundation. The Remsenburg Cemetery is located immediately to the rear of the church. The grave of author P.G. Wodehouse is located here. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SH Cemetery Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-1); *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-06	162 South Country Rd	"O. Dayton House" identified by GAI as 162 Main Street. "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000) ; "'Jacob A. Raynor House' appears largely intact with additions-late 1700s" (FEL 2008); Built by the original owner, Jacob Raynor, in the early 1800s, originally stood at the corner of South Phillips but was moved one lot to the east in 1920 (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	This side-gable three-bay house has the form of a half-Cape, and is a story and a half in height. Its doorway occupies the westernmost bay of the front façade and the eastern bays contain windows with nine-over-six-light double-hung sash. A relatively massive brick chimney emerges from the roof ridge. The house appears to be clad in wood shingles. Small additions are appended to the east and west ends of the house. Based on the physical characteristics of the exterior, the house could date to the early 19th century. According to the Remsenburg-Speonk Hamlet study, this is the Jacob A. Raynor House, built in the early 19th century. It was previously located one parcel to the west and was moved to its current location prior to 1902 (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). In keeping with this history, the house does not appear on the 1873 map of the area. It is illustrated in its present position on the 1902 and 1916 maps, labeled with the family name of Raynor. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-4); 2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004
RSHD-07	160 South Country Rd #b		This ca. 1890 one-and-a-half-story front-gable structure exhibits elements of the Queen Anne, Stick, and Arts and Crafts styles. The house is clad in patterned wood shingles. Its somewhat complex gable ornamentation references a jetty and features paired windows surmounted by a decorative bracketed panel. The front doorway is accessed by a hip-roofed wrap-around porch. Gable dormers are visible on the east and west roof slopes. This house does not appear on the 1873 Beers map, but is illustrated on the 1902 and 1916 maps labeled with the family name Raynor, the same owner as the house's neighbor at 162 South Country Road. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-08	165 South Country Rd	"Remsenburg Presbyterian Church; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This church is an example of the then-fashionable academic architectural style intended to draw from more prosperous classes" and "W. Tuttle House / Old Manse; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This house is an example of the relatively unchanged (since the 1860s) hamlet center of Remsenburg" (GAI 2000); The church factored significantly in the debate over the changing of the hamlet's name from Speonk to Remsenburg. The Manse was "built about 1800" (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003); Remsenburg Community Church, identified by ERSW Area Report as located at 163 South Country Road	The Remsenburg Community Church is a restrained yet imposing brick building, exhibiting elements of the Romanesque and Arts & Crafts styles. The massive central tower is battered and surmounted by a hipped roof. A large segmental-arch window occupies the ground-story of the tower. A brownstone plate above it reads "Remsenburg Church." Two narrow round-arch windows located above it are surmounted by a belfry that is integral to the tower. The tower is flanked by brick porte-cocheres. The side elevations of the church contain regularly spaced segmental-arch windows containing leaded glass. Simple brick buttresses are located between each of these windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-5 and SP-6); *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-09	156 South Country Rd	"Dayton House" (Identified by GAI as 156 Main Street) This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This house is exemplary of domestic architecture from the mid and late 1700s (1757)." (GAI 2000); "'Philips/Dayton House' appears nearly completely intact 1757" (FEL 2008); Phillips-Dayton House ca. 1757, one of the four oldest houses in the hamlet (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	This three-bay front-gable residence appears to date to the mid-19th century. The façade features pilasters and a cornice with returns. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood clapboards. A brick chimney rises from the west slope of the roof, just west of the ridge. The house does not appear to be illustrated on the 1873 Beers map of the area, possibly an indication that it was moved to its current location after that date. It is shown on the 1902 and 1916 maps, labeled with the name J.R. Dayton. According to the Hamlet study, this is the Philips/Dayton House; portions of this house reportedly date to the 18th century (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-7); 2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004
RSHD-10	3 Pheasant Ln		This three-bay barn is clad in wood shingles and features a large central doorway with a sliding board-and-batten door. The barn appears to have been converted into a residence. On the ground story, a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window has been inserted into each of the three bays of the façade. On the upper story, six-light awning-sash windows flank the barn door. Although the introduction of windows has altered the appearance of the barn, the building retains its overall appearance as a late 19th century agricultural building. The structure appears on the 1902 and 1916 maps of the area as belonging to J.R. Dayton, and was probably associated with the house at 156 South Country Road at that time. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RSHD-11	153 South Country Rd		This wood clapboard-clad house appears to date to ca. 1880. The two-story house is a cross-gable structure with shallow roof pitches and kicked eaves. The windows, surmounted by molded caps, contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A single-story front porch is supported by turned posts with ornamental brackets. The house is associated with Byron Tuttle on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-12	149 South Country Rd	"A. Tuttle House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); "Willis B. Tuthill House, This Tuthill House was built around 1820" (*Historical Profiles* 2004). ;	Viewed from the exterior, this house appears to be a rambling side-gable Colonial Revival-style structure, but may have been constructed earlier and remodeled during the first half of the 20th century. The single-story rectangular-plan structure, set on an ample lawn, has a continuous wall dormer occupying almost the entire five-bay length of the front façade. Two brick chimneys emerge asymmetrically from the roof ridge. A roughly central entry is sheltered by a small Colonial Revival-style porch. The windows on the lower story are ribbon windows, each compromised of three frames containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The windows on the façade of the wall dormer are paired windows, all containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, with the exception of the smaller paired window directly above the doorway, which contains six-light fixed-sash windows. According to the Hamlet Heritage Study for Remsenburg-Speonk, this house is known as the Willis B. Tuthill House and was built ca. 1820 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-9); *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-13	145 South Country Rd	"Alyea House" GAI identifies this as being on Rogers Lane south of Main Street. "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This house is exemplary of domestic architecture from the mid and late 1700s (1790s)." (GAI 2000); "'Ethan Alyea House' appears nearly completely intact" (FEL 2008); The western end of this house is the oldest, the middle section probably dates to the early 19th century, and the eastern end is of unknown origin. Viola Hamilton Rothwell, a descendant of Alexander Hamilton, is said to have lived here and used the barn as a studio (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	This two-story three-bay house is clad in wood clapboard. Based on the exterior, the house may date to the first half of the 19th century. If the house is that early, its original chimney has been replaced by a side chimney. A single-story addition has been appended on the east side and a two-story addition to the west. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The Hamlet Heritage Study for Remsenburg-Speonk calls this the Ethan Alyea House and notes that it was once owned by Viola Hamilton Rothwell, a descendent of Alexander Hamilton (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-12); 2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-14	140 South Country Rd	"Thursby House; appears largely intact-1807" (FEL 2008); "Built about 1807" (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003). "This circa 1807 home was once located closer to the street. The oldest Post Office was located on this same property when Hubert Raynor was postmaster" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	This wood-shingle-clad house is composed of two sections. The west section is three bays wide and one-and-a-half stories high. This portion of the structure may date to the second quarter or the 19th century. The first story windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash; the upper story eyebrow windows contain six-light fixed sash. The east section of the house, while evocative of a Cape in form, is in face a cross-gable structure that presents its gable end towards the street. The front elevation features a front entryway and two bays of six-over-six-light windows. A Colonial Revival-style porch provides access to the entry. A ribbon window is located at the upper story level of the façade. The rear portion of the east section of the house may be the earliest portion, but is largely obscured by the addition of the front gable. According to the Remsenburg-Speonk Hamlet Heritage Area study, this building is known as the Thursby House; it was once located closer to the street, and was built ca. 1807 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RSHD-15	136 South Country Rd	"Barnard House (Identified by GAI as 136 Main Street). This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); "Capt. Jeremiah Rogers House; nearly completely intact -1860s" (FEL 2008); Buil in the 1860s for Capt. Rogers, a coal merchant and dairy farmer. Rogers also shuttled visitors to the Ocean House Hotel (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	A large cross-gable wood-frame house clad in patterned wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge; a decorative ridge board ornaments the roof. A wrap-around porch provides access to the front doorway. The windows throughout the house are occupied by two-over-two-light double-hung sash. According to the Hamlet Heritage Area study, this house was built in the 1860s for Capt. Jeremiah Rogers, who picked up summer visitors at train station and brought them to the neighboring Ocean House Hotel (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). J. N. Rogers 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 # SP-10); 2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-16	139 South Country Rd	"Ruland House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); "'Hulse/Phillipson House' appears largely intact with additions-1810" (FEL 2008); Part of the house was built before 1810 (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	139 South Country Road is a two-story five-bay wood-frame house, apparently dating to the second quarter of the 19th century, partly obscured by vegetation. The side-gable roof has kicked eaves and a wall dormer has been added on the roof. Simple pilasters define the corners of the house and a wide frieze band is visible at eaves level. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A single-story addition is appended on one side or the house. The Hamlet Heritage Study suggests that the house was built as early as 1810 and is known as the Hulse/Phillipson House. Edward W. Hulse was a native of Speonk and a Long Island Railroad engineer. For part of the 20th century, the house was the summer home of the Phillipson family (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-11); 2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RSHD-17	132 South Country Rd #a	"The Ocean House; appears largely intact with addition-1871" (FEL 2008); One of the best-known boarding houses in the area, built 1871, owned and operated by John W. Tuthill (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	A large two-and-a-half-story three-bay frame structure clad in wood clapboard, this former hotel features a jerkinhead gable, and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A two-story addition with a porch is appended on one side. Known as The Ocean House, and built 1871, this hotel was owned and operated by John W. Tuthill. It advertised luxury accommodations for summer visitors from New York City (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004
RSHD-18	137 South Country Rd		The Remsenburg Post Office is a mid-20th century building, a single story in height, divided into three bays. The central bay is occupied by a large doorway; this is flanked by bays containing projecting bay windows. Although this structure (or any post office) is not shown on the early 20th century maps of the area, a post office is depicted across the road from this structure on the 1873 Beers map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-19	130 South Country Rd	"Remsenburg Academy; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Built in the 1850s, this is a highly original interpretation of the Italianate style. It was opened as a private school and later used as a post office" (GAI 2000); Built in the early 1860s by John W. Tuthill, math professor. Tuthill hired Maria Studley as a latin and English teacher; he married her in 1869 and closed the school in the same year (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	The Remsenburg Academy building is an unusually fine example of the Italian villa style adapted to an institutional application. The Picturesque-style building features board and batten siding and a central tower containing a round arch entry surmounted by a roundel and paired louvered round-arches. The eaves of the tower and the main body of the building are decorated with brackets. Remsenburg Academy was built in early 1860s as a school for elite young men of New York City who boarded with local farm families. It was run by John W. Tuthill, who also taught mathematics. The school was short-lived, closing as early as1869. According to the Hamlet Heritage study, the Academy was later used as a residence, was vacant for a period of time, and served temporarily as a post office. The Remsenburg Academy Association restored the building, and it is now owned by the Town of Southampton (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-13); *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004
RSHD-20	133 South Country Rd	"'Daniel W. Ruland House' appears largely intact with additions-1865" (FEL 2008); Built by Daniel W. Ruland for his family around 1865-1870 (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	Largely obscured by vegetation, this front-gable structure appears to date to the second half of the 19th century. It features scalloped shingles in the gable field and a corbelled brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. The lower stories appear to have windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, while the top story's windows contain six-over-two-light sash. The building has a shed-roofed porch across the first story supported by columns. The Hamlet Heritage study identifies this building as the Daniel W. Ruland House, built by Ruland himself ca. 1865. Ruland was also the builder of the Remsen House on the bay, ca. 1880 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-21	126 South Country Rd	"Halsey House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This house is exemplary of domestic architecture from the mid and late 1700s (1790s)." (GAI 2000); "'Tuttle Family House' appears largely intact 1768/1868" (FEL 2008); Harold Tuthill House, dating from 1768. Its eastern section was originally a classic saltbox while the western section was completed in the mid 1800s (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	This house consists of a two-story section that apparently dates to the mid 19th century. It is clad in wood clapboard and the windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house would have originally contained an entry on the front façade, but it appears that this was removed at a later date. A side chimney has been added. A smaller single-story section of the building features two gable dormers. According to the Hamlet Heritage study, this building is known as the Tuttle House and its smaller eastern section dates to the late 18th century (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-14); 2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RSHD-22	124A South Country Rd	In early 20th century photographs, this residence is shown with a screen porch (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	A two-story three-bay front-gable house with a shallowly pitched roof with kicked eaves. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A porch wraps around the first story. The house appears to date to the late 19th century. According to the Hamlet Heritage study, this house is known as the Frank Jackson House (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003
RSHD-23	129 South Country Rd	"Braidey House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000) ; "'Braidey House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	A front-gable wood-clapboard-clad structure, likely dating to ca. 1875. The front façade of the two-story house has a pointed-arch window beneath the eaves and windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. An off-center front doorway is accessed through a Colonial Revival-style entry porch. The Hamlet Heritage study identifies this as the Braidy House (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-16); 2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-24	118 South Country Rd	"Built around 1865" (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003). "This mid-Victorian home was built about 1865" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	118 South Country Road is a two-story three-bay side-gable vernacular house with a central brick chimney. It appears to date to the mid-19th century. A projecting bay with bracketed eaves appears to be a later 19th century addition. A two-story rear ell was also probably added later. According to *A History of Remsenburg,* the house was built around 1865. The house is has a wood-shingle-clad roof and is sided in vinyl clapboards and appears to have four-over-four-light windows. This may be shown on the 1916 map as the Mrs. C. Tuttle house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RSHD-25	125 South Country Rd	"Rogers House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); "'William Strong House' appears largely intact-1884" (FEL 2008); Built in 1884 with later addition used by local dentist, Dr. Sherman Crawford, as an office (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	125 South Country Road is a three-bay two-story Italianate-style dwelling clad in wood clapboard, with a shallowly pitched roof with kicked eaves. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A wrap-around porch features decorative trim and brackets. According to the Hamlet Heritage Study, this is the William Strong House, built 1884. The west wing, which was added later, was used by local dentist Dr. Crawford as an office in the 1940s and 50s (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The house is associated with W. H. Strong on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-17); 2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-26	116 South Country Rd	"Phillips House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); "Philips House' 1820" (FEL 2008); Dates to about 1820. Walter Ashcroft thought to be architect and Charles Thompson and Joseph Fitzpatrick were the builders. The addition was completed in 1923 and the barn was converted in 1968 (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	A two-story five-bay house with a central brick chimney, clad in wood shingles with a wood-shingle roof. Most of the windows contain nine-over-six-light double hung sash; at least two of the upper-story windows contain fifteen-light awning-sash windows. The house appears to be an early 19th century vernacular structure that has received several updates in the Colonial Revival period, including the pedimented entry porch, side chimney, and two-story additions on both side elevations. The Hamlet Heritage study identifies this as the Phillips House and states that the main section was built ca. 1820 by Joseph Fitzpatrick and Charles Thompson. The architect was Walter Ashcroft. It is now known as the Webb House (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-18); 2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RSHD-27	112 South Country Rd	"Fink House; largely intact-early 1800s" (FEL 2008); May well date before the year 1804; its pool house and garage are 20th century additions (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	A two-story five bay house with a large central chimney, clad in wood shingles. The symmetrically fenestrated building features windows with nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash. A flat-roofed entry porch is located on the center of the front façade. The main section of the house is flanked by smaller additions on each side elevation. The house appears to date to the early 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RSHD-28	104 South Country Rd	"J.J. Haggerty House; constructed 1941, unchanged"(FEL 2008); Designed by Aymar Embury, AIA, built in 1941 for the Joseph Haggerty family. Joseph C. Fitzpatrick of East Moriches was the builder (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	104 South Country Road is a two-story five-bay house clad in wood shingles. Based on an examination of the exterior, the house could either have been an early house that was significantly remodeled in the 20th century, or a Colonial Revival structure built in the mid 20th century. The house has paired six-light casement-sash windows and two large modern side chimneys. Its decorative cornice appears to be a Colonial Revival-style feature. A large side addition with a porch has been appended to one side. The Hamlet Heritage study identifies this as the J.J. Haggerty House, built in 1941 by J.C. Fitzpatrick of East Moriches. Haggerty was at once time part owner of the New York Giants baseball team (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-29	96 South Country Rd	A half-Cape style house (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	Substantially obscured by vegetation, this house appears to be a two-story gambrel-roofed structure clad in wood shingles, with a cross-gable section, also with a gambrel roof form. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Mrs. C. Halsey is associated with this structure on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003
RSHD-30	103 South Country Rd		103 South Country Road is a one-and-a-half-story three-bay house with a modified half-Cape form. The house is distinguished by a brick stove chimney emerging from its roof ridge, a dentilled cornice, and small six-light windows at the upper-story level. Nine-over-nine-light windows occupy the first-story windows. The house is clad in wood shingles; the roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The structure may date as early as the late 18th century. A pedimented entry porch leads to the front door. Additions are visible at the rear. The structure is present on the 1873 Beers map but no name is listed. Gilbert Rogers is listed as the owner of the home on the 1902 and 1916 maps. The house appears on the two twentieth century maps with several ancillary buildings. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RSHD-31	99 South Country Rd	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A large two-story five-bay symmetrically fenestrated residence, clad in wood shingles, with nine-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The roof has kicked eaves and there is an entry porch on the front façade. The house has end chimneys and a series of gable dormers. The building is believed to date to the early 20th century as a Colonial Revival-style residence. A building associated with C. Halsey is shown in this approximate location on the 1873 and 1902 maps, presumably an earlier structure. H. Fordham is listed as the owner of the property on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-32	92 South Country Rd	"'Capt. Rogers House' Former Leisure House Supper Club-1790" (FEL 2008). "Capt. Rogers House, Built ca. 1790" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	92 South Country Road is a two-story three-bay house exhibiting elements of the Greek Revival style. It has a dentilled cornice, and entry flanked by pilasters and accessed via a pedimented entry porch supported by columns (likely a Colonial Revival-period addition). The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A single-story addition with gable dormers and two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows has been appended to the side elevation. According to the Hamlet Heritage study, this is the Capt. Rogers House, built ca. 1790 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). If a portion of the house does date to this early period, it may be the small east wing, which is now dominated by Colonial Revival-style features and partly obscured by vegetation. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004
RSHD-33	91 South Country Rd	Built in 1880 by Wesley Robinson; of timber-framed construction (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003). "The W.R. Robinson house was built in 1850" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	91 South Country Road is a two-story three-bay residence clad in clapboard, and apparently dating to the mid-19th century. The house features six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, and a six-panel door. A porch, possibly contemporary with the construction of the house, projects from the side façade. The Hamlet Heritage study identifies this as the Wesley Robinson House, built ca. 1850 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The house appears on the 1873 and 1902 map associated with the name J.E. Phillips. C.L. Terry is listed as the owner on the 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RSHD-34	86 South Country Rd	"Chappell-Halstead House; This house is exemplary of domestic architecture from the mid and late 1700s (1790s)." (GAI 2000); "'George Chappell Halstead Haouse' intact 1750" (FEL 2008); Tuthill-Halstead House, ca. 1794; one of the four oldest houses in the hamlet (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	86 South Country Road is a two-story five-bay house with a central chimney, and a central entry accessed via a flat-roofed entry porch, flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A smaller two-story addition has been added to a side elevation. Additional smaller ells have been added on the rear and other side elevations. The house appears to date to the early 19th century. According to the Hamlet Heritage study, this is the George Chappell Halstead House, built ca. 1750. It was restored in 1927 (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The house appears on the 1873 Beers map with the name of J. Phillips. The name J. E. Phillips is associated with the house on the 1902 and 1916 maps along with several ancillary buildings. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-22); 2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-35	84 South Country Rd		This unusual residence, set back slightly from the road, is composed of several sections, all clad in wood shingles and featuring diamond-pane leaded casement-sash windows. According to the current owner, his grandfather, who was an architect, created this dwelling ca. 1915 by converting an old barn into a residence at which time he installed the diamond-pane windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SH Cemetery Survey
RSHD-36	121 South Country Road	"House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "Built about 1820" (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003). "Maude Griffin House, Originally built in 1820, a huge addition is now in the process of being built" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	The house at 121 South Country Road is known as the Maude Griffin House and is purported to have been built ca. 1820. While available views of this structure are limited, the core of the house appears to consist of a three-bay story-and-a-half house with an off-center entry and eyebrow windows at eaves level. It retains brick chimneys and appears to retain wood shingle cladding. A small saltbox addition is likely early. Several larger additions have recently been made to the house, which detract from the overall historic appearance of the structure; however, the core of the structure, which may date to the first half of the 19th century, appears to be relatively intact. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-19); *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RSHD-37	174 South Country Road	"Eloise Cooper Fowler House" (FEL 2008)	174 South Country Road, known as the Elise Cooper Fowler House, is a a late 19th century residence with decorative vergeboard gable treatment, a projecting bay window, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. It appears to be clad in wood clapboard with wood shingles in the gable field. It has a brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-38	172 South Country Road	"'Perry Tuthill House' late 1700s, moved early 1800s" (FEL 2008)	This vernacular house consists of two sections: one three-bay section with an off-center door, off-center chimney rising from the roof ridge, and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows; and another three-bay section with eyebrow windows and a chimney rising from the end of the roof ridge. According to previous surveys, this is the Perry Tuthill House, built in the late 18th century and moved to this location in the early 19th century. An historic three-bay barn with shed roofed addition is also located on the property; an inspection of the barn interior would be necessary to assess its construction date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RSHD-39	4 Rogers Lane	Completed for Mrs. B.J. (Ruth) Phillipson's daughter, Charlotte Phillipson Hencken, just before the Hurricane of 1938. The builder was Harold Chapman (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)	A three-bay two-story Colonial Revival-style residence, 4 Rogers Lane features an off-center doorway, windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, and three gable dormers. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A single-story addition is appended on the side, which also has gable dormers and six-over-six-light windows. According to *A History of Remsenburg,* this house was built Charlotte Phillipson Hencken by builder Harold Chapman months prior to the Hurricane of 1938. The building appears relatively intact. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003
RSHD-40	3 Halsey Road	1900; Originally a barn on the Phillipson property (4 Rogers Lane) it was later moved and greatly expanded (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)	A large one-and-a-half-story residence with an extremely long rectangular plan, 3 Halsey Road appears to be a high-style Colonial Revival-style structure. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1900; however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. The side-gable house appears to have a relatively grand entry porch supported by columns located centrally on the façade. It has eyebrow windows at upper story level, evoking a humbler mid-19th century house, and six-over-six-light windows at ground story level. However, the house also has large casement sash doors and/or windows, only partially visible behind trees and hedges. Improved views and additional research would be necessary to adequately assess the significance and integrity of the structure. It would appear to retain historic integrity as a 20th century Colonial Revival building. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-41	127 South Country Road	1930	This two-story house has a somewhat unusual combination of architectural features. Its cross-gable form and long rectangular sections seem indicative of the turn of the century, while its wide cornice and kicked eaves evoke the Italianate style popular in the the third quarter of the 19th century. Based on information provided by the Town, the house may have been constructed ca. 1930. It could read as a 20th century Revival structure, or may have been an earlier house with additions made in a style that emulated the existing. The house has pronounced moldings on the window lintels and six-over-six-light double-hung sash. An entry porch also has kicked eaves. There is a projecting bay window and a single-story side addition with a gable roof. Additional research would be necessary to adequately assess the significance and integrity of the structure. Assuming a ca. 1930 Colonial Revival style origin, the house may be landmark eligible as part of a grouping. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RSHD-42	6 Club Lane	1932	A two-story Colonial Revival-style residence dating to the 1920s or 1930s, 6 Club Lane has a side-gable roof, gable dormers, and a cornice. The central entry has a Colonial Revival-style surround with sidelights and is flanked by paired windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house appears to have been altered with several small single-story additions and appears to be clad in vinyl siding. It appears to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity to qualify for individual landmarking, but may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RSHD-43	189B South Country Road	1900 (Town-provided comments); "'Oliver Rogers House' 1760" (FEL 2008); Identified by Historical Profiles as the Oliver Raynor House; "One of the oldest houses in Remsenburg, built about 1760" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	A single-story house with a "Cape Cod" form, this appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure, this may be the same building sometimes attributed an address at 189 South Country Road and recognized as the Oliver Rogers or Oliver Raynor House. If it is the latter, it has been called one of the earliest houses in Remsenburg, built ca. 1760. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. If it is an early house, it may have been moved from elsewhere in the locality. The house has a five-bay façade with a central entry, a brick chimney, and gable dormers. Windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A single-story addition has similar fenestration and finish. The building is clad in wood shingles. Additional research would be necessary to confirm its significance and integrity. This may (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List; ERSW Area Report 2004
RSHD-44	197 South Country Road	1900	A two-story three-bay side-gable residence, 197 South Country Road is visible at a slight distance and intervening trees partially block views of the façade. According to information provided by the Town this house was built ca. 1900, however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. Its architectural style would be classified as Colonial Revival. It has a boxy rectangular massing, an offset doorway with sidelights and a small entry porch. The windows appear to contain six-over-six-light double hung sash. It has a brick chimney and a single-story wing. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned, but appears to consist of asbestos shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. While the integrity of the structure appears somewhat compromised due largely to the replacement siding, it appears to retain sufficient integrity overall. Additional research would be necessary to confirm its significance and integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 4-2
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-01	194 Old Country Rd		The Cornell Duck Laboratory was established in 1949 as a partnership between Cornell University and the duck farmers of Eastern Long Island. Prior to that time, little scientific research had been done of duck raising since chicken and turkey production were larger industries through most of the United States. As an epicenter of duck farming, however, this portion of Suffolk County was chosen by Cornell as the site for the research lab. The local farmers involved in the undertaking paid dues in order to contribute to and benefit from the research efforts. During the first few years of its existence the Long Island Duck Research Cooperative operated out of a rented building in Eastport. The present facility was established in 1955. As duck production grew in popularity elsewhere in the United States and Canada, the support base of the Duck Lab in Remsenburg-Speonk expanded. The facility, which remains operational today, includes a number of buildings constructed during the 1950s and 1960s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RS-02	42 Dock Rd		Multiple large wood-frame structures occupy this property, which functions as a marina. It is not clear whether these substantial vertical board-sided structures were constructed as boathouses, or whether they may represent repurposed agricultural buildings. The complex does not appear to be illustrated on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RS-03	34 Dock Rd		34 Dock Road is a Craftsman-style bungalow. It features a side-gable roof with exposed rafter ends and an integral porch. A large gable dormer with brackets rises from the center of the front roof slope and contains a set of ribbon windows. Two brick chimneys emerge from the roof. The structure is clad in wood shingles; its porch retains its simple decorative trim. The windows contain one-over-one-light sash, probably later replacements. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-04	29 Dock Rd		Like its neighbor at 34 Dock Road (RS-03), 29 Dock Road is a Craftsman-style bungalow with exposed rafter ends and an integral porch. A large gable dormer with brackets rises from the center of the front roof slope and contains a set of ribbon windows. The porch is supported by large battered brick piers. The windows contain one-over-one-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RS-05	209 South Country Rd	"'Louver House' appears nearly completely intact-1890" (FEL 2008); "Lauver House; Built in 1890, this house has been sold by Mrs. Lauver. She is the granddaughter of Mrs. Norrie who was the second owner of this house in 1902. Mr. Norrie was a conductor on the Long Island Railroad" (Historical Profiles 2004).	209 South Country Road appears to date to the mid 19th century. It is a two-story side-gable vernacular dwelling with a three-bay front façade. The off-center doorway is accessed by an entry porch that appears to be a Colonial Revival-style addition. The house is clad in wood shingles and retains its six-over-six-light windows. The house has a dentilled cornice. It appears to stand on a stone foundation. Single story additions are appended to both of the side elevations of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-06	186 South Country Rd	"'John Joel Tuthill House' moved and restored, original structure1884" listed at 186 and 189 South Country Road (FEL 2008). Originally at the southeast corner of Tuthill Lane and South Country Road; the house was built by W.B. Fordham in 1884 and was moved in the late 20th century to 186 South County Road (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	A cross-gable Italianate-style dwelling, 186 South Country Road is two stories in height and has a shallowly pitched roof with kicked eaves, decorated with eaves brackets. A projecting bay window extends from the side elevation. A porch wraps around the first story. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood clapboard. It likely dates to the third quarter of the 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RS-07	182 South Country Rd	(Identified by *Historical Profiles* as the Benjamin House at 184 South Country Road).	This ca. 1870 two-story front-gable house is clad in wood clapboard. Its three-bay front façade features a pointed-arch window in the gable field. An off-center entryway contains a paneled wood door and is surmounted by a later Colonial Revival-style pediment. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A two story addition has been appended to the side elevation, and a further single-story addition has been added to the first. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
RS-08	54 North Phillips Ave	"Speonk Railroad Station; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Completed in 1901, this station exemplifies the typical design of its time." (GAI 2000); "'Speonk Railroad Station' appears largely intact-1879" (FEL 2008)	The State/National Register-eligible Speonk Long Island Railroad Station is located at North Phillips Avenue and Depot Place. The railroad has been an important part of Remsenburg-Speonk's culture and economy since the railroad's establishment in the area. Speonk Station was originally built in 1870 along what was then the Sag Harbor Branch. The station burned down due to a lightning strike in 1901, and a new depot was constructed in the same year. This depot was closed in 1958, and the station has not been manned since that date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (State/National Register Eligible); GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-20); 2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-09	Remsen Ln		The Tuttle Burying Ground, also known as the Historic Remsenburg Cemetery, is located off the side of Remsen Lane. It contains approximately 16 headstones of marble ranging in date from 1791 to 1914. The burial ground is enclosed within a wood perimeter fence. The overall condition of the cemetery is good (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey
RS-10	14 Remsen Ln		The house at 14 Remsen Lane is a wood-frame Craftsman-style bungalow clad in wood shingles, likely built ca. 1920. The residence features an overhanging porch, a central gable dormer, and multiple chimneys. It appears to have six-over-six-light windows. A barn clad in wood shingles stands to the rear of the property. Both the house and barn appear to retain a high degree of historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RS-11	31 Remsen Lane	"'Dr. Charles Remsen House' appears nearly completely intact 1890s" (FEL 2008); Built by Daniel W. Ruland around 1880 (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)	The house at 31 Remsen Lane is the Dr. Charles Remsen House, built ca. 1890 by Daniel W. Ruland. The cross-gable house overlooks the waterand features projecting bays, a porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, dormers, brick chimneys, and wood shingle cladding. It appears that some of the windows have been replaced while others remain intact. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-12	175 Montauk Highway	"Tuttle-Fordham Mill" Identified by GAI with an address on Old Montauk Highway. This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000)	The Fordham Mill (also known as the Tuttle-Fordham Mill) is currently designated as a Town Landmark and was previously documented as part of the Historic American Engineering Record. The two-story brick industrial building has a flat roof and a four-bay façade with a central arched doorway containing board-and-batten double doors. The structure's design exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style. It has a dentilled cornice rendered in brick and pilasters at either end of the front façade and along the side elevations. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six-light double-hung wood sash. The mill was constructed in 1859. It was built by Daniel Tuttle to house his carriage manufacturing business, which he had established in 1844. The water-powered mill continued to be operated by members of the Tuttle family until it was sold to Everett O. Fordham ca. 1900. Fordham operated a lumber and millworking business in the mill until 1945, when the business was taken over by Wilbur Benjamin. The structure continued to operate as a lumber and millworking business until well into the late 20th century.	Town GIS (Town Landmark); GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-21) ; ERSW Area Report 2004
RS-13	74 Cedar Lane	"'Seatuck Lodge' 1895" (FEL 2008); Seatuck Lodge, featuring turrets and cross-gable gambrel roofs, was built in the 1890s, overlooking Moriches Bay. The estate was set onf 23 acres, had a large lawn, and over 20 rooms. Author Alonzo Reed liver there; later, Charles Hilles, Secretary of the Treasury to President Taft. The property includes a small windmill (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)	As documented in *A History of Remsenburg,* Seatuck Lodge was constructed in the 1890s; a mansion of over 20 rooms set on an estate of 23 acres. Writer Alonzo Reed lived here and later Charles Hilles, Secretary of the Treasury for Presidence Taft. The large residence features multiple gambrel roofs and a tower, nine-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, and wood shingle cladding. A small windmill is also located on the property; additional research would be required to confirm that the windmill dates to the same period as the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-14	17 Cedar Lane	Fairlawn, a Cape house dating to ca. 1790 (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)	This structure is purported to date to ca. 1790, although it has been much altered, and according to *A History of Remsenburg,* it is known as Fairlawn. The section of the house on the right is the earliest, a half-Cape in form with an off-center door and two windows that appear to contain nine-over-six-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the end of the roof ridge. A shed-roofed dormer containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows was likely a late 19th century addition. The front porch is also a later addition. Two single-story additions on the side elevation of the original structure compromised the integrity and change the overall appearance of the resource. However, because the original structure retains its form, fenestration, and other features, it may be considered sufficiently intact to qualify. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003
RS-15	19 Shore Road	"Built by a man for each of his daughters [19, 23, and 27 Shore Road];" Colonial Revival-style houses with dormers (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)	The structures at 19, 23, and 27 Shore Road are very similar: they are Colonial Revival-style structures with side-gable gambrel roofs, dormers, porch, and a brick end-chimney. According to *A History of Remsenburg,* the three residences were "built by a man for each of his daughters." Tax records confirm that the structures were built in the 1920s. The house at 19 Shore Road appears to retain the highest integrity of the three. It is a two story structure with gable dormers and a flat-roofed porch supported by square columns. The original windows remain in place. The front door is flanked by sidelights. It is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003
RS-16	23 Shore Road	"Built by a man for each of his daughters [19, 23, and 27 Shore Road];" Colonial Revival-style houses with dormers (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)	The structures at 19, 23, and 27 Shore Road are very similar: they are Colonial Revival-style structures with side-gable gambrel roofs, dormers, an integral entry porch, and a brick end-chimney. According to *A History of Remsenburg,* the three residences were "built by a man for each of his daughters." Tax records confirm that the structures were built in the 1920s. The house at 23 Shore Road is similar to its neighbor at 19 Shore Road, however, its design has more of a Craftsman-style influence. It has an integral porch. The windows on the gable dormers appear replaced. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-17	27 Shore Road	"Built by a man for each of his daughters [19, 23, and 27 Shore Road];" Colonial Revival-style houses with dormers (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)	The structures at 19, 23, and 27 Shore Road are very similar: they are Colonial Revival-style structures with side-gable gambrel roofs, dormers, an integral entry porch, and a brick end-chimney. According to *A History of Remsenburg,* the three residences were "built by a man for each of his daughters." Tax records confirm that the structures were built in the 1920s. The house at 27 Shore Road appears to be similar to its neighbors, however, thick hedges at the front of the property partially obscure it from view. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003
RS-18	41 North Phillips Avenue	Kropps Boarding House; This was once the house of W.H. Fordham; it was later known as the Hoag Hospital "and many local Speonkers were born there in the mid to late 1920s. Around 1930s, Mrs. Hoag married Mr. Kropp and they turned it into a boarding house" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	Several structures are located at 41 North Phillips Avenue, including several mid-20th century ranch houses and an early 20th century single-story Craftsman-style house which has lost historic integrity; these structures do not appear landmark-eligible. Also on the property, however, is a late 19th centurytwo-story Queen Anne-style structure with cross gables and a turret. The historic integrity of this structure is severely compromised due to the modern replacement of siding and windows. However, due to its history, the structure may still qualify for landmark status despite its integrity issues. According to *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton,* this was once the house of W.H. Fordham, but ca. 1920 was converted into a hospital known as the Hoag Hospital, where many locals were born. In the 1930s, it was converted once again into Kropps Boarding House, after Mrs. Hoag married Mr. Kropp. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004
RS-19	11 Claypit Road	1910 (Town-provided comments)	A one and a half story front-gable house that appears to date to the last quarter of the 19th century. It has a brick chimney, two-over-two-light window sash and is sided in wood shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. An enclosed shed-roofed entry porch with many large windows alters the historic appearance of the house. Overall the house may retain sufficient integrity to be further considered. This house appears to be shown on the 1916 map as either the T. Sadaski House or the Wm. French house. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-20	16 Tuthill Lane	1933 (Town-provided comments)	A large Tudor Revival-style brick mansion, 16 Tuthill Lane appears to have diamond-pane casement sash windows, a slate roof, small hipped dormers, and massive corbelled brick chimneystacks. The entryway has a stone door surround with a segmental arch in and rusticated treatment. The building appears to retain high integrity. Limited views suggest that landscape features, such as the low brick walls that surround the building, may also contribute. The buildings is believed to date to the 1920s or 1930s. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RS-21	20 Club Lane	1910 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable residence likely constructed ca. 1900-1910, 20 Club Lane retains a brick chimney, two-over-two-light windows, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. It appears to have wood shingle siding; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Based on the views available, the house appears to retain integrity. This may be the house of L.G. Learie illustrated on the 1916 map. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RS-22	25 Mill Road	1918 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story side-gable house built ca. 1918, 25 Mill Lane appears to draw from the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The wood shingle-clad house has a gable dormer and windows, most paired, containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The roofs have exposed rafter ends and simple brackets. A small round-arch windows is in the gable. A small single-story side addition with a flat roof and parapet appears to have been added or altered slightly later. While the house may not possess individual significance it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RS-23	31A Club Lane	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable residence that likely dates to ca. 1900, 31A Club Lane a relatively wide cornice, two-over-two-light windows, and a hip-roofed front porch. It is clad in wood shingles. A wood shingle-clad chimney is a modern addition and detracts slightly from the historic appearance of the house. Based on the views available, the house appears to retain integrity. The house may correspond to the E. Rice house on the 1916 map. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-24	32 Halsey Road	1929 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story Colonial Revival-style house, 32 Halsey Lane is believed to date to the ca. 1929. It does not appear on the 1916 map. It has a "Cape Cod" form and three symmetrically placed gable dormers. The central entry is set within a gable-roofed entry vestibule with a half-round scalloped motif and toplight; this feature may have been original or may have been added later in the 20th century. The window to one side of the entry is a multi-light window topped by a round-arch component. The other windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light sash. The house is sided in wood shingles and has a central brick chimney. A two-story side addition appears incongruous with the form of the rest of the house and may have been a later addition. As a ca. 1929 Colonial Revival-style structure, the house may retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark, if not individually, then as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RS-25	13 Basket Neck Lane	1901 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story Colonial Revival-style house with a "saltbox" roof form, oriented with what would typically be its rear façade toward the road. The house has a central brick chimney. An integral porch with bracketed eaves is formed by the overhang of the roof on the front (road-facing) façade. Two gable dormers with scalloped wood shingles are symmetrically placed midway on the roof ridge. A small shed-roof dormer is situated high on the roof pitch. A fourth large central dormer with a flat roof visually dominates the façade and although appears to be an original feature, it appears altered after the original construction. The integrity of the building appears to be compromised somewhat by the addition of asbestos shingles and porch screening. Overall the building appears to retain fair integrity as a Colonial Revival-style house. This appears to be the H.H. Royce house shown on the 1916 map. It appears to have been constructed in the early 20th century. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-26	15 Pheasant Lane	1898 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story wood-frame residence with a relatively long and narrow rectangular plan, this structure has a form and fenestration evocative of turn-of-the-century horse barn, but appears to be a residence. The building is clad in wood shingles and has a small central roof cupola. The roof overhangs creating an integral porch supported by square posts. A small cross gable with steeply pitched gable appears to have a triangular window though it is obscured by ivy. The building has a brick end chimney. The roof appears to be clad in wood shingles. The façade appears to have one large doorway with swinging barn doors as well as another of more typical residential proportion. While some of the windows and doors appear replaced, others retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Based on information provided by the Town, the building dates to ca. 1898; however, it is not clearly shown on the 1916 map. Additional research would be necessary to fully assess the significance and integrity of this house. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RS-27	17 Basket Neck Lane	1917 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story five-bay side-gable Colonial Revival-style structure, this wood shingle-clad residence is believed to date to ca. 1917. It faithfully replicates an early vernacular form. A brick chimney rises from one end of the roof ridge. The house has three gable dormers and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The central doorway includes Colonial Revival porch and sidelights. A single-story flat-roofed addition with parapet was likely added or altered slightly later. Overall the building appears to retain relatively high integrity as a Colonial Revival-style house. The house does not appear to be on the 1916 map and was likely constructed shortly thereafter. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-28	198 South Country Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story side-gable house with a three-bay façade with central doorway and entry porch with paired columns, 198 South Country Road has aspects of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. It has a brick chimney and six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The siding material cannot be discerned. A small side addition with large windows or screened openings appears to have been added later. A small gambrel-roofed barn/garage in the rear also appears to be slightly later. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. Additional research would be necessary to adequately assess the history and integrity of the house. Although it may not possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RS-29	208 Montauk Highway	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half-story front-gable residence with a brick chimney and a decorative gable ornament emblematic of its late Victorian style. The house appears to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. A hip-roofed front porch may be original or a slightly later addition; its appearance has been altered with later updates. The house appears to have modern siding and roof cladding. Although the integrity of the house has been compromised, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be further considered. This may be the "W. Barrett" property shown on the 1916 map. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RS-30	32 Shore Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story Tudor Revival-style residence comprised of multiple intersecting gable sections, the house has a half-timbered treatment in the gables and exposed rafter ends. An integral porch is supported by Doric columns. It has a brick chimney and appears to have wood shingle cladding on walls and roof. The windows have eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash and six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Many of the doors and windows appear modern. Further research would be necessary to adequately assess this residence, to confirm its construction date, significance, and historic integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-31	391 Montauk Highway	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half-story house with a side-gable roof and a three-bay façade with an off-set doorway, 391 Montauk Highway has been dated to 1900 in Town records, but may have been constructed slightly earlier. The house retains six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows and a brick chimney. Based on limited views it cannot be determined if the clapboards are wood or vinyl. A small side ell appears to have been added or altered more recently. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Overall, the building appears to retain fair integrity. Aerial views suggest that a larger addition may be added to the rear, which cannot be see or assessed from the road. This appears to be the "Jos. Homan" property shown on the 1916 map. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RS-32	397 Montauk Highway	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1900 two-story cross-gable house with a central brick chimney, the house appears to retain decorative scalloped shingle gable treatment and an original porch. It cannot be clearly discerned if the windows contain early sash; they appear to be one-over-one-light replacements. It was also not clear based on available views if the siding on the lower story consisted of wood or a modern material. Additional physical investigation would be necessary to adequately assess the historic integrity of the house. The house appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name G.W. Tuttle. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RS-33	48 Shore Road	1932 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story cross-gable residence exhibiting elements of the Craftsman style, the wood shingle-clad house has a heavy cornice, paired windows with eight-over-one-light double-hung sash, and an integral porch. The house has a brick chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It appears to retain relatively high historic integrity as a Craftsman style house built in the 1920s or early 1930s. Although the house may not possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 4-2 (cont'd)
Potential Remsenburg-Speonk Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RS-34	7A Basket Neck Lane	1895 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable residence with a brick chimney, the house is purported to date to ca. 1895. It has been altered with a more recent enclosed porch. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from the views available during the survey. The building cannot be clearly discerned on the 1916 map; however, it may correspond to the house of Mrs. Sammis. The building may lack sufficient significance and integrity to be eligible as an individual Landmark, but may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RS-35	9A Basket Neck Lane	1890 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story five-bay side-gable Colonial Revival-style structure, this residence is believed to date to the turn of the century. It has one gable dormer in the center of the front roof slope and a brick chimney rising from one end of the roof ridge. A shed roof front porch is located along the first story. A central doorway is flanked by sidelights with diamond shaped motif. The historic integrity of the residence has been seriously compromised with the replacement of windows, apparent vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. A small single-story flat-roofed addition with parapet is probably a later addition. The building may lack sufficient significance and integrity to be eligible as an individual Landmark, but may be eligible as part of a grouping. According to information provided by the Town, the house dates to ca. 1890, however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RS-36	9 Rogers Lane	1928 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story side-gable wood-frame house in the Colonial Revival style, this building has a central entryway with Colonial Revival entry porch and sidelights. It is flanked with paired windows with three-over-one-light double-hung sash. The windows and shutters throughout the house appear original. The house is sided in wood shingles and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house is believed to date to the late 1920s. It appears to retain high integrity. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 4-3
Other Properties Evaluated in Remsenburg-Speonk

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
	11 Club Ln		The Tuthill-Phillips Gravesite is located at 11 Club Lane. It contains approximately 30 headstones ranging in date from the 1790s to the 1890s (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004).	No above-ground trace of gravesite; may still be sensitive	SH Cemetery Survey
	NE Corner Clay Pit Road and South Country Road	"Brewster House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); Built in 18th century in Eastport, moved here in the early 19th century (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).		Appears to refer to 172 South Country Road, included in survey	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-2); *A History of Remsenburg* 2003
	155 South Country Road (Identified by GAI as: South Side, South Country Road)	"French House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This house is a typical vernacular version of the Italianate style." (GAI 2000); "'French House' house undergoing renovation, still appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)		No tax record was found for this address	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-8); *A History of Remsenburg* 2003; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-3 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Remsenburg-Speonk

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
	122 South Country Road	"Fordham House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); The house dates to the late 18th century and was likely an inn serving stage-coach travelers en route from Brooklyn. The house has a 1920s-era addition (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003).	The house at 122 South Country Road, known as the Fordham House, is believed to date to the late 18th century according to both tax records and previous historic surveys. It purportedly served as a stage stop and inn. The house appears to be a story-and-a-half gambrel-roofed structure, five bays wide, wit ha central entry. If the gambrel roof is original, it represents a rare example of this form in eastern Long Island. Despite the structure's age and significance, it unfortunately appears to have been dramatically altered in recent years so as to have lost historic integrity. Tax photos indicate that between 2003 and 2009 a number of major renovations were made to the structure including several large additions, transformation of the earlier gable dormers to wall dormers, and other changes. Additional research and physical investigation may be warranted to confirm that the house has lost integrity.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, additional physical investigation may be warranted.	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SP-15) ; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; ERSW Area Report 2004
	124 South Country Road	"'Frank Jackson House' significantly renovated in 2000, retains many original features" (FEL 2008)		This resource is likely the same as 124A South Country Road, included in the survey; no record found for 124 South Country Road	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-3 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Remsenburg-Speonk

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
	76 South Phillips Avenue	"'F.C. Raynor House' appears largely intact 1880s" (FEL 2008)		No record found for this address	2008 Façade Easements List
	151 South Country Road	"'Byron Tuttle House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	The house at 151 South Country Road appears to have either been constructed or substantially remodelled in the mid 20th century. The single-story Colonial Revival-style house has two central picture windows and an attached two-car garage.	Structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
	Old Farm Lane across from Clay Pit, near Fish Creek	Oliver Rogers House, ca. 1760		This location could not be found at this address; likely included in the survey as 189B South Country Road (RSHD-43)	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003
	164 South Country Road	A Colonial Revival-style Cape, designed by R.B. Will, built by Benjamin Ketcham in 1949 (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)		No property record has been found for this address	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003
	131 South Country Road	A Colonial Revival-style Cape, built 1948-9, renovated in 1985 (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)		No property record has been found for this address	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003

Table 4-3 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Remsenburg-Speonk

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
	Halsey Lane (at the foot of Halsey Lane on a canal)	Westhampton Yacht Squadron, former Cedar Beach House, a summer hotel. The buildings were floated from Cedar Beach to Remsenburg in 1969 (*A History of Remsenburg* 2003)	A complex composed of two long narrow-plan structures built in the early 20th century in the Craftsman style with side-gable roofs and integral porches and long shed-roofed dormers containing small windows. Each has a brick chimney rising from one end of the roof ridge. The porch of one of these buildings has been enclosed and the two structures have been joined by an enclosed breezeway. While the shingle-clad structures retain many of their original physical characteristics, their setting, orientation, use, and overall appearance has changed since their 1969 move from Cedar Beach.	This structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity	*A History of Remsenburg* 2003
	179 South Country Road	Isaac Hulse House; "This house is now known as 'Hickory Bend.' This parcel has a restored barn adjacent to Fish Creek, and at one time had a silo-type observatory built there for use by the first host of NBC's Today Show, Gave Garaway" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		No property record has been found for this address	
	166 South Country Road	Former site of Remsenburg School		The site appears to lack integrity as a historic resource	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 4-3 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Remsenburg-Speonk

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
	146 Old Country Road	1914 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half-story residence with a side-gable roof and a shed-roofed rear lean-to addition, 146 Old Country Road was dated to 1914 in information provided by the Town. Based on its form and high knee wall with half-story windows, it may date as early as the third quarter of the 19th century, however, it is not shown on the 1873 Beers map. It appears to be depicted on the 1916 map with the name Rodjuski. The historic integrity of the house appears to be severely compromised with what appears to be modern siding and changes to the fenestration pattern. The doorway located on the side elevation is likely not original and a variety of window sash appear throughout the house. A shed-roofed wing also appears to be a more recent addition.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, if future research finds evidence to the contrary it should be reevaluated.	

Table 4-3 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Remsenburg-Speonk

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
	15 North Phillips Avenue	1916 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story cross-gable house in the Colonial Revival style, the residence has a central doorway flanked by paired windows containing six-over-six-light sash. A half-round window is in the gable and a decorative scalloped band is located above the windows. Information provided by the Town dates this residence to 1916, however, some aspects appear to date later in the 20th century. It is not clear if the building is shown on the 1916 map. A property with the name Mrs. J. Maynard appears to be slightly south of the building's location. A small building on the property of W.H.Fordham labeled "P.O." appears to be slightly north of the residence. The building's roof is clad in asphalt and it appears to lack a chimney. The siding appears modern but cannot be clearly discerned.	This house appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity to qualify as a potential Landmark, however, if future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 4-3 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Remsenburg-Speonk

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
	77 North Phillips Avenue	1931 (House and Barn) (Town-provided comments)	77 North Phillips Avenue is a one-and-a-half-story cross-gable residence dating to the early 20th century. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1931, however, stylistically it could date to the 1910s, and does appear to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Geo. Hutton. It has a hip-roofed front porch and retains some of its original six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. A barn located on the property also appears to date to the early 20th century, with horizontal board siding, sliding barn doors, and other original features.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity due to asbestos shingle siding, asphalt roof cladding, replacement of windows, and alterations to the front porch. Although the historic integrity of the barn is higher, the barn does not appear to qualify as a potential Landmark as an individual structure independent of the associated house. If future research indicates otherwise, the property should be reevaluated.	

Table 4-3 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Remsenburg-Speonk

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
	182 Montauk Highway	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half-story front-gable residence, this house was dated to ca. 1900 in information provided by the Town. It retains wood shingle cladding and six-over-one-light windows. The upper story window is pedimented, and the central doorway has sidelights. A number of modern alterations have affected the integrity of the house including a side addition, changes to the doorway and replacement door, addition of a modern chimney, and other changes.	It appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	
	52 Claypit Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1930 single-story cross-gable Colonial Revival-style residence, the house retains a chimney and six-over-six-light double hung sash. It appears to have asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof.	The integrity of the house is compromised and the house does not clearly embody a distinct architectural style.	
	48 Phillips Avenue	1925 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1920s Prairie-style house, one story in height with a hipped roof and hipped dormers, the house retains a brick chimney and an entry porch.	The integrity of the house appears to have been compromised with replacement windows and door on the front façade and replacement siding and roof cladding.	

Table 4-3 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Remsenburg-Speonk

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
	40 Halsey Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story cross-gable house with a bulky form and paired windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house also has multi-light projecting bay window. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1930. The house appears to have lost integrity through the replacement of siding.	The house appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity to qualify. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
	50 Shore Road	1936 (Town-provided comments)	A side-gable one-story house with dormers, an entry porch, and six-over-one-light windows. Information provided by the Town dates this house to ca. 1936.	The house does not appear to embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style and does not appear to meet the Landmark Criteria. If future evaluation indicates otherwise, further consideration may be warranted.	

Chapter 5: Northampton Hamlet Results

A. NORTHAMPTON HISTORIC CONTEXT

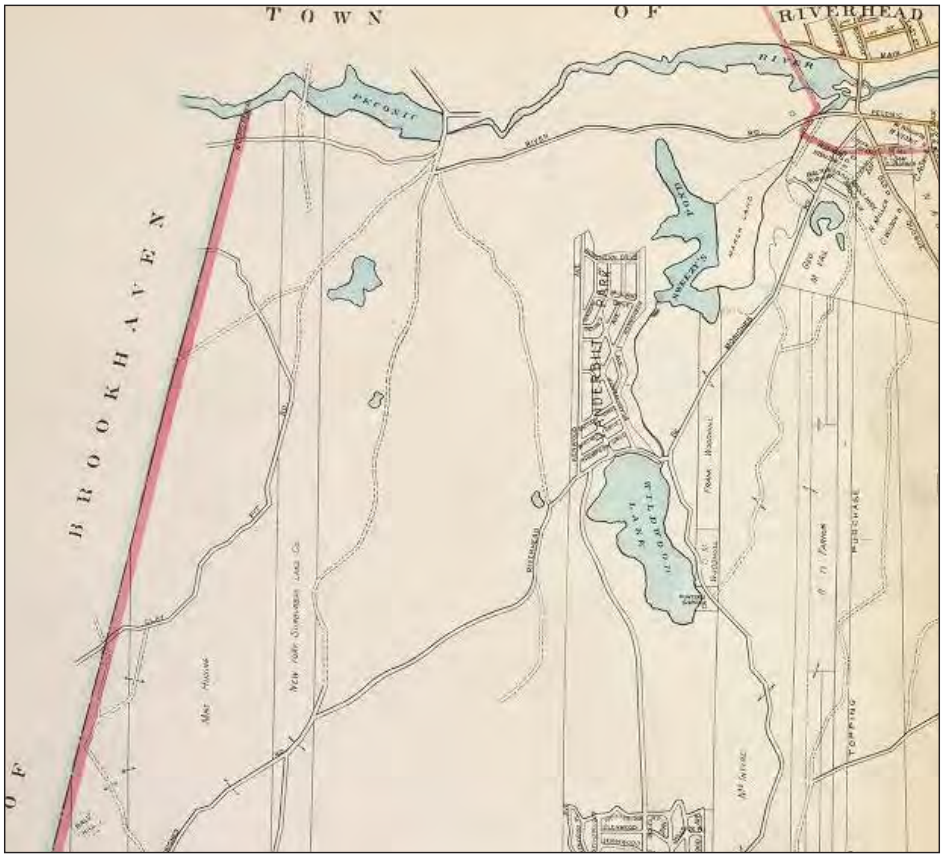
Northampton is located in the northwestern corner of Southampton Town, bordering the Town of Brookhaven on the west, the hamlet of Riverside on the east, and the Peconic River and Riverhead to the north. Historic maps indicate that Northampton was not heavily settled even through the first half of the 20th century. The 1873 Beers map shows the area as largely vacant land with two large ponds in its northeastern section (see **Figure 5-1, Map A**). The 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map suggests that the area was still lightly settled at that time (see **Figure 5-1, Map B**). A large pond, Wildwood Lake, is illustrated as well as several pieces of marshland. A development, labeled Vanderbilt Park, is located between the two ponds. The development was apparently never realized, however, and does not exist today. Today, Northampton is still relatively sparsely settled and contains a large amount of forested land and wetlands. It includes the majority of two large Suffolk County parks: Bald Hill County Park and Peconic Bog County Park. Suffolk County Community College's Eastern Campus and Hampton Hills Country Club are also located there (see **Figure 5-2**).

B. SUMMARY OF NORTHAMPTON SURVEY RESULTS

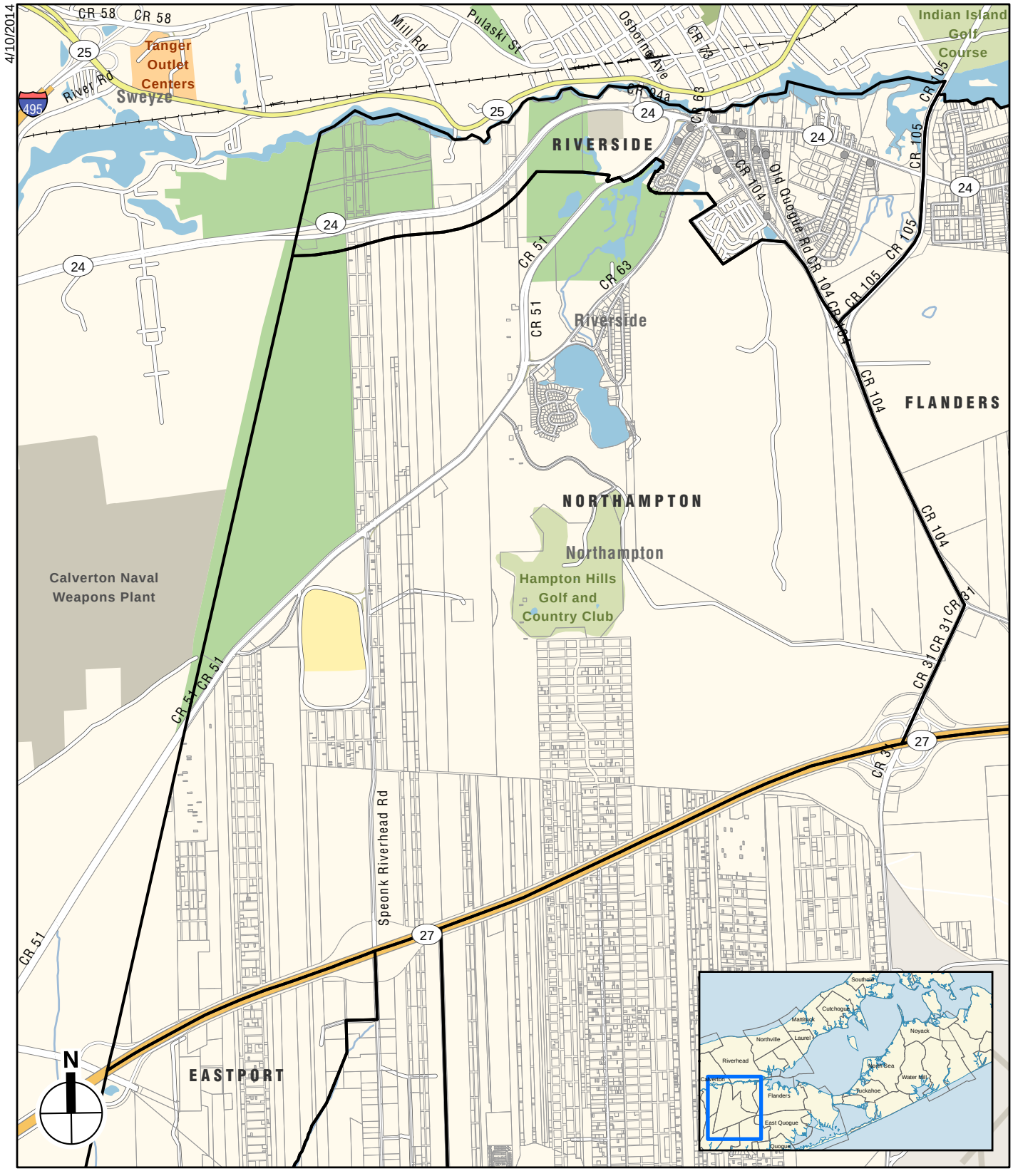
No potential Landmarks were identified in Northampton as part of this survey. Four properties in Northampton were documented in one previous survey, the Façade Easement List, but these were not advanced as potential Landmarks as part of this survey. The previously surveyed properties are 125, 203, 211, and 215 Old Westhampton Road, all constructed in the 1920s or 1930s. Based on photographs of these properties, each of these 20th century residential buildings appeared to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity to qualify them for Landmark designation at this time. Properties worthy of consideration as potential Landmarks that were not identified by the surveyors may exist in Northampton, however. If any such properties are identified through future research or survey they should be considered using the Town Landmarks criteria.



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



A. The hamlet of Northampton, shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map of Southampton



Potential or Listed Resources in other Multiple Resource Districts (see other maps)

Hamlet Boundaries

Tax Parcels

0 0.5 Miles

SCALE

Northampton

Figure 5-2

Chapter 6: Westhampton Hamlet Results

A. WESTHAMPTON HISTORIC CONTEXT

Westhampton is located on the south shore between Remsenburg-Speonk and Westhampton Beach. Originally named Catchponack, after the Shinnecock tribe that resided in the area, the English settlers of Westhampton were cattle farmers from Southampton (Murray 2010:7). To define property boundaries herdsmen and farmers planted lop trees; oak trees with low stretching branches (Murray 2010:9). The herdsmen settled by the head of Beaver Dam Creek and by the early 1700s a village had formed. Farming, fishing and lumbering became the primary industries as the town grew along Mill Road to Main Street (Murray 2010:7). In 1742, the first church within Westhampton, the First Presbyterian Church, was constructed by Beaver Dam (this church would eventually be dismantled and reconstructed in Quiogue). In 1746, a stream by Beaver Dam was dammed and the first grist mill in western Southampton was built by Ms. Abigail Howell. In 1795, the first school was constructed near the mill and church creating a thriving commercial area by the late 1700s (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:26). As a result, residents from Quogue, a nearby hamlet that had no stores or manufactured items, would travel to Westhampton for its commerce (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:25-26; "Quogue History" 2011). In 1861, the Westhampton post office was opened on Mill Road and a decade later in 1872; Westhampton became a station stop on the Long Island Railroad ("Southampton Comprehensive Plan" 1999:16; Murray 2010:14). The location of the railroad is shown on the 1873 Beers map (see **Figure 6-1, Map A**). This map also illustrates the small hamlet of Union Place neighboring to the east, which has since been incorporated into Westhampton.

In 1885, White Peking ducks arrived on Long Island. Due to Westhampton's climate, sandy soil and close proximity to fresh water the area had ideal conditions for duck farming, which helped A.J. Hallock's Atlantic Farm, located on Brushy Neck Lane, become the "largest duck farm in the world." The primary locations for duck farming within Westhampton were along Speonk River, Tanner's Neck Creek and Beaver Dam Creek (Murray 2010:17). While duck farming was an important industry in Westhampton, the area became better known as a summer retreat for residents of Manhattan by the early 20th century (Murray 2010:38).

By 1905, Westhampton Beach, with its larger population of over 400 residents, replaced Beaver Dam as the center of commercial life. In 1928, Westhampton Beach was incorporated and the boundaries were redrawn permanently separating Westhampton Beach from Westhampton. Up until this time, Westhampton Beach had three name changes. Originally included in the Catchaponack settlement, the area was known as Westhampton, then Westhampton Center, and finally Westhampton Beach (Murray 2010:8).

When the hurricane of 1938 hit Southampton, Westhampton suffered the greatest damage. In Westhampton Beach, Main Street was inundated with over six feet of water. Furthermore, the storm surged over the dunes and created twelve new inlets; all but the Shinnecock Inlet were later filled with debris from the hurricane (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:44).

From World War II until the early 1980s, Long Island, especially Westhampton, played an essential role in our national security. In 1943, during World War II, an air base, located at 214 Westhampton Riverhead Road, was built for the United States Army Air Corps as a practice range. In 1951, the base was reopened for military use during the Korean War. During the mid-1950s, the Federal government enlarged their presence in Westhampton when the United States Air Force purchased large tracts (186 acres) of land for the first BOMARC Missile Interceptor Station. The BOMARC facility was located north of Old Country Road and included 56 missile shelters intended to protect New York City from a Russian air attack during the Cold War. From 1959 to 1964, military presence continued as Westhampton housed the 6th Air Defense Missile Squadron and their nuclear missiles, each 46 feet long topped with a nuclear warhead (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:42-43). The airport and BOMARC program in Westhampton was the world's largest air defense complex by 1964 (Murray 2010:83). In that same year, at the peak of the Cold War, the program was disbanded and the missiles were moved to another site. In 1969, the local air base was deactivated and by 1970 it was given to Suffolk County, which renamed it after Col. Francis S. Gabreski, a World War II base commander, in 1991 (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:42-43).

B. SUMMARY OF WESTHAMPTON SURVEY RESULTS

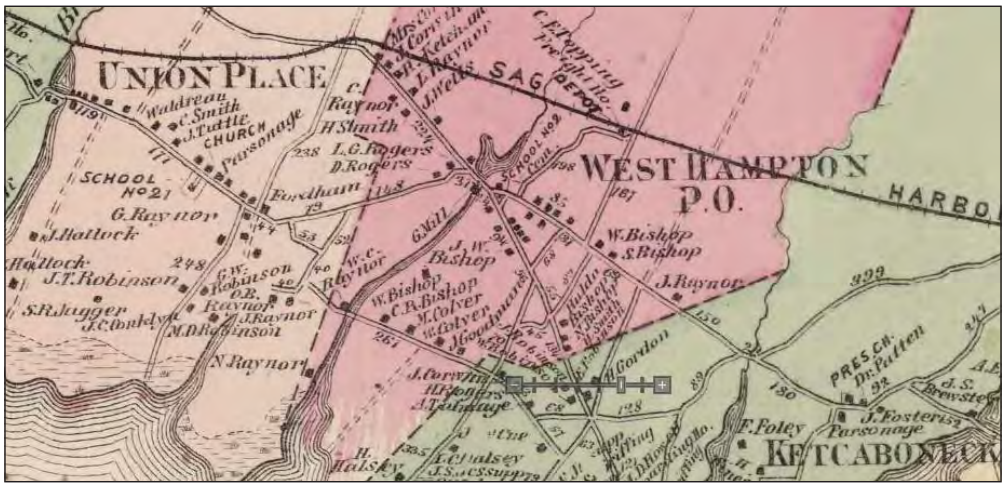
A total of 58 properties in Westhampton have been identified as potential Landmarks, as described below.

WESTHAMPTON MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Multiple Resource District was identified in Westhampton, which contains 58 potential contributing properties located throughout the hamlet. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "WH." A map showing the locations of the Westhampton Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 6-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of each property (**Figures 6-3 through 6-31**) and a table (**Table 6-1**) describing each property. The potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District includes a variety of property types, but is chiefly comprised of residential properties, with houses ranging from early vernacular structures such as the Apaucuck Homestead at 153 South Road (WH-17) to mid-19th century dwellings such as the Picturesque farmhouse at 115 South Road (WH-14). The Westhampton Community Center (WH-7) at 406 Mill Road, was built in the late 19th century as the meeting hall for the Independent Order of Good Templers. Cassa Basso at 59 Montauk Highway (WH-4), which was designed to look like small castle, is now a restaurant, but was built in 1906 as Theophilus Brouwer's pottery studio. Resources contributing to the potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District have been considered potentially Landmark eligible under Landmark criteria A, C, and E. The period of significance for the collection of properties ranges from the late 18th century to the mid 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN REMSENBURG-SPEONK

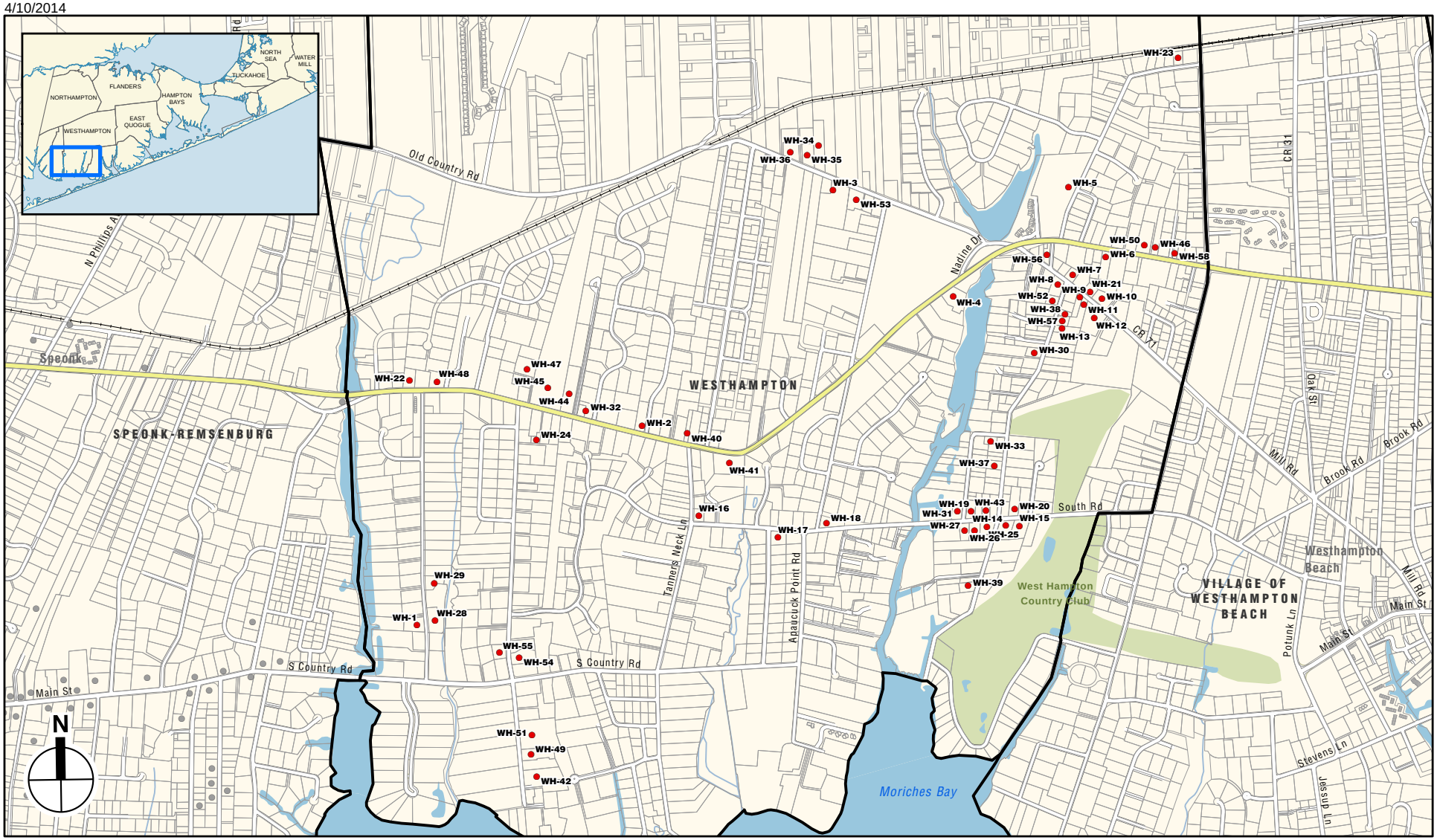
Other properties located in Westhampton that were documented in previous surveys or brought to the authors' attention by the Town (see description in Chapter 1) but which were not advanced as potential Landmarks as part of this survey are listed in **Table 6-2**. This table provides the addresses of the resources and a brief description of each, as well as a brief explanation as to why each resource was not advanced as a potential Landmark at this time.



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


COUNTRY
ROAD
DEPOT
ROAD
GREAT HAMPTON REALTY CO.
SIX ROADS
ROAD
ROAD
ROAD

4/10/2014



- Potential Contributing Property
- Potential or Listed Resources in other Multiple Resource Districts (see other maps)
- Hamlet Boundaries
- Tax Parcels

Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

Figure 6-2



WH-1 9 Brushy Neck Road

Known as the Hall-Wilcox House or the E.O. Wilcox House, 9 Brushy Neck Road is a large Victorian house with cross gables, a central hipped roof and a three-story tower with pyramidal roof. The house features projecting bays, an entry porch with a parapet, and shed-roofed dormers. The windows throughout the house, which likely originally contained two-over-two-light double-hung sash, currently contain one-over-one-light sash and the roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles; however, the patterned shingle siding remains intact. According to Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton, this was part of a successful duck farm started by E.O. Wilcox in 1883. Initially called Sea Side Ranch, it later became Ensilage Duck Farms and then Oceanic Duck Farm. Wilcox initially lived in a small farmhouse on this site, which he subsequently moved to 157 Montauk Highway. In its place, he built this larger Victorian house, ca. 1899. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-2 116 Montauk Highway

The Westhampton Methodist Church was built after an earlier church burned in 1919. It was designed by Leonard L. Bishop. It is a shingle-clad example of a late Gothic Revival style. It features a castellated tower and pointed arch windows containing stained glass, some of which are Tiffany windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs

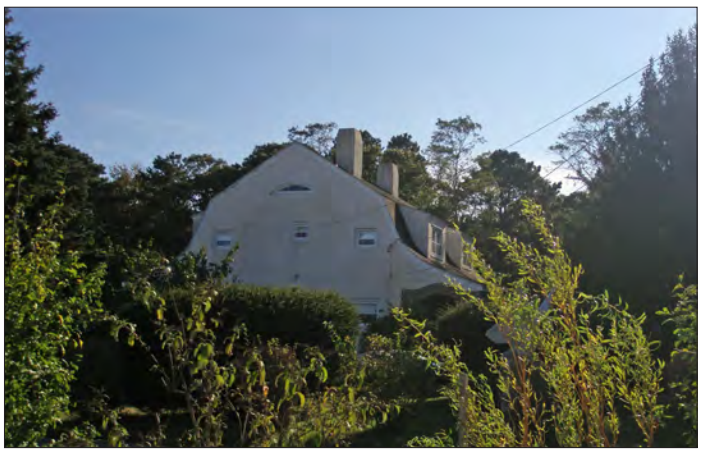


Partially obscured by vegetation, 31 Old Country Road appears to be an early 20th century house, clad in wood shingles, with six-over- six-light windows. A house is shown in this approximate location on the 1873 Beers map belonging to C. Raynor House , however, the house does not appear to be 19th century in date based on limited views. On 1902 map the owner is listed as O.B. Raynor. On 1916 property owned by Raynor estate, but George Smith is labeled on the buildings. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

WH-3 31 Old Country Road







WH-4 59 Montauk Highway

The castle structure associated with Casa Basso Restaurant was built in 1906 as the Theophilus Brouwer Castle. It served as the pottery studio for Brouwer who died in 1932, leaving pottery in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. Concrete sculptures, two swordsmen and several animals, of Brouwers are still located outdoors on site. In the early 20th century, Brouwer was considered a top American potter. Early photos show the castle with no parging (apparently stone). The Mondini family bought the property in 1950s and established Casa Basso restaurant (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004).

The castle, a stucco-parged miniature castle, is composed of a series of round and square crenellated towers, and horseshoe-arch entries. Oculi windows as well as segmental arch and rectangular windows pierce each tower, all containing single-light sash. The Dutch Colonial-style dwelling next door at 61 Montauk Highway contributes to the historic character of the property as the home of the potter who constructed the castle, likely constructed during the first quarter of the 20th century. The Casa Basso Italian restaurant building, an unadorned single-story brick building, located between the castle and the residence and likely built ca. 1960, does not appear to contribute to the historic character of the property. Because the concrete sculptures were reportedly created and installed by Brouwer they contribute to the complex. The historic integrity of the castle has been compromised to some extent by parging and window replacement.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WH-5 28 Montauk Highway

The Westhampton Cemetery is an active cemetery located at Montauk Highway and Station Road. The earliest gravestones in this cemetery are associated with the original Presbyterian Church (no longer extant) built in 1742 at nearby Beaver Dam. The cemetery also contains a Civil War Monument, dedicated in 1866. The cemetery is in relatively good condition (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-6 23 Montauk Highway

A two-story wood-frame house with cross-gabled projection; the exterior is sheathed with wood shingles (with fish-scale shingles used in the front gable field). Window openings are fitted with six-over-six-light sash; a Gothic window used in the main gable field. Cornices are boxed and terminated by returns on the gable ends; a corbelled brick chimney rises from the main section. Exterior conditions suggest the possibility of two periods: the six-over-six windows, bay window, Italianate-style main door and Gothic-arched window suggest a Picturesque period house c. 1860 with subsequent Late Victorian-period modifications dating to c. 1900, as represented by the wrap-around verandah with turned posts. The house is shown on the 1873 Beers map with no name. It is shown on the 1902 and 1916 maps with name Vernon Corwin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 6-5



WH-7 406 Mill Road

Now the Westhampton Community Center, this structure was built ca. 1880 as meeting hall for Independent Order of Good Templers. Lodge disbanded in 1922 and served as a meeting place until it officially became the Town-owned Westhampton Community Center (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The two-story wood-frame building has a long narrow rectangular plan. The front elevation is two bays wide and the side elevations are five bays long. The building retains six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. A two-story one-bay hip-roofed addition has been appended to the front façade. The historic integrity and appearance of the building are compromised by asbestos shingle cladding and an asphalt-shingle roof. A multi-light picture window has also been added to the front of the hip-roofed addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-8 409 Mill Road

A cross-gable two-story house with a pointed-arch gable window, retaining only some of its original two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The building has been further altered with the enclosure of several porches. The building appears on the 1873 map labeled as G. Mill and on the 1902 map as belonging to Esther Bennett. On the 1916 it is labeled as part of Pinwold Park belonging to T. A. Brouwer. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-9 405 Mill Road

Very similar in style to its neighbor at 403 Mill Road, this is a three-bay house with six-over-six-light windows, clad in wood shingles. A small ell with a porch is appended on the side façade. It appears to date to the second half of the 19th century. The property is labeled with the name R. A. Gordon on both the 1902 map and the 1916 map and the house appears between those two dates. The style of the house however, suggests it may have been built during the second half of the 19th century and moved to that location ca. 1910. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-10 400 Mill Road

Largely obscured by vegetation, this appears to be a cross-gable house exhibiting elements of the Italianate style, with a round-arch gable window, likely built during the second half 19th century. The house is shown on the 1873 map without a name; it is shown on the 1902 map with the name F. Bishop, and on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. S. F. Griffing. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-11 403 Mill Road

A simple front-gable three-bay house with an off-center doorway containing a four-panel door and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood clapboards and has a brick chimney rising from the center of the roof ridge. A small single-story ell with a vergeboard-decorated porch is appended on the side façade. The entire block is owned by J.W. Bishop on the 1873 map and several structures appear. This building appears on the 1902 and 1916 maps with the name Enoch Pierson. According to the Eastport Hamlet Study, this is the Enoch Pierson House, built ca. 1880 by Enoch Pierson. After his death, the house remained in the Pierson family for many years (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-12 399 Mill Road

A three-bay house with a round-arch gable window and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. Although the house has been reclad with asbestos shingles and a small entry porch has been added, the historic integrity of the house is otherwise intact. The house is labeled with the name Bishop on the 1873 Beers map. The Eastport Hamlet Study also associates the house with the Bishop family. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WH-13 10 Baycrest Avenue

An apparently Greek Revival-style house, though a sign with the date 1915 is hung over door. At the rear of the property is an apparently early single-story building with multi-light windows and substantial brick chimney. Neither of the structures is shown on the 1873 Beers map. They appear to be shown on the 1902 Belcher-Hyde map, but the name is illegible. They are shown on 1916 map with the name JB Cook. If the structures do predate the 20th century they were likely moved from another location. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-14 115 South Road

A ca. 1870 cross-gable Picturesque-style farmhouse clad in wood clapboards, 115 South Road has a front-gable façade; the roof, which has kicked eaves, is ornamented with eaves brackets. A round-arch window decorates the gable. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A front porch is supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. A projecting bay window is visible on the side façade. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 6-9



WH-15 113 South Road

This ca. 1870 house has a cross-gable roof and a Gothic pointed-arch window in the gable field. It has kicked eaves and a brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-to-light double-hung sash. A wrap-around porch is supported by turned posts. The house is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-16 172 South Road

This cross-gable house with kicked eaves is known as the Andrew Jackson Jagger House, built in the 1860s or slightly later. It purportedly once served as the post office for the Tanners Neck area. The shingle-clad house has a hip-roofed wrap-around porch supported by columns, a pointed-arch gable window, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-17 153 South Road

Known as the Apaucuck Homestead, the earliest section of this house, is said to have been built in 1797 by Elihu Raynor. The central portion of the clapboard-clad house is a two-story three-bay building with an off-center door, six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, and a brick chimney rising from the upper roof slope. A two-story flat-roofed addition is located on one end of the structure and a two-story gable-roofed section is located on the other. The latter may be early, but is partly obscured by a shed-roofed wing. An undated early photograph of the structure is included in Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton; both additions were in place at that time. Although the appearance of the structure has been dramatically altered since its construction, the central section may retain enough of its early character to qualify it for landmark status. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-18 146 South Road

The three-bay front-gable residence at 146 South Road is known as the James D. Goodman House and Boat-Building Shop. "James Goodman, a local boat builder, built a farmhouse at 143 South Country Road in about 1870. He built many of the boats that sailed on the bays during the last quarter of the 19th century" (Historical Profiles 2004). The house features kicked-eaves, a pointed-arch gable window and a front porch with decorative vergeboard trim. The off-center doorway is topped with a transom. The windows retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WH-19 2 Bishop Avenue

A front-gable farmhouse with a front porch decorated by vergeboard trim, 2 Bishop Avenue has a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge and appears to retain original six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. Two rear additions were likely early; one retains Queen Anne-style multi-light windows. This house is known as the C.R. Bishop Farmhouse, and was likely constructed ca. 1870 or slightly later. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-20 112 South Road

Known as the Richard Culver Homestead, the two-story five-bay house at 112 South Road has a central doorway with pedimented entry porch flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Two gable dormers contain two-over-two light sash. The side-gable roof has kicked eaves. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge; one near the center of the roof, and one on the end. This structure is purported to date to the 1850s. It is likely that three bays of it do date to the mid-19th century, while the other bays, the dormer, and the entry porch were added ca. 1900. Further research would be necessary to confirm the development history of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 6-12



WH-21 402 Mill Road

Constructed in its present location in 1868, 402 Mill Road served as Bishop's Store from 1871 to ca. 1900, a business run by the Bishop family, which also acted as the post office for the Beaverdam area. It is now a residence. This structure is partially obscured by trees; however, it appears to be a single-story house with a central cross gable featuring a round-arch window. A shed-roof porch occupies the front of the structure and a rear ell, possibly original, extends to the rear. While only some of the windows are visible, they appear to contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The siding material cannot be discerned. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-22 152 Montauk Highway

The Elias P. Tuttle House is a two-story three-bay front-gable residence likely constructed ca. 1870 or slightly later. It retains wood shingles cladding, a brick chimney, and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, and a projecting bay window. The off-center doorway is accessed by a pedimented entry porch. An original gable window is now retrofitted with louvers which detracts somewhat from the historic integrity of the structure. Elias P. Tuttle was one of the proprietors of the printing business that operated out of the brick mill for a period of time. When Tuttle removed his practice from the mill, he built a printing house on the rear of his property. While a barn and small shed appear to remain on the parcel today, it is not clear if either of these structures was the one Tuttle employed for printing. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-23 61 Station Road

The small front-gable house at 61 Station Road is located adjacent to the Long Island Railroad tracks and is known as the Stationmaster's House. Built ca. 1870, the house retains wood shingle cladding, brick chimney and projecting bay window, although its windows appear to have been replaced with one-over-one-light sash. Two additions, one gable-roofed section with a brick chimney, and one flat-roofed with a square plan, both appear relatively early. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-24 141 Montauk Highway

The Jagger Family Burying Ground, also known as the Jagger-Wells Cemetery, is located off Montauk Highway at Jagger Lane in a secluded location. The L-shaped plot contains approximately 40 headstones ranging in date from 1830 to the present. The cemetery is in very good overall condition (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



WH-25 117 South Road

A two-story front-gable house, this late Victorian residence appears to date to the turn of the century. It retains decorative gable treatment including vergeboard and half-round window. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A gable-roofed entry porch with similar gable treatment. The house has been altered with asbestos shingle siding and asphalt shingle roofing. A side ell and a rear single-story addition were probably added or altered later. The house appears to be shown as the home of W. Gordon on the 1916 map. Despite compromised historic integrity, the house appears to merit further consideration. (This property appears to be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WH-26 119 South Road

Likely built in ca. 1920, this singe-story side-gable house has a large central gable dormer and a bracketed flat-roofed entry hood over a central doorway. The five-bay façade is symmetrically fenestrated and the windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house is sided in wood shingles and has a chimney rising from one end of the roof slope. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house does not appear on the 1916 map, but the location corresponds to the vacant property of C.L. Terry. While this house may not possess individual significance, it would appear eligible as part of a grouping. (This property appears to be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WH-27 121 South Road

A late Victorian two-story cross-gable residence with a central brick chimney, a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, and decorative gable treatment that includes a sunburst gable panel and two square Queen Anne-style multi-light windows. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a three-bay façade. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The structure appears to retain high integrity overall. The house appear on the property of W.G. Raynor on the 1916 map. (This property appears to be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-28 12 Brushy Neck Lane

A small one-and-a-half-story residence with a side-gable roof, 12 Brushy Neck Lane likely dates to ca. 1900. It is sided in wood shingles, has an original brick chimney, and the windows contain six-over-six-light sash. A shed-roofed porch on the front façade is supported by turned posts. The house has smaller windows at the upper half-story level. There are unusually few windows at ground-story level. A small shed-roofed addition on the side elevation appears to have been either added or altered at a later date. This may be one of several structures shown on the E.O. Wilcox property on the 1916 map. Further research would be necessary to confirm the age and historic function of this building, which might have served as a workers' cottage. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 6-16



WH-29 16 Brushy Neck Lane

This ca. 1920s Craftsman-style house is a single-story side-gable residence. If features a shed-roofed wall dormer and integral porch. Surviving historic windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The roofs of the house and the dormer overhang and have large simple eaves brackets and exposed rafter ends. The integrity of the house has been compromised somewhat with the enclosing of the porch with a series of large windows. A brick side chimney may also have been added later. The house has an asphalt shingle roof but appears to retain wood shingle siding. While this house may not be individually significant, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WH-30 19 Baycrest Avenue

A two-story three-bay side-gable house, some aspects of this residence's construction, including its overall form, are suggestive of a construction date in the third quarter of the 19th century. However, the house appears slightly narrower than would be typical for this period and may in fact be a 20th century construct. According to information provided by the Town, the house may have been constructed ca. 1925. The house has two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows and a shed-roofed front entry porch with turned posts and vergeboard ornamentation typical of the late 19th century. It appears to be clad in asbestos shingles and a brick side chimney has been added. Further research and physical evaluation would be necessary to determine the significance and integrity of this structure. The house may be the Mrs. T.L. Skidmore house shown on the 1916 map. It does not appear to be shown on the 1873 map. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WH-31 1 Bishop Avenue

The house at 1 Bishop Lane appears to be a relatively high-style and eclectic interpretation of the Prairie style. It is a two-story wood-frame hip-roofed building with a symmetrical façade composed of a central doorway flanked by ribbon windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. It has a small hip-roofed entry porch with brackets, above which is a projecting bay window. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from available views. The house has two small brick chimneys on the roof ridge. A single-story flat-roofed addition may be original or a later addition. Based on information provided by the Town, the house dates to ca. 1910; however, the location appears vacant on the property of Charles R. Bishop on the 1916 map. The house may have been constructed ca. 1920. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-32 1 North Quarter

Located at 1 North Quarter, this property was identified in previous surveys as the "'Joshua Tuttle House, built in the 1840s or 1850s. This date appears consistent with the house's architectural characteristics. The two-story side-gable house has a three-bay façade. The entryway, which occupies an end bay has a paneled wood door and a Greek Revival-style enframement with pilasters and frieze band. The windows contain six-over-six-light sash. A triangular window lights the gable. The house is sided in wood shingles and also appears to retain wood shingle roof cladding. It does not appear to retain a chimney. A very large single-story addition, not visible in this photograph, appears to have been added on the east/rear facades. (This property appears landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WH-33 24 Bishop Avenue

This single-story building was likely constructed ca. 1920 and appears to subtly reference several architectural styles, including the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The house appears to have a roof form that might be described as a saltbox, with a sweeping effect given to the longer roof slope. A contemporary cross-gable ell with a gable roof is appended on the rear. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a fairly massive battered chimney. The windows, many of which are ribbon windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A shed roofed entry porch features simple rustic braces. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WH-34 44 Old Country Road

Although barns are typically not considered individually landmark eligible if the remainder of their historically associated farmstead does not retain historic integrity, this barn appears to merit further evaluation. It appears to be a three-bay threshing barn, likely dating to the 19th century. An evaluation of its timber framing would be necessary to date the building more precisely based on physical characteristics. The three-bay or "English" barn, often considered the iconic early American barn type, is relatively rare survivor in Southampton Town. Due to these factors, further evaluation appears to be merited. The barn is sided in vertical boards and it retains a sliding door providing access to the threshing bay. A large shed-roofed garage addition has been added to one side, but does not appear to detract substantially from the integrity of the core structure. The building would have been located on the E.W. Raynor estate shown on the 1916 map. It may have been associated with the L. Raynor house depicted on the 1873 map. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 6-19



WH-35 46A Old Country Road

A two-story front gable structure with a pointed-arch gable window and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, 46A Old Country Road is believed to date to ca. 1883. The hip-roofed porch is roofed in asphalt shingles. The building appears to be sided in asbestos shingles. Although these factors compromise its integrity, the house appears to merit further consideration. A single-story rear ell appears original. The house appears to be shown on the 1916 map on the Ed. Olsen property. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-36 50 Old Country Road

This single-story house has a side-gable roof, a central brick chimney, and is sided in wood shingles. Its roof form, high knee wall, and boxy massing, suggest that a 19th century "Cape Cod" style vernacular structure could be the core of this residence. However, an early 20th century wrap-around porch and gable-roofed addition make it difficult to read the first story of the house. The building appears to contain a variety of window shapes and sash types. The house is shown on the 1916 map on the Cleaves property. Several houses are shown in this approximate vicinity on the 1873 map, two of which belonged to the Corwin family. Additional research would be necessary to fully evaluate the significance and integrity of this house. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-37 53 Baycrest Avenue

53 Baycrest Avenue is a relatively typical example of the 'four-square' form of the Prairie style. A two-story structure with a hipped roof and hip-roofed dormer and porch, the house is sided in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. The wrap-around porch has been enclosed with screens partially diminishing the historic appearance of the house. From the views available it cannot be discerned if the windows contain original sash or later retrofits. This house appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Benjamin; it was probably constructed not long before the map was made. Although the house may not possess individual significance, it would appear to meet the eligibility criteria as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WH-38 6 Baycrest Avenue

A one-and-a-half story front-gable house, 6 Baycrest Avenue may date as early as the 1850s or as late as the 1880s. It has a central brick chimney, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and 'eyebrow' windows on the side elevations. The upper story of the house is sided in wood shingles while the lower story is sided in vertical boards; this unusual arrangement was probably effected at some point in the 20th century. Additional research would be necessary to fully evaluate the significance and integrity of the building. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WH-39 77 Baycrest Avenue

A simple two-story three-bay expression of the "four-square" Prairie-style form, 77 Baycrest Avenue likely dates to ca. 1920. It has a pyramidal roof, a hip-roofed entry porch and a symmetrical façade with central entry and windows, some paired, containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A large single-story hip-roofed addition may be a later addition. Although the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WH-40 102 Montauk Highway

An early 20th century two-story side-gable house with a three-bay façade composed of a central door with sidelights flanked by windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The roof of the house and that of a central entry porch have exposed rafter ends. The house retains a brick chimney. Its integrity has been compromised with the addition of a new stair railing, an asphalt shingle roof and modern shutters. Although the house does not appear individually significant, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WH-41 109 Montauk Highway

An early vernacular house likely dating to the first quarter of the 19th century, this single-story side-gable house has a high knee wall and a central brick chimney. The three-bay façade includes two windows containing two-over-one-light double-hung sash (apparent turn-of-the-century replacements) and a door in the end bay, which is accessed via a small shed-roofed entry porch (also a likely early 20th century addition). While the house has been altered with asbestos shingle siding and the ca. 1900 updates noted, it retains its early vernacular form and fenestration pattern. No house appears to be shown in this precise location on the 1916 map, though the A.J. Jagger property includes the site of the house and several buildings are shown on the property. (This property appears landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-42 10 Jagger Lane

This house is almost completely obscured from view at the end of a long lane and surrounded by trees. However, based on limited views and aerial photographs, the house appears to be a one-and-a-half-story cross-gable structure with a front porch and an end chimney. It is sided in wood shingles. The windows, some paired, appear to contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Based on the visible architectural characteristics, information provided by the Town, the house likely dates to ca. 1910. The house may correspond to one of several structures illustrated on the 1916 map on the "F.R. Jagger Est." Additional research and improved views would be necessary to adequately assess this building. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-43 118 South Road

A large ca. 1880s two-story cross-gable house, which according to other surveys, was likely built by the Bishop family. The house has a brick chimney, a wrap-around porch, and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The historic appearance/integrity of the house has been compromised by several modern alterations: the porch has been enclosed and screened, a projecting bay window contains modern sash, and there is a small shed-roofed addition. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from available views. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Nevertheless, the house may retain sufficient integrity to be further considered. The house appears on the 1916 map with the name S.G. Bishop. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-44 126 Montauk Highway

This house appears to be composed of two two-story cross-gable sections. With kicked eaves and a pointed-arch gable window, the house may date as early as the 1870s. Most of the windows appear to retain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A wrap-around porch has been altered somewhat with the insertion of glass windows or doors. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from the views available during the survey. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. There is a brick chimney. The house appears to be shown on the property of C. G. Smith on the 1916 map. A house is shown in this approximate location with the name Smith, but the house depicted on the map appears to be set back further from the road. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WH-45 128 Montauk Highway

128 Montauk Highway is a high-style two-story cross-gable house, which based on its architectural style may date to ca. 1870. The heavy bracketed cornices that appear to have acorn drop pendants, the gable treatment, and long two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows evoke the Italianate style, as does its porch and projecting bay windows. Based on relatively distant views, the house appears to be clad in narrow vertical board or board and batten. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house appears to retain high integrity. A barn at the rear of the property is sided in vertical boards and has a slate roof. A cupola with a pyramidal roof clad in slate is located centrally on the roof. The cupola appears to have been added or altered in the mid to late 20th century; the windows and door with sidelights also appear to compromise the integrity of the barn. However, the barn may date to the 19th century and should be more closely investigated. On the 1916 map it appears to be on the property of R. Waldow. It is difficult to confirm the precise location of the house on the 1873 map, but it may correspond to a structure owned by "Waldreau." (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-46 12 Montauk Highway

A two-story hip-roofed residence dating to the first quarter of the 20th century, 12 Montauk Highway exhibits elements of the Prairie and Colonial Revival styles. It has a hip-roofed dormer and a hip-roofed front porch with columns. It appears to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from the views available during the survey. It may correspond to the Lester Jessup house shown on the 1916 map. While the structure may not possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 6-25



WH-47 134B Montauk Highway

A Colonial Revival-style structure with a side-gable gambrel roof, a brick end-chimney, and a series of gable and hip-roofed dormers. The windows throughout the house have diamond-pane upper sash and single-light lower sash. This window treatment gives the house a distinctive and high-style appearance. Further research would be necessary to confirm that these windows are original to the house's apparent early 20th century construction. A flat-roofed front porch supported on Doric columns with a parapet may also be original, or may have been embellished at a later date. Further research would be necessary to confirm the historic integrity of this house.
The house may be depicted on the R. Waldow property, which contains several buildings, on the 1916 map. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-48 148 Montauk Highway

Identified in previous surveys as the "'Terry House,' circa 1870," (FEL 2008) this small story-and-a-half front-gable structure has scalloped shingle gable treatment and a hip-roofed wrap-around porch. Other sources date the building to ca. 1898. The lower story is sided in vertical boards; it is not clear if this treatment is original or a later alteration. The house does not appear to retain a brick chimney. The house appears to be shown on the L. Tuttle estate on the 1916 map. Although the house appears to have been altered, it may merit further research and consideration. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).
(2008 Façade Easements List; Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton 2004)

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WH-49 14 Jagger Lane

14 Jagger Lane is a gambrel-roofed side-gable house. The house is believed to date to ca. 1898. The walls and roof are clad in wood shingles and it retains a central brick chimney. It has two shed-roofed dormers with multi-light sash suggestive of the Arts & Crafts-style design concept. Almost the entire lower story of the house is obscured by a flat-roofed porch with a parapet, now enclosed with screens (as well as by dense hedges). The porch may have been a later addition. The house may correspond to one of several structures illustrated on the 1916 map on the "F.R. Jagger Est." Additional research and improved views would be necessary to adequately assess this building. A small barn or shed is visible on aerial photographs that should also be assessed when improved views are available. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-50 14 Montauk Highway

A two-story hip-roofed Colonial Revival style structure likely dating to the 1920s, 14 Montauk Highway has a large brick end-chimney and a central entry accessed via a hip-roofed porch. The windows appear to contain six-over-six-light sash. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from the views available during the survey. While the structure may not possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-51 18 Jagger Lane

A relatively large side-gable gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence, 18 Jagger Lane has a five-bay façade with six-over-six-light windows and a central doorway. A shed roofed wall dormer contains similar windows. A small round-arched window decorates the gable. A large end chimney on the side elevation may have been added or altered slightly later. The building does not appear on the 1916 map and is believed to date to ca. 1929. While the building is not known to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).





WH-52 1 Baycrest Avenue

Located on the corner of Baycrest Aveue and Old Mill Road, this two-story cross-gable house has kicked eaves and pointed arch gable window suggestive of a construction date in the 1870s or 1880s. The house has two-over-two-light windows. It appears to retain wood shingle siding. Limited views suggest that the house has several additions, some earlier than others. A gable-roofed rear ell with licked eaves and a large brick chimney appears original. An enclosed hip-roofed porch that wraps around much of the structure was likely an early 20th century addition and changes the character of the late 19th century house to some extent. A garage, a shed, and a horse/carriage barn are also located on the property. The carriage barn may have been constructed contemporary with the house. The garage and shed appear slightly later but would need to be inspected more closely to be adequately assessed. The house, barn, and two outbuildings are shown on the 1916 map on the property of N. Horton. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-53 27 Old Country Road

A two-story house with kicked eaves, a heavy cornice, a pointed-arch gable window, 27 Old Country Road is believed to date to ca. 1880. A hip-roofed porch, which may be original, has been altered with the addition of many twelve-light fixed-sash windows. A paired window with six-over-six-light double-hung sash is located at upper story level. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. Although the changes to the porch alter the appearance of the structure and obscure what might remain of the original first story behind it, the house appears to retain sufficient integrity to be further considered. The building is shown on the 1916 map on the property of W.F. Gerash. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1873 map. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-54 28 Jagger Lane

Although available views of this large structure are limited, it appears to be a high-style residential structure possibly dating to the 1870s, as indicated in information provided by the Town. It is a two-story side-gable residence with two brick chimneys rising from either end of the roof ridge. It appears to have two small round-arch windows in the gable. The windows appear to contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The siding material appears to be wood clapboard but could not be clearly seen. A wrap-around porch has been screened in. The front façade was not visible during the survey, however, aerial photographs indicate that the front and rear façades have gable dormers. A single-story gable-roofed rear ell has a brick chimney and two-over-two-light windows; it appears to date to the late 19th century. This appears to be one of several buildings shown on the "F.R. Jagger Est." on the 1916 map. (This property appears to be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WH-55 37 Jagger Lane

The residence at 37 Jagger Lane appears to be a late Victorian building with a small relatively steep cross gable with decorative treatment, a door that appears to date to the third quarter of the 19th century, two-over-two-light windows, and a wrap-around porch. The house appears to have been extensively altered with new porch supports, a new side porch, and several additions of unknown date. The roof may also have been partly reconfigured. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the age and historic integrity of this residence. This appears to be one of several buildings shown on the "F.R. Jagger Est." on the 1916 map. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WH-56 5 John Way

The house at 5 John Way is partially obscured by trees and bushes. It appears to be a story-and-a-half-side-gable house clad in wood shingles. The house's form and relatively wide cornice with returns suggests a possible 19th century construction date, however, the house cannot be seen clearly enough to adequately read its architecture. It appears that many aspects of the house date to the early 20th century, including what appear to be two-over-two light windows; the upper story windows interrupt the cornice in a manner that suggests they were a later addition. The shed-roofed entry porch also appears later. A shed-roofed section along the rear façade of the building may be original or a slightly later addition. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the original chimney does not survive. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name T. Herzich. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1873 map in this location. Additional research and/or physical investigation would be necessary to fully assess the significance and integrity of the house. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Westhampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 6-30



WH-57 8 Baycrest Avenue

A ca. 1920 single-story front-gable residence, the house's style appears to subtly reference the Colonial Revival style. It is clad in wood shingles, has a heavy cornice, six-over-one-light windows, and a pedimented entry porch. Although the building is not known to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WH-58 8 Montauk Highway

A ca. 1930s Dutch Colonial Revival-style structure with a side-gable gambrel roof, 8 Montauk Highway has shed-roofed wall dormers and a brick end-chimney. The central entry is flanked by sidelights and accessed via a Colonial Revival-style entry porch. The house appears to retain its original windows and wood shingle siding. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building appears to be a typical example of its type. While it appears to lack individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Table 6-1
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-01	9 Brushy Neck Road	"Hall-Wilcox House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000); "'E.O. Wilcox Home' Mid-Victorian, built 1899" (FEL 2008); "E.O. Wilcox Victorian Home, Located on the property directly north of the Atlantic Duck Farm was the farm started by E.O. Wilcox in 1883. The farm was called Sea Side Ranch in 1884, in 1889 it went by the name of Ensilage Duck Farms, but soon after was given the name of Oceanic Duck Farm. The Wilcox farm, though highly successful in its own right never grew to the scale of the Atlantic Duck Farm. …E.O. Wilcox had lived in the modest farmhouse at 9 Brushy Neck Road for about 15 years before he had it moved north to 157 Montauk Highway. On the former site of his home, E.O. built a grant Victorian home in 1899. The home was neglected for many years until a complete renovation utilizing the original blueprints was undertaken by direct descendant Dean Wilcox who still lives there today (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	Known as the Hall-Wilcox House or the E.O. Wilcox House, 9 Brushy Neck Road is a large Victorian house with cross gables, a central hipped roof and a three-story tower with pyramidal roof. The house features projecting bays, an entry porch with a parapet, and shed-roofed dormers. The windows throughout the house, which likely originally contained two-over-two-light double-hung sash, currently contain one-over-one-light sash and the roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles; however, the patterned shingle siding remains intact. According to *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton,* this was part of a successful duck farm started by E.O. Wilcox in 1883. Initially called Sea Side Ranch, it later became Ensilage Duck Farms and then Oceanic Duck Farm. Wilcox initially lived in a small farmhouse on this site, which he subsequently moved to 157 Montauk Highway. In its place, he built this larger Victorian house, ca. 1899. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # WE-1); 2008 Façade Easements List; ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-02	116 Montauk Highway	"Westhampton Methodist Church; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000) "Westhampton Methodist Church-Parsonage; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This is a typical individual example of the American Four Square Style, which became popular after 1910." (GAI 2000) "Westhampton Methodist Church, 1917" (ERSW Area Study)	The Westhampton Methodist Church was built after an earlier church burned in 1919. It was designed by Leonard L. Bishop. It is a shingle-clad example of a late Gothic Revival style. It features a castellated tower and pointed arch windows containing stained glass, some of which are Tiffany windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #WE-4 and WE-3); ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-03	31 Old Country Rd		Partially obscured by vegetation, 31 Old Country Road appears to be an early 20th century house, clad in wood shingles, with six-over- six-light windows. A house is shown in this approximate location on the 1873 Beers map belonging to C. Raynor House , however, the house does not appear to be 19th century in date based on limited views. On 1902 map the owner is listed as O.B. Raynor. On 1916 property owned by Raynor estate, but George Smith is labeled on the buildings. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-04	59-61 Montauk Hwy	"Casa Basso Restaurant; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000) and "House At Casa Basso Restaurant" (GAI 2000); "'Theophilus Brouwer Castle' built 1906" and Home(FEL 2008); "'Brouwer Kiln and Studio' built 1903" (FEL 2008); "The castle-like structure, built around 1903, is very similar to the Brouwer Castle in its construction. The building is now a residence and is still located there although it is fully hidden by Pastor Chevrolet" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	The castle structure associated with Casa Basso Restaurant was built in 1906 as the Theophilus Brouwer Castle. It served as the pottery studio for Brouwer who died in 1932, leaving pottery in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. Concrete sculptures, two swordsmen and several animals, of Brouwers are still located outdoors on site. In the early 20th century, Brouwer was considered a top American potter. Early photos show the castle with no parging (apparently stone). The Mondini family bought the property in 1950s and established Casa Basso restaurant (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The castle, a stucco-parged miniature castle, is composed of a series of round and square crenellated towers, and horseshoe-arch entries. Oculi windows as well as segmental arch and rectangular windows pierce each tower, all containing single-light sash. The Dutch Colonial-style dwelling next door at 61 Montauk Highway contributes to the historic character of the property as the home of the potter who constructed the castle, likely constructed during the first quarter of the 20th century. The Casa Basso Italian restaurant building, an unadorned single-story brick building, located between the castle and the residence and likely built ca. 1960, does not appear to contribute to the historic character of the property. Because the concrete sculptures were reportedly created and installed by Brouwer they contribute to the complex. The historic integrity of the castle has been compromised to some extent by parging and window replacement. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # WE-8 and WE-9); 2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004;

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-05	28 Montauk Hwy	Westhampton Cemetery	The Westhampton Cemetery is an active cemetery located at Montauk Highway and Station Road. The earliest gravestones in this cemetery are associated with the original Presbyterian Church (no longer extant) built in 1742 at nearby Beaver Dam. The cemetery also contains a Civil War Monument, dedicated in 1866. The cemetery is in relatively good condition (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SH Cemetery Survey; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-06	23 Montauk Hwy		A two-story wood-frame house with cross-gabled projection; the exterior is sheathed with wood shingles (with fish-scale shingles used in the front gable field). Window openings are fitted with six-over-six-light sash; a Gothic window used in the main gable field. Cornices are boxed and terminated by returns on the gable ends; a corbelled brick chimney rises from the main section. Exterior conditions suggest the possibility of two periods: the six-over-six windows, bay window, Italianate-style main door and Gothic-arched window suggest a Picturesque period house c. 1860 with subsequent Late Victorian-period modifications dating to c. 1900, as represented by the wrap-around verandah with turned posts. The house is shown on the 1873 Beers map with no name. It is shown on the 1902 and 1916 maps with name Vernon Corwin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-07	406 Mill Rd	Westhampton Community Center; originally built around 1880 as a meeting hall for the Independent Order of Good Templers. …After the Templers disbanded in 1922, the building and grounds were secured by William T. Hulse that Post's first commander. Southampton Town took over the hall to create the community center (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	Now the Westhampton Community Center, this structure was built ca. 1880 as meeting hall for Independent Order of Good Templers. Lodge disbanded in 1922 and served as a meeting place until it officially became the Town-owned Westhampton Community Center (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). The two-story wood-frame building has a long narrow rectangular plan. The front elevation is two bays wide and the side elevations are five bays long. The building retains six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. A two-story one-bay hip-roofed addition has been appended to the front façade. The historic integrity and appearance of the building are compromised by asbestos shingle cladding and an asphalt-shingle roof. A multi-light picture window has also been added to the front of the hip-roofed addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-08	409 Mill Rd		A cross-gable two-story house with a pointed-arch gable window, retaining only some of its original two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The building has been further altered with the enclosure of several porches. The building appears on the 1873 map labeled as G. Mill and on the 1902 map as belonging to Esther Bennett. On the 1916 it is labeled as part of Pinwold Park belonging to T. A. Brouwer. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-09	405 Mill Rd	"'Gordon House and Barns' circa 1900" (FEL 2008)	Very similar in style to its neighbor at 403 Mill Road, this is a three-bay house with six-over-six-light windows, clad in wood shingles. A small ell with a porch is appended on the side façade. It appears to date to the second half of the 19th century. The property is labeled with the name R. A. Gordon on both the 1902 map and the 1916 map and the house appears between those two dates. The style of the house however, suggests it may have been built during the second half of the 19th century and moved to that location ca. 1910. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-10	400 Mill Rd		Largely obscured by vegetation, this appears to be a cross-gable house exhibiting elements of the Italianate style, with a round-arch gable window, likely built during the second half 19th century. The house is shown on the 1873 map without a name; it is shown on the 1902 map with the name F. Bishop, and on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. S. F. Griffing. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-11	403 Mill Rd	"'Enoch Pierson House' circa 1880s" (FEL 2008)	A simple front-gable three-bay house with an off-center doorway containing a four-panel door and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood clapboards and has a brick chimney rising from the center of the roof ridge. A small single-story ell with a vergeboard-decorated porch is appended on the side façade. The entire block is owned by J.W. Bishop on the 1873 map and several structures appear. This building appears on the 1902 and 1916 maps with the name Enoch Pierson. According to the Eastport Hamlet Study, this is the Enoch Pierson House, built ca. 1880 by Enoch Pierson. After his death, the house remained in the Pierson family for many years (Michne & Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-12	399 Mill Rd	Bishop House; "This house was probably built by a member of the Bishop family, about 1900" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	A three-bay house with a round-arch gable window and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. Although the house has been reclad with asbestos shingles and a small entry porch has been added, the historic integrity of the house is otherwise intact. The house is labeled with the name Bishop on the 1873 Beers map. The Eastport Hamlet Study also associates the house with the Bishop family. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-13	10 Baycrest Ave		An apparently Greek Revival-style house, though a sign with the date 1915 is hung over door. At the rear of the property is an apparently early single-story building with multi-light windows and substantial brick chimney. Neither of the structures is shown on the 1873 Beers map. They appear to be shown on the 1902 Belcher-Hyde map, but the name is illegible. They are shown on 1916 map with the name JB Cook. If the structures do predate the 20th century they were likely moved from another location. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-14	115 South Rd		A ca. 1870 cross-gable Picturesque-style farmhouse clad in wood clapboards, 115 South Road has a front-gable façade; the roof, which has kicked eaves, is ornamented with eaves brackets. A round-arch window decorates the gable. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A front porch is supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. A projecting bay window is visible on the side façade. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-15	113 South Rd		This ca. 1870 house has a cross-gable roof and a Gothic pointed-arch window in the gable field. It has kicked eaves and a brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-to-light double-hung sash. A wrap-around porch is supported by turned posts. The house is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-16	172 South Road	"'Andrew Jackson Jagger House' built in 1860s" (FEL 2008); Built in the 1860s, the Andrew Jackson Jagger House once served as the post office for the Tanners Neck area before an official post office was used. The building is now a private residence" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	This cross-gable house with kicked eaves is known as the Andrew Jackson Jagger House, built in the 1860s or slightly later. It purportedly once served as the post office for the Tanners Neck area. The shingle-clad house has a hip-roofed wrap-around porch supported by columns, a pointed-arch gable window, and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-17	153 South Road	"'Apaucuck Homestead' built 1797" (FEL 2008); Built in 1797 by Elihu Raynor (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	Known as the Apaucuck Homestead, the earliest section of this house, is said to have been built in 1797 by Elihu Raynor. The central portion of the clapboard-clad house is a two-story three-bay building with an off-center door, six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, and a brick chimney rising from the upper roof slope. A two-story flat-roofed addition is located on one end of the structure and a two-story gable-roofed section is located on the other. The latter may be early, but is partly obscured by a shed-roofed wing. An undated early photograph of the structure is included in *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton*; both additions were in place at that time. Although the appearance of the structure has been dramatically altered since its construction, the central section may retain enough of its early character to qualify it for landmark status. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-18	146 South Road	"'James D. Goodman House and Boat-Building Shop' built circa 1870" (FEL 2008) "James Goodman, a local boat builder, built a farmhouse at 143 South Country Road in about 1870. He built many of the boats that sailed on the bays during the last quarter of the 19th century" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	The three-bay front-gable residence at 146 South Road is known as the James D. Goodman House and Boat-Building Shop. "James Goodman, a local boat builder, built a farmhouse at 143 South Country Road in about 1870. He built many of the boats that sailed on the bays during the last quarter of the 19th century" (*Historical Profiles* 2004). The house features kicked-eaves, a pointed-arch gable window and a front porch with decorative vergeboard trim. The off-center doorway is topped with a transom. The windows retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-19	2 Bishop Avenue	"'C R Bishop Farmhouse' built circa 1870" (FEL 2008)	A front-gable farmhouse with a front porch decorated by vergeboard trim, 2 Bishop Avenue has a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge and appears to retain original six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. Two rear additions were likely early; one retains Queen Anne-style multi-light windows. This house is known as the C.R. Bishop Farmhouse, and was likely constructed ca. 1870 or slightly later. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-20	112 South Road	"'Richard Culver Homestead' built late 1850s" (FEL 2008)	Known as the Richard Culver Homestead, the two-story five-bay house at 112 South Road has a central doorway with pedimented entry porch flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Two gable dormers contain two-over-two light sash. The side-gable roof has kicked eaves. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge; one near the center of the roof, and one on the end. This structure is purported to date to the 1850s. It is likely that three bays of it do date to the mid-19th century, while the other bays, the dormer, and the entry porch were added ca. 1900. Further research would be necessary to confirm the development history of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-21	402 Mill Road	"'Bishop's Store' built 1868" (FEL 2008); This store was started in 1868…also used as a post office for the Beaverdam area from 1871 until somewhere around 1900. … The Bishop family continued to run the store until it closed in 1900s. The old store is located in the same place it was built and is now a private residence" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	Constructed in its present location in 1868, 402 Mill Road served as Bishop's Store from 1871 to ca. 1900, a business run by the Bishop family, which also acted as the post office for the Beaverdam area. It is now a residence. This structure is partially obscured by trees; however, it appears to be a single-story house with a central cross gable featuring a round-arch window. A shed-roof porch occupies the front of the structure and a rear ell, possibly original, extends to the rear. While only some of the windows are visible, they appear to contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The siding material cannot be discerned. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-22	152 Montauk Hwy	"'Elias P. Tuttle House' circa 1870" (FEL 2008)	The Elias P. Tuttle House is a two-story three-bay front-gable residence likely constructed ca. 1870 or slightly later. It retains wood shingles cladding, a brick chimney, and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, and a projecting bay window. The off-center doorway is accessed by a pedimented entry porch. An original gable window is now retrofitted with louvers which detracts somewhat from the historic integrity of the structure. Elias P. Tuttle was one of the proprietors of the printing business that operated out of the brick mill for a period of time. When Tuttle removed his practice from the mill, he built a printing house on the rear of his property. While a barn and small shed appear to remain on the parcel today, it is not clear if either of these structures was the one Tuttle employed for printing. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-23	61 Station Road	"'Stationmaster's house' circa 1870" (FEL 2008); "Station Master's House" (GAI 2000)	The small front-gable house at 61 Station Road is located adjacent to the Long Island Railroad tracks and is known as the Stationmaster's House. Built ca. 1870, the house retains wood shingle cladding, brick chimney and projecting bay window, although its windows appear to have been replaced with one-over-one-light sash. Two additions, one gable-roofed section with a brick chimney, and one flat-roofed with a square plan, both appear relatively early. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; GAI Survey (Village Survey # WE-7)

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-24	141 Montauk Hwy	Jagger Mills Cemetery, later 1800s (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	The Jagger Family Burying Ground, also known as the Jagger-Wells Cemetery, is located off Montauk Highway at Jagger Lane in a secluded location. The L-shaped plot contains approximately 40 headstones ranging in date from 1830 to the present. The cemetery is in very good overall condition (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-25	117 South Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable house, this late Victorian residence appears to date to the turn of the century. It retains decorative gable treatment including vergeboard and half-round window. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A gable-roofed entry porch with similar gable treatment. The house has been altered with asbestos shingle siding and asphalt shingle roofing. A side ell and a rear single-story addition were probably added or altered later. The house appears to be shown as the home of W. Gordon on the 1916 map. Despite compromised historic integrity, the house appears to merit further consideration. (This property appears to be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-26	119 South Road	1910 (Town-provided comments)	Likely built in ca. 1920, this singe-story side-gable house has a large central gable dormer and a bracketed flat-roofed entry hood over a central doorway. The five-bay façade is symmetrically fenestrated and the windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house is sided in wood shingles and has a chimney rising from one end of the roof slope. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house does not appear on the 1916 map, but the location corresponds to the vacant property of C.L. Terry. While this house may not possess individual significance, it would appear eligible as part of a grouping. (This property appears to be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
WH-27	121 South Road	1890 (Town-provided comments)	A late Victorian two-story cross-gable residence with a central brick chimney, a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, and decorative gable treatment that includes a sunburst gable panel and two square Queen Anne-style multi-light windows. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a three-bay façade. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The structure appears to retain high integrity overall. The house appear on the property of W.G. Raynor on the 1916 map. (This property appears to be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-28	12 Brushy Neck Lane	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A small one-and-a-half-story residence with a side-gable roof, 12 Brushy Neck Lane likely dates to ca. 1900. It is sided in wood shingles, has an original brick chimney, and the windows contain six-over-six-light sash. A shed-roofed porch on the front façade is supported by turned posts. The house has smaller windows at the upper half-story level. There are unusually few windows at ground-story level. A small shed-roofed addition on the side elevation appears to have been either added or altered at a later date. This may be one of several structures shown on the E.O. Wilcox property on the 1916 map. Further research would be necessary to confirm the age and historic function of this building, which might have served as a workers' cottage. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-29	16 Brushy Neck Lane	1926 (Town-provided comments)	This ca. 1920s Craftsman-style house is a single-story side-gable residence. If features a shed-roofed wall dormer and integral porch. Surviving historic windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The roofs of the house and the dormer overhang and have large simple eaves brackets and exposed rafter ends. The integrity of the house has been compromised somewhat with the enclosing of the porch with a series of large windows. A brick side chimney may also have been added later. The house has an asphalt shingle roof but appears to retain wood shingle siding. While this house may not be individually significant, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-30	19 Baycrest Avenue	1925 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story three-bay side-gable house, some aspects of this residence's construction, including its overall form, are suggestive of a construction date in the third quarter of the 19th century. However, the house appears slightly narrower than would be typical for this period and may in fact be a 20th century construct. According to information provided by the Town, the house may have been constructed ca. 1925. The house has two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows and a shed-roofed front entry porch with turned posts and vergeboard ornamentation typical of the late 19th century. It appears to be clad in asbestos shingles and a brick side chimney has been added. Further research and physical evaluation would be necessary to determine the significance and integrity of this structure. The house may be the Mrs. T.L. Skidmore house shown on the 1916 map. It does not appear to be shown on the 1873 map. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-31	1 Bishop Avenue	1910 (Town-provided comments)	The house at 1 Bishop Lane appears to be a relatively high-style and eclectic interpretation of the Prairie style. It is a two-story wood-frame hip-roofed building with a symmetrical façade composed of a central doorway flanked by ribbon windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. It has a small hip-roofed entry porch with brackets, above which is a projecting bay window. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from available views. The house has two small brick chimneys on the roof ridge. A single-story flat-roofed addition may be original or a later addition. Based on information provided by the Town, the house dates to ca. 1910; however, the location appears vacant on the property of Charles R. Bishop on the 1916 map. The house may have been constructed ca. 1920. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-32	1 North Quarter	1859 (Town-provided comments); "'Joshua Tuttle House' built 1840s" (FEL 2008) "Joshua Tuttle House, 1 North Quarter at the corner of Montauk Highway" (ERSW Area Study).	Located at 1 North Quarter, this property was identified in previous surveys as the "'Joshua Tuttle House, built in the 1840s or 1850s. This date appears consistent with the house's architectural characteristics. The two-story side-gable house has a three-bay façade. The entryway, which occupies an end bay has a paneled wood door and a Greek Revival-style enframement with pilasters and frieze band. The windows contain six-over-six-light sash. A triangular window lights the gable. The house is sided in wood shingles and also appears to retain wood shingle roof cladding. It does not appear to retain a chimney. A very large single-story addition, not visible in this photograph, appears to have been added on the east/rear facades. (This property appears landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton*2004

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-33	24 Bishop Avenue	1920 (Town-provided comments)	This single-story building was likely constructed ca. 1920 and appears to subtly reference several architectural styles, including the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The house appears to have a roof form that might be described as a saltbox, with a sweeping effect given to the longer roof slope. A contemporary cross-gable ell with a gable roof is appended on the rear. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a fairly massive battered chimney. The windows, many of which are ribbon windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A shed roofed entry porch features simple rustic braces. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-34	44 Old Country Road	1855 Barn (Town-provided comments)	Although barns are typically not considered individually landmark eligible if the remainder of their historically associated farmstead does not retain historic integrity, this barn appears to merit further evaluation. It appears to be a three-bay threshing barn, likely dating to the 19th century. An evaluation of its timber framing would be necessary to date the building more precisely based on physical characteristics. The three-bay or "English" barn, often considered the iconic early American barn type, is relatively rare survivor in Southampton Town. Due to these factors, further evaluation appears to be merited. The barn is sided in vertical boards and it retains a sliding door providing access to the threshing bay. A large shed-roofed garage addition has been added to one side, but does not appear to detract substantially from the integrity of the core structure. The building would have been located on the E.W. Raynor estate shown on the 1916 map. It may have been associated with the L. Raynor house depicted on the 1873 map. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-35	46A Old Country Road	1883 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front gable structure with a pointed-arch gable window and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, 46A Old Country Road is believed to date to ca. 1883. The hip-roofed porch is roofed in asphalt shingles. The building appears to be sided in asbestos shingles. Although these factors compromise its integrity, the house appears to merit further consideration. A single-story rear ell appears original. The house appears to be shown on the 1916 map on the Ed. Olsen property. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-36	50 Old Country Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	This single-story house has a side-gable roof, a central brick chimney, and is sided in wood shingles. Its roof form, high knee wall, and boxy massing, suggest that a 19th century "Cape Cod" style vernacular structure could be the core of this residence. However, an early 20th century wrap-around porch and gable-roofed addition make it difficult to read the first story of the house. The building appears to contain a variety of window shapes and sash types. The house is shown on the 1916 map on the Cleaves property. Several houses are shown in this approximate vicinity on the 1873 map, two of which belonged to the Corwin family. Additional research would be necessary to fully evaluate the significance and integrity of this house. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-37	53 Baycrest Avenue	1910 (Town-provided comments)	53 Baycrest Avenue is a relatively typical example of the 'four-square' form of the Prairie style. A two-story structure with a hipped roof and hip-roofed dormer and porch, the house is sided in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. The wrap-around porch has been enclosed with screens partially diminishing the historic appearance of the house. From the views available it cannot be discerned if the windows contain original sash or later retrofits. This house appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Benjamin; it was probably constructed not long before the map was made. Although the house may not possess individual significance, it would appear to meet the eligibility criteria as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-38	6 Baycrest Avenue	1880 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half story front-gable house, 6 Baycrest Avenue may date as early as the 1850s or as late as the 1880s. It has a central brick chimney, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and 'eyebrow' windows on the side elevations. The upper story of the house is sided in wood shingles while the lower story is sided in vertical boards; this unusual arrangement was probably effected at some point in the 20th century. Additional research would be necessary to fully evaluate the significance and integrity of the building. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-39	77 Baycrest Avenue	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A simple two-story three-bay expression of the "four-square" Prairie-style form, 77 Baycrest Avenue likely dates to ca. 1920. It has a pyramidal roof, a hip-roofed entry porch and a symmetrical façade with central entry and windows, some paired, containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A large single-story hip-roofed addition may be a later addition. Although the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
WH-40	102 Montauk Highway	1920 (Town-provided comments)	An early 20th century two-story side-gable house with a three-bay façade composed of a central door with sidelights flanked by windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The roof of the house and that of a central entry porch have exposed rafter ends. The house retains a brick chimney. Its integrity has been compromised with the addition of a new stair railing, an asphalt shingle roof and modern shutters. Although the house does not appear individually significant, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-41	109 Montauk Highway	1820 (Town-provided comments)	An early vernacular house likely dating to the first quarter of the 19th century, this single-story side-gable house has a high knee wall and a central brick chimney. The three-bay façade includes two windows containing two-over-one-light double-hung sash (apparent turn-of-the-century replacements) and a door in the end bay, which is accessed via a small shed-roofed entry porch (also a likely early 20th century addition). While the house has been altered with asbestos shingle siding and the ca. 1900 updates noted, it retains its early vernacular form and fenestration pattern. No house appears to be shown in this precise location on the 1916 map, though the A.J. Jagger property includes the site of the house and several buildings are shown on the property. (This property appears landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-42	10 Jagger Lane	1910 (Town-provided comments)	This house is almost completely obscured from view at the end of a long lane and surrounded by trees. However, based on limited views and aerial photographs, the house appears to be a one-and-a-half-story cross-gable structure with a front porch and an end chimney. It is sided in wood shingles. The windows, some paired, appear to contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Based on the visible architectural characteristics, information provided by the Town, the house likely dates to ca. 1910. The house may correspond to one of several structures illustrated on the 1916 map on the "F.R. Jagger Est." Additional research and improved views would be necessary to adequately assess this building. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-43	118 South Road	1883 (Town-provided comments); Dates from around the 1880s; probably built by the Bishop family (Historical Profiles).	A large ca. 1880s two-story cross-gable house, which according to other surveys, was likely built by the Bishop family. The house has a brick chimney, a wrap-around porch, and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The historic appearance/integrity of the house has been compromised by several modern alterations: the porch has been enclosed and screened, a projecting bay window contains modern sash, and there is a small shed-roofed addition. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from available views. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Nevertheless, the house may retain sufficient integrity to be further considered. The house appears on the 1916 map with the name S.G. Bishop. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-44	126 Montauk Highway	1910 (Town-provided comments)	This house appears to be composed of two two-story cross-gable sections. With kicked eaves and a pointed-arch gable window, the house may date as early as the 1870s. Most of the windows appear to retain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A wrap-around porch has been altered somewhat with the insertion of glass windows or doors. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from the views available during the survey. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. There is a brick chimney. The house appears to be shown on the property of C. G. Smith on the 1916 map. A house is shown in this approximate location with the name Smith, but the house depicted on the map appears to be set back further from the road. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-45	128 Montauk Highway	1900 (House and Barn) (Town-provided comments)	128 Montauk Highway is a high-style two-story cross-gable house, which based on its architectural style may date to ca. 1870. The heavy bracketed cornices that appear to have acorn drop pendants, the gable treatment, and long two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows evoke the Italianate style, as does its porch and projecting bay windows. Based on relatively distant views, the house appears to be clad in narrow vertical board or board and batten. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house appears to retain high integrity. A barn at the rear of the property is sided in vertical boards and has a slate roof. A cupola with a pyramidal roof clad in slate is located centrally on the roof. The cupola appears to have been added or altered in the mid to late 20th century; the windows and door with sidelights also appear to compromise the integrity of the barn. However, the barn may date to the 19th century and should be more closely investigated. On the 1916 map it appears to be on the property of R. Waldow. It is difficult to confirm the precise location of the house on the 1873 map, but it may correspond to a structure owned by "Waldreau." (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-46	12 Montauk Highway	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story hip-roofed residence dating to the first quarter of the 20th century, 12 Montauk Highway exhibits elements of the Prairie and Colonial Revival styles. It has a hip-roofed dormer and a hip-roofed front porch with columns. It appears to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from the views available during the survey. It may correspond to the Lester Jessup house shown on the 1916 map. While the structure may not possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-47	134B Montauk Highway	1901 (Town-provided comments)	A Colonial Revival-style structure with a side-gable gambrel roof, a brick end-chimney, and a series of gable and hip-roofed dormers. The windows throughout the house have diamond-pane upper sash and single-light lower sash. This window treatment gives the house a distinctive and high-style appearance. Further research would be necessary to confirm that these windows are original to the house's apparent early 20th century construction. A flat-roofed front porch supported on Doric columns with a parapet may also be original, or may have been embellished at a later date. Further research would be necessary to confirm the historic integrity of this house. The house may be depicted on the R. Waldow property, which contains several buildings, on the 1916 map. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-48	148 Montauk Highway	1898 (Town-provided comments); "'Terry House' circa 1870" (FEL 2008)	Identified in previous surveys as the "'Terry House,' circa 1870," (FEL 2008) this small story-and-a-half front-gable structure has scalloped shingle gable treatment and a hip-roofed wrap-around porch. Other sources date the building to ca. 1898. The lower story is sided in vertical boards; it is not clear if this treatment is original or a later alteration. The house does not appear to retain a brick chimney. The house appears to be shown on the L. Tuttle estate on the 1916 map. Although the house appears to have been altered, it may merit further research and consideration. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
WH-49	14 Jagger Lane	1898 (Town-provided comments)	14 Jagger Lane is a gambrel-roofed side-gable house. The house is believed to date to ca. 1898. The walls and roof are clad in wood shingles and it retains a central brick chimney. It has two shed-roofed dormers with multi-light sash suggestive of the Arts & Crafts-style design concept. Almost the entire lower story of the house is obscured by a flat-roofed porch with a parapet, now enclosed with screens (as well as by dense hedges). The porch may have been a later addition. The house may correspond to one of several structures illustrated on the 1916 map on the "F.R. Jagger Est." Additional research and improved views would be necessary to adequately assess this building. A small barn or shed is visible on aerial photographs that should also be assessed when improved views are available. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-50	14 Montauk Highway	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story hip-roofed Colonial Revival style structure likely dating to the 1920s, 14 Montauk Highway has a large brick end-chimney and a central entry accessed via a hip-roofed porch. The windows appear to contain six-over-six-light sash. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned from the views available during the survey. While the structure may not possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-51	18 Jagger Lane	1929 (Town-provided comments)	A relatively large side-gable gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence, 18 Jagger Lane has a five-bay façade with six-over-six-light windows and a central doorway. A shed roofed wall dormer contains similar windows. A small round-arched window decorates the gable. A large end chimney on the side elevation may have been added or altered slightly later. The building does not appear on the 1916 map and is believed to date to ca. 1929. While the building is not known to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-52	1 Baycrest Avenue	1920 (House and Barn) (Town-provided comments)	Located on the corner of Baycrest Aveue and Old Mill Road, this two-story cross-gable house has kicked eaves and pointed arch gable window suggestive of a construction date in the 1870s or 1880s. The house has two-over-two-light windows. It appears to retain wood shingle siding. Limited views suggest that the house has several additions, some earlier than others. A gable-roofed rear ell with licked eaves and a large brick chimney appears original. An enclosed hip-roofed porch that wraps around much of the structure was likely an early 20th century addition and changes the character of the late 19th century house to some extent. A garage, a shed, and a horse/carriage barn are also located on the property. The carriage barn may have been constructed contemporary with the house. The garage and shed appear slightly later but would need to be inspected more closely to be adequately assessed. The house, barn, and two outbuildings are shown on the 1916 map on the property of N. Horton. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-53	27 Old Country Road	1880 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story house with kicked eaves, a heavy cornice, a pointed-arch gable window, 27 Old Country Road is believed to date to ca. 1880. A hip-roofed porch, which may be original, has been altered with the addition of many twelve-light fixed-sash windows. A paired window with six-over-six-light double-hung sash is located at upper story level. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. Although the changes to the porch alter the appearance of the structure and obscure what might remain of the original first story behind it, the house appears to retain sufficient integrity to be further considered. The building is shown on the 1916 map on the property of W.F. Gerash. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1873 map. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-54	28 Jagger Lane	1872 (Town-provided comments)	Although available views of this large structure are limited, it appears to be a high-style residential structure possibly dating to the 1870s, as indicated in information provided by the Town. It is a two-story side-gable residence with two brick chimneys rising from either end of the roof ridge. It appears to have two small round-arch windows in the gable. The windows appear to contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The siding material appears to be wood clapboard but could not be clearly seen. A wrap-around porch has been screened in. The front façade was not visible during the survey, however, aerial photographs indicate that the front and rear façades have gable dormers. A single-story gable-roofed rear ell has a brick chimney and two-over-two-light windows; it appears to date to the late 19th century. This appears to be one of several buildings shown on the "F.R. Jagger Est." on the 1916 map. (This property appears to be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-55	37 Jagger Lane	1900 (Town-provided comments)	The residence at 37 Jagger Lane appears to be a late Victorian building with a small relatively steep cross gable with decorative treatment, a door that appears to date to the third quarter of the 19th century, two-over-two-light windows, and a wrap-around porch. The house appears to have been extensively altered with new porch supports, a new side porch, and several additions of unknown date. The roof may also have been partly reconfigured. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the age and historic integrity of this residence. This appears to be one of several buildings shown on the "F.R. Jagger Est." on the 1916 map. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-56	5 John Way	1919 (Town-provided comments)	The house at 5 John Way is partially obscured by trees and bushes. It appears to be a story-and-a-half-side-gable house clad in wood shingles. The house's form and relatively wide cornice with returns suggests a possible 19th century construction date, however, the house cannot be seen clearly enough to adequately read its architecture. It appears that many aspects of the house date to the early 20th century, including what appear to be two-over-two light windows; the upper story windows interrupt the cornice in a manner that suggests they were a later addition. The shed-roofed entry porch also appears later. A shed-roofed section along the rear façade of the building may be original or a slightly later addition. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the original chimney does not survive. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name T. Herzich. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1873 map in this location. Additional research and/or physical investigation would be necessary to fully assess the significance and integrity of the house. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WH-57	8 Baycrest Avenue	1928 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1920 single-story front-gable residence, the house's style appears to subtly reference the Colonial Revival style. It is clad in wood shingles, has a heavy cornice, six-over-one-light windows, and a pedimented entry porch. Although the building is not known to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 6-1 (cont'd)
Potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WH-58	8 Montauk Highway	1935 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1930s Dutch Colonial Revival-style structure with a side-gable gambrel roof, 8 Montauk Highway has shed-roofed wall dormers and a brick end-chimney. The central entry is flanked by sidelights and accessed via a Colonial Revival-style entry porch. The house appears to retain its original windows and wood shingle siding. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The building appears to be a typical example of its type. While it appears to lack individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 6-2
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
Old Montauk Hwy.	"Stephen Jagger House" (GAI 2000); "Stephen Jagger House, 1748, 112 Montauk Highway" (ERSW Area Study); "Jagger House" (GAI 2000)	Jagger House Site (National/ State-Listed)	Resource is no longer extant	Town GIS (State/National Register Listed); GAI Survey (Village Survey # WE-11); ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; GAI Survey (Village Survey # WE-5)

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
50- 52 Brushy Neck Road	"Tuttle House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000) Lewis Tuttle House/ Mortuary Building (ERSW Area Study 2004); "the former home of local undertaker, Lewis Tuttle… a carriage maker by trade who, along with his brother Elias, bought the Mill in Speonk from his father in 1871… The house was built about 1880 at its present location on the southeast corner of Brushy Neck and Montauk Highway. As Lewis Tuttle's reputation as a good undertaker spread, his business thrived. …He eventually built a long building behind his home, which he used for embalming, preparation and storage of caskets. This building is still situated in its original location at 50 Brushy Neck Lane and at the present time is a private residence" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	Based on 2003 tax photos, the Lewis Tuttle House was a two-story cross-gable house built ca. 1880. It features shallow roof pitches with kicked eaves and triangular apertures in each gable. The house has single and paired windows with original two-over-two-light double-hung sash, a projecting bay window, and a wrap-around porch retaining decorative posts and vergeboard trim. Lewis Tuttle was a local carriage maker who bought the mill in Speonk with his brother Elias. He also became an undertaker and as his business grew, he reportedly built a long building behind his home, which, according to *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton*, he "used for embalming, preparation and storage of caskets." In its 2003 condition, the Tuttle House would have qualified, however, more recent tax photos and aerial maps suggest that the Lewis Tuttle House has been so extensively remodeled as to be almost completely unrecognizable as a historic structure. It currently appears modern and has lost historic integrity. It does not appear that the embalming building survives; however, additional research/ investigation would be necessary to confirm this.	Resource does not possess sufficient historic integrity	GAI Survey (Village Survey # WE-2); ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
41 Old Country Road	"'Mill Farm' 1800s" (FEL 2008); "The largest intact piece of land in the Old Country Road area, left from the Raynor farmlands, is the piece of property formerly owned by Oscar B. Raynor" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	The building on this property is a residence that appears to date to the late 19th or very early 20th century; it is a cross-gable structure with a shed-roofed wall dormer and a hip-roofed wrap-around porch. The integrity of the structure has been severely compromised due to the replacement of windows, the replacement of the original chimney with an end stack, and the enclosure of the porch.	Property does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
44 South Country Road at Jagger Lane	"'Evergreens Hotel' built 1865" (FEL 2008); "The Evergreens Hotel; Originally built in 1865 by Seth Ransom Jagger and his wife Mercy Gager, the Evergreens Hotel did not start renting to boarders until after Seth's death in 1892. Before long, the Evergreens became a popular family resort comfortably accommodating up to 35 summer guests. …The hotel was converted back into the Jagger family homestead and became the home of Dr. Seth Ransom Jagger and his family until the early 1980s" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	The tax photograph for this address pictures a single-story Craftsman-style house apparently dating to the early 20th century. The ca. 1860s Evergreens Hotel is not pictured. It is not clear whether the structure still exists. The bungalow on the property does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	Evergreens Hotel is not shown at this address in tax records; if the structure is extant, it should be evaluated when a view becomes available.	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
42 Montauk Highway	"'Bailey's Motel and Rooming House' 1890, back section prior to 1800" (FEL 2008)		No property record can be found for this address	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
4 Beaverdam Road	"'Raynor Fish House' rebuilt after '38 hurricane" (FEL 2008); "The Raynor 'Fish House' was located just to the south of South Country Road, on the west side of Beaverdam Creek near the bridge. It was probably started by William Clark Raynor who was a fisherman. The 'Fish House' was completely destroyed in the infamous 1938 hurricane" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		The resource apparently no longer exists, having been destroyed by the Hurricane of 1938	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
120 South Road	"Farm house, circa 1900 formerly part of Bishop Farm" (FEL 2008)	This shingle-clad farmhouse with "four-square" form and hipped roof, was likely constructed in the early 20th century. While it retains some historic features such as a hip-roofed dormer with diamond-pane sash, it appears to have lost historic integrity through the replacement of windows and alteration of the front porch.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004;

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
171 Montauk Hwy	"'Millside House' built 1880s by JW Hallock" (FEL 2008)	Based on limited views, this one-and-a-half-story late 19th century house appears to have lost integrity as a result of an enclosed porch, replacement windows, and other changes.	Structure does not appear to possess sufficient historic integrity	2008 Façade Easements List; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
157 Montauk Highway	E. O. Wilcox House, ca. 1870 (ERSW Area Study 2004). Originally located at 15 Brushy Neck Lane and built around 1870, moved in 1898 to make way for Wilcox's new Victorian home (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	According to *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton,* this was the residence originally associated with a successful duck farm started by E.O. Wilcox in 1883. Initially called Sea Side Ranch, it later became Ensilage Duck Farms and then Oceanic Duck Farm. Wilcox initially lived in this small farmhouse, constructed at 9 Brushy Neck Road, which he subsequently moved to this site ca. 1899, which enabled him to build a larger Victorian house in its place. The front-gable farmhouse has been substantially altered with replacement windows, siding, and an addition.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
48 Apaucuck Point Road	Old Raynor Homestead; Said to have been built in the late 18th century. The home was owned by Thurston Herrick Raynor (1875-1961), who had a successful dairy farm (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		No tax record was found for this address; structure should be evaluated if a view becomes available	ERSW Area Study 2004; *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
34 Montauk Highway	Former Site of First Presbyterian Church and Former Site of First School at Beaverdam		Does not appear to retain integrity as a historic site, however, the site may be archaeologically sensitive	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
Intersection of Old Country Road and Montauk Highway	Former Site of Mill at Beaverdam		Does not appear to retain integrity as a historic site, however, the site may be archaeologically sensitive	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
425 Mill Road	Robinson Filling Station; "In order to accommodate the increased automobile traffic into the area, Charles Robinson built a filling and service station at the southeast corner of the intersection of Mill Road and Montauk Highway in the 1920s. …After the gas station closed, it stood vacant for many years until it was renovated in the 1990s" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		The structure on this property appears to be a 1948 ranch house; structure does not possess sufficient historic significance	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
End of Brushy Neck Road	Atlantic Duck Farms		Farm does not appear to survive	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
64 South Country Road	Former Site of the Hallock Homestead; "A.J.'s son Lewis Hallock owned and operated this duck farm until the Hurricane of '38 completely destroyed the farm" (*Historical Profiles* 2004)		Resource is no longer extant	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
West side of Brushy Neck Road	Oceanic Duck Farm		Farm does not appear to survive	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
50 Tanners Neck Lane	Culver & Raynor Duck Farm; "Since about 1854 the Raynor family had a duck farm in the Tanners Neck area. The farm prospered over the years but faced financial trouble in the mid 1930s." After the farm was ruined in the Hurricane of 1938, it was rebuilt. In the late 1950s, Howard Phillips bought C&R Duck Farm and became the sole managing owner. He expanded the farm to include two more rented properties in Riverhead. The Phillips Family ran the farm until the late 1980s when it was broken into smaller lots and sold for homes.		Resource is no longer extant	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
58 Tanners Neck Lane	The Stand; "This interesting structure was built by Archie Raynor around 1940 after he lost his s duck farm to bankruptcy in 1936. Archie Raynor's Farmstand became known for its fresh vegetables… The Stand is in bad shape now and has not been used in many years" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		Resource cannot be located and is likely no longer be extant	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
End of Jagger Lane	Cedar Beach Hotel; In 1912, the second generation Jagger of family innkeepers of The Evergreens Hotel built another structure across South Road which was rented for years to the Church family for additional income. Later this structure would be moved to the bayfront at the end of Jagger Lane and renamed Cedar Beach Hotel. A terrible fire completely destroyed the hotel in the early 1920s…" The hotel was rebuilt but ruined again by the Hurricane of '38. Soon after it was rebuilt, it was sold and floated down the bay, reassembled and rebuilt as the Westhampton Yacht Squadron's dining room and main office in Remsenburg (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		The site lacks integrity as a historic resource.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
2 Appaucuck Point Road	Apaucuck Point Hotel Site (the hotel no longer exists)		The site lacks integrity as a historic resource.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
32 Honeysuckle Lane #D	Seabreeze House; "In 1904, this house bordering Beaverdam Creek was a summer boarding house. …The house was remodeled in the mid-1950s for the new owners, the Col. Wadleton family" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	This two-story cross-gable house, likely built in the late 19th century, appears to have been extensively remodeled with replacement windows, siding, an addition, and an attached garage.	House appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
Nadine Drive	Raynor Homestead at Beaverdam Site		The site lacks integrity as a historic resource.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
125 Montauk Highway	Tanners Neck School; The original school was moved around 1900 and replaced with a larger school building. …The new school building at Tanners Neck held classes until just before the mid-1900s, when the school closed. The building was later remodeled into a home and remains a private residence today" (*Historical Profiles* 2004); "Union Place School" (GAI 2000)	A single-story building that appears modern but which is apparently a remodeled Tanners Neck School is located at 125 Montauk Highway. The hip-roofed building with small brick chimney is dominated by a modern central entry porch flanked by two hpi-roofed projections. Despite the significance of the original structure, the building does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. Additional research may be warranted given the significance of the original structure.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; GAI Survey (Village Survey # WE-10)

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
116 South Road	The Corner Store; "Located on the corner of Baycrest Avenue and South Road is the building that once was the Nilsson & Bishop store. The building itself dates from the 1880s when it was the residence of Patchogue banker John A. Porter. …The store passed to a few more owners and was run as a neighborhood grocery store until it closed sometime in the 1980s. It presently contains a number of rental apartments" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	The structure located at 116 South Road is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style single-story building with a side-gable gambrel roof. The structure has been significantly altered with a shed-roofed addition and replacement windows, roof cladding, new skylights, and other features. According to *Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton,* the Corner Store, a former commercial building constructed in the 1880s and later converted into a residence is located at this address.	The structure appears to lack historic integrity	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
404 Mill Road	Former Site of Corwin's Blacksmith Shop (no longer extant).		This site appears to lack integrity as a historic resource	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
389 Mill Road	Hite Farmhouse & Barns; The house itself was built around 1890 and was liver in prior to the turn of the century by the Smith Family. Jonathan Tuthill was living and farming there in the early 1900s at which time the main barn was built… The whole farm property is now owned by the Westhampton Beach School District" *(Historical Profiles* 2004).		No property record was found for this address; aerial photographs suggest the structure and a barn survives, however, vegetation along the property line may obscure it from the road; should be evaluated if a view is obtainable	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
356 Mill Road	Westhampton Beach Middle School; The Six Corners School opened in 1903; a new brick school was completed in 1942. Further growth of the School District has led to an elementary school and a high school. The original building currently serves as the Westhampton Beach Middle School (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		Resource is located in the incorporated village of Westhampton Beach, outside of the survey area	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
83 Montauk Highway	Former Site of Westhampton Airfield; Airstrip used by amateur pilots from ca. 1917 until the 1930s (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		Resource does not retain historic integrity	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
Old Country Road	Former BOMARC Missile Base; In the 1950s, the US Air Force purchase 186 acres of former farmland to create the first BOMARC Missile Interceptor Station protecting New York City from possible attack during the Cold War. The station was closed in 1964 and missiles removed from the site. It was transferred to Suffolk County. "Today it is used for various law enforcement purposes, an auto impound yard, and records storage for the County Clerk. The 56 vacant missile launch shelters still stand minus the armed missiles, although no public access to the site is permitted (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		Not enough information on current conditions can be found on which to base evaluation	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
102 Old Country Road	Long Island Motorsports, aka Westhampton Dragstrip was establishes in the 1950s; the complex is comprised of a quarter-mile asphalt dragstrip and oval track. The property has been rezoned to allow development as senior housing (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		Track closed in 1994; based on available information, resource does not retain integrity	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
109 Old Country Road	"The Water Hole;" "Several mine sites exist in the area including one that hit groundwater and became a manmade lake. As sand was mined from the hole, a dredge system pumped the water out so that they could mine deeper. Locals call it the 'Water Hole'" (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		The resource, a man-made landform does not appear to possess sufficient historic significance, however, additional research may be warranted.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
Old Country Road north of LIRR	Pepperidge Lake Trout Hatchery; an old fish hatchery "that spans the tributaries of the Speonk River. From this hatchery, trout were raised and supplied to 'Tuttle's Lake'… for the pleasure of an exclusive fishing club " The hatchery was in operation from 1895 to 1969 (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		Resource does not appear to be extant	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
27 Station Road	Daniel Cook House, built on Cook's Pond in the 1930s, moved to 27 Station Road in the 1980s to make way for Beaver Lake Condominiums (*Historical Profiles* 2004).	The two-story shingle-clad Daniel Cook House was constructed on Cook's Pond in 1930 in the Colonial Revival style. While the house retains its form, brick chimney, and bay window, the windows have likely been replaced and the house was moved in the 1980s.	Resource appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004
63 Station Road	Westhampton Train Station; When LIRR extended its branch from Manorville to Sag Harbor in 1870, they built a small depot building and platform for loading and unloading… In 1879 a new building, which still stands today, was built on the site of the original (*Historical Profiles* 2004). "Westhampton Beach Railroad Station; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000)		Westhampton LIRR station apparently burned in 1986 and was rebuilt in 2000	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004; GAI Survey (Village Survey # WE-6)

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
214 Westhampton Riverhead Road	Gabreski Airport; In the 1943, the US government built the US Army Air Corps Base and Gunnery Range during WWII. Just west of the range, targets and other remnants reportedly still remain. After the war, the base became the property of Suffolk County. In the 1950s, during the Korean War it once again was put into service become the Air Defense Command Base responsible for protecting New York City. The base was deactivated in 1969. The airport was renamed in honor of Col Francis S. Gabreski, a former base commander and WWII pilot (*Historical Profiles* 2004).		Resource does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity; additional research would be necessary to evaluate the significance and condition of pre-1960s resources on the site if extant.	*Historical Profiles of Eastport, Remsenburg/Speonk, and Westhampton* 2004

Table 6-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Westhampton

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
43 Montauk Highway	1930 Barn (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1930 house and barn are located on this property. The house is a side-gable structure with gable dormers. The barn is a small relatively tall rectangular-plan structure sided in vertical boards, with an asphalt shingle-clad roof.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. As an early 20th century barn that does not appear to be associated with an intact farmstead, the barn does not appear to qualify for landmarking.	

A. QUIOGUE HISTORIC CONTEXT

Quiogue is a hamlet located east of Westhampton and west of Quogue. Originally named Little Assup's Neck, the first documented use of the name Quiogue dates back to the 1707 Southampton Town Records. Historically, the economy was based on farming and fishing (Munsell 1995:28; Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). The two original property owners of Quiogue were Daniel Halsey and Daniel Foster. The Foster family, who owned the majority of present day Quiogue, constructed the first house within the hamlet in 1707 (Munsell 1995:28; Michne and Michne Jr. 2004:6).

During the 1800s, Quiogue became a permanent retreat for several ministers inspiring the names Holy Land (Quiogue) and Minister's Bay (Quantuck Bay). In 1832, Beaverdam Church, the Presbyterian Church from Westhampton, was physically moved to Quiogue for its central location (Murray 2010:24).

By 1870, the Long Island Rail Road reached the Eastern end of Long Island bringing in residents seeking refuge from Manhattan. To connect Westhampton's East Main Street with Quiogue, Turkey bridge was constructed across Aspatuck Creek in 1873 (Murray 2010:24). This linked the two neighborhoods facilitating easy transportation for residents, visitors and local merchants. It appears to be shown on the 1873 Beers map of the area (see **Figure 7-1, Map A** [far right]), a map on which Quiogue is shown as part of what would become Westhampton Beach. Both hamlets are shown under the labels "Ketchabonack," and "Potunk."

During the summer months residents of Quiogue would supplement their income by renting out extra rooms to tourists. By the 1870s, boarding houses became very popular. Early boarding hosts, such as Mary Foster Dobson from Quiogue, allowed summer visitors to stay at her pre-Revolutionary farmhouse. Other families, such as the Ocame family, had livery businesses that transported visitors throughout the town (Murray 2010:28-29).

Over time Quiogue continued to develop into a resort town with amenities for tourists. The relatively large parcels characterizing the area can be seen on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map of the area (see **Figure 7-1, Map B**). In the late 1800s, Alexander Winfield Eager (1878-1956), locally known as "Buffalo Bill of the East" became the first mounted police officer in Quiogue (Murray 2010:10). Additionally, during the late 1800s, the dunes of Quiogue, which had remained mostly uninhabited, became spotted with rustic bathhouses built by summer residents (Murray 2010:31). In 1891, Walter Martin, a resident of Quiogue, established the Quantuck Yacht Club. In 1896, the Westhampton Country Club Golf course was opened. Located on Quiogue Point, the golf course, which remained open until 1902, was the first of four golf courses built for Westhampton Country Club (Murray 2010:23). In 1911, the first town firehouse was constructed on Ocame Avenue by a land donation from Winfield Eager.

B. SUMMARY OF QUIOGUE SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 49 properties in Quiogue have been identified as potential Landmarks, as described below.

QUIOGUE MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

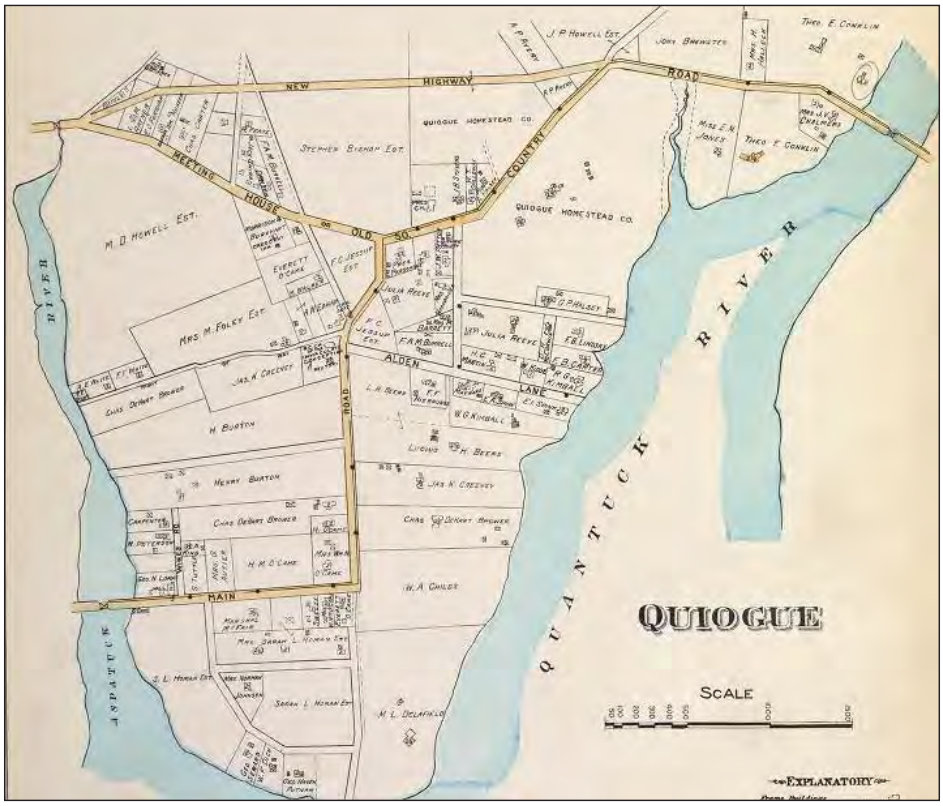
A potential Multiple Resource District was identified in Quiogue, which contains 39 potential contributing properties located throughout the hamlet. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "QI." A map showing the locations of the Quiogue Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 7-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of each property (**Figures 7-3 through 7-27**) and a table (**Table 7-1**) describing each property. The potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District contains many high-style residences dating to the period after the railroad established a station stop in the hamlet. These late 19th and early 20th century houses are built in a variety of Colonial Revival styles as well as Queen Anne, Tudor, and Arts & Crafts. A few early vernacular dwellings also survive in Quiogue, such as the 18th century John Sylas Brewster House at 33 Quantuck Bay Lane (QI-2). Several historic religious buildings reflect the strong religious theme in the hamlet's history, including the Westhampton Presbyterian Church (QI-8), the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception (QI-28), and the second Roman Catholic Church, later the Knights of Columbus (QI-30). Other property types include a former firehouse (QI-26), a brick commercial building, now called Strebel's (QI-5), built in the 1920s, and a small brick industrial building built as part of the Quantuck Water Works ca. 1903 (QI-1). Resources contributing to the potential Westhampton Multiple Resource District have been considered potentially Landmark eligible under Landmark criteria A and C. The period of significance for the collection of properties ranges from the mid-18th century to the mid-20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN QUIOGUE

Other properties located in Quiogue that were documented in previous surveys or brought to the authors' attention 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 7-2**. This table provides the addresses of the resources and a brief description of each, as well as a brief explanation as to why each resource was not advanced as a potential Landmark at this time.



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



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



Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

Figure 7-2



QI-1 194 South Country Road

This brick industrial building appears to have been historically associated with the Quantuck Water Works. The 1916 map depicts two structures, including one in this location, owned by that utility company. A note in the Municipal Engineering Index of January- June 1903 notes that a contract has just been let for the construction of the Quantuck Water Works Plant in Quogue (presumably the subject property, including this structure) to the Richardson Company of Oswego, New York, for $63,000. The brick structure has a gable roof and a rectangular plan. The original window openings, most of which are now either completely or partially sealed with bricks, were apparently long narrow apertures. Brownstone window lintels are still in place. A small brick chimney rises from one end of the roof ridge. The building appears to still be owned and operated by a utility company. Although it is clearly visible from the road, it is located behind a chain-link fence. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-2 33 Quantuck Bay Lane

Known as the John Sylis Brewster house, this appears to be an early vernacular structure with a Cape form and early ell addition. It has brick chimneys and wood shingle cladding. A number of changes have been made to the structure including two apparently later additions and multiple gable dormers. A closer physical inspection would be necessary to assess the development of the house. According to previous surveys, the earliest portion of this structure is the ca. 1750 John Brewster house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 7-3



QI-3 787 Montauk Highway

The structure appears to be a one and a half story building clad in unpainted wood clapboards or vertical boards. It has a brick foundation and a fanlight in the gable field. A small outbuilding may date to the late 19th or early 20th century. The structure merits further evaluation. Previous surveys have identified it as the Perrin/ Chalmers House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-4 767 (771) Montauk Highway

While views of Meadowcroft, the Louis Conklin estate, are limited, it appears to be a mansion built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style ca. 1900. It appears to have a rectangular plan, low hipped roofs with large overhangs, shed-roofed dormers, and projecting bays. It appears to be parged in stucco and retains multi-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-5 670 (644) Montauk Highway

This brick commercial building, constructed ca. 1924, is now called Strebel's. The structure features a front gable with corbelled eaves treatment and a central doorway surrounded with a concrete or cast-stone surround. The windows appear to have been altered and the large sign on the front façade has likely changed, however, the building retains its character as an example of roadside commercial architecture of the 1920s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-6 108 Meeting House Road

According to the 2008 Quiogue Survey, this house is sometimes referred to as "The Third Cottage," and was built by Sarah and Rachel Gould, sisters of Mrs. John W. Patton. It is a large wood-shingle-clad house with multiple gables, shed-roofed dormers, and diamond-pane wood window sash. It appears to date to the late 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 7-5



QI-7 100 Meeting House Road

This two story clapboard-clad structure appears to consist of two sections, possibly constructed at different times. Principally the house appears to be a ca. 1870 residence with two-over-two-light double hung sash and brick chimneys. Although the structure appears to be modified with changes in fenestration, possibly door placement, and roof cladding, many other aspects remain intact. The structure is worthy of further research.Previous surveys have identified this as the Patton Cottage, built by the Reverend John Woodbridge Patton. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-8 90 Meeting House Road

Westhampton Presbyterian Church is constructed in the Shingle style and with straight wooden clapboards, straight and fish scale shingles, this structure has a bell tower at the front and an exterior chimney at the rear. The roof is covered with dark asphalt shingles and the structure is painted white. The current building was constructed in 1888 and designed by Riverhead architect George Skidmore. The first Presbyterian Church is shown on the 1873 map and the current structure is depicted on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-9 33 Woodbridge Lane

33 Woodbridge Lane, known as the Charles Halsey House, is a two-story cross-gable structure with a wrap-around porch. It is sided in scalloped shingles on the upper story and board and batten on the lower story. It appears to retain two-over-two-light windows on the upper story. A garage/barn may be contemporary with the house. The house and barn are shown on the 1916 map as the home of Annie Halsey. Previous surveys have dated the house to 1900. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-10 25 Woodbridge Lane

25 Woodbridge Lane is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, structure with paired front gables flanking a projecting bay topped with a round tower. The house is clad with patterned wood shingles. The two first-floor windows on either side of the centrally placed extended to meet the floor of the porch. The projecting bay is castellated and has three two-over-two windows. A dropped finial hangs from each of the paired gables. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingle. The 2008 Quiogue Survey notes that this was the Reed Cottage, built in the early 1870s by Professor Alonzo Reed of Brooklyn. The 1916 map shows it as the home of J.W. Patton. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs



QI-11 17 Woodbridge Lane

A two-and-a-half story, wood shingle clad structure is located at 17 Woodbridge Lane, known as the Woodbridge Cottage, or the Second Woodbridge Cottage, built by Reverend Samuel Woodbridge of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The structure has an exterior brick chimney, dormer windows and a porch that extends across the front of the structure. Dr. Woodbridge is listed as residing in this structure on the 1902 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-12 9 Woodbridge Lane

9 Woodbridge Lane is a wood shingle clad structure with a gambrel roof. A wraparound porch with a rounded porch extension stretches across the front. The 1902 map lists C. Peckham as the owner. The 2008 Quiogue Survey calls this the W.C. Peckam Cottage, built in 1888; Peckham was a professor at Adelphi College. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





QI-13 18 Alden Lane

The house at 18 Alden Lane, identified as the Frederick Burrell Cottage, has a front-gable gambrel roof with a second-story overhang covering a porch and an enclosed sunroom. The structure is clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A gambrel-roofed structure located to the rear of the house was identified in a previous survey as a ca. 1916 stable later converted to a guesthouse. A wood-frame tower resembling a lighthouse or windmill in form may have functioned as a water tower or simply a whimsical design feature. The complex is believed to date to the 1910s. The 1902 map does not show a structure but notes that it is the land of F.C. Jessup. The 1916 map shows the house and a barn to the rear with the name F.A.M. Burrell. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-14 25 Alden Lane

25 Alden Lane is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style structure with wood shingle siding and roofing. The house is two-and-a-half stories with a gambrel roof and a continuous dormer across the front flanked by a single dormer on each side. A one-story gambrel roof addition extends from one side. Another structure is also located on the property a ca. 1930s bungalow. The 1902 map does not show a structure but notes that it is the land of F.C. Jessup. The 1916 map shows the house and notes that it belongs to F.F. Niebrugge. According to the 2007 Quiogue hamlet study, the main house "was built around 1908 by Frank B. Niebrudge, a New York broker who purchased this property from Franklin C. vJessup." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-15 39 Alden Lane

39 Alden Lane is a single-story shingle-clad structure built ca. 1890. The side-gable structure features a wrap-around hip-roofed porch supported by columns, gable dormers with paired windows, and small windows with diamond-pane wood sash. According to previous surveys, this residence was built by Brooklyn professor Erwin J. Spink. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-16 30 Alden Lane

30 Alden Lane appears to be a large Shingle-style residence clad in patterned shingles and retaining multi-light windows. According to previous surveys, this was the Walter Martin Cottage, designed by Brooklyn architect W.C. Martin in 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-17 52 Alden Lane

52 Alden Lane was built in 1879 for Professor Rodney G. Kimball. The cottage reportedly served as the clubhouse for the Quantuck Yacht Club for some time. The two-story Shingle-style house has multiple gables and brick chimneys, various sizes of windows containing multi-light double-hung sash, and several projecting bays at second story level supported by wood piers. The structure is clad in wood shingles; the roof is reclad in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-18 27 B Foster Lane

27 B Foster Lane is a one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The 2008 Quiogue Survey identifies this as the Frederick B. Carter Cottage. Based on limited views, the structure may date to the late 19th century. Some changes appear to have been made to the property including a shed-roofed porch and an small shed on the property. Additional research may help determine the history and integrity of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-19 21 Foster Lane

21 Foster Lane appears to be an early 20th century residence with an unusual plan consisting of a central side-gable rectangular-plan section flaned by two wings oriented at angles to the main block. The Craftsman-style house features an integral porch supported by paired chamfered piers, a central gable dormer, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-20 11 Foster Lane

A large front-gable gambrel-roofed house with multiple shed-roofed dormers and a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge, 11 Foster Lane is clad in wood shingles and retains multi-light windows, principally four-over-four-light double-hung sash. It has been identified by previous surveys as being part of the Julia Reeve complex. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 7-12





QI-21 8 Woodbridge Lane

Boarded up at the time of this survey, 8 Woodbridge Lane is a five-bay, clapboard-clad structure. The structure has multiple projecting bay windows. Tax photos and other available recent photographs suggest that the structure retained and may still retain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle with an exterior and a centrally placed chimney. Julia Reeve is listed as the owner of the structure on the 1902 map; she is also listed as the owner on the 1916 map, which shows the subject building and two other structures on the property. Information provided by the Town dates the building to ca. 1908. Previous surveys have also identified it as part of the Julia Reeve complex. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-22 8 Foster Lane

Views of 8 Foster Lane are limited, however, the structure appears to be a one-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed structure with a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge, and shed roofed dormers with multi-light windows. It has a front porch with turned posts, which appears to date to the late 19th century. The integrity of the structure appears to have been diminished with several additions featuring one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. According to previous surveys, this structure was built ca. 1884 and served as the first free-standing Catholic sanctuary in Quiogue. Additional research would shed light on the history and integrity of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-23 39 Homestead Avenue

According to previous surveys, 39 Homestead Avenue is the last of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1932 by Lewis Bitell. The Tudor Revial-style structure features faux half-timbering and a massive hipped roof apparently retaining its original cladding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-24 37 Homestead Avenue

According to previous surveys, 37 Homestead Avenue is one of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1920. It is known as the Maynard Summer Cottage. Although the house is partially obscured by vegetation it appears to resemble its neighbor at 34 Homestead Avenue; the Colonial Revival-style residence is two stories in height with a side-gable roof and a single-story addition with gable dormers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-25 34 Homestead Avenue

According to previous surveys, 34 Homestead Avenue is the first of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1916. It is known as the Richard Maynard House. The Colonial Revival-style house is a two-story five-bay side-gable house with a central doorway and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-26 9 Ocame Avenue

9 Ocame Avenue is a two-story structure with a porch extending across the front and a two-story ell addition that has a tower at the end. The entire structure, including the modern exterior chimney, is clad in wood shingles. The windows contain six-over-six light sash. The tower has a solid window of stained glass. The 1902 map lists H. Walker as the owner. According to tax records, this structure was built in 1900. According to the 2008 Quiogue survey, this structure was built by Henry Walker around the turn of the century as a small farmhouse. The 2000 GAI survey, however, identifies the structure as a fire station. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 7-15



QI-27 22 Franklin Avenue

The 2008 Quiogue Survey identifies this as the Francis and Margaret Foley Farmhouse, built in 1860; the site of the first Catholic Mass in Quiogue. Based on limited available views, this appears to be a two-story three-bay side-gable house, likely built in the second half of the 19th century. The house has a brick chimney and windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The house appears to have been altered with two additions, replacement siding and roof cladding, and a second brick end chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-28 580 Main Street

This building is home to the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. Constructed in 1922, this structure replaced a smaller church that was moved to the rear of the property. The current 1922 building has a rose window, tile roof, bell tower and is clad in stucco. The church is depicted on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2007). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-29 607 Main Street

This large two-story hip-roofed multi-gable house, identified as the Lucius Beers House, exhibits elements of the Craftsman style; it features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, dormers, a widow's walk, and brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-30 576 Main Street

Clad in stucco, with a front-gable roof, this structure has a recessed arched entry with double doors and a large picture window topped with an arched sunburst pediment. The façade of the structure is devoid of architectural ornamentation. This structure was the second Roman Catholic church in Quiogue. Erected some time in the early 20th century, it was moved to its current location in 1922 to make room for the current Catholic church. This structure is now used as a meeting hall for the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic fraternal men's organization. W. Wines is shown as the owner of this property on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004).
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 7-17



QI-31 546 Main Street

This one and a half-story cross-gable house is clad in wood shingles and has two-over-two-light double-hung windows and brick chimneys. A previous survey has referred to it as the Ocame Farmhouse, and dated it to ca. 1880. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Charles DeHart Brower. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-32 545 Main Street

The large hip-roofed multi-gable residence at 545 Main Street is the 1902 Charles DeHart Bower House. It has a projecting central bay at second story level supported by wood columns. The windows throughout the structure contain various sizes of window with multiple lights including sixteen over sixteen light double-hung sash windows. The structure is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-33 536 Main Street

Afront-gable house dating to the early 20th century, the Herbert Ocame residence has patterned wood shingles, six-over-six-light windows, a diamond gable window with nine light fixed sash, and a wrap-around porch. The front door is flanked by sidelights. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-34 503 Main Street

This ca. 1870 two-story cross-gable structure has wrap-around porch, a brick chimney rising from the center of the roof, and retains many of its original two-over-two-light double-hung window sash. A pointed-arch window decorates its gable field. The roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles and a single-story addition has been appended on the rear elevation. M. O'Came is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. In 1902, the owner is E. O'Came, and in 1917 it is listed as Everett O'Came.(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-35 1 Homans Avenue

1 Homans Avenue is only partially visible behind dense vegetation; however, it appears to be an early 20th century Tudor Revival structure constructed of brick with a steeply pitched slate roof. The building has shed-roofed dormers, narrow windows and an original entry porch. A previous survey notes that this structure was known as Toad Hall. According to information provided by the Town, it was built ca. 1927. The structure is not shown on the 1916 map; the land was owned by S.L. Homan at that time. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-36 28 Sheppard Street

28 Sheppard Avenue, known as he Sheppard Homan House, is a Queen Anne-style house with multiple gables and a hip-roofed porch. It appears to retain its original wood siding. With the exception of the one-over-one-light windows on the porch, the house retains original windows which feature diamond pane sash over single light sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





QI-37 25 Sheppard Street

The ca. 1900 house at 25 Sheppard Street is two stories in height and is clad in wood shingles. It features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends supported by chamfered braces. It retains six-over-six-light windows and a brick chimney. It was identified in previous surveys as the Norman Johnson House. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. Norman Johnson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-38 35 Homans Avenue

The George Seward House at 35 Homans Avenue was built in 1912 according to tax records. The two-story cross-gable house is clad in wood shingles, has a wood shingle-clad roof and has six-over-six and eight-over-eight light windows. It has two brick chimneys, several shed-roofed dormers, and an entry porch.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-39 47 Homans Avenue

The George Haven Putnam House was built in the early 20th century; it is a Colonial Revival-style structure clad in wood shingles with large gambel roofs, and a widows walk. The gables project slightly in a jetty-like fashion and feature unusual small square windows. Other windows throughout the house contain either six-over-one-light double-hung sash or diamond-pane sash. Several oval windows are also found on the house. Additional research could confirm that the house retains sufficient historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-40 10 Linden Lane

This structure was reportedly built in the early 20th century as a "Westhampton Lying-In Hospital" by Arthur and Mary Kind. The hospital closed in 1926. It was later run as a boarding house known as the Quantuck House. It appears to have been substantially altered with modern roofing, porch supports, changes to the fenestration, and a new chimney. The siding appears to be narrow vertical board and may be original. Many of the windows appear to retain two-over-two double-hung sash. Closer physical examination and additional research would be necessary to confirm the integrity of the house, however, the building does embody a significant piece of local history. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 7-22



QI-41 12 Alden Lane

This house appears to be a mid-19th century residence that was highly altered at various stages in the 20th century. The side-gable one-and-a-half-story house has three-light "eyebrow" windows. Among the extensive later alterations are a large projecting window, a brick end chimney, and a single-story addition with a large window. The doorway location and treatment also does not appear original. The structure does not appear to be shown on the 1873 or 1916 maps. If the building is early (and was moved to this location at a later date), it has been highly altered and may lack sufficient historic integrity. However, it is being recommended for further consideration since if it does have a mid-19th century date, it may be among the earliest extant houses in Quiogue. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-42 16 Quantuck Bay Lane

A large rectangular-plan structure partially obscured by trees with a brick end chimney and a unusual fenestration pattern composed of a series of at least seven asymmetrically placed windows at first story level and on the upper story a ribbon window at one end and few other windows. The roof is clad in asphalt. The unusual fenestration pattern may indicate that the building has been altered. However, little is known about the history and function of this building. The structure may be shown on the 1916 map as one of many buildings on the estate of Theo. E. Conklin. Based on information provided by the Town the structure dates to 1900. The building appears to merit future research and evaluation. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 7-23



QI-43 16 Sheppard Avenue (aka 423 Main Street)

This large rectangular-plan residence has been referred to in previous surveys as the Dr. Charles Murphy House. One source of information provided by the Town dates the house to 1905, however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map of Quiogue. It is a two-story side gable house with a five-bay façade. One each end of the first story is a large doorway with multi-light glass doors. The first story windows are pedimented and have four-part casement sash. The upper stories have six-over-six-light windows. There are half-round gable windows. The building is sided in wood shingles and has two chimneys rising from either end of the roof ridge; the chimneys' material cannot be clearly discerned. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Smaller single-story wings, possibly original, are located one each gable end. Further research would be required to understand the history of this house and assess its significance and integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



QI-44 18 Quantuck Bay Lane

A ca. 1930s Prairie-style residence, one story in height with multiple dormers with flared eaves and windows, some paired, containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The central entry is within an shed-roofed entry bay. The house has exposed rafter ends and is sided in wood shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be landmark eligible as part of a group of buildings of similar style. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 7-24



QI-45 29 Franklin Avenue

A two-story Prairie-style house with a “four-square” form, the structure has a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer and front porch, a small central brick chimney, and windows that appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The hip-roofed porch appears to have been enclosed with screens, partially compromising the historic integrity of the house. A large brick side chimney may be a later addition. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned, but appears to be wood shingles. Overall the building appears to retain fair historic integrity; while it does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping of stylistically related houses. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



QI-46 40 Homans Avenue

A one-and-a-half story mansion exhibiting Chateauesque features, this building dates to sometime in the first half of the 20th century. Based on information provided by the Town it was constructed in 1939. The house has a large cross-gable hipped roof and windows and doorways with segmental arches and six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The upper story windows interrupt the eaves. The house is parged in stucco. A single-story flat-roofed section with parapet may be original or may have been added later. Further research would be necessary to evaluate the historic significance of the house; as an example of its 20th century architectural style it appears to retain integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs



QI-47 414 Main Street

A single-story side-gable house with a central entry and paired windows, 414 Main Street appears to exhibit elements of the Craftsman style and was dated to ca. 1935 in information provided by the Town. The house has a brick chimney and an entry porch with exposed rafter ends and gable ornamentation. The windows contain six-over-six light sash. The building appears to be clad in wood shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt. While the building may lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high integrity and may be landmark eligible, particularly if part of a grouping of buildings of similar style or vintage. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



QI-48 463 Main Street

From the façade of this single-story three-bay structure, it appears to be an early 20th century Colonial Revival-style residence. According to information provided by the Town, it dates to ca. 1790. A closer physical inspection would be necessary to determine whether the original construction date is this early. If it is an earlier house, it has seen extensive changes in the early 20th century. The façade has paired windows flanking the central doorway and on the shed-roofed dormers that contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The door surround with sidelights and pedimented entry porch appear to be Colonial Revival. It is difficult to tell with certainty if the building is shown on the 1873 map; a building appears in its approximate location with a partially illegible name, “M.O. Co—.” As an early 20th century, the building appears to retain historic integrity but appears to lack individual significance; it could be eligible as part of a grouping. If earlier, the house may possess additional significance.
(This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Quiogue Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 7-26



QI-49 478 Main Street

A single-story Arts & Crafts-style house believed to have been constructed ca. 1890. The house has an unusual design composed of multiple cross gables with gambrel roofs arranged in a symmetrical plan. The house is clad in wood shingles and has windows, some paired, with six-over-six-light double hung sash. The roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles; overall the house appears to retain a relatively high degree of historic integrity. The house is not clearly shown on the 1916 map but may be one of the structures on the Chas. DeHart Brower property. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Table 7-1
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-01	194 South Country Rd	"Quantuck Water Company. Former in 1902." (Historical Profile 2007) Identified by Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue as being located on Old Meetinghouse Road.	This brick industrial building appears to have been historically associated with the Quantuck Water Works. The 1916 map depicts two structures, including one in this location, owned by that utility company. A note in the *Municipal Engineering Index* of January- June 1903 notes that a contract has just been let for the construction of the Quantuck Water Works Plant in Quogue (presumably the subject property, including this structure) to the Richardson Company of Oswego, New York, for $63,000. The brick structure has a gable roof and a rectangular plan. The original window openings, most of which are now either completely or partially sealed with bricks, were apparently long narrow apertures. Brownstone window lintels are still in place. A small brick chimney rises from one end of the roof ridge. The building appears to still be owned and operated by a utility company. Although it is clearly visible from the road, it is located behind a chain-link fence. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007
QI-02	33 Quantuck Bay Lane	"'John Sylis Brewster home and farm' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008); "Part of this structure dates from 1750." (Historical Profiles 2007)	Known as the John Sylis Brewster house, this appears to be an early vernacular structure with a Cape form and early ell addition. It has brick chimneys and wood shingle cladding. A number of changes have been made to the structure including two apparently later additions and multiple gable dormers. A closer physical inspection would be necessary to assess the development of the house. According to previous surveys, the earliest portion of this structure is the ca. 1750 John Brewster house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-03	787 Montauk Highway	"'Perrin/Chalmers house' appears intact" (FEL 2008)	The structure appears to be a one and a half story building clad in unpainted wood clapboards or vertical boards. It has a brick foundation and a fanlight in the gable field. A small outbuilding may date to the late 19th or early 20th century. The structure merits further evaluation. Previous surveys have identified it as the Perrin/ Chalmers House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
QI-04	767 (771) Montauk Highway	"'Meadowcroft' appears intact" (FEL 2008);"Great estate built by Louis Conklin. Construction began in 1900." (Historical Profiles 2007)	While views of Meadowcroft, the Louis Conklin estate, are limited, it appears to be a mansion built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style ca. 1900. It appears to have a rectangular plan, low hipped roofs with large overhangs, shed-roofed dormers, and projecting bays. It appears to be parged in stucco and retains multi-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-05	670 (644) Montauk Highway	"Hulse Brothers Laundry. Built in 1924." (Historical Profile 2007)	This brick commercial building, constructed ca. 1924, is now called Strebel's. The structure features a front gable with corbelled eaves treatment and a central doorway surrounded with a concrete or cast-stone surround. The windows appear to have been altered and the large sign on the front façade has likely changed, however, the building retains its character as an example of roadside commercial architecture of the 1920s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-06	108 Meeting House Rd.	Sometimes referred to as "The Third Cottage," it was built by sisters Sarah and Rachel Gould, sisters of Mrs. John W. Patton (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Gould Cottage' appears largely intact"	According to the 2008 Quiogue Survey, this house is sometimes referred to as "The Third Cottage," and was built by Sarah and Rachel Gould, sisters of Mrs. John W. Patton. It is a large wood-shingle-clad house with multiple gables, shed-roofed dormers, and diamond-pane wood window sash. It appears to date to the late 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #16; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-07	100 Meeting House Rd.	Patton "Cottage" built in 1870 by the Reverend John Woodbridge Patton (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Patton Cottage' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	This two story clapboard-clad structure appears to consist of two sections, possibly constructed at different times. Principally the house appears to be a ca. 1870 residence with two-over-two-light double hung sash and brick chimneys. Although the structure appears to be modified with changes in fenestration, possibly door placement, and roof cladding, many other aspects remain intact. The structure is worthy of further research..Previous surveys have identified this as the Patton Cottage, built by the Reverend John Woodbridge Patton. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #15; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-08	90 Meeting House Rd	The Presbyterian Church, founded in 1742 the current building is from 1888 (Quioque Survey 2008); Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Designed in 1887 by Riverhead architect George Skidmore, this church is an example of the then-fashionable academic architectural style intended to draw from more prosperous classes (GAI 2000).	Westhampton Presbyterian Church is constructed in the Shingle style and with straight wooden clapboards, straight and fish scale shingles, this structure has a bell tower at the front and an exterior chimney at the rear. The roof is covered with dark asphalt shingles and the structure is painted white. The current building was constructed in 1888 and designed by Riverhead architect George Skidmore. The first Presbyterian Church is shown on the 1873 map and the current structure is depicted on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SH Cemetery Survey; Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #6; GAI Survey (Village Survey #QU-1); (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-09	33 Woodbridge Ln	Halsey House built in 1900 (Quioque Survey 2008) "Charles Halsey House; this resource is listed at 33 Woodbridge Road in the GAI Survey; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000) ; "'Halsey House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	33 Woodbridge Lane, known as the Charles Halsey House, is a two-story cross-gable structure with a wrap-around porch. It is sided in scalloped shingles on the upper story and board and batten on the lower story. It appears to retain two-over-two-light windows on the upper story. A garage/barn may be contemporary with the house. The house and barn are shown on the 1916 map as the home of Annie Halsey. Previous surveys have dated the house to 1900. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #19; GAI Survey (Village Survey QU-2); 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-10	25 Woodbridge Ln	Reed "Cottage" was built in the early 1870s by Professor Alonzo Reed of Brooklyn (Quioque Survey 2008); "J.W. Patton House; this resource is listed as 25 Woodbridge Road in the GAI survey; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); "'Reed Cottage' appears nearly completely intact" (FEL 2008)	25 Woodbridge Lane is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, structure with paired front gables flanking a projecting bay topped with a round tower. The house is clad with patterned wood shingles. The two first-floor windows on either side of the centrally placed extended to meet the floor of the porch. The projecting bay is castellated and has three two-over-two windows. A dropped finial hangs from each of the paired gables. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingle. The 2008 Quiogue Survey notes that this was the Reed Cottage, built in the early 1870s by Professor Alonzo Reed of Brooklyn. The 1916 map shows it as the home of J.W. Patton. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #20 GAI Survey (Village Survey QU-3); 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-11	17 Woodbridge Ln	Called Woodbridge "cottage" and "The Second Cottage" it was built by Reverend Samuel Woodbridge, or New Brunswick, NJ. Said to be first house built on Woodbridge Ln. (Quioque Survey 2008) "Dr. Woodbridge House; this resource is listed at 17 Woodbridge Road in the GAI Survey; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried."(GAI 2000); "'Woodbridge Cottage' appears nearly completely intact" (FEL 2008)	A two-and-a-half story, wood shingle clad structure is located at 17 Woodbridge Lane, known as the Woodbridge Cottage, or the Second Woodbridge Cottage, built by Reverend Samuel Woodbridge of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The structure has an exterior brick chimney, dormer windows and a porch that extends across the front of the structure. Dr. Woodbridge is listed as residing in this structure on the 1902 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #22; GAI Survey (Village Survey QU-4); 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-12	9 Woodbridge Ln	W.C. Peckham "Cottage" was built in 1888 by W. C. Peckham, a professor from Adelphi College. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'W.C. Peckham Cottage' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	9 Woodbridge Lane is a wood shingle clad structure with a gambrel roof. A wraparound porch with a rounded porch extension stretches across the front. The 1902 map lists C. Peckham as the owner. The 2008 Quiogue Survey calls this the W.C. Peckam Cottage, built in 1888; Peckham was a professor at Adelphi College. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #23; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-13	18 Alden Ln	Frederick Burrell "Cottage" built around 1900 (Quioque Survey 2008); This resource is identified by GAI as being on Woodbridge Road: "Frederick Burrell House; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).; "'Frederick Burrell Cottage', house appears largely intact, stables to rear at least 1916, now heavily remodeled into guesthouse" (FEL 2008)	The house at 18 Alden Lane, identified as the Frederick Burrell Cottage, has a front-gable gambrel roof with a second-story overhang covering a porch and an enclosed sunroom. The structure is clad with wood shingles and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A gambrel-roofed structure located to the rear of the house was identified in a previous survey as a ca. 1916 stable later converted to a guesthouse. A wood-frame tower resembling a lighthouse or windmill in form, may have functioned as a water tower or simply a whimsical design feature. The complex is believed to date to the 1910s. The 1902 map does not show a structure but notes that it is the land of F.C. Jessup. The 1916 map shows the house and a barn to the rear with the name F.A.M. Burrell. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource # 32; GAI Survey (Village Survey # QU-5; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-14	25 Alden Ln	There are two houses located on this property. The larger of the two was built around 1908 By Frank B. Niebrudge, a New York broker who purchased this property from Franklin C. Jessup. The smaller structure is a 1930s era bungalow. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Niebrudge Cottage' appears largely intact, both structures shown in 1916" (FEL 2008)	25 Alden Lane is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style structure with wood shingle siding and roofing. The house is two-and-a-half stories with a gambrel roof and a continuous dormer across the front flanked by a single dormer on each side. A one-story gambrel roof addition extends from one side. Another structure is also located on the property a ca. 1930s bungalow. The 1902 map does not show a structure but notes that it is the land of F.C. Jessup. The 1916 map shows the house and notes that it belongs to F.F. Niebrugge. According to the 2007 Quiogue hamlet study, the main house "was built around 1908 by Frank B. Niebrudge, a New York broker who purchased this property from Franklin C. Jessup." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #33; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-15	39 Alden Ln.	Erwin J. Spink "Cottage" built by Brooklyn professor, Erwin J. Spink around 1890 (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Erwin J. Spink Cottage' appears largely intact (FEL 2008)	39 Alden Lane is a single-story shingle-clad structure built ca. 1890. The side-gable structure features a wrap-around hip-roofed porch supported by columns, gable dormers with paired windows, and small windows with diamond-pane wood sash. According to previous surveys, this residence was built by Brooklyn professor Erwin J. Spink. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #36; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-16	30 Alden Ln.	Walter H. Martin "Cottage" designed and built by Brooklyn Architect, W.C. Martin in 1890. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Walter H. Martin Cottage' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	30 Alden Lane is minimally visible from the road, but appears to be a large Shingle-style residence clad in patterned shingles and retaining multi-light windows. According to previous surveys, this was the Walter Martin Cottage, designed by Brooklyn architect W.C. Martin in 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #34; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-17	52 Alden Ln.	Professor Rodney G. Kimball built a cottage at the end of Alden Lane, north side in 1879. Kimball "Cottage" served as the clubhouse for the Quantuck Yacht Club (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Kimball Cottage' nearly completely intact" (FEL 2008)	52 Alden Lane was built in 1879 for Professor Rodney G. Kimball. The cottage reportedly served as the clubhouse for the Quantuck Yacht Club for some time. The two-story Shingle-style house has multiple gables and brick chimneys, various sizes of windows containing multi-light double-hung sash, and several projecting bays at second story level supported by wood piers. The structure is clad in wood shingles; the roof is reclad in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #38; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-18	27 B Foster Ln.	Frederick B. Carter "Cottage" (Quioque Survey 2008)	27 B Foster Lane is a one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles with six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The 2008 Quiogue Survey identifies this as the Frederick B. Carter Cottage. Based on limited views, the structure may date to the late 19th century. Some changes appear to have been made to the property including a shed-roofed porch and an small shed on the property. Additional research may help determine the history and integrity of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #30; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-19	21 Foster Ln.		21 Foster Lane appears to be an early 20th century residence with an unusual plan consisting of a central side-gable rectangular-plan section flaned by two wings oriented at angles to the main block. The Craftsman-style house features an integral porch supported by paired chamfered piers, a central gable dormer, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
QI-20	11 Foster Ln.	Julia Reeve Complex, thought to be built around 1900 (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Part of Julia Reeve Complex' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	A large front-gable gambrel-roofed house with multiple shed-roofed dormers and a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge, 11 Foster Lane is clad in wood shingles and retains multi-light windows, principally four-over-four-light double-hung sash. It has been identified by previous surveys as being part of the Julia Reeve complex. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #26; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-21	8 Woodbridge Ln	Julia Reeve Complex; 1908 (Town-provided comments)	Boarded up at the time of this survey, 8 Woodbridge Lane is a five-bay, clapboard-clad structure. The structure has multiple projecting bay windows. Tax photos and other available recent photographs suggest that the structure retained and may still retain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle with an exterior and a centrally placed chimney. Julia Reeve is listed as the owner of the structure on the 1902 map; she is also listed as the owner on the 1916 map, which shows the subject building and two other structures on the property. Previous surveys have also identified it as part of the Julia Reeve complex. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #24; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-22	8 Foster Ln.	Built around 1884 it was the first free-standing Catholic Sanctuary built in Quiogue. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'First Roman Catholic Church Building (private residence)' appears largely intact with minor additions" (FEL 2008)	Views of 8 Foster Lane are limited, however, the structure appears to be a one-and-a-half-story gambrel-roofed structure with a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge, and shed roofed dormers with multi-light windows. It has a front porch with turned posts, which appears to date to the late 19th century. The integrity of the structure appears to have been diminished with several additions featuring one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. According to previous surveys, this structure was built ca. 1884 and served as the first free-standing Catholic sanctuary in Quiogue. Additional research would shed light on the history and integrity of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #25; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-23	39 Homestead Ave.	One of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision to be built on. This home was built about 1932 by Lewis Bitell. (Quioque Survey 2008)	According to previous surveys, 39 Homestead Avenue is the last of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1932 by Lewis Bitell. The Tudor Revival-style structure features faux half-timbering and a massive hipped roof apparently retaining its original cladding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #4; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-24	37 Homestead Ave	One of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision to be built on. This home was built about 1920. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Maynard Summer Cottage' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	According to previous surveys, 37 Homestead Avenue is one of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1920. It is known as the Maynard Summer Cottage. Although the house is partially obscured by vegetation it appears to resemble its neighbor at 34 Homestead Avenue; the Colonial Revival-style residence is two stories in height with a side-gable roof and a single-story addition with gable dormers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #3; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-25	34 Homestead Avenue	Richard Maynard House, 1916. The first of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Richard Maynard House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	According to previous surveys, 34 Homestead Avenue is the first of three properties from the original Quiogue Homestead Company subdivision, built in 1916. It is known as the Richard Maynard House. The Colonial Revival-style house is a two-story five-bay side-gable house with a central doorway and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource # 2; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-26	9 Ocame Ave	Small Farmhouse built by Henry Walker around the turn of the century. (Quioque Survey 2008) "Fire Station; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000)	9 Ocame Avenue is a two-story structure with a porch extending across the front and a two-story ell addition that has a tower at the end. The entire structure, including the modern exterior chimney, is clad in wood shingles. The windows contain six-over-six light sash. The tower has a solid window of stained glass. The 1902 map lists H. Walker as the owner. According to tax records, this structure was built in 1900. According to the 2008 Quiogue survey, this structure was built by Henry Walker around the turn of the century as a small farmhouse. The 2000 GAI survey, however, identifies the structure as a fire station. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #14; GAI Survey (Village Survey # QU-7); (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-27	22 Franklin Ave.	Part of Francis & Margaret Foley Farmhouse built in 1860. Site of first Catholic Mass in Quiogue (Quioque Survey 2008)	The 2008 Quiogue Survey identifies this as the Francis and Margaret Foley Farmhouse, built in 1860; the site of the first Catholic Mass in Quiogue. Based on limited available views, this appears to be a two-story three-bay side-gable house, likely built in the second half of the 19th century. The house has a brick chimney and windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The house appears to have been altered with two additions, replacement siding and roof cladding, and a second brick end chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource # 11; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-28	580 Main St	The Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, 1922. (Quioque Survey 2008)	This building is home to the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. Constructed in 1922, this structure replaced a smaller church that was moved to the rear of the property. The current 1922 building has a rose window, tile roof, bell tower and is clad in stucco. The church is depicted on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2007). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #5 & 8; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-29	607 Main Street	"Lucius Beers House. Built 1910." (Historical Profiles 2007)	This large two-story hip-roofed multi-gable house, identified as the Lucius Beers House, exhibits elements of the Craftsman style; it features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, dormers, a widow's walk, and brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-30	576 Main St		Clad in stucco, with a front-gable roof, this structure has a recessed arched entry with double doors and a large picture window topped with an arched sunburst pediment. The façade of the structure is devoid of architectural ornamentation. This structure was the second Roman Catholic church in Quiogue. Erected some time in the early 20th century, it was moved to its current location in 1922 to make room for the current Catholic church. This structure is now used as a meeting hall for the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic fraternal men's organization. W. Wines is shown as the owner of this property on the 1902 map (Michne and Michne Jr. 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
QI-31	546 Main Street	"'Ocame farmhouse' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008); "Built circa 1880." (Historical Profiles 2007	This one and a half-story cross-gable house is clad in wood shingles and has two-over-two-light double-hung windows and brick chimneys. A previous survey has referred to it as the Ocame Farmhouse, and dated it to ca. 1880. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name Charles DeHart Brower. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-32	545 Main Street	"Charles DeHart Bower House. Built in 1902." (Historical Profile 2007)	The large hip-roofed multi-gable residence at 545 Main Street is the 1902 Charles DeHart Bower House. It has a projecting central bay at second story level supported by wood columns. The windows throughout the structure contain various sizes of window with multiple lights including sixteen over sixteen light double-hung sash windows. The structure is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-33	536 Main Street	"'Herbert Ocame residence' appears largely intact with new addition at north end" (FEL 2008); "Built 1880s." (Historical Profiles 2007)	A front-gable house dating to the early 20th century, the Herbert O'Came residence has patterned wood shingles, six-over-six-light windows, a diamond gable window with nine light fixed sash, and a wrap-around porch. The front door is flanked by sidelights. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-34	503 Main St	"'Nichols Ocame House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008); "Built 1860s." (Historical Profiles 2007)	This ca. 1870 two-story cross-gable structure has wrap-around porch, a brick chimney rising from the center of the roof, and retains many of its original two-over-two-light double-hung window sash. A pointed-arch window decorates its gable field. The roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles and a single-story addition has been appended on the rear elevation. M. O'Came is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. In 1902, the owner is E. O'Came, and in 1917 it is listed as Everett O'Came.(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-35	1 Homans Avenue	"'Toad Hall' appears intact" (FEL 2008); 1927 (Town-provided comments)	1 Homans Avenue is only partially visible behind dense vegetation; however, it appears to be an early 20th century Tudor Revival structure constructed of brick with a steeply pitched slate roof. The building has shed-roofed dormers, narrow windows and an original entry porch. A previous survey notes that this structure was known as Toad Hall. According to information provided by the Town, it was built ca. 1927. The structure is not shown on the 1916 map; the land was owned by S.L. Homan at that time. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-36	28 Sheppard Street	"'Sheppard Homan House' appears intact" (FEL 2008)	28 Sheppard Avenue, known as he Sheppard Homan House, is a Queen Anne-style house with multiple gables and a hip-roofed porch. It appears to retain its original wood siding. With the exception of the one-over-one-light windows on the porch, the house retains original windows which feature diamond pane sash over single light sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-37	25 Sheppard Street	"'Norman Johnson House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	The ca. 1900 house at 25 Sheppard Street is two stories in height and is clad in wood shingles. It features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends supported by chamfered braces. It retains six-over-six-light windows and a brick chimney. It was identified in previous surveys as the Norman Johnson House. It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. Norman Johnson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-38	35 Homans Avenue	"'George Seward House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	The George Seward House at 35 Homans Avenue was built in 1912 according to tax records. The two-story cross-gable house is clad in wood shingles, has a wood shingle-clad roof and has six-over-six and eight-over-eight light windows. It has two brick chimneys, several shed-roofed dormers, and an entry porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-39	47 Homans Avenue	George Haven Putnam House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	The George Haven Putnam House was built in the early 20th century; it is a Colonial Revival-style structure clad in wood shingles with large gambel roofs, and a widows walk. The gables project slightly in a jetty-like fashion and feature unusual small square windows. Other windows throughout the house contain either six-over-one-light double-hung sash or diamond-pane sash. Several oval windows are also found on the house. Additional research could confirm that the house retains sufficient historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-40	10 Linden Lane	Westhampton Lying-In Hospital/Quantuck House built in 1900 by Authur and Mary Kind. Later this house became the home of notable Quiogue historian and writer, Lawrence Casey. It was run as a boarding house called the "The Quantuck House." In 1920, under the direction of Mrs. King, the house became the Westhampton Hospital. The hospital ceased operation in 1926. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Westhampton Lying-In Hospital/Quantuck House' appears largely intact with additions" (FEL 2008)	This structure was reportedly built in the early 20th century as a "Westhampton Lying-In Hospital" by Arthur and Mary Kind. The hospital closed in 1926. It was later run as a boarding house known as the Quantuck House. It appears to have been substantially altered with modern roofing, porch supports, changes to the fenestration, and a new chimney. The siding appears to be narrow vertical board and may be original. Many of the windows appear to retain two-over-two double-hung sash. Closer physical examination and additional research would be necessary to confirm the integrity of the house, however, the building does embody a significant piece of local history. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #43; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
QI-41	12 Alden Lane	1890	This house appears to be a mid-19th century residence that was highly altered at various stages in the 20th century. The side-gable one-and-a-half-story house has three-light "eyebrow" windows. Among the extensive later alterations are a large projecting window, a brick end chimney, and a single-story addition with a large window. The doorway location and treatment also does not appear original. The structure does not appear to be shown on the 1873 or 1916 maps. If the building is early (and was moved to this location at a later date), it has been highly altered and may lack sufficient historic integrity. However, it is being recommended for further consideration since if it does have a mid-19th century date, it may be among the earliest extant houses in Quiogue. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-42	16 Quantuck Bay Lane	1900	A large rectangular-plan structure partially obscured by trees with a brick end chimney and a unusual fenestration pattern composed of a series of at least seven asymmetrically placed windows at first story level and on the upper story a ribbon window at one end and few other windows. The roof is clad in asphalt. The unusual fenestration pattern may indicate that the building has been altered. However, little is known about the history and function of this building. The structure may be shown on the 1916 map as one of many buildings on the estate of Theo. E. Conklin. Based on information provided by the Town the structure dates to 1900. The building appears to merit future research and evaluation. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
QI-43	16 Sheppard Avenue (aka 423 Main Street)	1905 (Town-provided comments); "'Dr. Charles Murphy House' appears intact" (FEL 2008)	This large rectangular-plan residence has been referred to in previous surveys as the Dr. Charles Murphy House. One source of information provided by the Town dates the house to 1905, however, it does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map of Quiogue. It is a two-story side gable house with a five-bay façade. One each end of the first story is a large doorway with multi-light glass doors. The first story windows are pedimented and have four-part casement sash. The upper stories have six-over-six-light windows. There are half-round gable windows. The building is sided in wood shingles and has two chimneys rising from either end of the roof ridge; the chimneys' material cannot be clearly discerned. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Smaller single-story wings, possibly original, are located one each gable end. Further research would be required to understand the history of this house and assess its significance and integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-44	18 Quantuck Bay Lane	1935 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1930s Prairie-style residence, one story in height with multiple dormers with flared eaves and windows, some paired, containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The central entry is within an shed-roofed entry bay. The house has exposed rafter ends and is sided in wood shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be landmark eligible as part of a group of buildings of similar style. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
QI-45	29 Franklin Avenue	1920	A two-story Prairie-style house with a "four-square" form, the structure has a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer and front porch, a small central brick chimney, and windows that appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The hip-roofed porch appears to have been enclosed with screens, partially compromising the historic integrity of the house. A large brick side chimney may be a later addition. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The siding material cannot be clearly discerned, but appears to be wood shingles. Overall the building appears to retain fair historic integrity; while it does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping of stylistically related houses. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-46	40 Homans Avenue	1939	A one-and-a-half story mansion exhibiting Chateauesque features, this building dates to sometime in the first half of the 20th century. Based on information provided by the Town it was constructed in 1939. The house has a large cross-gable hipped roof and windows and doorways with segmental arches and six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The upper story windows interrupt the eaves. The house is parged in stucco. A single-story flat-roofed section with parapet may be original or may have been added later. Further research would be necessary to evaluate the historic significance of the house; as an example of its 20th century architectural style it appears to retain integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
QI-47	414 Main Street	1935	A single-story side-gable house with a central entry and paired windows, 414 Main Street appears to exhibit elements of the Craftsman style and was dated to ca. 1935 in information provided by the Town. The house has a brick chimney and an entry porch with exposed rafter ends and gable ornamentation. The windows contain six-over-six light sash. The building appears to be clad in wood shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt. While the building may lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high integrity and may be landmark eligible, particularly if part of a grouping of buildings of similar style or vintage. (This property may be landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Potential Quiogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
QI-48	463 Main Street	1790	From the façade of this single-story three-bay structure, it appears to be an early 20th century Colonial Revival-style residence. According to information provided by the Town, it dates to ca. 1790. A closer physical inspection would be necessary to determine whether the original construction date is this early. If it is an earlier house, it has seen extensive changes in the early 20th century. The façade has paired windows flanking the central doorway and on the shed-roofed dormers that contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The door surround with sidelights and pedimented entry porch appear to be Colonial Revival. It is difficult to tell with certainty if the building is shown on the 1873 map; a building appears in its approximate location with a partially illegible name, "M.O. Co—." As an early 20th century, the building appears to retain historic integrity but appears to lack individual significance; it could be eligible as part of a grouping. If earlier, the house may possess additional significance. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
QI-49	478 Main Street	1890	A single-story Arts & Crafts-style house believed to have been constructed ca. 1890. The house has an unusual design composed of multiple cross gables with gambrel roofs arranged in a symmetrical plan. The house is clad in wood shingles and has windows, some paired, with six-over-six-light double hung sash. The roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles; overall the house appears to retain a relatively high degree of historic integrity. The house is not clearly shown on the 1916 map but may be one of the structures on the Chas. DeHart Brower property. (This property appears to be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 7-2
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
83 Meeting House Road	Presbyterian Parsonage, Site of first parsonage building in Quiogue. Current building from 1888. (Quioque Survey 2008) "Westhampton Presbyterian Church Parsonage; this resource is listed at meetinghouse road in the GAI survey; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. " (GAI 2000)		No tax record found for this address; apparently a site rather than a structure; does not retain sufficient integrity as a site, however may be archaeologically sensitive	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #7; GAI Survey (Village Survey QU-8); (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
20 & 18 Franklin Ave.	Part of Francis & Margaret Foley Farmhouse. Number 18 is the former Merriman Martin House (Quioque Survey 2008)	The wood-shingle clad structures at 18 and 20 Franklin Avenue appear to have been built or substantially rebuilt in the mid 1950s.	Structures appear to lack sufficient historic significance/ integrity.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #12; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
14 Franklin Ave.	Two former Martin Family homes are situated on this property. In the 1890s, the family moved from North Carolina. Charles took a job as caretaker at Julia Reeve's farm and boardinghouse. He and his family lived in a small house formerly located on Julia Reeve's property. It was later moved to the back of his brother Merriman's house located at 18 Franklin Avenue around 1920. (Quioque Survey 2008)	Based on limited available views, the structures at 14 Franklin Avenue appear to date to the late 19th and early 20th century. These structures have been altered with a change in fenestration and modern roof cladding in addition to other alterations.	Structures appear to lack sufficient historic significance.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #13; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
10 John St.	Built around 1900 by Frank L. Pease, a painter and sometimes a chauffeur. (Quioque Survey 2008)	The house at 10 John Street is a very small single-story building clad in modern siding with unusual narrow vertical single-light windows. It appears to have been built in the mid to late 20th century. According to the 2008 Quiogue Survey , this house was built around 1900 by Frank Pease. According to tax records it was built in the 18th century and rebuilt in 1987. The structure appears modern; additional research would be necessary to confirm its modern origin.	Structure appears to lack significance/ integrity, however, additional research may be warranted.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #18; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
21 Woodbridge Ln.	First Presbyterian Parsonage was originally built in the 1840s on the south side of Meeting House Road as the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church. It was moved just to the south of the Patton Cottage in 1875. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'First Presbyterian Parsonage' appears nearly completely intact" (FEL 2008)		No tax record found for this address; apparently a site rather than a structure; does not retain sufficient integrity as a site, however may be archaeologically sensitive.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #21; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
14 Foster Ln.	Charles P. Halsey "Cottage" originally built about 1890 by C. P. Halsey. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Charles P. Halsey Cottage' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008"	14 Foster Lane, built ca. 1890 by C. P. Halsey, is a two-story cross-gable residence. It retains its form, projecting bay windows, and possibly original siding; however, its appearance has been significantly altered with the replacement of its windows with single-light double-hung sash, an enclosed shed-roofed porch, and an altered or more recently constructed section.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #27; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
23 Foster Ln.	Corwin "Cottage" built about 1915 by Dwight H. Corwin. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Corwin Cottage' appears largely intact with additions" (FEL 2008)		Appears to refer to the house identified as 21 Foster Lane in tax records and included in survey	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #28; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
Foster Ln.	Lindsay Cottage, built by W.B. Lindsay around 1915 (Quioque Survey 2008); "F.B. Lindsay House; This resource is listed at Foster Lane in the GAI survey; Potentially eligible for the NR under Criterion A because it relates to the development of the area as a popular summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers after 1900. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000)	The Lindsay Cottage may be significant for its role in the development of the area as a summer resort, however, it appears to have diminished historic integrity. Further research to confirm the significance and integrity of the structure would be warranted.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, further research may be warranted.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #29; GIA Survey (Village Survey # QU-6); (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
14 Alden Ln.	Thought to have been moved here around 1920 by Jessup Family (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Jessup House' property was owned by Jessup since at least 1902, but no buildings shown through 1916, house looks older" (FEL 2008)	The house at 14 Alden Lane exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style, but has been substantially altered with the addition of a projecting picture window, a new end chiney, and other changes.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #31; 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 7-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
35 Alden Ln.	Around 1910, Brooklyn banker, E. Maynard built this house (E.P.Maynard "Cottage") on Alden Lane on property he purchased from Erwin Spink. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'E.P. Maynard Cottage' appears partially intact" (FEL 2008)	A two-story side-gable house with brick end chimneys, 35 Alden Lane is clad in wood shingles and has paired and ribbon windows that appear to contain six-over-one-light sash. A two-story addition and a shed-roofed entry porch appear to be later developments. According to previous surveys, this was built around 1910 by Brooklyn banker E.P. Maynard.	The property appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, additional research may be warranted.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #35; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
57 Alden Ln.	On this property in the 1870s, Dr. Joseph Alden built the first of the summer houses– a tiny unplastered cottage on the Quantuck Creek. (Quioque Survey 2008); "'Alden/Spink House' appears largely intact with additions" (FEL 2008)	Based on limited views, this appears to be a two-story Colonial Revival-style building which has been altered with additions and window replacements.	The property appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #37; 2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
Main Street at Aspatuck Creek	Turkey Bridge	The original Turkey Bridge dated to ca. 1873, however, the current bridge was constructed in 1968.	The current structure is modern and does not appear to possess sufficient historic significance	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #39; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
20 Linden Ln.	Hiram Wines Farm was sold in 1852 by Jabez Foster to Hiram Wines (Quioque Survey 2008)	According to tax records, the structure on this property was built in the late 18th century; however, no photograph is included in the tax record and no view of the house can be afforded from public rights of way. The structure at this address appears to be a Dutch Colonial Revival style structure with more recent additions.	Structure appears to lack historic integrity; if structure has been misidentified, should be reevaluated	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #40; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
20 St. George Pl.	Benjamin Allen Lodge. Benjamin Allen built a hunting lodge structure on the northern part of his property, close to Aspatuck Creek about 1928. (Quioque Survey 2008)	This low single-story structure was reportedly built in 1928 as a hunting lodge. The structure consists of many components, some of which may have been added at a later date. Additional research may be warranted to assess the significance and integrity of this resource, however, based on limited views it does not appear to possess sufficient significance/	Structure does not appear to possess sufficient significance/ integrity, however, additional research may be warranted.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #41; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
19 Linden Ln.	A. W. Doremus House built in 1880 by A.W. Doremus who ran a popular saloon on Depot Road in Westhampton. (Quioque Survey 2008)	The ca. 1880 Doremus House belonged to a saloonkeeper, A. W. Doremus. The two-story house appears to have been altered with changes in fenestration, siding, roof cladding, and other aspects.	Structure does not appear to possess sufficient historic integrity.	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #42; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
90 Linden Ln.	Ice Cream & Candy Store- built by Ocame's and originally run by Lucinda Ocame (Quioque Survey 2008)	This early 20th century structure appears to have been altered with an addition on the front, replacement siding, and other changes	Structure lacks sufficient historic integriy	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #45; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
Westhampton Country Club Golf course	The course was started in the summer of 1896. The course was laid out by engineer, Henry J. Howell and Elliot Cutter. John Eager helped to build the course. The course was last played in 1902. (Quioque Survey 2008)	Resource no longer exists	Resource no longer exists	Quioque Survey (2008) Resource #46; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
29 Sheppard Street	"'Dix House' Circa 1792 house moved from Remsenburg" (FEL 2008)	The house at 29 Sheppard Street is purported to date from 1792 and is known as the Dix House, moved from Remsenburg. From the exterior, the house has been so dramatically altered that it appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure. The house has a central door with three-quarter sidelights flanked by two windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A shed-roofed wall dormer domincates the front façade. The original chimney of the structure, which would likely have been an off-center chimney rising from the roof ridge is gone and a side chimney has been added. Additions have been appended to both side elevations. The siding and roof cladding appear to be modern and a Colonial Revival-style porch has been added to the front façade.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, more research and interior investigation would be warranted	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
40 Sheppard Street	"circa 1930, house largely intact" (FEL 2008)	The ca. 1930 residence at 40 Sheppard Street is a two-story house apparently constructed in the Colonial Revival style. It has shed-roofed dormers and eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash windows. A shed-roofed addition on the side façade and a gable addition on the the end façade are likely later additions.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance/ integrity	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
46 Sheppard Street	"' 'Shep Homan House' appears largely intact" (FEL 2008)	A Colonial Revival-style residence with a gambrel roof and wrap-around porch, 46 Sheppard Street is clad in wood shingles and retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The roof, which visually dominates the residence has been reclad. A large addition extends to the rear.	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance/ integrity, however, further research may be warranted.	2008 Façade Easements List
485 Main Street	"'Ralph Swezey House' appears intact" (FEL 2008) "Built 1871." (Historical Profiles 2007)	The residence at 485 Main Street is purported to date to 1871. It has a square plan, a large hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles; the structure is sided in wood shingles. A shed-roofed porch may be a later addition.	Structure appears to lack sufficient integrity, however, further research may be warranted.	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
493 Main Street	"'William Ocame House' Appears intact with additions, site of Ocame home pre 1873" (FEL 2008)	A two-story house likely dating to the early 20th century, 493 Main Street appears to have replacement siding and windows.	Structure appears to lack sufficient integrity	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
506 Main Street	"'William Nicols Ocame House' appears intact with additions, site of older Ocame home behind" (FEL 2008); "Oldest section dates 1920s." (Historical Profiles 2007)	The Colonial Revival-style house at 506 Main Street has a front-gable gambrel roof; another section appears to be a later addition as does a Neoclassical porch with a parapet. The main section of the house dates to ca. 1927.	Structure appears to lack sufficient integrity	2008 Façade Easements List; (Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
Quantuck Bay Road	"'Part of John Sylis Brewster farm' main building appears largely intact and was part of farm originally" (FEL 2008)	May refer to 9 Quantuck Bay Road, a gambrel-roofed structure that appears to have later additions and alterations.	If resource refers to 9 Quantuck Bay Road, appears to lack historic integrity.	2008 Façade Easements List
12 Homestead Avenue	"Site of the Original Foster Homestead." (Historical Profiles 2007)		Does not retain sufficient integrity as a historic resource, however may be archaeologically sensitive	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
2 Franklin Ave	"Site of John Eager House and Barns." (Historical Profile 2007)		Does not retain sufficient integrity as a historic resource, however may be archaeologically sensitive	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
18 Ocame Ave	"School of Religion." (Historical Profile 2007)		No property record was found for this address	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
163 Brook Road	"Former site of Morrison and Burkhart's Crescent Inn." (Historical Profile 2007)		Does not retain sufficient integrity as a historic resource, however may be archaeologically sensitive	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
15 Linden Lane	"Captain Robert Warren 'Cappy' Peterson House." (Historical Profile 2007)	Multiple structures at 15 Linden Lane appear to date to the mid 20th century or later. The mid-century house is a ranch-style structure that appears to have later alterations.	Structures do not appear to possess sufficient historic significance/ integrity	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
43 Homans Ave	"William Frederick Dix House." (Historical Profile 2007)		No property record was found for this address	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
32 Sheppard Street	"This home dates from the 1930s. IT was recently destroyed by fire." (Historical Profile 2007)		Destroyed by Fire	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
427 Main Street	"Marshal McFair House. Built in 1903." (Historical Profile 2007)	The ca. 1903 Marshall McFair House has a multi-gable hipped roof system and hip-roofed dormers which are currently clad in asphalt shingles. A hip-roofed porch has been partially enclosed, probably at a later date. An integral two-car garage is also likely a later addition.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance, however, additional research may be warranted.	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
578 Main Street	"Charles DeHart Brower Barn. Built 1895." (Historical Profile 2007)	Identified in previous surveys as the Charles DeHart Brower Barn, presumably a converted barn, this structure has a side-gable gambrel roof and appears to have a form more reminiscent of an early Dutch house than a gambrel-roofed barn. The structure has been substnatially altered with unusual boxy addition, changes in fenestration, and a new chimney.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
791 Montauk Highway	"Perrin House. Built around the turn of the century." (Historical Profile 2007)	The structure at 791 Montauk Highway is purported to date to 1902, but appears to be so significantly altered that it appears modern; it has replacement siding, windows, a new stair and other modern features.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
801 Montauk Highway	"Former site of Perrin House." (Historical Profile 2007)		Demolished 2002	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)

Table 7-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
The Causeway to Quiogue	"Built 1868." (Historical Profile 2007)		The 19th century causeway does not appear to exist today in the form that it originally did, as shown in historic photographs. Additional research to confirm that portions of the historic causeway do no remain may be warranted; if remnants exist, they may be archaeologically sensitive but are not likely to retain sufficient integrity to be considered an architectural resource.	(Historical Profile of the Hamlet of Quiogue 2007)
199 Old Meetinghouse Road	1895 (Town-provided comments)	Based on limited views, this residence appears to be a side-gable wood-shingle-clad house possibly dating to the turn of the century. It has a corbelled brick chimney, gable dormers, and at least some six-over-one-light double hung windows. Although only one façade was visible, the house appears to have been altered with a large screen porch and a double door on the side façade.	The property does not appear to retain sufficient integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 7-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Quiogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
27 Notamiset Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1920s Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence, this side-gable gambrel roof structure retains a brick chimney, shed-roofed dormers, six-over-six-light windows and a half-round gable window.	The structure appears to have been extensively altered later in the 20th century, severely compromising its historic integrity. Changes include modern siding, asphalt roof cladding, and a door surround and shutters that appear to date to the mid 20th century.	

A. RIVERSIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT

The hamlet of Riverside is located in the western portion of Southampton Town, north of Route 27. It is bordered on the west by the hamlet of Northampton and on the east by the hamlet of Flanders. The Peconic River, and beyond it the Town of Riverhead, are located to the north. Riverside is located in and adjacent to the Central Pine Barrens, a publically protected wilderness area. With the exception of a traffic circle around which several homes and businesses are clustered, Riverside does not have a downtown area of concentrated development (Hutton Associates 2008). Historic maps indicate that Riverside was sparsely settled throughout the historic period, though bridges connected the settlement to Riverhead to the north. The 1873 Beers map shows that development was principally located along Route 24 (also known as Nugent Drive or Peconic Avenue and Flanders Road). The map does not name the small settlement, but simply illustrates a cluster of development adjacent to Riverhead (see **Figure 8-1, Map A**). More structures are shown on the 1915 Belcher Hyde map, along Moriches Road, Quogue Road, and New Quogue Road (see **Figure 8-1, Map B**). One parcel along Flanders Road is shown as being owned by the Cranberry Marsh Company.

B. SUMMARY OF RIVERSIDE SURVEY RESULTS

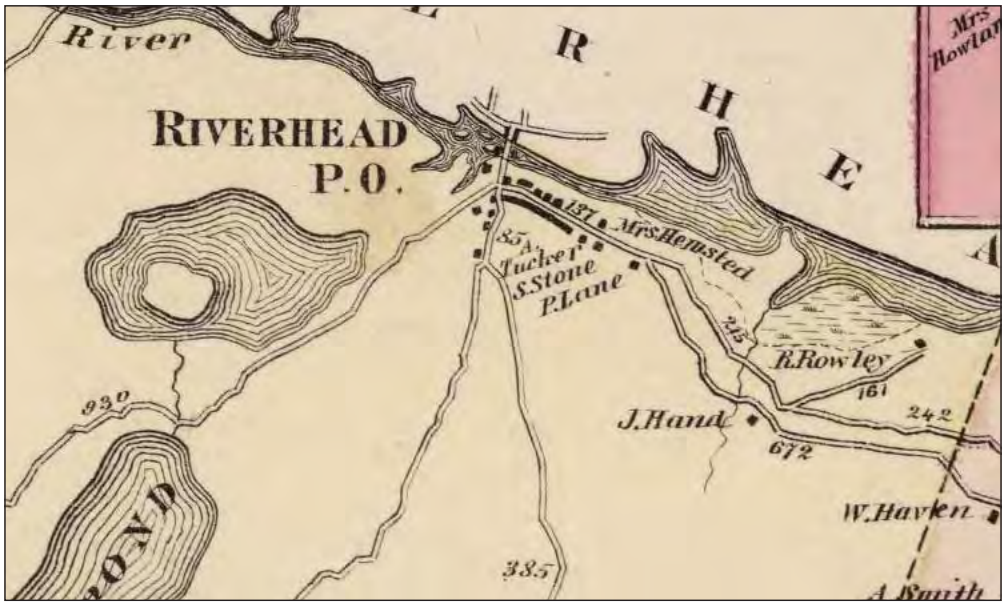
A total of 14 properties in Riverside have been identified as potential Landmarks, as described below.

RIVERSIDE MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

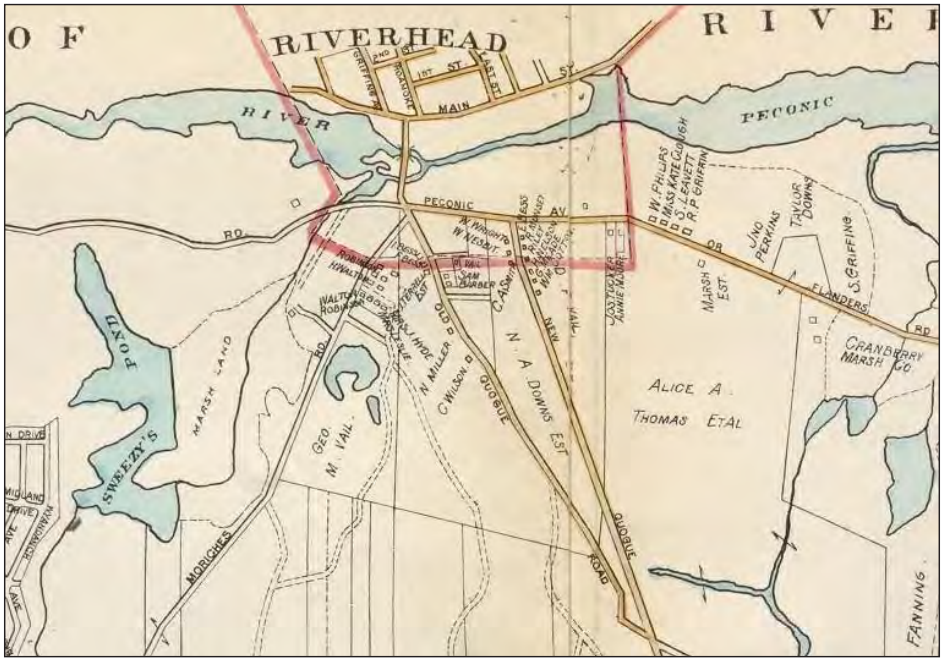
A potential Multiple Resource District was identified in Riverside, which currently contains 14 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "RV." A map showing the locations of the Riverside Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 8-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figure 8-3 through 8-9**), and a table (**Table 8-1**), which describes the properties. The potential Riverside Multiple Resource District includes 437 Flanders Road (RV-1) and 43 Flanders Road (RV-2), both three-bay one-and-a-half-story residences likely constructed in the late 19th century. Among the other properties in the potential Multiple Resource District are residential buildings dating to the first half of the 20th century, which collectively reflect Riverside's development as a residential area during that era. These properties may be potentially eligible under Landmark criteria A and C. The period of significance for the small potential Multiple Resource District is the late 19th and early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN RIVERSIDE

Other properties located in Riverside 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 8-2**. This table provides the addresses of the resources and a brief description of each, as well as a brief explanation as to why each resource was not advanced as a potential Landmark at this time.

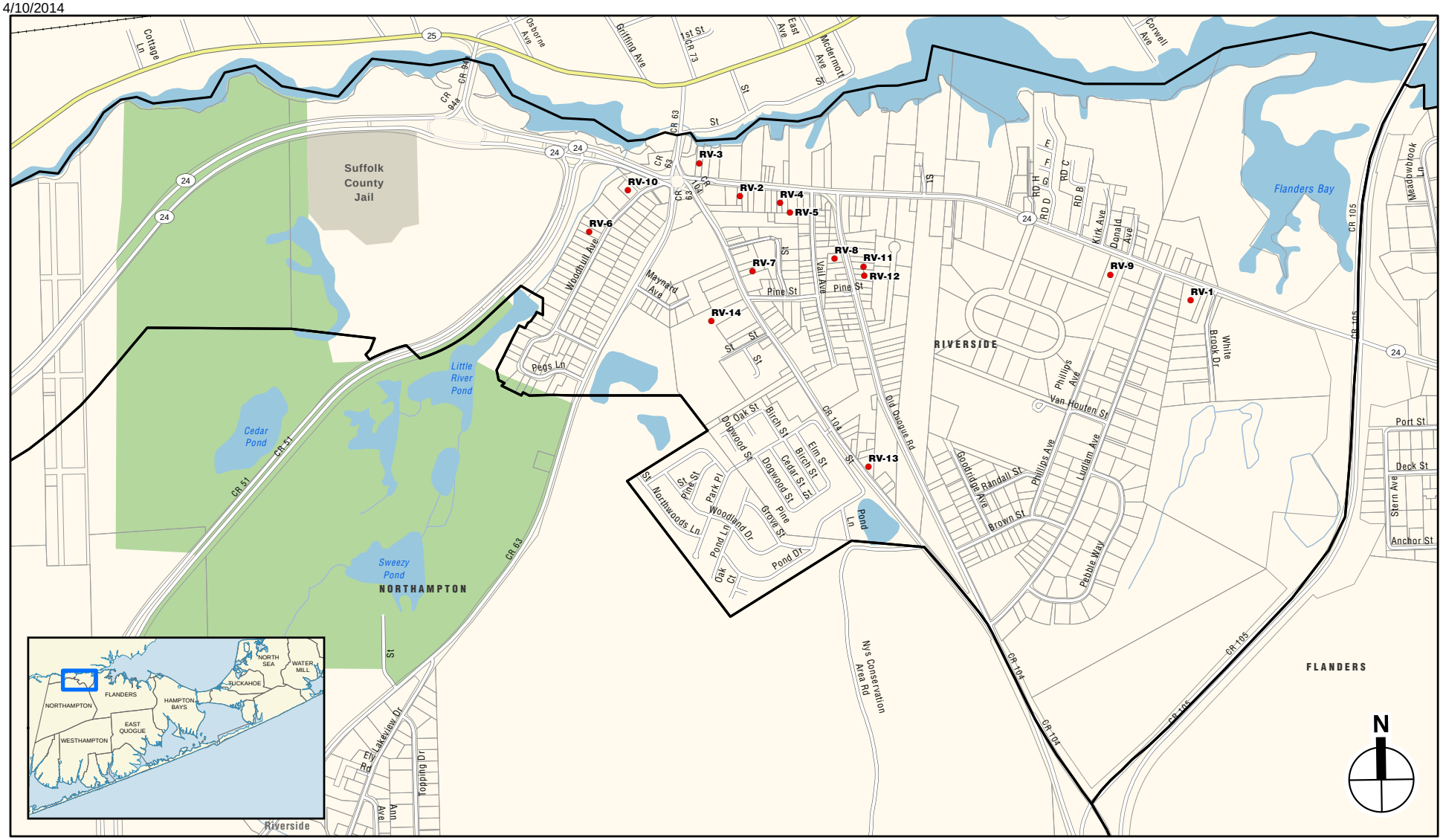


A. The hamlet of Riverside, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton



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

4/10/2014



Potential Riverside Historic District

Figure 8-2



RV-1 437 Flanders Road

A late 18th or early 19th century residence, two stories in height, with a front-gable roof, 437 Flanders Road is four bays wide with an off-center entrance. It is clad in wood clapboard. Its original entrance door has been replaced with a multi-light wood and glass door. A gable-roofed porch is located at the entrance. The fenestration of the house is asymmetrical and features two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and four-light fixed-sash windows, which may date to the late 19th century. Its broad roof is sheathed in rubberized slate shingle, and is punctuated by one center chimney. It has later additions at the rear, including a projecting bay at the ground floor. Despite its alterations, it is a largely intact example of early settlement houses on Long Island. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows a house in this location belonged to L. Fanning. (This property is potentially Landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RV-2 43 Flanders Road

A story-and-a-half three-bay frame house with a side gable roof, 43 Flanders Road appears to date to the late 19th century. The house features six-over-six-light windows. The shed-roofed porch is supported by turned posts. The siding appears to be modern asbestos shingles. This appears to be one of the buildings shown on the N. Downs estate, composed of multiple parcels, on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RV-3 10 Flanders Road

A two-story gable-roofed house in a village setting, this building was likely constructed within the first decade of the 20th century. It is depicted on the 1916 map with the name R. Jennings. The side-gable façade fronting on Flanders Road is three bays wide with an off-set doorway. An additional doorway is located in a small hip-roofed addition on the side elevation, which also appears to date early in the 20th century. The house has been altered with a replacement door, replacement roof cladding, and removal of the chimney. While some of the windows retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash, others have been replaced with one-over-one-light sash. The house retains its form, fenestration, and wood shingle siding. Despite some integrity issues, the house may merit further research and evaluation. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RV-4 119 Flanders Road

A two-story front-gable house that was likely constructed in the first decade of the 20th century, 119 Flanders Road appears to retain wood clapboard siding and two-over-two-light windows. It has a hip-roofed front porch that appears to have been altered with replacement posts and railing. It has a brick chimney and a small rear wing. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name “Clar. Bunce.” Despite partially compromised historic integrity, this house appears to merit further consideration. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Riverside Multiple Resource District
Photographs



RV-5 131 Flanders Road

This one-and-a-half-story side-gable house has a three-bay façade with the entry in the end bay and a central brick chimney. The form and three-light 'eyebrow' windows are suggestive of a mid-19th century construction period. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1910. The house may have been extensively altered around this date. Later 20th century alterations also appear to have been extensive: the house has a small single-story wing with modern windows and shutters, a concrete block wing wall, and a shed-roofed porch that does not appear original. The house appears to retain wood clapboard siding, but improved views would be necessary to confirm this. This appears to be the "Helm" house shown on the 1916 map. Although the integrity of the house has been compromised, because the construction date of the house may be relatively early, it appears to merit further research and evaluation. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RV-6 157 Woodhull Avenue

A ca. 1920 single-story brick house, the design of which draws from the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Though only limited views were accessed during the survey, the house has a relatively steeply pitched roof, irregular stones interspersed with its brick facing to create a rusticated effect, and small paired two-over-two-light would windows, the arrangement of which appears to evoke casement sash. The house has hipped dormers and a Colonial Revival-style entry with sidelights. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. Although the house appears to have some more modern alterations, overall (based on limited views), its integrity appears high. Although it may not possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Riverside Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 8-5



RV-7 320 Riverleigh Avenue

A two-story front-gable house that appears to date to the early 20th century, 320 Riverleigh Avenue has wood shingle cladding and windows, some paired, with two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The eaves overhang slightly and the rafter ends are exposed. Single-story additions may be original or slightly later features. It is not clear if the house is shown on the 1916 map; buildings appear in this approximate location with the name "Sam Barber." While this house may lack individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RV-8 33 Old Quogue Road

A two-story front-gable house that appears to date to the early 20th century, 33 Old Quogue Road has wood shingle cladding and windows, some paired, with two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The eaves overhang slightly. A shed-roofed porch with turned posts appears original. A Queen Anne window is located on the side elevation. The house has a small brick chimney. A small two-story side wing may be original or a slightly later addition. It is not clear if this house appears on the 1916 map; a house with the name W. Wright appears to be in the approximate location of this building. While this house may lack individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RV-9 373 Flanders Road

373 Flanders Road is a small front-gable brick house with a central entry flanked by paired windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house has a diamond-shaped gable window and an entry porch with exposed rafter ends. The use of clinker bricks was designed to create a rustic effect. The house likely dates to the 1930s. While the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RV-10 43 Woodhull Avenue

A ca. 1920 two-story wood-frame house, this house draws from the Prairie and Colonial Revival styles and has a square-plan "four-square form with a hipped roof and central hipped dormer. It has a Colonial Revival-style entry with sidelights and a pedimented entry porch. It retains six-over-one-light windows, but the siding appears to be vinyl, which detracts from the historic appearance of the building. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. Although it does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RV-11 44 Old Quogue Road

A single-story side-gable wood-frame house with a shed-roofed entry porch and an asymmetrical façade, this very small-scale vernacular house probably dates to the 1910s or 1920s. It has four-over-four-light window sash and is clad in wood shingles. Further research may yield further insight into the settlement patterns that formed the context for the construction of this small residence. While the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RV-12 48 Old Quogue Road

A large front-gable structure bearing a sign that reads “Nelbro Trucking,” this trucking company building is believed to date to ca. 1930. It is two stories in height with four large truck bays on the front façade with garage doors. Pedestrian entries are located on the ends. Asymmetrically placed windows in a variety of sizes are located at upper story level; they contain six-over-one-light wood sash. Four windows are located above this level. The building appears to be sided in wood shingles. Some recent alterations are evident, including replacement doors, however, overall the building appears to retain historic integrity. According to an online obituary for Frank Wilhelm Nelson (1914-1999), the trucking company was run by Nelson and his brothers for over 50 years. The Nelsons were natives of Riverhead and members of the Montaukett Indian Nation. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and E).

Riverside Multiple Resource District
Photographs



RV-13 568 Riverleigh Avenue

A very small single-story square-plan building with a pyramidal roof and a brick chimney, likely built in the 1920s or 1930s. The four-bay façade includes a door in the end bay and three windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The building is sided in wood shingles. Further research may yield further insight into the settlement patterns that formed the context for the construction of this small-scale residence. While the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



RV-14 411 Riverleigh Avenue

411 Riverleigh Avenue is a very small single-story square-plan building with a hipped roof and a brick chimney, likely built in the 1920s or 1930s. The eaves overhang slightly and exposed rafter ends are visible. The asymmetrical façade includes an off-center door and a ribbon window. The building is sided in wood shingles. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Further research may yield further insight into the settlement patterns that formed the context for the construction of this humble residence. While the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Riverside Multiple Resource District
Photographs

Table 8-1
Potential Riverside Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RV-1	437 Flanders Rd	"GIS 1932." (FEL 2008)	A late 18th or early 19th century residence, two stories in height, with a side-gable roof, 437 Flanders Road is four bays wide with an off-center entrance. It is clad in wood clapboard. Its original entrance door has been replaced with a multi-light wood and glass door. A gable-roofed porch is located at the entrance. The fenestration of the house is asymmetrical and features two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and four-light fixed-sash windows, which may date to the late 19th century. Its broad roof is sheathed in rubberized slate shingle, and is punctuated by one center chimney. It has later additions at the rear, including a projecting bay at the ground floor. Despite its alterations, it is a largely intact example of early settlement houses on Long Island. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows a house in this location belonged to L. Fanning. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
RV-2	43 Flanders Rd	"GIS 1900." (FEL 2008)	A story-and-a-half three-bay frame house with a side gable roof, 43 Flanders Road appears to date to the late 19th century. The house features six-over-six-light windows. The shed-roofed porch is supported by turned posts. The siding appears to be modern asbestos shingles. This appears to be one of the buildings shown on the N. Downs estate, composed of multiple parcels, on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 8-1 (cont'd)
Potential Riverside Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RV-3	10 Flanders Road	1910 (Town-provided comments); "GIS 1920. Present Owner: Charles McDonly, Jamesport" (FEL 2008)	A two-story gable-roofed house in a village setting, this building was likely constructed within the first decade of the 20th century. It is depicted on the 1916 map with the name R. Jennings. The side-gable façade fronting on Flanders Road is three bays wide with an off-set doorway. An additional doorway is located in a small hip-roofed addition on the side elevation, which also appears to date early in the 20th century. The house has been altered with a replacement door, replacement roof cladding, and removal of the chimney. While some of the windows retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash, others have been replaced with one-over-one-light sash. The house retains its form, fenestration, and wood shingle siding. Despite some integrity issues, the house may merit further research and evaluation. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
RV-4	119 Flanders Road	1905 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable house that was likely constructed in the first decade of the 20th century, 119 Flanders Road appears to retain wood clapboard siding and two-over-two-light windows. It has a hip-roofed front porch that appears to have been altered with replacement posts and railing. It has a brick chimney and a small rear wing. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name "Clar. Bunce." Despite partially compromised historic integrity, this house appears to merit further consideration. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 8-1 (cont'd)
Potential Riverside Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RV-5	131 Flanders Road	1910 (Town-provided comments)	This one-and-a-half-story side-gable house has a three-bay façade with the entry in the end bay and a central brick chimney. The form and three-light 'eyebrow' windows are suggestive of a mid-19th century construction period. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1910. The house may have been extensively altered around this date. Later 20th century alterations also appear to have been extensive: the house has a small single-story wing with modern windows and shutters, a concrete block wing wall, and a shed-roofed porch that does not appear original. The house appears to retain wood clapboard siding, but improved views would be necessary to confirm this. This appears to be the "Helm" house shown on the 1916 map. Although the integrity of the house has been compromised, because the construction date of the house may be relatively early, it appears to merit further research and evaluation. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
RV-6	157 Woodhull Avenue	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1920 single-story brick house, the design of which draws from the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Though only limited views were accessed during the survey, the house has a relatively steeply pitched roof, irregular stones interspersed with its brick facing to create a rusticated effect, and small paired two-over-two-light would windows, the arrangement of which appears to evoke casement sash. The house has hipped dormers and a Colonial Revival-style entry with sidelights. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. Although the house appears to have some more modern alterations, overall (based on limited views), its integrity appears high. Although it may not possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 8-1 (cont'd)
Potential Riverside Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RV-7	320 Riverleigh Avenue	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable house that appears to date to the early 20th century, 320 Riverleigh Avenue has wood shingle cladding and windows, some paired, with two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The eaves overhang slightly and the rafter ends are exposed. Single-story additions may be original or slightly later features. It is not clear if the house is shown on the 1916 map; buildings appear in this approximate location with the name "Sam Barber." While this house may lack individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RV-8	33 Old Quogue Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable house that appears to date to the early 20th century, 33 Old Quogue Road has wood shingle cladding and windows, some paired, with two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The eaves overhang slightly. A shed-roofed porch with turned posts appears original. A Queen Anne window is located on the side elevation. The house has a small brick chimney. A small two-story side wing may be original or a slightly later addition. It is not clear if this house appears on the 1916 map; a house with the name W. Wright appears to be in the approximate location of this building. While this house may lack individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RV-9	373 Flanders Road	1935 "note clinker bricks" (Town-provided comments)	373 Flanders Road is a small front-gable brick house with a central entry flanked by paired windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house has a diamond-shaped gable window and an entry porch with exposed rafter ends. The use of clinker bricks was designed to create a rustic effect. The house likely dates to the 1930s. While the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 8-1 (cont'd)
Potential Riverside Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RV-10	43 Woodhull Avenue	1923 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1920 two-story wood-frame house, this house draws from the Prairie and Colonial Revival styles and has a square-plan "four-square form with a hipped roof and central hipped dormer. It has a Colonial Revival-style entry with sidelights and a pedimented entry porch. It retains six-over-one-light windows, but the siding appears to be vinyl, which detracts from the historic appearance of the building. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map. Although it does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RV-11	44 Old Quogue Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story side-gable wood-frame house with a shed-roofed entry porch and an asymmetrical façade, this very small-scale vernacular house probably dates to the 1910s or 1920s. It has four-over-four-light window sash and is clad in wood shingles. Further research may yield further insight into the settlement patterns that formed the context for the construction of this small residence. While the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RV-12	48 Old Quogue Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A large front-gable structure bearing a sign that reads "Nelbro Trucking," this trucking company building is believed to date to ca. 1930. It is two stories in height with four large truck bays on the front façade with garage doors. Pedestrian entries are located on the ends. Asymmetrically placed windows in a variety of sizes are located at upper story level; they contain six-over-one-light wood sash. Four windows are located above this level. The building appears to be sided in wood shingles. Some recent alterations are evident, including replacement doors, however, overall the building appears to retain historic integrity. According to an online obituary for Frank Wilhelm Nelson (1914-1999), the trucking company was run by Nelson and his brothers for over 50 years. The Nelsons were natives of Riverhead and members of the Montaukett Indian Nation. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and E).	

Table 8-1 (cont'd)
Potential Riverside Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RV-13	568 Riverleigh Avenue	1937 (Town-provided comments)	A very small single-story square-plan building with a pyramidal roof and a brick chimney, likely built in the 1920s or 1930s. The four-bay façade includes a door in the end bay and three windows containing two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The building is sided in wood shingles. Further research may yield further insight into the settlement patterns that formed the context for the construction of this small-scale residence. While the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
RV-14	411 Riverleigh Avenue	1932 (Town-provided comments)	411 Riverleigh Avenue is a very small single-story square-plan building with a hipped roof and a brick chimney, likely built in the 1920s or 1930s. The eaves overhang slightly and exposed rafter ends are visible. The asymmetrical façade includes an off-center door and a ribbon window. The building is sided in wood shingles. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Further research may yield further insight into the settlement patterns that formed the context for the construction of this humble residence. While the house does not appear to possess individual significance, it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 8-2
Other Properties Evaluated in Riverside

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
26 Flanders Rd	"GIS 1930. This house was moved from Main Street, Riverhead, to this location. Present owner: Charles McDonly, Jamesport." (FEL 2008)		Unable to locate address in tax records	2008 Façade Easements List
125 Flanders Rd	"Fellowship Hall. Belongs to AME Zion Church. Was called Art Fellows Hall before, served Elks (?) as meeting place" (FEL 2008)		Unable to locate address in tax records	2008 Façade Easements List
226 Riverleigh Avenue	"GIS 1900." (FEL 2008)	A two-story cross-gable house with wrap-around porch, 226 Riverleigh Avenue was likely constructed ca. 1900. The house has lost historic integrity, however; its windows have been replaced, the roof cladding and siding have been replaced, and the porch supports appear modern.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	2008 Façade Easements List
50 Old Quogue Road	"GIS 1908." (FEL 2008)	50 Old Quogue Road is a two-story three-bay house that appears to date to the turn of the century. The house retains two-over-two-light windows, however, the siding and roof cladding have been replaced and a porch has been added to the front façade.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	2008 Façade Easements List
194 Old Quogue Road	"GIS 1800." (FEL 2008)		While this structure is purported to date to ca. 1800, no photograph is included in tax records for the parcel and no views of the structure could be obtained as part of this survey. The structure should be evaluated when views are available.	2008 Façade Easements List
165 Woodhull Avenue	1937 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story side gable house with dormers, and six-over-one-light windows. Information provided by the Town dates this house to ca. 1937.The house is clad in asbestos shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof.	The house does not appear to embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style and does not appear to meet the Landmark Criteria. If future evaluation indicates otherwise, further consideration may be warranted.	
181 Flanders Road	1938 (Town-provided comments)	Based on tax photos, this is a one-and-a-half-story three-bay residence. Based on its form alone, it could date as early as the third quarter of the 19th century; however, tax records date the house to 1938 and this date may be accurate. The house has been extensively altered within the last 50 years. Recent alterations include the replacement of doors, windows, and alterations to the shed-roofed entry porch.	The house does not appear to possess sufficient historic integrity to qualify as a Landmark. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

A. FLANDERS HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. SUMMARY OF FLANDERS SURVEY RESULTS

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

FLANDERS MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

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

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN FLANDERS

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

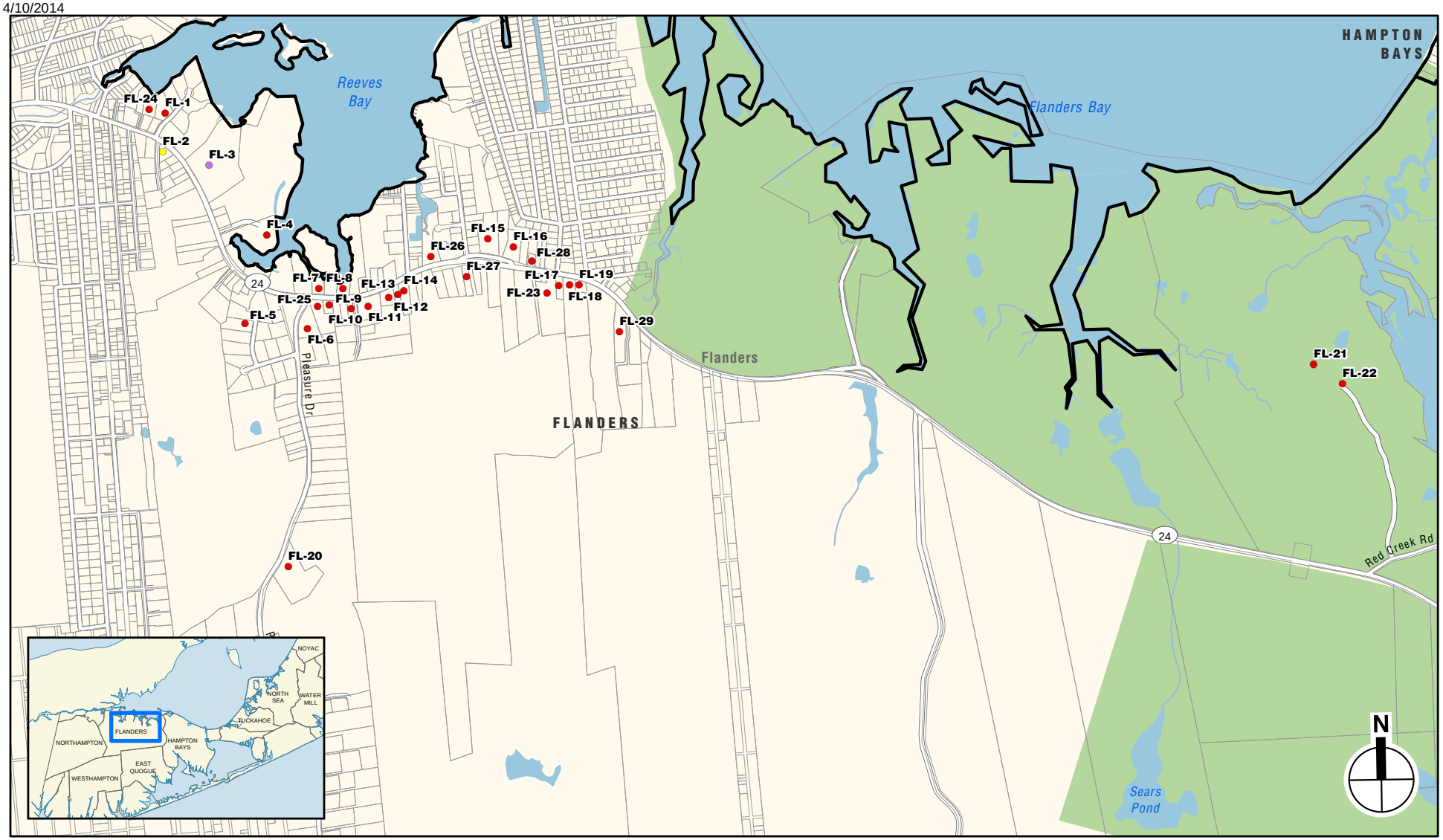


A. **The hamlet of Flanders, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton**



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

4/10/2014

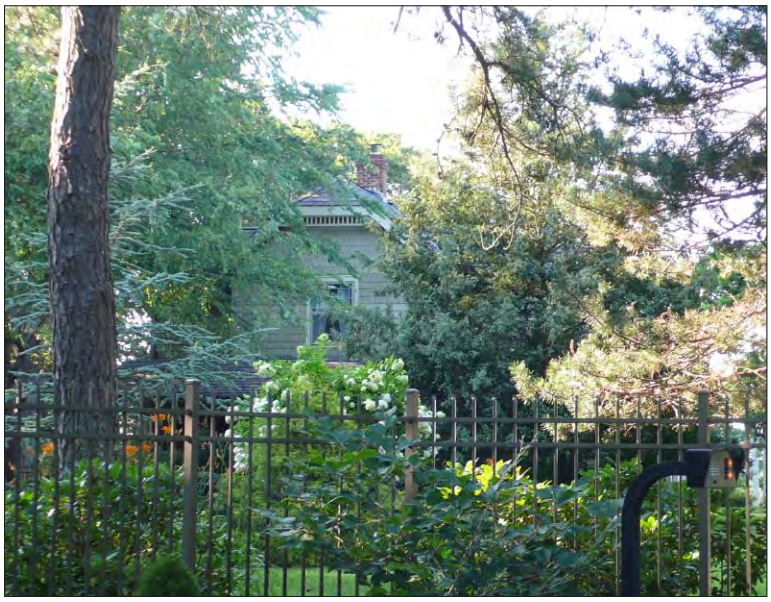


- Potential Contributing Property
- Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Listed and Town Landmark
- Existing Town Landmark
- Hamlet Boundaries
- Tax Parcels

0 2,000 Feet
SCALE

SOUTHAMPTON HISTORIC SURVEY

Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District
Figure 9-2





FL-1 17 Huntington Ln

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



FL-2 949 Flanders Road

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





FL-3 1012 Flanders Road

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



FL-4 1040 Flanders Road

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

Flanders Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 9-4



FL-5 15 Goldenleaf Trail

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



FL-6 38 Pleasure Drive

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

Flanders Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 9-5





FL-7 1182 Flanders Road

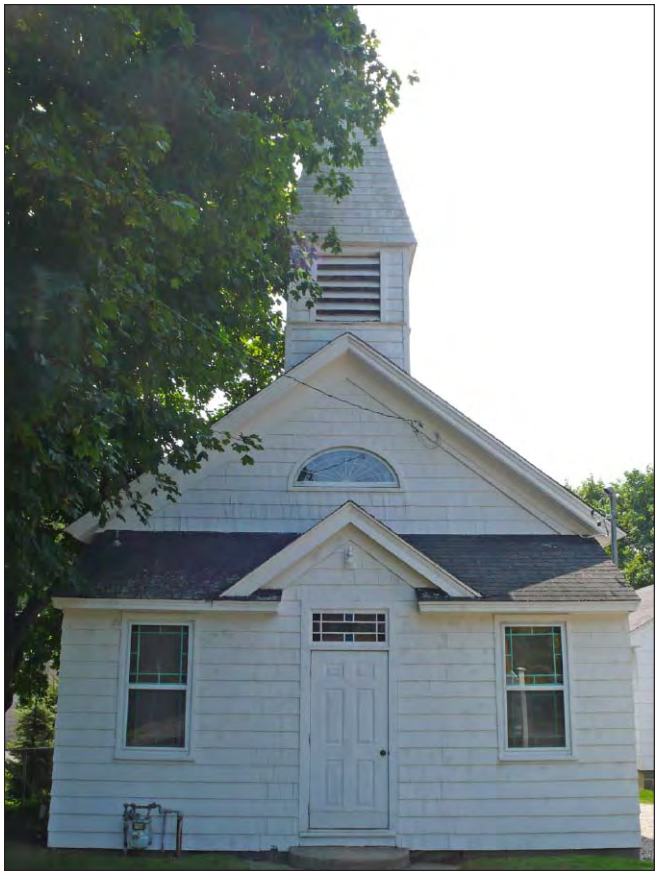
The State/National Register-listed James Benjamin Homestead is a late 18th century residence that is typical of early settlement houses on Long Island in this period. It dates from the 1780s, and is the oldest documented structure in Flanders (National Register Nomination, 1986). It is two and half stories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



FL-8 1212 Flanders Road

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

Flanders Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 9-6



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

FL-9 1193 Flanders Road





FL-10 1215 Flanders Road

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

Flanders Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 9-7



FL-11 1227 Flanders Road

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



FL-12 1231 Flanders Road

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

Flanders Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 9-8



FL-13 1261 Flanders Road

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



FL-14 1377 Flanders Road

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





FL-15 1372 Flanders Road

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



FL-16 1380 Flanders Road

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



FL-17 1551 Flanders Road

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



FL-18 1553 Flanders Road

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



FL-19 1885 Flanders Road

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



FL-20 300 Pleasure Drive

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

Flanders Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 9-12



FL-21 2 Red Creek Road

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



FL-22 Flanders Park

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

Flanders Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 9-13



FL-23 1499 Flanders Road

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



FL-24 916 Flanders Road

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

Flanders Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 9-14



FL-25 1181 Flanders Road

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



FL-26 1306 Flanders Road

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



FL-27 1337 Flanders Road

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



FL-28 1406 Flanders Road

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



FL-29 2021 Flanders Road

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

Flanders Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 9-17

Table 9-1
Potential Flanders Multiple Resource District

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9-2
Other Properties Evaluated in Flanders

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

Chapter 10: East Quogue Hamlet Results

A. EAST QUOGUE HISTORIC CONTEXT

East Quogue is located between Quogue and Hampton Bays. One of the original East Quogue property owners was John Ogden. On May 12, 1659, Ogden purchased land from Canoe Place west, including today's Hampton Bays, East Quogue and Quogue, from the Native Americans (Moeller 2011).

The original land owned by Ogden was later purchased by John Scott and then John Topping who sold it to the Town of Southampton in the "Quogue Purchase-Canoe Place Division." By 1738-1739, the property was divided into lots and farms dotted the landscape (Moeller 2011).

From the earliest settlement, the famous Box Tree, a hollow tree located on Lewis Road in East Quogue, was a post office (Callaway, Perry, and Shuttleworth 1976:18). On October 28, 1894, the box tree was removed from the roadside. It had caught on fire and fallen ("Brooklyn Citizen Almanac" 2011: 464). Its remains were taken to the first village general store of Quogue run by Mr. Burton on Quogue Street to indicate the town post office location (Callaway, Perry, and Shuttleworth1976:18; "Quogue History" 2011). Formerly a rural hamlet, the area transformed after the Long Island Railroad arrived during the 1870s bringing an influx of visitors (GAI 2000:24). The 1873 Beers map shows the railroad passing through the heart of the hamlet, then known as Atlanticville (see **Figure 10-1, Map A**). A smaller settlement to the north is labeled "Oakville;" both this and Atlanticville now make up East Quogue.

By the end of the 19th century, East Quogue became a popular resort community with close to a dozen boarding houses. These were large residences converted during the summer for housing visitors (GAI 2000:24; Cummings 2005:50). Boarding houses would hire carriages to pick up visitors at the train station. During their three to four months on the East End, guests would be served three meals a day at their boarding house; however, most houses did not offer any additional activities. The Walker House, located on Walker Avenue in East Quogue, was built in 1871 as a hunting lodge and converted in the 1890s as the largest boarding house within the hamlet. This era of boarding houses lasted from the 1870s to the 1920s in East Quogue, Hampton Bays, Eastport, Westhampton and Water Mill.

B. SUMMARY OF EAST QUOGUE SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 61 properties in East Quogue have been identified as potential Landmarks, as described below.

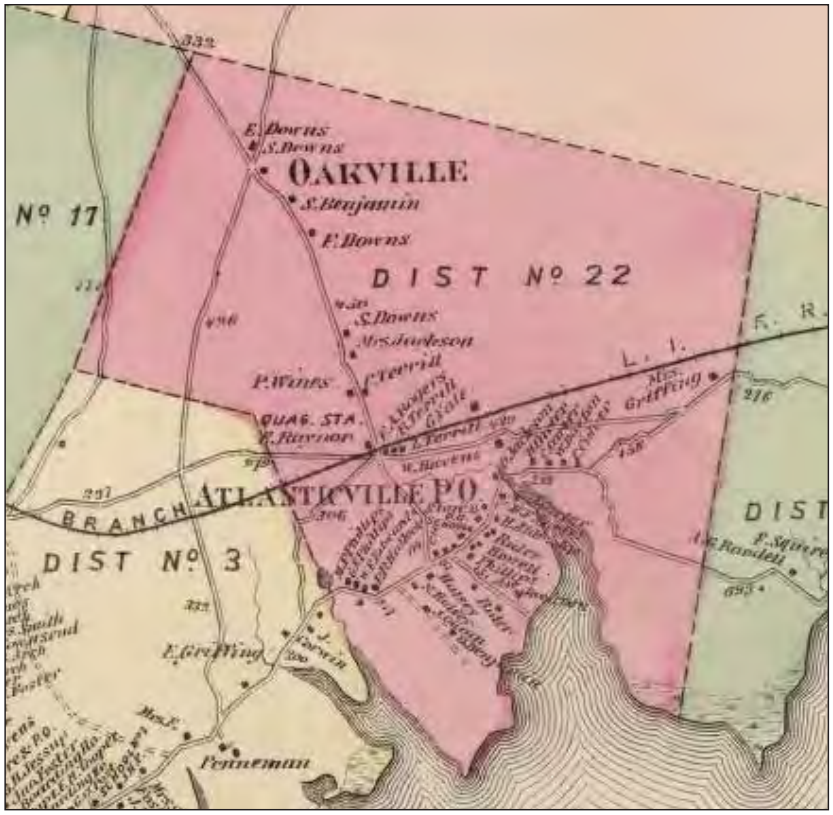
EAST QUOGUE MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Multiple Resource District was identified in East Quogue, which contains 61 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "EQ." A map showing the locations of the East Quogue Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 10-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed

by photographs of the properties (**Figures 10-3 through 10-33**), and a table (**Table 10-1**) that describes them. The potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District contains many late 19th and early 20th century residences designed in the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. Early residential buildings are also located in the potential District, including three vernacular adaptations of the Greek Revival style dating to the first half of the 19th century: 607 Montauk Highway (EQ-14), 22 Montauk Highway #A (EQ-17) and 18 Walnut Avenue (EQ-33). The 1876 Italianate-style house of Captain James E. Downs and Ida Squires Downs is located at 556 Montauk Highway (EQ-12). The East Quogue Methodist Church, Parsonage, and Cemetery (EQ-11), built in several phases, speak to one facet of the religious history of the hamlet. Its agricultural history is reflected in the farms designated as EQ-1 and EQ-2, both of which contain potato barns. An unusual potential contributing resource is the Box Tree Monument (EQ-4), a stone marker installed at the corner of Lewis Road and Box Tree Lane in the late 19th century, which purports to mark the location of the first letter box in the United States. The potentially contributing properties within the East Quogue Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, C and E. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the early 19th century to the mid 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES IN EAST QUOGUE

Other properties located in East Quogue that were documented in previous surveys (see description in Chapter 1) but which were not advanced as potential Landmarks as part of this survey are listed in **Table 10-2**. This table provides the addresses of the resources and a brief description of each, as well as a brief explanation as to why each resource was not advanced as a potential Landmark at this time.



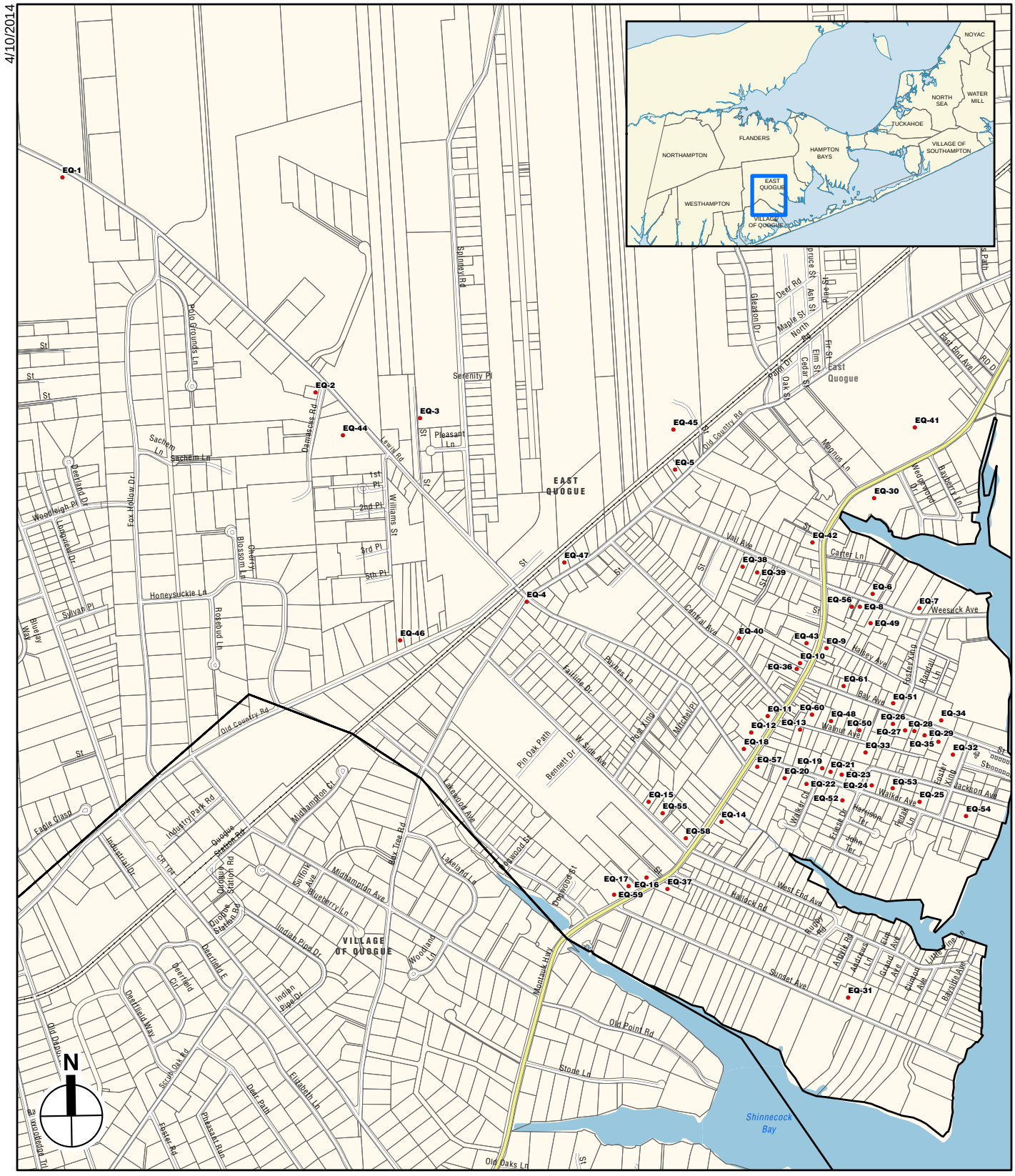
A. **The hamlet of East Quogue, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton**



B. **The hamlet of East Quogue, shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map of Southampton**

East Quogue Historic Maps

Figure 10-1



Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

Figure 10-2





EQ-1 2594 Quogue Riverhead Road

This farmstead includes a cross-gable residence dating to the late 19th century (which has been altered somewhat with replacement siding and an enclosed hip-roofed porch), as well as several wood-frame barns. Among the barns are a gambrel-roofed barn probably built at the turn of the century, a potato barn, and several other barns and sheds dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. A farmstand occupies a small, prefabricated structure on the property which does not contribute to the historic character of the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-2 132 Damascus Road

A potato barn with two large doors in its front-gable façade and a shed-roofed addition also containing a large door. Characteristic of the function type, the barn at 132 Damascus Road has a high concrete foundation; the upper portion is clad in wood shingles. The entries are located immediately adjacent to the road for easy access by farm equipment. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-3





EQ-3 1 Cemetery Road

Oakwood Cemetery, with an address at 1 Cemetery Road, also has addresses on Spinney Road and Lewis Road. The cemetery was established in the early 20th century and contains over 300 gravestones. The cemetery is active and well maintained. Cobble piers mark the entrance on Lewis Road (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



EQ-4 96 Lewis Road

The Box Tree Monument is located immediately adjacent to 96 Lewis Road on the grassy curb at the intersection of Lewis Road and Box Tree Lane. The Box Tree, an old hollow oak tree originally located on Lewis Road was the first post office in Quogue and according to some sources (including the monument itself) the first letter box in the United States. By 1765, when mail would arrive weekly from New York City, letters and papers were left in a box nailed to this tree. On October 28, 1894, the box tree was removed from the roadside. It had caught on fire and fallen. A remnant of the Box Tree was taken to Mr. Burton's store, the Postmaster of Quogue, to signify its new designation as a post office. Today, remnants of the original Box Tree are located in the Quogue Museum. The Box Tree monument itself appears to have been erected in the late 19th century in commemoration of the historic tree. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion E).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-4



EQ-5 84 Old Country Road

84 Old Country Road is a simple front-gable residence, clad in wood shingles, probably dating to the late 19th century. The three-bay front façade has a central entry and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A hip-roofed porch with turned posts is located along the first story of the front façade. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The house appears to be the M. Phillips House depicted on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-6 9 Weesuck Avenue

This single-story Craftsman-style house likely dates to the first decades of the 20th century and retains excellent historic integrity. The house and its roof are clad in wood shingles. It has an overhanging roof that creates an integral porch. A gable dormer in the center of the front roof slope features a tripartite arched window. The windows contain original twelve-over-two-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-5



EQ-7 19 Weesuck Avenue

An early 20th century two-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles, 19 Weesuck Avenue appears to retain its original windows and porches, though screens have been added to the porches. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Based on aerial maps, additional buildings, including another residential building and several sheds are located to the rear of the building pictured here, however, no clear views of the other buildings were obtained. This building and many of the other buildings are shown on the 1916 map as part of a property labeled "Puckmuller's Inn," owned by F. Vetter. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-8 8 Weesuck Avenue

A Colonial Revival-style farmhouse with a front-gable gambrel roof and a two-story wing. A simple shed-roofed porch wraps around the first story. The windows contain four-over-four-light double-hung sash. Patterned shingles decorate the façade. A brick chimney rises from the roof slope. This may be the M.E. Carter house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-6



EQ-9 429 Montauk Highway

The two-story cross-gable house at 429 Montauk Highway exhibits elements of the Queen Anne and Tudor Revival styles and probably dates to ca. 1880. The exterior is clad in patterned shingles. Textured gable ornamentation references half timbering, and small jetties supported by brackets. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-two-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A contemporary entry porch is supported by turned posts. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Previous surveys have identified this as the former Rose Lawn Boarding House. The Town of Southampton Façade Easement List notes that the rear addition was part of a former school. The building is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. R. S. Terrell. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-10 504 Montauk Highway

This large boxy cross-gable house is two-stories in height and exhibits elements of the Arts and Crafts style. Throughout the house, the upper sash of the double-hung windows is characterized by a decorative vertical multi-light pattern typical of the Art and Crafts style. The lower sash contains a single light. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the roof. The house is clad in unpainted wood shingles. The house is illustrated on the property of B.F. Rogers on the 1916 map. A “store” building is also shown immediately east of the house (apparently no longer extant). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-7





EQ-11 568 Montauk Highway

This property includes several resources related to the East Quogue Methodist Church. These are the church itself, a parsonage, and the East Quogue Methodist Cemetery. The church itself with tower and front gable exhibits elements of the Tudor Revival and Queen Anne styles. Half-timbered gable treatment and patterned shingles create a dynamic façade. A large stained glass window is featured prominently on the front façade. A smaller front-gable structure, now a wing of the church, appears to be an earlier structure, and is likely the original ca. 1850 Methodist Church built here. The cemetery contains approximately 125 stones dating from the 1850s to the present are located in this cemetery, including a prominent angel monument, several obelisks and a crypt (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). Two additional two-story residential buildings, both cross-gable houses that appear to date to the turn of the century, are currently located on the same parcel as the church. The parsonage (not shown) is a wood-shingle-clad cross-gable residence. It has a wrap-around porch with decorative brackets and the windows contain six-over-one-light sash. The second residence, known as the O.T. Culver House, and sometimes attributed an address at 590 or 592 Montauk Highway, has a half-round gable window and a hip-roofed porch. Windows throughout the structure have two-over-one-light sash or diamond pane sash and the building is clad in wood shingles. The porch has been enclosed, a new entry stair added, and the roof clad in asphalt shingles (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



EQ-12 556 Montauk Highway

This ornate two-story Italianate-style residence has a side-gable roof and a five-bay front façade. The central entry is flanked by narrow sidelights and pilasters. An ornate wood paneled door consistent with the Italianate style occupies the entry. A front porch is supported by chamfered posts with decorative brackets. The house is also distinguished by a bracketed cornice, triangular vents at attic level on the side elevations, and windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from each end of the roof ridge. A sign above the doorway of this house identifies it as Downs Manor, the home of Captain James E. Downs and wife, Ida Squires Downs, built 1876. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-8



EQ-13 4 Walnut Avenue

An early 20th century single-story house with a side-gable roof and three gable wall dormers. The house retains wood shingle cladding, six-over-one-light windows, and a hip-roofed porch supported by battered and paneled square piers. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. This structure appears to be the W.H. Carter house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-14 607 Montauk Highway

While the historic integrity of this small one-and-a-half-story house is compromised by replacement windows and a single-story side wing, as an example of the Greek Revival style it appears to be among the earliest extant houses in East Quogue. It has an off-center front entry with a Greek Revival-style surround featuring pilasters and entablature. The building is clad in wood shingles. The 1916 map illustrates the building as the H.H. Sanford house.(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-15 43 West Side Avenue

A late 19th century one-and-a-half-story front-gable farmhouse with a wrap-around porch and brick side chimney. The house is clad in wood shingles. A three-light horizontal window is located on the gable. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-16 718 Montauk Highway

A front-gable two-story Queen Anne-style residence clad in patterned shingles with a porch supported by turned posts extending beyond the façade to function as a port cochere. Queen Anne-style multi-light windows decorate the gable. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The house is identified on the 1916 map as the H.F. Goodale house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-10



EQ-17 722 Montauk Highway #A

This single-story three-bay vernacular house is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a Greek Revival-style cottage. Previous surveys have identified it as the Hallock House or the Schull House. Its entryway is framed by pilasters and an entablature and contains a four-panel wood door. Windows throughout the small building contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wide wood clapboards. Pilasters are located at either end of the façade. The roof has been reclad with asphalt shingles. The house is shown on the 1916 map as the home of Sherwood Hallock. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-11



EQ-18 602 Montauk Highway

A Queen Anne-style two-story cross-gable residence, 602 Montauk Highway has a front porch with turned posts, ornamental brackets, and a brick chimney. It appears to have wood shingle siding. The windows cannot be seen clearly enough to determine whether they retain original sash. The house is identified on the 1916 map as the as the E.S. Aldrich house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-19 11 Walker Avenue

Identified as the Senturio House in a previous survey, this early 20th century one-and-a-half-story residence features multiple gables, a hip-roofed dormer, wood shingle cladding, ridge ornament, and original windows. It may be shown as the Geo. Bailey house on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-12



EQ-20 10 Walker Avenue

10 Walker Avenue, the ca. 1904 Edwards House, is a single-story wood-frame house with a hipped roof, hip-roofed porch, and shed dormer. The windows contain fixed diamond-pane sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-21 13 Walker Avenue

The ca. 1890 cross-gable residence at 13 Walker Avenue has been altered with modern siding and roof cladding, however, it retains its original form, windows, brick chimney, and porch. It was identified by the GAI survey as the B.T. Carter House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-13



EQ-22 14 Walker Avenue

A late 19th century residence with a turret and dormer, 14 Walker Avenue retains wood shingle cladding, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and front porch supported by columns. The house is illustrated on the 1916 map as the house of Mrs. Sarah Mackey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-23 15 Walker Avenue

15 Walker Avenue is partially obscured by trees, however, appears to be a turn-of-the-century residence, two stories in height with a hip-roofed porch supported by columns, clad in wood shingles. The windows and roof cladding appear to be replaced. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-24 19 Walker Avenue

The house at 19 Walker Avenue appears to be a late 19th century cross-gable house; it has two-over-two-light windows and a wrap-around porch. An earlier two-story gable-roofed structure may be buried within this residence. It is shown on the 1916 map as the house of Geo. French. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-25 27 Walker Avenue

The Walker House at 27 Walker Avenue is a two-story cross-gable residence likely built in the late 19th century. It retains wood shingle cladding, multi-light windows, brick chimney, and wrap-around porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-15



EQ-26 20 Bay Avenue

20 Bay Avenue is a two-story cross-gable house dating to the late 19th century and identified by GAI as the Wines House. The structure has patterned wood shingles, a front porch supported by turned posts, and two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-27 22 Bay Avenue

22 Bay Avenue is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with a side-gable gambrel roof with an integral porch, a turret, and a dormer; it retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash, brick chimneys, and wood shingle siding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-28 24 Bay Avenue

A Craftsman-style bungalow with a side gable roof, eaves brackets, shed-roofed dormer, wood shingle siding, and six-over-one-light double hung sash windows. The GAI survey identified this as the Wines House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-29 26 Bay Avenue

A large two-story Queen Anne-style house with a cross-gable roof, wood shingle cladding and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. It has a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. This is the Maurice Smith house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-17



EQ-30 405 Montauk Avenue

A cross-gable gambrel-roofed two-and-a-half-story structure in the Colonial Revival style, 405 Montauk Highway was earlier known as the Terrell House and was reportedly a residence and boarding house. It is now operated as a restaurant. The structure has six-over-six-light windows, a Palladian window, and small fanlights on each gable. A single-story enclosed porch appears to be a more recent addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-31 39 Sunset Avenue

The Frost House is a Dutch Colonial Revival high-style residence with a side-gable gambrel roof featuring a central dormer with elaborate swan's neck pediment flanked by oculus windows and gable dormers containing twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash. The overhanging roof creates an integral porch. The siding material cannot be discerned; the roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles. The structure appears to date to the early 20th century. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the significance and integrity of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-18



EQ-32 22 Foster Crossing

The Old Quogue Field Club at 22 Foster Crossing has an unusual roof form that overhangs on each side of the square-plan structure, creating an integral porch that wraps around the entire structure and features exposed rafter ends. A gable dormer rises from the front roof ridge which has a triangular multi-light window. The structure has a central doorway flanked by windows containing twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash. The structure was likely built in the first quarter of the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-33 18 Walnut Avenue

The historic integrity of the structure at 18 Walnut Avenue appears to be compromised with synthetic shake siding, asphalt shingle roof cladding, and a modern addition; however, the form and fenestration of the house suggest it may be an early vernacular house, possibly dating to the early 19th century. The story-and-a-half dwelling has an off-center entry containing a paneled wood door, two bays of windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, eyebrow windows at upper story level, and an off-center chimney. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map as the home of B. Raynor. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



EQ-34 25 Bay Avenue

This residence has a “four square” form and a boxy massing; with its hipped roof, central chimney, and hip-roofed dormers, it appears to be a typical example of this particular manifestation of the Prairie style. It has a wrap-around porch with columns and appears to retain its original eight-over-one-light window sash. It has been dated to ca. 1920 and was identified in a previous survey as the Murgunty House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-35 28 Bay Avenue

A two-story cross-gable house likely dating to the late 19th century with a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, two-over-two-light windows, and brick chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, however the house appears to retain wood shingle siding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-20



EQ-36 506 Montauk Highway

A two-story cross-gable house with a square plan, 506 Montauk Highway appears to date to the turn of the century. It is clad in wood shingles; a corbelled brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. Many of the windows have decorative lights in their upper sash. A porch is supported by Doric columns. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-37 653 Montauk Highway

A late 19th century cross-gable residence, 653 Montauk Highway features paired round-arch windows in the gable field, porch with decorative vergeboard, ornamented gables, a projecting bay window and apparently original windows and siding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-38 24 Vail Avenue

An early 20th century residence with a two-pitch overhanging side-gable roof, cross-gable and gable dormer, and brick chimney. The windows throughout the house appear to be more modern retrofits, partially compromising the integrity of the house and the roof has been clad in asphalt shingles. It retains wood shingle cladding, projecting bay window, and other original features. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-39 28 Vail Avenue

28 Vail Avenue appears to date to the first quarter of the 20th century. It has a boxy massing, a front-gable roof with brick chimney. A multi-light square window in the center of the upper story of the façade is flanked by paired windows containing two-over-one-light double hung sash are on the upper story. An original shed-roofed entry porch is located at first story level. Some of the windows appear replaced and a side door may be a modern addition. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



EQ-40 39 Central Avenue

A two-story front-gable residence, 30 Central Avenue was likely constructed around the turn of the century. It retains a rectangular gable window, multi-light double-hung sash windows, and she-roofed front porch. The integrity of the structure has been compromised with the addition of modern siding and a concrete block side chimney. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).





EQ-41 436 Montauk Highway

This structure is largely obscured by vegetation and therefore it is not possible to thoroughly evaluate its significance and integrity. However, the building appears to be a two-story side-gable vernacular structure with a brick foundation, likely dating to the late 19th century. A rear ell with brick chimney also appears to date to the 19th century. Although the front façade of the structure is largely obscured, the house appears to retain its original form, cladding materials, and windows. The house appears to be shown on the 1916 map as part of the property of William Culver. Additional research and physical investigation would be necessary to adequately assess the structure. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-23



EQ-42 464 Montauk Highway

A two-story cross-gable house likely dating to the fourth quarter of the 19th century, 464 Montauk Highway has a paired Gothic arch window in the gable field and a wrap-around porch supported by bracketed turned posts. The rear portion of the house is largely obscured by vegetation. The siding does not appear to be original but is not clearly visible. The house does not appear to be depicted on the 1873 Beers map, though a house labeled "D. Jackson" is shown nearby. The 1916 map illustrates the subject building as the Jacob Carter house. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-43 490 Montauk Highway

A two-story cross-gable residence likely constructed around the turn of the century, the integrity of this residence is compromised with the addition of modern siding, a modern door, and alterations to the front entry porch. The house retains many of its original two-over-two light windows, gable treatment, and brick chimney. It appears to be illustrated on the 1916 map as the property of W.L. Ryder. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-24



EQ-44 66 Lewis Road

66 Lewis Road is largely obscured by vegetation but it appears to be an early 20th century front-gable residence, two stories in height, with a shed-roofed front porch supported by turned posts. It is clad in wood shingles. Many of the windows appear to be replaced. Better views would be necessary to confirm that this house retains sufficient historic integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-45 76 Old Country Road

A two-story house with brick side chimneys, and a wrap-around porch; several other buildings have been appended to the primary residence in a courtyard-like configuration. A number of modern alterations have compromised the integrity of this early 20th century structure, including window replacements, modern roof cladding, alterations to the porch, and modern garage doors on the garage component of the complex. While additional research and improved views would be necessary to adequately assess this complex, it appears to merit future consideration. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name H.M. Hastie. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



EQ-46 138 Old Country Road

A small early 20th century Craftsman-style house with a hipped roof and exposed rafter ends. The appearance of the house has been altered somewhat with modern asphalt shingle roofing and other alterations. However, it retains its form, fenestration, windows, and other features. This appears to be the W. Jackson house shown on the 1916 map. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-47 108 Old Country Road

A two-story front-gable residence clad in wood shingles, 108 Old Country Road appears to date to the turn of the century. It retains six-over-six light windows and wood shingle cladding. A shed-roofed porch is located along the ground story, though the latter has been altered with replacement posts and asphalt roof cladding. The house appears to be shown with the name Wm. Newtown on the 1916 map. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



EQ-48 11 Walnut Avenue

11 Walnut Avenue is a two-story cross-gable wood-frame residence built around the turn of the century. It retains two-over-one and two-over-two-light double-hung sash, a brick chimney, wood shingle cladding, and wrap-around porch appears original. Although the house is partially obscured it appears to retain sufficient integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-49 12 Weesuck Avenue

A two-story late Victorian residence with cross-gable roof and turret, the integrity of the house at 12 Weesuck Avenue has been compromised by several modern alterations including an enclosed porch with modern windows. It is not clear if the siding or roofing material are original. The house appears to retain its original windows. . It appears on the 1916 map as being owned by Adam Yost. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-50 17 Walnut Avenue

A single-story residence built ca. 1920 and reflecting elements of the Prairie and Craftsman styles. The house has a roughly square form, a hipped roof with integral front porch, and a hip-roofed dormer. The house has been altered with asphalt roof cladding, which does affect the integrity of the structure since the roof is such a visually prominent feature on this building. The house appears to retain its original windows. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-51 19 Bay Avenue

A two-story side-gable structure clad in wood clapboards, 19 Bay Avenue exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival style. It has a dentilled cornice and a gable dormer. It also has a wrap-around porch with Doric columns. A concrete-block side chimney detracts somewhat from its historic integrity. The house has been dated to ca. 1910 and was identified in a previous survey as the Wines House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-52 20 Walker Avenue

Likely constructed during the third quarter of the 19th century, this two-story wood-frame vernacular house with Italianate-style bracketed cornice and kicked eaves. The house has a central brick chimney and is clad in unpainted wood shingles. A variety of windows and window sash, some original and some later replacements are found throughout the house. A small enclosed entry porch appears to have been added relatively recently. The lower story is largely obscured by thick hedges. A previous survey identified this as the Walker House (though it does not appear to have been the Walker House Hotel shown on early 20th century maps). A house labeled with the name "Rider" is shown in the vicinity on the 1873 Beers map. The 1916 map illustrates it on the property of Dr. L.W. Hotchkiss. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-53 23 Walker Avenue

A single-story brick Colonial Revival-style house with a gambrel roof and a form reminiscent of a Cape. Built ca. 1920, the house has a central entry flanked by paired windows. The roof, now clad in asphalt, has three gable dormers and exposed rafter ends. The windows appear to contain six-over-one-light sash, likely the original windows. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-54 33 Walker Avenue

A two-story gambrel-roofed building with shed-roofed dormers and a wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns, 33 Walker Avenue has six-over-one-light windows and is clad in wood shingles. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The large structure is located at the foot of Walker Avenue near Shinnecock Bay. According to information provided by the Town, this building was constructed in 1879 and served as a boarding house. The 1916 map shows the building as belonging to a larger complex owned by Mrs. W.S. French. A large building across Walker Avenue from the subject property (no longer extant) is labeled "the Walker House," and appears to be a hotel or similar establishment. The subject building is labeled "Walker House Annex." (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



EQ-55 47 West Side Avenue

A two-story front-gable house clad in wood shingles, 47 West Side Avenue was likely constructed during the first decade of the 20th century. The house appears to have a three-light rectangular gable window, a paired window and what appears to be an original porch at first-story level. The front door, roof cladding, and chimney appear to have been altered more recently. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 10-30



EQ-56 4 Weesuck Avenue

The early 20th century residence at 4 Weesuck Avenue appears to retain its original form, central cross gable, two-over-two and six-over-one-light windows, and wood shingle cladding. The roof appears to be clad in asphalt. It appears on the 1916 map as one of two adjoining residences owned by M. E. Carter. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-57 543 Montauk Highway

A two-story three-bay house with a central chimney, 543 Montauk Highway appears on the 1916 map as the H.T. Phillips house. The house appears to date to the late 19th century. It has a raking cornice and wood shingle siding and a shed-roofed entry porch. More recent alterations, including additions, apparent window sash replacements, and asphalt roofing, have compromised the integrity of the structure somewhat. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-58 700 Montauk Highway

700 Montauk Highway is partially obscured by vegetation, making it difficult to adequately evaluate the house. However, the dwelling appears to be a single-story cross-gable residence with a gambrel roof, likely dating to ca. 1900. A front porch appears to be a modern addition and compromises the integrity somewhat. The dwelling retains wood shingle cladding and many of its windows. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).





EQ-59 724 Montauk Highway

Identified as the Lynn House in the Façade Easement List (2008), 724 Montauk Highway is largely obscured due to dense tree growth surrounding it. It was identified in a list provided by the Town as having been constructed in the 1860s. The 1916 map illustrates the property belonging to George E. Philips. The limited views of this structure that are available suggest that the historic integrity of the building has been so compromised from visible angles that the 19th century character of the structure cannot be interpreted. Multiple additions, including a hip-roofed addition with ribbon windows and a gable-roofed portion with a relatively modern projecting bay window. Aerial photographs that show the eastern façade of the structure from a distance suggest that this portion (not visible from the road) may retain more of its historic appearance. If improved views or future research the property should be more fully evaluated for potential landmark eligibility. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

East Quogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



EQ-60 7 Walnut Avenue

A two-story cross-gable wood-frame residence built around the turn of the century, 7 Walnut Avenue retains six-over-six-light windows, decorative gable treatment, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative railing, and a brick chimney. The roof has been clad in asphalt shingle, however, the house generally retains a high level of integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



EQ-61 9 Bay Avenue

This single-story cross-gable house with distinctive gable arches appears to date to the early 20th century. It has a central brick chimney and the windows appear to contain the original two-over-one-light double-hung sash. The entry porch echoes the gable arches. The house is clad in a combination of novelty clapboard and wood shingle siding. The house appears to be labeled with the name Overton on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Table 10-1
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-01	2594 Quogue Riverhead Rd		This farmstead includes a cross-gable residence dating to the late 19th century (which has been altered somewhat with replacement siding and an enclosed hip-roofed porch), as well as several wood-frame barns. Among the barns are a gambrel-roofed barn probably built at the turn of the century, a potato barn, and several other barns and sheds dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. A farmstand occupies a small, prefabricated structure on the property that does not contribute to the historic character of the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-02	132 Damascus Rd		A potato barn with two large doors in its front-gable façade and a shed-roofed addition also containing a large door. Characteristic of the function type, the barn at 132 Damascus Road has a high concrete foundation; the upper portion is clad in wood shingles. The entries are located immediately adjacent to the road for easy access by farm equipment. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-03	1 Cemetery Rd		Oakwood Cemetery, with an address at 1 Cemetery Road, also has addresses on Spinney Road and Lewis Road. The cemetery was established in the early 20th century and contains over 300 gravestones. The cemetery is active and well maintained. Cobble piers mark the entrance on Lewis Road (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey
EQ-04	96 Lewis Rd		The Box Tree Monument is located immediately adjacent to 96 Lewis Road on the grassy curb at the intersection of Lewis Road and Box Tree Lane. The Box Tree, an old hollow oak tree originally located on Lewis Road was the first post office in Quogue and according to some sources (including the monument itself) the first letter box in the United States. By 1765, when mail would arrive weekly from New York City, letters and papers were left in a box nailed to this tree. On October 28, 1894, the box tree was removed from the roadside. It had caught on fire and fallen. A remnant of the Box Tree was taken to Mr. Burton's store, the Postmaster of Quogue, to signify its new designation as a post office. Today, remnants of the original Box Tree are located in the Quogue Museum. The Box Tree monument itself appears to have been erected in the late 19th century in commemoration of the historic tree. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion E).	

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-05	84 Old Country Rd		84 Old Country Road is a simple front-gable residence, clad in wood shingles, probably dating to the late 19th century. The three-bay front façade has a central entry and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A hip-roofed porch with turned posts is located along the first story of the front façade. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The house appears to be the M. Phillips House depicted on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-06	9 Weesuck Ave		This single-story Craftsman-style house likely dates to the first decades of the 20th century and retains excellent historic integrity. The house and its roof are clad in wood shingles. It has an overhanging roof that creates an integral porch. A gable dormer in the center of the front roof slope features a tripartite arched window. The windows contain original twelve-over-two-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
EQ-07	19 Weesuck Ave		An early 20th century two-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles, 19 Weesuck Avenue appears to retain its original windows and porches, though screens have been added to the porches. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Based on aerial maps, additional buildings, including another residential building and several sheds are located to the rear of the building pictured here, however, no clear views of the other buildings were obtained. This building and many of the other buildings are shown on the 1916 map as part of a property labeled "Puckmuller's Inn," owned by F. Vetter. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-08	8 Weesuck Ave		A Colonial Revival-style farmhouse with a front-gable gambrel roof and a two-story wing. A simple shed-roofed porch wraps around the first story. The windows contain four-over-four-light double-hung sash. Patterned shingles decorate the façade. A brick chimney rises from the roof slope. This may be the M.E. Carter house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-09	429 Montauk Hwy	"Rose Lawn Boarding House" (GAI identifies this resource at 429 Montauk Avenue). "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This is an elaborately shingled residence/boarding house from the 1870s-1920s era that still stands" (GAI 2000); "rear extension part of old school" identified at SW corner of Halsey Ave (FEL 2008)	The two-story cross-gable house at 429 Montauk Highway exhibits elements of the Queen Anne and Tudor Revival styles and probably dates to ca. 1880. The exterior is clad in patterned shingles. Textured gable ornamentation references half timbering, and small jetties supported by brackets. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-two-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A contemporary entry porch is supported by turned posts. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Previous surveys have identified this as the former Rose Lawn Boarding House. The Town of Southampton Façade Easement List notes that the rear addition was part of a former school. The building is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. R. S. Terrell. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-23); 2008 Façade Easements List
EQ-10	504 Montauk Hwy		This large boxy cross-gable house is two-stories in height and exhibits elements of the Arts and Crafts style. Throughout the house, the upper sash of the double-hung windows is characterized by a decorative vertical multi-light pattern typical of the Art and Crafts style. The lower sash contains a single light. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the roof. The house is clad in unpainted wood shingles. The house is illustrated on the property of B.F. Rogers on the 1916 map. A "store" building is also shown immediately east of the house (apparently no longer extant). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-11	568 Montauk Hwy	East Quogue Methodist Church, Parsonage, and Cemetery (GAI identifies parsonage as 580 Montauk Highway) "Built in 1882, this church demonstrates the common decorative feature of the use of wooden shingles laid in patterns on the exterior" (GAI 2000); 1910; O.T. House; GAI-EQ-4	This property includes several resources related to the East Quogue Methodist Church. These are the church itself, a parsonage, and the East Quogue Methodist Cemetery. The church itself with tower and front gable exhibits elements of the Tudor Revival and Queen Anne styles. Half-timbered gable treatment and patterned shingles create a dynamic façade. A large stained glass window is featured prominently on the front façade. A smaller front-gable structure, now a wing of the church, appears to be an earlier structure, and is likely the original ca. 1850 Methodist Church built here. The cemetery contains approximately 125 stones dating from the 1850s to the present are located in this cemetery, including a prominent angel monument, several obelisks and a crypt (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). Two additional two-story residential buildings, both cross-gable houses that appear to date to the turn of the century, are currently located on the same parcel as the church. The parsonage (not shown) is a wood-shingle-clad cross-gable residence. It has a wrap-around porch with decorative brackets and the windows contain six-over-one-light sash. The second residence, known as the O.T. Culver House, and sometimes attributed an address at 590 or 592 Montauk Highway, has a half-round gable window and a hip-roofed porch. Windows throughout the structure have two-over-one-light sash or diamond pane sash and the building is clad in wood shingles. The porch has been enclosed, a new entry stair added, and the roof clad in asphalt shingles (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-4; EQ-5; EQ-6; and EQ-25)

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-12	556 Montauk Hwy	"Capt. James E. Downs House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This house is a typical vernacular version of the Italianate style." (GAI 2000); "Down's House" (FEL 2008)	This ornate two-story Italianate-style residence has a side-gable roof and a five-bay front façade. The central entry is flanked by narrow sidelights and pilasters. An ornate wood paneled door consistent with the Italianate style occupies the entry. A front porch is supported by chamfered posts with decorative brackets. The house is also distinguished by a bracketed cornice, triangular vents at attic level on the side elevations, and windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from each end of the roof ridge. A sign above the doorway of this house identifies it as Downs Manor, the home of Captain James E. Downs and wife, Ida Squires Downs, built 1876. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-7); 2008 Façade Easements List
EQ-13	4 Walnut Ave		An early 20th century single-story house with a side-gable roof and three gable wall dormers. The house retains wood shingle cladding, six-over-one-light windows, and a hip-roofed porch supported by battered and paneled square piers. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. This structure appears to be the W.H. Carter house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-14	607 Montauk Hwy		While the historic integrity of this small one-and-a-half-story house is compromised by replacement windows and a single-story side wing, as an example of the Greek Revival style it appears to be among the earliest extant houses in East Quogue. It has an off-center front entry with a Greek Revival-style surround featuring pilasters and entablature. The building is clad in wood shingles. The 1916 map illustrates the building as the H.H. Sanford house.(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-15	43 West Side Ave		A late 19th century one-and-a-half-story front-gable farmhouse with a wrap-around porch and brick side chimney. The house is clad in wood shingles. A three-light horizontal window is located on the gable. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-16	718 Montauk Hwy		A front-gable two-story Queen Anne-style residence clad in patterned shingles with a porch supported by turned posts extending beyond the façade to function as a port cochere. Queen Anne-style multi-light windows decorate the gable. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A corbelled brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The house is identified on the 1916 map as the H.F. Goodale house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-17	722 Montauk Hwy #A	"Hallock House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).; Shull House" (FEL 2008	This single-story three-bay vernacular house is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a Greek Revival-style cottage. Previous surveys have identified it as the Hallock House or the Schull House. Its off-center entryway is framed by pilasters and an entablature and contains a four-panel wood door. Windows throughout the small building contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wide wood clapboards. Pilasters are located at either end of the façade. The roof has been reclad with asphalt shingles. The house is shown on the 1916 map as the home of Sherwood Hallock. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-1); Façade Easment List 2008
EQ-18	602 Montauk Highway	"E.S. Aldrich House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	A Queen Anne-style two-story cross-gable residence, 602 Montauk Highway has a front porch with turned posts, ornamental brackets, and a brick chimney. It appears to have wood shingle siding. The windows cannot be seen clearly enough to determine whether they retain original sash. The house is identified on the 1916 map as the as the E.S. Aldrich house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-3)
EQ-19	11 Walker Avenue	"Senturio House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	Identified as the Senturio House in a previous survey, this early 20th century one-and-a-half-story residence features multiple gables, a hip-roofed dormer, wood shingle cladding, ridge ornament, and original windows. It may be shown as the Geo. Bailey house on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-9); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-20	10 Walker Avenue	Edwards House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	10 Walker Avenue, the ca. 1904 Edwards House, is a single-story wood-frame house with a hipped roof, hip-roofed porch, and shed dormer. The windows contain fixed diamond-pane sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-10)
EQ-21	13 Walker Avenue	"B.T. Carter House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	The ca. 1890 cross-gable residence at 13 Walker Avenue has been altered with modern siding and roof cladding, however, it retains its original form, windows, brick chimney, and porch. It was identified by the GAI survey as the B.T. Carter House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-11); 2008 Façade Easements List
EQ-22	14 Walker Avenue		A late 19th century residence with a turret and dormer, 14 Walker Avenue retains wood shingle cladding, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and front porch supported by columns. The house is illustrated on the 1916 map as the house of Mrs. Sarah Mackey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-23	15 Walker Avenue	"E. Van Hise House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	15 Walker Avenue is partially obscured by trees, however, appears to be a turn-of-the-century residence, two stories in height with a hip-roofed porch supported by columns, clad in wood shingles. The windows and roof cladding appear to be replaced. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-12)
EQ-24	19 Walker Avenue		The house at 19 Walker Avenue appears to be a late 19th century cross-gable house; it has two-over-two-light windows and a wrap-around porch. An earlier two-story gable-roofed structure may be buried within this residence. It is shown on the 1916 map as the house of Geo. French. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-25	27 Walker Avenue	"Walker House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	The Walker House at 27 Walker Avenue is a two-story cross-gable residence likely built in the late 19th century. It retains wood shingle cladding, multi-light windows, brick chimney, and wrap-around porch. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-14); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-26	20 Bay Avenue	"Wines House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	20 Bay Avenue is a two-story cross-gable house dating to the late 19th century and identified by GAI as the Wines House. The structure has patterned wood shingles, a front porch supported by turned posts, and two-over-two-light double-hung-sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-17)
EQ-27	22 Bay Avenue	"Wines House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	22 Bay Avenue is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with a side-gable gambrel roof with an integral porch, a turret, and a dormer; it retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash, brick chimneys, and wood shingle siding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-19)
EQ-28	24 Bay Avenue	"Wines House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	A Craftsman-style bungalow with a side gable roof, eaves brackets, shed-roofed dormer, wood shingle siding, and six-over-one-light double hung sash windows. The GAI survey identified this as the Wines House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-20)
EQ-29	26 Bay Avenue	"House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	A large two-story Queen Anne-style house with a cross-gable roof, wood shingle cladding and two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. It has a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. This is the Maurice Smith house shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-21)
EQ-30	405 Montauk Avenue	"Terrell House / Stone Creek Inn; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This is a residence/boarding house from the 1870s-1920s era that still stands and is now operated as a restaurant" (GAI 2000).; "currently 'Stone Creek Inn'" (FEL 2008)	A cross-gable gambrel-roofed two-and-a-half-story structure in the Colonial Revival style, 405 Montauk Highway was earlier known as the Terrell House and was reportedly a residence and boarding house. It is now operated as a restaurant. The structure has six-over-six-light windows, a Palladian window, and small fanlights on each gable. A single-story enclosed porch appears to be a more recent addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-24); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-31	39 Sunset Avenue	"Frost House (FEL 2008)	The Frost House is a Dutch Colonial Revival high-style residence with a side-gable gambrel roof featuring a central dormer with elaborate swan's neck pediment flanked by oculus windows and gable dormers containing twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash. The overhanging roof creates an integral porch. The siding material cannot be discerned; the roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles. The structure appears to date to the early 20th century. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the significance and integrity of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
EQ-32	22 Foster Crossing	"'Old Quogue Field Club' at corner of Bay" (FEL 2008)	The Old Quogue Field Club at 22 Foster Crossing has an unusual roof form that overhangs on each side of the square-plan structure, creating an integral porch that wraps around the entire structure and features exposed rafter ends. A gable dormer rises from the front roof ridge which has a triangular multi-light window. The structure has a central doorway flanked by windows containing twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash. The structure was likely built in the first quarter of the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
EQ-33	18 Walnut Ave		The historic integrity of the structure at 18 Walnut Avenue appears to be compromised with synthetic shake siding, asphalt shingle roof cladding, and a modern addition; however, the form and fenestration of the house suggest it may be an early vernacular house, possibly dating to the early 19th century. The story-and-a-half dwelling has an off-center entry containing a paneled wood door, two bays of windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, eyebrow windows at upper story level, and an off-center chimney. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map as the home of B. Raynor. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-34	25 Bay Ave	1910 (Town-provided comments); "Murgunty House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	This residence has a "four square" form and a boxy massing; with its hipped roof, central chimney, and hip-roofed dormers, it appears to be a typical example of this particular manifestation of the Prairie style. It has a wrap-around porch with columns and appears to retain its original eight-over-one-light window sash. It has been dated to ca. 1920 and was identified in a previous survey as the Murgunty House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List; GAI Survey 2000 (Village Survey #EQ-22)
EQ-35	28 Bay Ave		A two-story cross-gable house likely dating to the late 19th century with a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, two-over-two-light windows, and brick chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, however the house appears to retain wood shingle siding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
EQ-36	506 Montauk Hwy	"Flossie Culver House" (FEL 2008)	A two-story cross-gable house with a square plan, 506 Montauk Highway appears to date to the turn of the century. It is clad in wood shingles; a corbelled brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. Many of the windows have decorative lights in their upper sash. A porch is supported by Doric columns. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
EQ-37	653 Montauk Highway		A late 19th century cross-gable residence, 653 Montauk Highway features paired round-arch windows in the gable field, porch with decorative vergeboard, ornamented gables, a projecting bay window and apparently original windows and siding. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-38	24 Vail Ave	1900 (Town-provided comments)	An early 20th century residence with a two-pitch overhanging side-gable roof, cross-gable and gable dormer, and brick chimney. The windows throughout the house appear to be more modern retrofits, partially compromising the integrity of the house and the roof has been clad in asphalt shingles. It retains wood shingle cladding, projecting bay window, and other original features. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-39	28 Vail Ave	1920 (Town-provided comments)	28 Vail Avenue appears to date to the first quarter of the 20th century. It has a boxy massing, a front-gable roof with brick chimney. A multi-light square window in the center of the upper story of the façade is flanked by paired windows containing two-over-one-light double hung sash are on the upper story. An original shed-roofed entry porch is located at first story level. Some of the windows appear replaced and a side door may be a modern addition. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-40	39 Central Ave	1915 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable residence, 30 Central Avenue was likely constructed around the turn of the century. It retains a rectangular gable window, multi-light double-hung sash windows, and she-roofed front porch. The integrity of the structure has been compromised with the addition of modern siding and a concrete block side chimney. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-41	436 Montauk Highway	1900 (Town-provided comments)	This structure is largely obscured by vegetation and therefore it is not possible to thoroughly evaluate its significance and integrity. However, the building appears to be a two-story side-gable vernacular structure with a brick foundation, likely dating to the late 19th century. A rear ell with brick chimney also appears to date to the 19th century. Although the front façade of the structure is largely obscured, the house appears to retain its original form, cladding materials, and windows. The house appears to be shown on the 1916 map as part of the property of William Culver. Additional research and physical investigation would be necessary to adequately assess the structure. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-42	464 Montauk Highway	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable house likely dating to the fourth quarter of the 19th century, 464 Montauk Highway has a paired Gothic arch window in the gable field and a wrap-around porch supported by bracketed turned posts. The rear portion of the house is largely obscured by vegetation. The siding does not appear to be original but is not clearly visible. The house does not appear to be depicted on the 1873 Beers map, though a house labeled "D. Jackson" is shown nearby. The 1916 map illustrates the subject building as the Jacob Carter house. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
EQ-43	490 Montauk Highway	1910 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable residence likely constructed around the turn of the century, the integrity of this residence is compromised with the addition of modern siding, a modern door, and alterations to the front entry porch. The house retains many of its original two-over-two light windows, gable treatment, and brick chimney. It appears to be illustrated on the 1916 map as the property of W.L. Ryder. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-44	66 Lewis Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	66 Lewis Road is largely obscured by vegetation but it appears to be an early 20th century front-gable residence, two stories in height, with a shed-roofed front porch supported by turned posts. It is clad in wood shingles. Many of the windows appear to be replaced. Better views would be necessary to confirm that this house retains sufficient historic integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-45	76 Old Country Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story house with brick side chimneys, and a wrap-around porch; several other buildings have been appended to the primary residence in a courtyard-like configuration. A number of modern alterations have compromised the integrity of this early 20th century structure, including window replacements, modern roof cladding, alterations to the porch, and modern garage doors on the garage component of the complex. While additional research and improved views would be necessary to adequately assess this complex, it appears to merit future consideration. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name H.M. Hastie. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-46	138 Old Country Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A small early 20th century Craftsman-style house with a hipped roof and exposed rafter ends. The appearance of the house has been altered somewhat with modern asphalt shingle roofing and other alterations. However, it retains its form, fenestration, windows, and other features. This appears to be the W. Jackson house shown on the 1916 map. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-47	108 Old Country Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable residence clad in wood shingles, 108 Old Country Road appears to date to the turn of the century. It retains six-over-six light windows and wood shingle cladding. A shed-roofed porch is located along the ground story, though the latter has been altered with replacement posts and asphalt roof cladding. The house appears to be shown with the name Wm. Newtown on the 1916 map. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-48	11 Walnut Ave	1900 (Town-provided comments)	11 Walnut Avenue is a two-story cross-gable wood-frame residence built around the turn of the century. It retains two-over-one and two-over-two-light double-hung sash, a brick chimney, wood shingle cladding, and wrap-around porch appears original. Although the house is partially obscured it appears to retain sufficient integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-49	12 Weesuck Ave	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story late Victorian residence with cross-gable roof and turret, the integrity of the house at 12 Weesuck Avenue has been compromised by several modern alterations including an enclosed porch with modern windows. It is not clear if the siding or roofing material are original. The house appears to retain its original windows. . It appears on the 1916 map as being owned by Adam Yost. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-50	17 Walnut Ave	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story residence built ca. 1920 and reflecting elements of the Prairie and Craftsman styles. The house has a roughly square form, a hipped roof with integral front porch, and a hip-roofed dormer. The house has been altered with asphalt roof cladding, which does affect the integrity of the structure since the roof is such a visually prominent feature on this building. The house appears to retain its original windows. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-51	19 Bay Ave	1910 (Town-provided comments); "Wines House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000).	A two-story side-gable structure clad in wood clapboards, 19 Bay Avenue exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival style. It has a dentilled cornice and a gable dormer. It also has a wrap-around porch with Doric columns. A concrete-block side chimney detracts somewhat from its historic integrity. The house has been dated to ca. 1910 and was identified in a previous survey as the Wines House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	(GAI 2000: EQ-18)
EQ-52	20 Walker Ave	1900 (Town-provided comments); "Walker House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" GAI 2000). ;	Likely constructed during the third quarter of the 19th century, this two-story wood-frame vernacular house with Italianate-style bracketed cornice and kicked eaves. The house has a central brick chimney and is clad in unpainted wood shingles. A variety of windows and window sash, some original and some later replacements are found throughout the house. A small enclosed entry porch appears to have been added relatively recently. The lower story is largely obscured by thick hedges. A previous survey identified this as the Walker House (though it does not appear to have been the Walker House Hotel shown on early 20th century maps). A house labeled with the name "Rider" is shown in the vicinity on the 1873 Beers map. The 1916 map illustrates it on the property of Dr. L.W. Hotchkiss. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-16); GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-13); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-53	23 Walker Ave	1920	A single-story brick Colonial Revival-style house with a gambrel roof and a form reminiscent of a Cape. Built ca. 1920, the house has a central entry flanked by paired windows. The roof, now clad in asphalt, has three gable dormers and exposed rafter ends. The windows appear to contain six-over-one-light sash, likely the original windows. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-54	33 Walker Ave	1879, Boarding House (Town-provided comments); "Walker House Hotel Annex; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This is what remains of the Walker House, once the largest boarding house in East Quogue, which burned in 1839" (GAI 2000).	A two-story gambrel-roofed building with shed-roofed dormers and a wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns, 33 Walker Avenue has six-over-one-light windows and is clad in wood shingles. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The large structure is located at the foot of Walker Avenue near Shinnecock Bay. According to information provided by the Town, this building was constructed in 1879 and served as a boarding house. The 1916 map shows the building as belonging to a larger complex owned by Mrs. W.S. French. A large building across Walker Avenue from the subject property (no longer extant) is labeled "the Walker House," and appears to be a hotel or similar establishment. The subject building is labeled "Walker House Annex." (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-15)
EQ-55	47 West Side Ave	1907 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable house clad in wood shingles, 47 West Side Avenue was likely constructed during the first decade of the 20th century. The house appears to have a three-light rectangular gable window, a paired window and what appears to be an original porch at first-story level. The front door, roof cladding, and chimney appear to have been altered more recently. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-56	4 Weesuck Ave	1905 (Town-provided comments)	The early 20th century residence at 4 Weesuck Avenue appears to retain its original form, central cross gable, two-over-two and six-over-one-light windows, and wood shingle cladding. The roof appears to be clad in asphalt. It appears on the 1916 map as one of two adjoining residences owned by M. E. Carter. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-57	543 Montauk Highway	H.T. Phillips House ; "H.T. Phillips House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	A two-story three-bay house with a central chimney, 543 Montauk Highway appears on the 1916 map as the H.T. Phillips house. The house appears to date to the late 19th century. It has a raking cornice and wood shingle siding and a shed-roofed entry porch. More recent alterations, including additions, apparent window sash replacements, and asphalt roofing, have compromised the integrity of the structure somewhat. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-2)
EQ-58	700 Montauk Highway	1900 (Town-provided comments)	700 Montauk Highway is partially obscured by vegetation, making it difficult to adequately evaluate the house. However, the dwelling appears to be a single-story cross-gable residence with a gambrel roof, likely dating to ca. 1900. A front porch appears to be a modern addition and compromises the integrity somewhat. The dwelling retains wood shingle cladding and many of its windows. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-59	724 Montauk Highway	1860s (Town-provided comments); "Lynn House" (FEL 2008)	Identified as the Lynn House in the Façade Easement List (2008), 724 Montauk Highway is largely obscured due to dense tree growth surrounding it. It was identified in a list provided by the Town as having been constructed in the 1860s. The 1916 map illustrates the property belonging to George E. Philips. The limited views of this structure that are available suggest that the historic integrity of the building has been so compromised from visible angles that the 19th century character of the structure cannot be interpreted. Multiple additions, including a hip-roofed addition with ribbon windows and a gable-roofed portion with a relatively modern projecting bay window. Aerial photographs that show the eastern façade of the structure from a distance suggest that this portion (not visible from the road) may retain more of its historic appearance. If improved views or future research the property should be more fully evaluated for potential landmark eligibility. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 10-1 (cont'd)
Potential East Quogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
EQ-60	7 Walnut Ave	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable wood-frame residence built around the turn of the century, 7 Walnut Avenue retains six-over-six-light windows, decorative gable treatment, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative railing, and a brick chimney. The roof has been clad in asphalt shingle, however, the house generally retains a high level of integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
EQ-61	9 Bay Ave	1920 (Town-provided comments)	This single-story cross-gable house with distinctive gable arches appears to date to the early 20th century. It has a central brick chimney and the windows appear to contain the original two-over-one-light double-hung sash. The entry porch echoes the gable arches. The house is clad in a combination of novelty clapboard and wood shingle siding. The house appears to be labeled with the name Overton on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 10-2
Other Properties Evaluated in East Quogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
517 Montauk Highway	"The Overton House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	This two-story cross-gable residence appears to date to the late 19th century and retains a brick chimney and hip-roofed porch. It has patterned shingles and six-over-one-light double-hung sash. A large structure immediately adjacent to the house appears to be a recent addition.	The property appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, additional research may be warranted.	GAI Survey (Village Survey #EQ-8)
2 Squires Avenue	"Caffrey House, on bay" (FEL 2008)		Property could not be found in tax records	2008 Façade Easements List
22 Walnut Ave		Tax records indicate that 22 Walnut Avenue was built in the 1930s. Although dense tree growth partly obscures the structure, it appears to have lost integrity through replacement of siding and roofing.	Based on limited views, the house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	2008 Façade Easements List
29 Bay Ave		29 Bay Avenue is a two-story cross-gable residence apparently dating to the turn of the century; its integrity is compromised due to the replacement of all of the visible windows, modern siding, and asphalt roof cladding.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	2008 Façade Easements List
427 Montauk Highway at SE corner of Halsey Avenue		While an earlier house may be buried within 427 Montauk Highway, the structure currently appears modern having been apparently substantially altered in the later 20th century.	Structure lacks sufficient historic significance	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 10-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in East Quogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
521 Montauk Hwy	"current Quogue East Realty bldg." (FEL 2008)	A shingle-clad commercial building with paired one-over-one-light windows, 521 Montauk Highway appears to date to the mid-20th century.	The structure appears to lack historic significance.	2008 Façade Easements List
74 Lewis Road	"opp cemetery entrance" (FEL 2008)		Address could not be located in tax records	2008 Façade Easements List
46 Lewis Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable residence likely constructed during the first quarter of the 20th century, the house has a brick chimney and a front door with sidelights, a Colonial Revival style feature. The house appears to retain wood shingle siding and some of its original window sash. However, the overall appearance of the structure has been altered with the addition of a single-story addition on the front façade and other modern alterations.	It does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity; however, if new information comes to light to suggest it possesses sufficient historic significance and integrity, it should be reevaluated.	
9 Vail Ave	1926 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable house this early 20th century structure retains a rectangular three-light gable window and some two-over-two-light windows, however, extensive modern alterations also appear evident including replacement siding and roof cladding, changes to the fenestration, and a replacement door.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to qualify for landmark listing.	
478 Montauk Highway	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A cross-gable structure with decorative gable treatment and a wrap-around porch, 478 Montauk Highway has been extensively altered with modern siding, changes to the fenestration pattern, retrofitted windows, and other changes.	Due to its loss of integrity it does not appear to qualify as a potential landmark.	

Table 10-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in East Quogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
20 Vail Ave	1928 (Town-provided comments)	A small single-story house with a front-gable roof and a long narrow rectangular plan, 20 Vail Avenue was likely constructed during the second quarter of the 20th century. It retains six-over-on-light windows. The structure appears to have been extensively altered with replacement siding and roof cladding.	It appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity to qualify it for landmarking.	
31 Central Ave	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A small single-story front-gable house with a single-story cross-gable section. The house has a square window in the gable field and ribbon windows across the front façade. Apparently dating to the first half of the 20th century, the house appears to have a replacement door, and roof cladding. The sash in the upper window appears to be missing.	This building appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity to qualify it for landmarking, however, if new information on its history comes to light it should be reevaluated.	
15 Walnut Ave	1915 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story cross-gable residence likely constructed in the early 20th century, retains decorative gable treatment and some of its original window sash. However, based on limited views, the structure appears to have been so substantially altered as to have lost historic integrity. A new doorway and entry porch, new siding and roof cladding, and replaced windows and a rear addition are among the recent changes that alter the character of the house.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If improved views or further research suggest the house is significant, reconsideration may be warranted.	

Table 10-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in East Quogue

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
32 Sunset Ave	1939 (Town-provided comments)	This appears to be a Colonial Revival-style building dating to the mid-20th century; a date of 1939 was provided for it. It appears to have been altered slightly later in the 20th century.	This structure appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity based on the information currently available.	

A. HAMPTON BAYS HISTORIC CONTEXT

Hampton Bays historically consisted of several small hamlets including Good Ground, Ponquogue, Squiretown, Canoe Place, Red Creek, East and West Tiana, Springville, Southport, Newtown and Rampasture (Greeley-Polhemus Group 1998:50; "History of the Hamptons" 2011). Red Creek and Southport were located in the north of Good Ground by today's Red Creek Road. Squiretown was located to the east of Red Creek by Squire Pond. East and West Tiana were located around Tiana Bay while Springville was northeast of Tiana Bay and Rampasture east of Tiana Bay (Moeller 2007:15, 91). The core of Good Ground was today's Main Street in the Hampton Bays ("History of the Hamptons" 2011). The locations of these communities within Hampton Bays can be seen on the 1873 Beers map of the area (see **Figure 11-1, Map A**).

John Ogden was the first European to settle in what is now Hampton Bays (Greeley-Polhemus 1998:50). On May 12, 1659 he purchased land that included present-day Hampton Bays, East Quogue and Quogue from the Native Americans (Moeller 2007). Located on the Great Peconic Bay, Tiana Bay, and Shinnecock Bay, the early economy of the settlement was based on fishing and tourism. As early as 1750, there was an inn along Canoe Place ("History of the Hamptons" 2011). Canoe Place separates the Peconic Bay to the north from Shinnecock Bay to the south and was included in the original land transaction made by John Ogden. During the Revolutionary War this inn housed British officers providing them a strategic location to access their fort built behind the inn on a hill overlooking Canoe Place (Moeller 2007).

From the 1860s until 1880 the Good Ground Windmill was in operation. This smock windmill, built by Dominy V. in 1807 on Shelter Island, was moved to Good Ground in the 1860s (Soinzia 2009). In 1869, the Long Island Rail Road was connected to Good Ground increasing the number of summer visitors (Moeller 2007). Good Ground had two small train stations, one west of Ponquogue Road and one on the north side of the track. The original board-and-batten station house was built in 1874. In 1880, the Good Ground Windmill was moved to the village of Southampton. By 1885, the main train station was moved east of Ponquogue Road (Ziel and Wettereau 1998:51).

In 1921, the original Good Ground inn burned down. Although the structure has been rebuilt, the inn's location is considered by some to be the oldest site of an inn in the United States (Moeller 2007). A year later in 1922, the area received its current name, Hampton Bays, through the support of summer residents (Greeley-Polhemus 1998:50).

While Hampton Bays' current economy is principally based on resorts and recreation, fishing continues to be an important industry within the hamlet. In 2009, Hampton Bays was the second highest productive commercial fishing port (based on monetary statistics) in New York after Montauk. In 2009, 5 million pounds of fish were caught from the Hampton Bays/Shinnecock port at Shinnecock Bay for a profit of 5.3 million ("2009 Commercial Fishery Landings" 2011).

B. SUMMARY OF HAMPTON BAYS SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 99 properties in Hampton Bays have been identified as potential Landmarks as part of six potential Multiple Resource Districts. These six Multiple Resource Districts correspond to neighborhoods or areas with a distinct history or character within the hamlet. Each of these potential Multiple Resource Districts are described below.

RED CREEK MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Red Creek Multiple Resource District was identified, which contains four potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "RC." A map showing the locations of the Red Creek Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 11-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 11-3 and 11-4**) and a table (**Table 11-1**) that describes them. Among the properties are an apparently late 19th century house (RC-1) and the other, the Squires/Fournier Burying Ground (RC-2) contains gravestones dating throughout the 19th century. Structures relating to an early 20th century girls' camp have also been, the Hampton Pine Club, have also been identified (RC-4). The potentially contributing properties within the Red Creek Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, C and E. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the early 19th century to the early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

SQUIRETOWN MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Red Creek Multiple Resource District was identified, which contains 15 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "SQ." A map showing the locations of the Squiretown Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 11-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 11-5 through 11-12**) and a table (**Table 11-2**) that describes them. The properties are residential and include several early vernacular structures including the late 18th century Ellis Squires House (SQ-3), which is a Town of Southampton Landmark, and several late 19th and early 20th century houses in the Arts & Crafts and Colonial Revival styles. The potentially contributing properties within the Red Creek Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A and C. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the late 18th century to the early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

GOOD GROUND MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Good Ground Multiple Resource District was identified, which contains 18 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "GG." A map showing the locations of the Good Ground Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 11-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 11-13 through 11-21**) and a table (**Table 11-3**) that describes them. As the commercial core of what is now Hampton Bays, the Good Ground Multiple Resource District contains many commercial buildings ranging in date from the mid-19th century (such as the Lyzon Hat Shop [GG-8]) to the early 20th century establishments such as Slo Jacks (GG-11). The ca. 1800 Prosper King House (GG-7), already a potential Landmark, is the earliest house in the potential District. Several churches and cemeteries are included in the

District. One is the lone grave of Rev. Paul Cuffee (GG-2), the Shinnecock Indian preacher, who died in 1812. The potentially contributing properties within the Good Ground Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, B, C and E. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

CANOE PLACE MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Canoe Place Multiple Resource District was identified, which contains 12 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "CP." A map showing the locations of the Canoe Place Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 11-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 11-22 through 11-27**) and a table (**Table 11-4**) that describes them. A variety of resources in the immediate vicinity of the Shinnecock Canal are located in the District, including canal-related resources such as the Canal itself (CP-1) and the Shinnecock Canal Railroad Bridge (CP-2) as well as water-dependent properties such as Mariners Cove Marina (CP-4). The Native American history of the area is embodied in the Canoe Place Chapel (CP-6), already a Town Landmark and State/National Register-listed property and the Cuffee Burying Ground (CP-7). The former Canoe Place Inn buildings (CP-3) are Dutch Colonial Revival structures built in the early 20th century. A small number of residential properties, largely dating to the early 20th century, also may contribute to the potential District. The potentially contributing properties within the Canoe Place Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, C and E. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

SPRINGVILLE/ RAMPASTURE MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Multiple Resource District was identified in Springville, also encompassing the neighboring area known as Rampasture. The potential Springvill/Rampasture Multiple Resource District contains 22 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "SR." A map showing the locations of the Red Creek Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 11-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 11-28 through 11-38**) and a table (**Table 11-5**) that describes them. The potential Multiple Resource District is composed primarily of residential structures and includes several larger residences that likely functioned as boarding houses. These potential resources reflect the area's 19th century settlement as well as its popularity in the late 19th and early 20th century as a summer resort and vacation community. Many of the houses are designed in the Gothic, Queen Anne, Arts & Crafts, and Colonial Revival styles. Several earlier vernacular houses exhibit Greek Revival-style influences. The potentially contributing properties within the Springville/ Rampasture Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A and C. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the early 19th century to the early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

PONQUOGUE MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

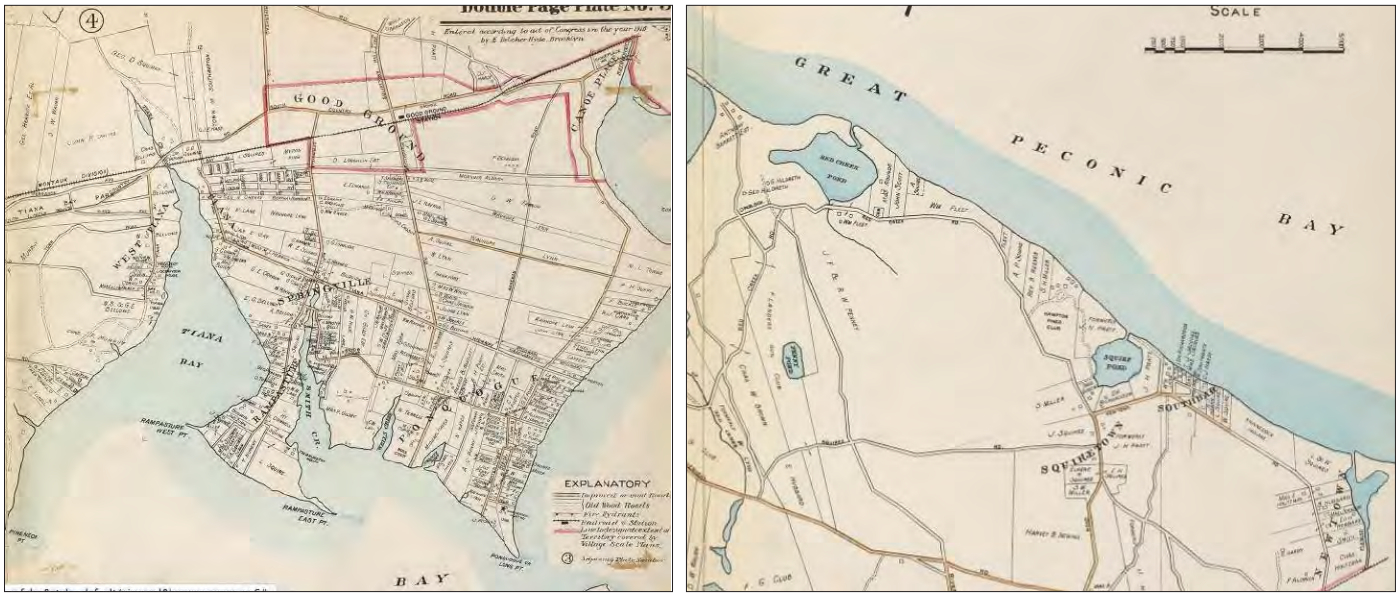
A potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District was identified, which contains 28 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "PQ." A map showing the locations of the Ponquogue Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 11-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 11-39 through 11-52**) and a table (**Table 11-6**) that describes them. The potential Multiple Resource District is primarily residential in character, including houses of various periods and styles, ranging from early 19th century vernacular houses to early 20th century Craftsman bungalows. A variety of other function types relating to the history of the area are also included in the potential District. Saint Mary's Church (PQ-5), a fine example of the Tudor/Medieval Revival style, was built in the early 20th century. The Hampton Bays Elementary School (PQ-2), a Neoclassical building, was built in the first half of the 20th century. The United States Coast Guard Shinnecock Station (PQ-18), a complex built ca. 1940, has also been identified as a potential contributing resource. The potentially contributing properties within the Ponquogue Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A and C. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN HAMPTON BAYS

Other properties located in Hampton Bays 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 11-7**. 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 Hampton Bays, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton**



B. **The hamlet of Hampton Bays, shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map of Southampton**



Potential Multiple Resource Districts in Hampton Bays

Figure 11-2



RC-1 140 Red Creek Road

This house is set back well from the road and obscured by foliage, but it appears to warrant further investigation. Based on the limited available views, this house may date to the second quarter of the 19th century. It has a side-gable roof, is clad in wood clapboard, and has double-hung multi-light windows. A small single-story wing with a brick chimney also appears to date to the 19th century. The 1873 Beers map shows a house at this location belonging to S. Fournier. M. Flanders is depicted as the resident on the 1902 map. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows a structure at this location, but the associated name cannot be discerned. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



RC-2 142 Red Creek Road

The Squires (Fournier) Burying Ground contains approximately 45 stones ranging in date from 1802 to 1901. The stones, predominantly marble, are in good condition overall, though several are leaning or broken (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Red Creek Multiple Resource District
Photographs



RC-3 174 Red Creek Road

This wood-shingle clad building is composed of multiple sections including a one-and-a-half-story section (left) with central brick chimney and dormers, a single-story rectangular plan section with porch, and a single-story 'saltbox' form component with a brick chimney and half-round gable windows. The latter section is arranged with its roof ridge perpendicular to the others. All of the segments have windows with six-over-six-light sash. Despite their unusual arrangement, they may have been built at one time in a Colonial Revival-style evocation of a small complex of early vernacular buildings. Information provided by the Town dates the building to 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





RC-4 31 West Landing Road; 62 Red Creek Road; 7 West Landing Road

At least three sheds, gazebos, and/or picnic shelters dating to the very early 20th century remain on this property. Stylistically they evoke the Craftsman style and feature low overhaning hipped roofs with exposed rafter ends, vertical board siding, and simple rustic brackets. The following information was taken from Historical Profile of Hampton Bays: "Girl Scout Camp 'Tekakwitha.' Records at the Hampton Bays Historical Society include a brochure containing rules and regulations for members of the Hampton Pine Club. The club, incorporated in June, 1900, existed for …'the exercise of social intercourse, gymnastic, aquatic, field, and general outdoor sports.' The Southampton Town tax records for 1907 show, house and land in Squiretown known as the Hampton Pine Club bounded on north by Peconic Bay, on the east and south by the land of the Colonel Pratt Estate, on the west by land of Dr. Disbrow, totaling 26 acres.' Tax records contain data for this club through 1911. Six structures appear on the 1902 map on this site." Additional physical investigation would be necessary to adequately assess the extent and integrity of the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Red Creek Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SQ-1 12 Red Creek Road

This two-and-half-story vernacular house is of wood-frame construction with an eave front gable roof. A vernacular house with Victorian and Arts and Crafts influences, 12 Red Creek Road has a square, symmetrical massing. Two and half stories high and three bays wide, this house is clad in unpainted cedar shingle with white-painted wood trim. Its gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It retains its original multi-light windows, including pointed-arch upper sash at the second floor. The front door-surround features pilasters supporting an entablature. The 1902 Belcher-Hyde map shows a building on this lot but its name cannot be discerned. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SQ-2 5 Red Creek Road

This exceptional Greek Revival-style house is two stories high and five bays wide. The house is of wood-frame construction and is clad in wood shingles. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There are eyebrow windows at the second floor. The windows throughout the house, primarily containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, appear to be original. The screen door and shed-roofed porch at the center entrance door are both later additions. There are two interior brick chimneys, one near each gable end. It appears that the 1873 Beers map shows this to be the house of S. Squires. The 1902 Belcher Hyde map associates it with S. Miller. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources: Squiretown Multiple Resource District Photographs





SQ-3 186 Newtown Road

The Ellis Squires House was built in the late 18th century; it is the oldest documented house in Hampton Bays and is a designated Town of Southampton Landmark. The two-story three-bay house at 186 Newtown Road is a vernacular structure with an elaborate Federal-style door surround, a six-panel door, and twelve-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The house is clad in wood shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. It is two stories in height and stands on a stone foundation. There are single-story additions at the north and east elevations likely dating to the 19th century. The 1873 Beers map notes this house as the property of N. Squires.



SQ-4 170 Newtown Road

This house is partly obscured by vegetation; however, it appears to date to the early 20th century. It has several additions. The main section of the house stands two stories and is of frame construction. An entry porch with gable roof supported by spindle posts frames the front door. The main section of the house is clad in white-painted clapboard, and the additions are clad in wood shingles. The eave-front gable roofs are covered in asphalt shingle. There are multi-light windows throughout. Its one story garage, which is connected to the body of the house, has a gable front roof and a square, symmetrical massing. This house does not appear on the 1873 Beers map, and the 1902 Belcher Hyde map shows the area as the property of J.B. Pratt, and without a structure on it. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources: Squiretown Multiple Resource District Photographs



SQ-5 142 Squires Terrace #c

A two-story wood-frame house with a tower and multiple gables, 142 Squires Terrace combines elements of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles. Although views of this house are distant, it appears to retain wood shingle siding, roof cladding, and multi-light windows. According to Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays, this house was historically associated with the Southgate family. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SQ-6 140 Newtown Road

140 Newtown Road is a cross-gable two-story frame residence likely dating to the late 19th century. It appears to retain a high degree of integrity including wood shingle cladding, six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, projecting bay windows, porches, and brick chimneys. The house appears to retain a wood shingle roof. According to Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays, this house was historically associated with the Southgate family. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources: Squiretown Multiple Resource District Photographs



SQ-7 120-132 Newtown Road

This small gambrel-roofed cottage is apparently a turn-of-the-century or early 20th century example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It may have been historically associated with the adjacent larger gambrel-roofed residence at 132 Newtown Road, which was called Shorebluff and was built in 1896. The house has a high-breaking gambrel roof, a central doorway containing a paneled wood door flanked by windows that are currently sealed and a brick end chimney. A small addition is appended on one end. The house is clad in wood shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SQ-8 49 Newtown Road

This simple two-story turn-of-the-century house has front-gable roof and is clad in cedar shingles. It is two bays wide and features two-over-two double hung original wood windows, as well as one-over-one double-hung replacements. The front porch has turned posts with delicate scroll brackets at the eave. The interior brick chimney is located at the center of the house and rises through the roof ridge. There is a single-story kitchen addition on the north elevation. The roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. There are two barn structures on the property as well, one similar in appearance to the house, with a front-gable roof; clad in cedar shingles; with a large cross-braced door. The other is a small potato barn. The property appears on the 1902 Belcher-Hyde map, but the associated name cannot be discerned. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Squiretown Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SQ-9 54 Newtown Road

This two-story turn of-the-century house is clad in cedar shingles trimmed with painted fascia and window and door moldings. The house has a wrap-around porch and a cross-gable roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features a prominent inset gable dormer at the front façade. Two bays wide at the front elevation, the windows are wood two-over-two double-hung originals. The porch has a shed roof supported by columns. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east façade. The house appears on 1902 Belcher Hyde map, but the associated name cannot be discerned. According to the Hamlet Study for this area, the house was constructed ca. 1890 as part of the farm of Christian and Clarissa Holzman. The family initially raised fruit and berries, then chickens, and finally ca. 1908 ducks. The family ran a prosperous duck farming business from this time through ca. 1950 (Moeller 2005). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SQ-10 56 Newtown Road

This property contains a collection of three barn structures. One barn is a single story in height with a front-gable roof and vertical wood siding with original double hung windows. The other stands two stories on a raised rusticated concrete block foundation. The latter has a front-gable gambrel roof and is clad in wood shingles. It also features original double hung windows, and has pair of large vertical wood panel doors hung from metal straps, with a single door above. The roofs of both barns are covered in asphalt shingles. The third barn does not appear to be historic. This property appears on the 1902 Belcher Hyde map, but the associated name cannot be discerned. According to the Hamlet study for this area, the gambrel roofed barn was built ca. 1930 to replace an earlier barn that burned, and was associated with the Holzman Farm (Moeller 2005). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Squiretown Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SQ-11 52 Newtown Road

A single-story front-gable residence with a hip-roofed porch and a small brick chimney rising from the rear of the roof ridge. The roof has been clad in asphalt shingles. According to Historical Profiles, this was the home of "Christian P. and Christine Holzman, built 1937 as a wedding present to his son from Christian F. Holzman." The structure appears to retain its overall form and fenestration as well as its original porch. The siding and the roof cladding appear to be of modern materials, but given the relatively late construction date of the house, may be the original materials. Although the house appears to lack distinction architecturally, it may be relatively intact and as such may be worthy of future consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



SQ-12 38 Newtown Road

An early 20th century one-and-a-half-story residence with a front-gable roof and a hip-roofed porch supported by posts with simple decorative brackets and railing. Scalloped shingles clad the gable filed of the house; the siding appears to be wood shingle but cannot be clearly discerned. It is not clear if the windows retain their original sash; at least some of the windows appear to contain replacements. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and contains a shed-roofed dormer. A small brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof ridge. Although the house appears to lack distinction architecturally and its integrity has been compromised somewhat compromised, it may be worthy of further consideration. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1930. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Squiretown Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SQ-13 106 Newtown Road

The house at 106 Newtown Road is a wood-frame gambrel-roofed house with a gable-roofed wing. The main gambrel-roofed portion of the house has three large gable dormers, a smaller shed-roofed dormer, and a brick chimney. While the house is clad in wood shingles, a shed-roofed entry porch appears to be built of brick. Windows throughout the house, which vary from single to tripartite to ribbon windows appear to contain a combination of six-over-one-light sash and more modern retrofits. The changes to the fenestration of the house detract from its integrity somewhat. Additional research would be necessary to fully assess the significance and integrity of this structure. The house does not clearly appear on the 1916 map but may be on the property of W. Squire; information provided by the Town dated the house to ca. 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SQ-14 132 Newtown Road

According to Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays, this property was called Shorebluff and the house may date to 1896. "'In 1896, Sarah Southgate, a 64 year old widow, bought some land in Good Ground on Great Peconic Bay. She subdivided the land and built a house for herself and her family atop the bluff overlooking the bay… The parcel it stands on is just over 2 acres, but is part of a larger 10 acre family compound." The house is a two-story Colonial Revival-style wood-frame residence with a gambrel roof and two gambrel-roofed wings. The house has brick chimneys, multiple dormers and porches with Doric columns, as well as a variety of window types, including Palladian windows, oval lights, and other, many containing diamond-pane sash. It is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Squiretown Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SQ-15 107 Squiretown Road

107 Squiretown Road is the Leander Squires/ Moses Soyer house. According to Historical Profiles (2007), "This was the site of Leander Squires' (1843-1934) farm, which consisted of over 300 acres of land. The house later became famous with its 20th century owner, artist Moses Soyer (1899-1974), whose paintings are in museums worldwide… A descendant of Moses Soyer resides in the home today." (Historical Profiles 2007). The house appears to be a small single-story side-gable house with a gable dormer and a pentice entry roof. It appears to have at least some six-over-six-light windows. Views of the front façade are very limited. A rear addition on the rear may be original and does not appear to detract from the character of the house. Information provided by the Town dates the building to 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Squiretown Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 11-12



GG-1 246 E Montauk Highway

This two-story cross-gable structure is clad in patterned wood shingles apparently influenced by the Picturesque movement. The center gable is decorated by a blind window set within of decorative vertical boards. The windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. A porch extends along the first story. According to the Hamlet Study for this area, the structure was built ca. 1869 and in the early 1900s was known as the Martin Sohler rooming house. It was owned by the Skidmore family in the early 20th century (Moeller 2005). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



GG-2 CR 80

Located between the steep embankment adjoining County Route 80 and the Long Island Railroad tracks is the Rev. Paul Cuffee Gravesite. This is the single gravestone, enclosed by a small fence, of Shinnecock Indian preacher Paul Cuffee. The marble marker dates to 1812 and is in fair condition (Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). Cuffee was ordained by the New York Missionary Society in 1798. The monument bears the following inscription: “Erected by the New York Missionary Society in memory of the Rev. Paul Cuffee an Indian of the Shinnecock tribe who was employed by that Society for the last thirteen years of his life on the Eastern part of Long Island where he labored with fidelity and success. Humble, pious and indefatigable in testifying the gospel of the grace of God he finished his course with joy on the 7th of March 1812 aged 55 years and three days.” A State Education Department marker also stands at the roadside near the Cuffee burial, which reads, “Indian Preacher. Grave of Rev. Paul Cuffee of the Shinnecock Tribe 1790-1812 Grandson and Successor to Rev. Peter John and Samson Occum.” (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, C, and E).

Hampton Bays Resources: Good Ground Multiple Resource District Photographs



GG-3 31 E Montauk Highway

The former church, now occupied by the Knights of Columbus, at 31 East Montauk Highway is a front-gable wood-frame structure with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, a large rose window over an entry porch, and pointed-arch windows and doorways. The building appears to have a brick foundation and is clad in wood clapboards; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. This building was constructed as Saint Rosalie's Church in 1901 by Fred E. Penny. It originally had a steeple, which was lost in the Hurricane of 1938 and was never replaced. (Moeller 2005). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





GG-4 99 Riverhead Road

The Good Ground Cemetery is a large still-active cemetery. A sign at the entrance states that the cemetery was established in 1882; however, it contains stones that range in date from 1835 to the present (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). Stones range from simple markers to obelisks and sculptural figures. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Good Ground Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 11-14



GG-5 15 W. Montauk Highway

15 W Montauk Highway is a Tudor Revival-style downtown commercial building with a slightly projecting gable with false half-timbering. A pantile-clad awning spans the first-story shopfront. The building is parced in stucco. The doors and many of the windows appear to have been replaced. The structure dates to the 1930s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



GG-6 52 West Montauk Highway

This small single-story commercial building parged in stucco was constructed in 1950 according to tax records. On the rounded portion of its stepped gable it bears the words “Good Ground,” the historical name of the area in which it stands. The structure has large storefront windows, likely original to its mid-20th century construction. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Good Ground Multiple Resource District
Photographs



GG-7 116 W Montauk Highway

According to some sources, the Prosper King House is believed was constructed ca. 1790, while others suggest that it dates to ca. 1830 (Moeller 2005). It first served as the house of Prosper King and Mary Fanning. This exceptional early vernacular house is a half-Cape in form with a side-gable roof and an off-center entry on its front façade. Its exterior elevations and roof are clad in wood shingles and a small brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The house appears to stand on a cobblestone foundation. An elaborate late Federal/early Greek Revival-style door surround includes sidelights flanked by pilasters and a molded entablature. The windows on the structure contain nine-over-six-light double-hung sash. A wide simple cornice defines the eaves line. The Prosper King House is a designated Town Landmark.



GG-8 120 W. Montauk Highway

The Lyzon Hat Shop is a gambrel-roofed frame structure purported to date to 1850. The structure originally served as a general store operated by Elisha King. A fire partly destroyed the house in 1910, and it was rebuilt by Elisha's son, Walter Howard King, who collaborated with his wife to begin a successful hat business, Lyzon Hats, operating out of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Good Ground Multiple Resource District
Photographs



GG-9 158 W Montauk Highway

The Hampton Bays United Methodist Church is a cross-gable wood-shingle clad structure with a tower located in the reentrant angle. The roof of the tower is clad in wood shingles. The doors and windows on the church have pointed arches and many contain stained glass lights. The Methodist Church in Hampton Bays was founded in 1836. This building was probably constructed in 1908 after an earlier church burned down (Moeller 2005). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



GG-10 143 W Montauk Highway

This building, now occupied by South Fork Realty, likely dates to ca. 1870. It has a cross-gable roof with kicked eaves, a pedimented front gable with decorative cornice, and a rectangular gable window containing decorative leaded sash and crowned with a triangular molding. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. A porch supported by turned posts wraps around the first story. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Good Ground Multiple Resource District
Photographs



GG-11 212 W Montauk Highway

Slo Jacks restaurant is an unusual example of Art Deco roadside architecture. Despite the glass entry porch, which appears to be ca. 1970s addition, Slo Jacks appears to be a relatively intact example of early fast food architecture with a unique and dynamic design. The restaurant is constructed of metal, concrete and glass. A sloping flat roof is surmounted by two large arches imparting a space-age quality to the design. The windows at the front of the restaurant cant outwards at the top. The side facades are given a red and white horizontal striated finish treatment. According to the current owners, Slo Jacks has been in this building for over 30 years. Prior to that time, the structure housed a restaurant called Bays Burgers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



GG-12 22 Squiretown Road

This residence, dated to ca. 1931 in information provided by the Town, is a small hip-roofed house with a hip-roofed dormer. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. Most of the windows appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash and the house retains wood shingle siding. It is very similar to neighboring residences at 16, 18, and 20 Squiretown Road and may have been constructed as part of the same development. This building appears to lack distinction architecturally, however, its integrity is relatively high and in combination with the other similar houses forms a cohesive grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Good Ground Multiple Resource District
Photographs



GG-13 20 Squiretown Road

This residence, dated to ca. 1935 in information provided by the Town, is a small hip-roofed house with a hip-roofed dormer. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. Most of the windows appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash and the house retains wood shingle siding. It is very similar to neighboring residences at 16, 18, and 22 Squiretown Road and may have been constructed as part of the same development. This building appears to lack distinction architecturally, however, its integrity is relatively high and in combination with the other similar houses forms a cohesive grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



GG-14 18 Squiretown Road

This residence, dated to ca. 1930 in information provided by the Town, is a small hip-roofed house with a hip-roofed dormer. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. Most of the windows appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash and the house retains wood shingle siding. It is very similar to neighboring residences at 16, 20, and 22 Squiretown Road and may have been constructed as part of the same development. This building appears to lack distinction architecturally, however, its integrity is relatively high and in combination with the other similar houses forms a cohesive grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Good Ground Multiple Resource District
Photographs



GG-15 16 Squiretown Road

This residence, likely constructed in the 1920s or early 30s, is a small hip-roofed house with a hip-roofed dormer. Most of the windows appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The siding material is not clearly visible. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. It is very similar to neighboring residences at 18, 20, and 22 Squiretown Road and may have been constructed as part of the same development. This building appears to lack distinction architecturally, however, its integrity is relatively high and in combination with the other similar houses forms a cohesive grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



GG-16 6 Squiretown Road

A very small single-story early 20th century house with a front gable section composed of a central doorway and two windows, each containing six-over-six-light double hung sash. The house has a relatively wide cornice with returns. A small cross-gable section is located at the rear. The siding material is not clearly visible. Although the house appears to lack distinction architecturally, it appears relatively intact, and may merit further consideration. A house is shown in this vicinity on the 1916 map, owned by M. Zabrow. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Good Ground Multiple Resource District
Photographs



GG-17 108 W. Montauk Highway

This two-story wood-frame structure is a rectangular-plan variation on the "four-square" form. It has a hipped roof and a hip-roofed entry porch. It features both single windows and ribbon windows, all containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. French doors flank the central entry. Colonial Revival-style enframements are likely a slightly later addition. A garage wing is appended on one side. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. According to Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays, this structure was formerly the summer home of a prominent hat designer, Walter King, and more recently has housed an insurance business. "Maloney Ins. Bridge" (FEL 2008); Presently an insurance company, formerly the summer home of Walter King, world-renowned hat designer, and his family." Although the house appears to have been altered somewhat since the time of its construction, it may be worthy of further consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



GG-18 140 W. Montauk Highway

The story-and-a-half side-gable residence at 140 W. Montauk Highway appears to exhibit elements of the Greek Revival style and was likely constructed in the mid-19th century. It has a five-bay façade with a central doorway. The structure appears to have been extensively altered in the mid- to late 20th century, severely compromising its integrity. Alterations have included replacement siding, window sash, and door, as well as the addition of a projecting bay window, possibly in the early 20th century. It was also reportedly moved. It retains its overall form and fenestration as well as a brick chimney. According to Historical Profile, the house is "Presently occupied by the Chamber of Commerce and the Historical Society, this structure is owned by Southampton Town. … A cellar was dug at its present site and the house was moved." Although the integrity of the house has been compromised it may warrant further consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Good Ground Multiple Resource District
Photographs



CP-1 Between Peconic Bay & Shinnecock Bay

The Shinnecock Canal connects Great Peconic Bay with Shinnecock Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. A canal may have been in this location as early as the 17th century, constructed by the Shinnecock and Montaukett tribes; however little evidence for this has reportedly been found other than the local place name Canoe Place. The modern canal was created circa 1892. A canal lock system was constructed in 1919 to address the difference in the water levels between the Peconic and Shinnecock Bays. The lock is now the only operating lock on Long Island. Due south of the canal, the Shinnecock Inlet was formed by the Hurricane of 1938; this feature together with the Canal creates a direct route to the Atlantic Ocean used heavily by marine traffic. Additional research should be conducted to confirm the historic integrity of the canal bulkheads and infrastructure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and E).



CP-2 LIRR Bridge over Shinnecock Canal

Prior to this bridge's construction in 1931, earlier railroad bridges carried the Long Island Railroad across the Shinnecock Canal in this location since the time of the railroad's inception in this area. The "K4 bridge," heavier than its predecessors, was installed in June 1931 over Shinnecock Canal allowing new larger models of trains (including the K4) to pass safely over the canal. The steel truss bridge is supported by large granite piers.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Canoe Place Multiple Resource District
Photographs



CP-3 239 E Montauk Highway

This abandoned complex of Dutch Colonial Revival style structures was originally known as the Canoe Place Inn. The inn took its name from a long line of successive structures by the name, the first established prior to the Revolution. The present version of the inn was constructed after an earlier structure burned down in 1921. Julius Keller, owner of the business since 1917, rebuilt the structure in the Colonial Revival theme of the earlier structure. The architect was William L. Bottomley, also designer of Southampton Town Hall. The complex was a popular nightclub for many decades, though its business dwindled in the 1990s (Moeller 2005). It is now closed. Although the complex is largely obscured behind trees and beneath dense vines and vegetation, historic photographs confirm that the complex consists of two large gambrel-roofed buildings with gable dormers, evoking enlarged versions of early New World Dutch cottages. The two sections are connected via a slightly shorter Colonial Revival-style building section. The buildings are clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



CP-4 9 Canoe Place Road

Mariners Cove Marina at 9 Canoe Place Road includes a Craftsman-style structure at the water's edge. This one-and-a-half-story frame building features decorative eaves brackets, dormers, and an integral porch. The building retains its wood shingle cladding, however, windows and roof cladding have been replaced. Despite these integrity issues, the structure deserves consideration for potential landmark status due to its apparent historical association with the marina, making it an unusual building type. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Canoe Place Multiple Resource District
Photographs



CP-5 24 Canoe Place Road

The two-story four-bay residence at 24 Canoe Place is a larger than usual example of the "four-square" form and likely dates to the first two decades of the 20th century. Although the roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles, the structure retains its original wood shingle cladding, diamond-pane multi-light window sash, front porch, and central brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



CP-6 30 Canoe Place Road

The Canoe Place Chapel is a small wood-frame building that stands on a brick foundation on a rise off of Canoe Place Road. The building stands with its gable towards the road. It is clad in wide wood clapboards. A small enclosed entry porch is appended to the front elevation accessed by a flight of wood stairs leading up the embankment. The Canoe Place Chapel is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places and is a designated Town Landmark. This small building is believed to have been constructed ca. 1820 on another location in the locality (exact site unknown). A map dated 1848 shows the building standing on land south of its current location and designates it as an "Indian Meetinghouse." The chapel served the local community of Canoe Place (also known as Warnertown) with parishioners of various ancestries including Native American, African-American, and Caucasian.

Hampton Bays Resources:
Canoe Place Multiple Resource District
Photographs



The Cuffee Burying Ground is located on private land and is not accessible or visible from public rights-of-way. According to the Southampton Town Cemetery Inventory, the burial ground contains two headstones dating to the mid-19th century, which are in fragmentary condition. A more recent replacement marker memorializes three members of the Cuffee family. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion E).

CP-7 Wakeman Road



CP-8 38 Canoe Place Road

38 Canoe Place is a simple side-gable two-story residence likely dating to the late 19th century. It is clad in wood shingles and has a shed-roofed front porch supported by turned posts. It is clad in wood shingles and largely retains its two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles. A rear addition was likely original to the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Canoe Place Multiple Resource District
Photographs



CP-9 33 Canoe Place Road

This small single-story structure appears to be a fishing cabin dating to the 1920s or 30s. The side-gable wood-frame structure is sided in wood shingles. It has a paneled wood door, paired windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, and a smaller paired window with four-light fixed sash. A small garage constructed in the same style is located adjacent to it. The structures' roofs are clad in asphalt shingles, which may or may not be the original material. According to Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays this was the Warner Brothers Fishing Place in the 1940s. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the significance and integrity of the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



CP-10 66 Canoe Place Road

Based on limited available views, 66 Canoe Place Road is a two-story front-gable wood-frame residence likely built in the last two decades of the 19th century. Information provided by the Town dates the structure to ca. 1920. It has a hip-roofed porch and appears to retain six-over-six-light windows. The appearance of the structure appears to have been altered by replacement roofing, siding, and porch piers. Historical Profile notes: "Dates back to at least circa 1890, owned by generation of Warners who later populated and gave their name to ' Warnertown'." While the integrity of the house appears somewhat compromised, it warrants a closer inspection and further consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Canoe Place Multiple Resource District
Photographs



CP-11 32a Canoe Place Road

Identified in tax records as 32A Canoe Place, this structure is a Craftsman-style residence with an integral porch and a full-widthshed-roofed dormer. The structure has experienced a number of alterations including window replacements and asphalt shingle roofing. Historical Profiles notes: "The 1916 Hyde map shows the property to the south of the chapel owned by A. Michler with a two-and-half-story house and another 2 story house and several outbuildings located directly across the street on Shinnecock Bay." Despite some alterations, the house may merit further consideration as part of a grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



CP-12 23 Canal Road

A small single-story Craftsman-style residence with a relatively steep front-gable roof and gable roofed entry porch with exposed rafter ends. A brick chimney rises from one side of the roof slope. The residence is clad in wood shingles and appears to retain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The foundation is concrete and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although the house is fairly recent in construction, it appears to retain relatively high historic integrity. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1930. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Canoe Place Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SR-1 1 Bay Avenue

The integrity of this late-19th century cross gable residence is somewhat compromised by the loss of its original windows, however, the two-story structure with wrap-around porch was likely a prominent residence in the Ponquogue community in which it is located. The house is clad in patterned wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





SR-2 10 Bay Avenue

A two-story cross-gable residence exhibiting elements of the Italianate style, 10 Bay Avenue appears to date to the last quarter of the 19th century, The house features a half-round gable window, a wrap-around porch with turned posts and brackets, and a brick chimney. It appears that the cornice of this two-story front-gable residence has recently been replaced. Both six-over-six-light and two-over-two-light windows are found on the structure. It appears to retain wood shingle siding; the roof has been clad in asphalt shingles. According to Historical Profile of Hampton Bays, the house was once owned by the Squires family; it appears on the 1902 map as part of the property of G. Corwin (Historical Profile 2007). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SR-3 30 Bay Avenue

30 Bay Avenue is a story-and-a-half vernacular house, four bays wide with an off-center entry with early enframement, windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, and eyebrow windows at eaves level. The house is clad in wood shingles. It likely dates to the first half of the 19th century, but appears to have a concrete foundation and may have been moved. If this is the same structure identified in the GAI survey as 30 Bay Avenue, it may be known as the Bellows House. Other surveys have identified it as the George Wesley Hulse House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SR-4 46 Bay Avenue

The story-and-a-half three-bay house at 46 Bay Avenue is an example of the Greek Revival style applied to a vernacular building; the structure has an off-center doorway and eyebrow windows at the upper story level. It is clad in wood clapboards. Although the windows have been replaced and the roof clad in asphalt shingles, the structure retains a relatively high level of overall historic integrity. It was likely constructed ca. 1850. It is identified in Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays as the Cincinnatti Hulse Raynor House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SR-5 48 Bay Avenue

Like its neighbor at 30 Bay Avenue, this one-and-a-half-story wood-frame structure appears to be a relatively early vernacular structure. The form of the structure is similar to a half-Cape, but a high knee wall accommodates a half-story along which eyebrow windows are located. The windows throughout the house have been replaced with one-over-one-light retrofits. The house likely dates to the second quarter of the 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SR-6 179 Springville Road

This structure is composed of a side-gable section and a front-gable section positioned together in an L-plan relationship; the front facades of both are spanned by a front porch supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. The building is clad in patterned wood shingles; the windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Probably dating to the last decades of the 19th century, it is not known if this large structure always served as a residence or was perhaps a hotel or lodging house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SR-7 179 Springville Road #G

A two-story front-gable residence with a pointed-arch window at the apex of the gable and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, 179G Springville Road retains wood shingle siding, a brick chimney, and two-over-two-light sash windows. The house likely dates to the third quarter of the 19th century. It is illustrated on the 1916 map on the property of "R. Terrell." A previous survey identified it as the Brennan House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SR-8 187 Springville Road

187 Springville Road is a late 19th century cross-gable house, two stories in height with a segmental arch window in the gable field. The house is symmetrically fenestrated with paired windows on the first and second story levels of the front façade. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A porch with turned posts and decorative brackets wraps around the first story. The house is clad in wood shingles.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SR-9 18 Rampasture Road

18 Rampasture Road, the Daniel S. Loughran House, is a turn-of-the-century high-style example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It features a front-gable gambrel roof and an integral porch with paired Doric columns. Some of the windows retain diamond-pane upper sash; other windows have been replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SR-10 26 Elder Avenue

A large two-story structure that appears to date to the late 19th century, 26 Elder Avenue has been identified in previous surveys as the ca. 1884 Peninsula House, a former boarding house. The structure is clad in patterned wood shingles and has small shed-roofed dormers. Two-over-two-light sash occupy the windows. At least one outbuilding in the same style as the main building is located on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SR-11 3 Canal Way

A two-story cross-gable Stick-style residence with patterned shingles and clapboard siding and decorative quatrefoil gable ornamentation, 3 Canal Way, Old Harbor Colony, is thought to have been part of the Gilsey Estate. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SR-12 2 Nautilus Drive

This unusual large front-gable residence combines elements of the Arts & Crafts and Shingle styles, while also evoking a Swiss Chalet. The structure's massive roof has overhanging eaves featuring large decorative brackets. The façade is dominated by various types of windows, including a projecting window at upper story level and several round-arch windows. It is clad in patterned unpainted shingles. The brick foundation features round-arch apertures. Brick chimneys rise from each roof slope. Some of the windows appear to have been replaced and the porch roof is clad in asphalt shingles; otherwise the integrity of the structure appears relatively high. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs





SR-13 237 Springville Road

The house at 237 Springville Road is partially obscured by trees, but appears to be a two-story cross-gable residence with a wrap-around porch with Doric columns, a brick end chimney, and a large dormer. The cross gable section has a projecting bay window and contains multiple Queen Anne window sash composed of an upper sash with small square lights around the perimeter and a two-light lower sash. The windows on the main block of the house are not as clearly visible, but some appear to be replacement. It is not entirely clear if these two sections were built at the same time or if one (likely the section with the Queen Anne windows) may be slightly earlier. A small addition with a more modern enclosed porch and stair has been appended to the house. Despite some potential integrity issues, the house appears to merit further research and consideration. A carriage barn on the property, while somewhat obscured by trees, may be of a similar vintage and should be evaluated as a potentially contributing feature. The house and barn appear to be on the property of H. Penny on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SR-14 53 Bay Avenue

A one-and-a-half story side-gable gambrel roofed house believed to date to ca. 1929. It has a shed-roofed wall dormer and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It is clad in wood shingles and retains a brick chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although the house appears to lack individual architectural distinction, its historic integrity appears relatively high. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs





SR-15 5 Bay Avenue

The structure appears to be a single-story side-gable residence with a central brick stove chimney. Various documents have dated the house to 1827. Although later alterations obscure its early character from some vantage points, the house does appear to have the form of an early Cape. Thick evergreens in front of the building largely obscure it from view, preventing a thorough evaluation. The house appears to have a five-bay façade with a central doorway and two-over-two-light windows. A front porch and hip-roofed dormers appear to have been added during the first quarter of the 20th century. An ell on the rear of the house has a brick chimney and an early form and may be contemporary or only slightly later than the main block of the house. Historic Profile of Hampton Bays notes that this may be one of the earliest houses in the hamlet. It appears on the 1902 map as the property of Mrs. Ulrich Hershey.The house is referred to in the Façade Easement List as the "Heitzman/Trujillo House" (FEL 2008). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SR-16 46 E. Tiana Road

A two-story five-bay residence, 46 E. Tiana has been dated to ca. 1860. The house is two stories in height and has a five-bay façade with a central entryway. It has a central brick chimney and wood shingle siding. The windows contain six-over-six or nine-over-six double-hung sash. A small entry porch is not clearly visible, but may be a relatively early feature. Aerial photographs show that the house has a smaller rear wing and the property is adjacent to Tiana Bay. The house is shown on the 1873 Beers map, but the associated name ("Z. R—") is not clearly legible. On the 1916 map it appears to belong to Jas. E. Gay. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SR-17 175 Springville Road

A two-story cross-gable residence, 175 Springville Road was likely constructed in the early 20th century, ca. 1910. It has a wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns. It has decorative gable treatment including patterned shingles and tripartite windows. The house is sided in wood shingles. It is not clear if the window sash are original or modern; some appear to retain two-over-two-light windows. There is one brick side chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although this house has undergone some alterations it appears largely intact. The house appears to be shown on the 1916 map as the house of D.P. Duffy. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



SR-18 20 Rampasture Road

20 Rampasture Road is a large eclectic two-story house clad in shingles with gable and gambrel-roofed sections, a Palladian window, and Neoclassical porch and ornamentation at first story level. The windows contain diamond-pane multi-light upper sash and single-light lower sash. The GAI survey identifies this as the "Loughran House." The 1916 map appears to illustrate a house in this vicinity on the property of Mrs. M. Laughton. The construction date was noted as 1930 in information provided by the Town. Further research would be necessary to fully evaluate the significance and integrity of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SR-19 22 Rampasture Road

A single-story hip-roofed house with multiple gable dormers and a brick chimney, the house appears to be parged in stucco. There are many large windows that occupy the majority of at least one full façade of the house. These multi-light windows may have been original, however, further research would be necessary to determine this and other aspects of the house's historic integrity. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house appears to be illustrated on the 1916 map as the property of H.B. Roach. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SR-20 42 Rampasture Road

A two-story cross-gable gambrel-roofed residence, 42 Rampasture Road is believed to date to ca. 1926. The house exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival and Shingle styles. It is clad in wood shingles and has multiple dormers. Half-round windows light the gable end. Smaller single-story flat and hipped roofed sections with parapets may be original to the house or may be later additions. While further research and physical inspection would be necessary to fully evaluate the structure, it appears to retain relatively high integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs



SR-21 62 Rampasture Road

A two-story cross-gable residence partially obscured by trees, 62 Rampasture Road appears to date to the turn of the century. The structure has shed dormers and a wrap-around porch with exposed rafter ends, turned posts, and decorative brackets. Views are not clear enough to determine if the siding or window sash are original. Additional research and physical inspection would be necessary to fully evaluate the structure. The house appears to be located on the C. G. Hedges property on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SR-22 185 Springville Road

Typically barns alone (unless they possess individual significance) are considered to lack historic integrity unless they retain an association (if historically present) with a farmstead and/or grouping of buildings. However, this barn may merit further research although an associated historic residence does not appear to be located on the property. The 1916 map appears to show the barns location as part of a property that extended across Springville Road to the west and was known as the "Springville House," apparently a hotel or lodging house. The barn is a relatively tall and narrow front-gable wood-frame structure clad in vertical boards. It appears to have been a horse/ carriage barn with large swinging double doors on the lower story and a door, window, and remnants of a pulley system at upper story level. The barn also retains a weather vane and windows that may be original. It likely dates to the turn of the century. According to information provided by the town it was constructed ca. 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District
Photographs



PQ-1 41 Ponquogue Avenue

41 Ponquogue Avenue is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style residence with a tower and a wrap-around porch with turned posts. Its windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Although the roof cladding is currently asphalt, the siding appears to be original wood clapboard. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



PQ-2 72 Ponquogue Avenue

The Hampton Bays Elementary School was likely built in the second quarter of the 20th century. The two-story brick building has a tripartite façade. The center pavilion is distinguished by a pedimented portico supported by four full-height Doric columns. The entry has a Neoclassical surround of cast stone and is surmounted by a large round-arch aperture on the second story level, which has since been sealed and two smaller windows added within that space. The wings that flank the central section of the facade contain ribbon windows with six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A large addition has been appended to the east end of the school building. The building was previously determined not eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs

7.7.14



PQ-3 125 Ponquogue Avenue

A Craftsman-style house largely obscured by dense vegetation, 125 Ponquogue Road features a wide roof overhang supported by large angular brackets and a gable dormer with central ribbon windows. The windows appear to retain twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood shingles; the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



PQ-4 112 Bay Avenue

A single-story bungalow influenced by the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles. The single story side-gable house has a central entry flanked by paired windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The doorway is flanked by sidelights and accessed through a pedimented portico supported by paired attenuated columns. The house is clad in wood clapboard. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs





PQ-5 165 Ponquogue Avenue

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church is fine example of the Tudor Revival/Medieval Revival style. It is composed of several sections, all parged with stucco applied with a rusticated treatment to suggest the presence of masonry beneath it. Two separate sections with steeply pitched gable roofs are connected to a square-plan crenellated tower via a Norman-arch arcade with buttresses. Griffin-like gargoyles decorate the corners of the tower. A wood frieze panel with a decorative carving of a series of figures evokes the Medieval. Narrow windows adorn the apex of the gables. The windows throughout the structure contain multi-light leaded casement sash and are framed with rustic wood frames. The building was constructed in stages between 1919 and 1931. The structure was previously determined eligible for the State and National Registers of Historic Places. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



PQ-6 11 Shinnecock Road

Identified by Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays as the Edward Lewis Squires House, ca. 1900, this two-story three-bay house has a central doorway, a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts, and a brick stove chimney. Although the siding and roof cladding are modern, the house retains its two-over-two-light windows and other original features. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 11-41



PQ-7 10 Wakeman Road

An excellently preserved example of the Queen Anne style, this dwelling features a two-story side-gable section behind a central octagonal tower with a conical roof. Round-arch windows adorn each side of the tower at second-story level. A central entry with a simple pedimented frame is placed on the front elevation of the tower; it contains a paneled wood door. A wide unenclosed entry porch surrounds the tower, mirroring its octagonal shape; the porch is supported by slender turned posts. The windows throughout the structure have decorative Queen Anne-style upper sash featuring stained glass lights and two-light lower sash. The house is clad in wood shingles and stands on a brick foundation. The roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge directly behind the central tower. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



PQ-8 5 Wakeman Road

The house at 5 Wakeman Road appears have been designed in a combination of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, and likely dates to the 1850s. It is a one-and-a-half-story side-gable structure. The front façade is four bays wide; the entryway of off-center and appears to contain a paneled wood door. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Smaller windows are located at the eaves level on the front façade. The house has kicked eaves, and brackets decorate the eaves on the side facades. A small single-story addition on the side façade may date to the late 19th century. The house is clad in wood clapboard. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



PQ-9 3 Wakeman Road

Little can be discerned about this gambrel roofed structure, as it is largely obscured behind hedges and other vegetation. It appears, however, to be a Dutch Colonial Revival structure with gable dormers, board and batten siding, and wood shingle cladding on the gables and dormers. The windows contain six-over-one-light sash. It was likely built ca. 1930. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



PQ-10 1 Wakeman Road

A one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house with a wrap-around porch supported by turned posts, 1 Wakeman Road is clad in wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-one-light double-hung sash. The roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The house appears to date to ca. 1880. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 11-43

7.7.14



PQ-11 37 Shinnecock Road

A stately two-story cross-gable residence with a wrap-around porch, this late 19th century structure features fanlights and paired windows containing decorative Queen Anne-style window sash on its gables. The house is clad in wood shingles; its roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The appearance of the house has been altered somewhat by the replacement of most of the original window sash with one-over-one-light retrofits.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



PQ-12 30 Shinnecock Road

The design of this frame residence borrows from the Queen Anne and Arts and Crafts styles, however, its appearance has been drastically altered by the replacement of most of its original windows with single-light awning sash. The central entryway's original sidelights also appear to have been replaced with modern cut-glass retrofits. Unusual circular windows in the gable end also appear to have been altered or replaced at a recent date. However, the original elements of the house that remain speak to an inventive turn-of-the-century design. The house has a complex roofline characterized by massive hipped roofs and cross gables clad in patterned wood shingles. A pedimented entry porch supported by turned posts provides access to the entry. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



PQ-13 4 Wakeman Road

The single-story wood-frame structure at 4 Wakeman Road was identified in Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays as the ca. 1832 Waldo Penny House. The house has a Cape form and is clad in wood shingles. The windows appear to contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Tax photographs of the structure show only limited views, however, a number of alterations appear to have been made to the house including addition of windows and addition of shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear roof slopes. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



PQ-14 59 Shinnecock Road

This residence cannot be clearly seen from the road due to vegetation, however, one side elevation is visible. It appears to be a turn-of-the century house influenced by the Shingle style, with a wide overhanging roof creating an integral porch. A round-arch window is located at the apex of the gable. The windows appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. Shed-roofed dormers rise from the front and rear roof slopes. A brick chimney emerges from the rear roof ridge. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs

7.7.14



PQ-15 46 Shinnecock Road

46 Shinnecock Road is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style residence with a round-arch gable window, projecting bay window, dormers, brick chimneys, and a wrap-around porch supported by turned posts. Although a portion of the siding appears to be replaced with asbestos shingles, wood scalloped shingles appear to remain in the gable fields. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



PQ-16 50 Foster Avenue

A well-preserved two-story cross-gable residence exhibiting elements of the Eastlake style. The house is sided in a complex textured combination of painted clapboards and vertical boards, and unpainted wood shingles. The canted sides of the front gable section of the house create an octagonal plan that is mirrored in the shape of the entry porch. Paired pointed-arch windows decorate the gable field and along with other complex ornamentation. The windows retain their two-over-two-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



PQ-17 52 Foster Avenue

A turn-of-the-century cross-gable structure with wide overhanging roofs with simple gable decorations. The house is clad in wood shingles; a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A two-story projecting bay is visible on the side façade. A porch supported by turned posts is located along the first story. The roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles. The windows appear to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





PQ-18 29 Lighthouse Road

The United States Coast Guard Shinnecock Station is located near the end of Ponquogue Point adjacent to the Ponquogue Bridge, on Shinnecock Bay. The Station was first built in this location in 1855. Initially, a single building served as boathouse and barracks. During World War I the station was expanded to include a lighthouse, a wood-frame barracks, and a new boathouse. However, the Hurricane of 1938 destroyed the station buildings. A new station was constructed in the aftermath, which includes many of the buildings now standing on the site today. A three-story brick barracks and a brick boathouse that were constructed in 1940 still stand. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 11-47



PQ-19 30 Ponquogue Avenue

This two-story front-gable house has a wide cornice with returns and may date to the mid-19th century. It retains a brick chimney, wood shingle cladding, and windows containing six-over-six and two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A rear single-story gable-roofed addition may date to the late 19th century. Scars on the front of the house suggest that a front porch was removed. The door surround appears to be altered and some of the windows on the house appear to have been altered in the late 19th or early 20th century. The GAI survey referred to this as the "Raynor House" (GAI 2000); Historical Profile of Hampton Bays called it the "Fanning House," and noted:."This house is shown on the 1873 Beers, Comstock, & Clive Map as the property of H.P. Fanning." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



PQ-20 15 Argonne Road W

A two-story cross-gable residence with a jerkinhead roof, 15 Argonne Road W has a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets and has patterned shingle siding with scalloped and diamond shingling. The windows appear to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and no brick chimney appears to survive. A house owned by M. Raynor is shown in this approximate location on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs

7.7.14



PQ-21 14 Argonne Road E

The ca. 1920 residence at 14 Argonne Road E is a side-gable Colonial Revival side structure with a gambrel roof. It has brick chimneys, wood shingle cladding, a shed-roofed porch along the front façade, and paired windows that appear to contain original six-over-one-light sash. Although this structure appears to lack individual distinction architecturally, it retains historic integrity and may qualify for landmarking as part of a grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



PQ-22 16 Argonne Road E

A square-plan house, two stories in height, with a pyramidal roof and central brick chimney, 16 Argonne Road E has been dated to 1928. The windows, some of which are paired, appear to retain the original sash. The symmetrical façade of the building includes a central doorway with a small entry porch. The house appears to be clad in stucco; it is not known if this was the original material. If future research indicates that it was not, the structure may lack sufficient historic integrity. Although this structure appears to lack individual distinction architecturally, it retains historic integrity and may qualify for landmarking as part of a grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



PQ-23 55 Ponquogue Avenue

The Tiedemann House, on the property of the Hand-Aldrich American Legion Hall, is a ca. 1900 structure, two stories in height with a cross-gable roof. It is sided in wood shingles and retains vergeboard ornamentation along the gable eaves. While some windows appear replaced or altered, most retain original two-over-two-light sash. A ca. 1928 American Legion hall on the same property appears to have lost historic integrity and does not contribute. According to Historical Profile of Hampton Bays notes that the "original deed for the house is dated 1896. One acre of the property was deed to Samuel E. Fanning and his wife, Annie A., w ho on 10/22/1903 deed the property to Annie E. Rose for one dollar. Mrs. White states, 'The house was built by Henry Tiedemann between 1910 and 1915.'" (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



PQ-24 66 Ponquogue Avenue

66 Ponquogue Avenue is an early 20th century single-story residence with an unusual design drawing from a variety of architectural styles. It was dated in information provided by the Town to 1930. The house has a side gable roof and a steeply pitched gable dormer. It has an integral porch with turned posts and decorative brackets and a brick side chimney. Although it is a frame building, one end of the front façade is surfaced in brick and has an octagonal window. This unusual feature may be an original design feature. The roof has been clad in asphalt shingles. Although a relatively recent structure, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity and may merit further consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



PQ-25 1 Lyncliff Road

This single-story side-gable residence has a three-bay façade with a central doorway. It is clad in wood shingles with an asphalt-shingle-clad roof and no chimney. Two gable dormers are located on the front roof slope. Windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The door surround is reminiscent of the Greek Revival style with pilasters and frieze. The windows have wide molded frames. The house was dated to ca. 1930 in information provided by the Town and does not appear to be indicated on the 1916 map. The GAI survey identifies this as the "White House." (GAI 2000) (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



PQ-26 14 Shinnecock Road

14 Shinnecock Road is a large early 20th century house, two stories in height with a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer, and front porch. Available views of this house are limited, however, a number of alterations appear to detract from the historic integrity of the structure including apparently replaced windows and asphalt roof cladding. The house does appear to retain wood shingle siding. The house was identified in Historical Profile of Hampton Bays as the "Mark Bussinah / Jackson House. Built circa 1901." The 1916 map illustrates the house on the property of Mrs. M. Bussinah. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs



PQ-27 54 Shinnecock Road

A one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house dating to the turn of the century, 54 Shinnecock Road has a wide cornice and a wrap around porch with turned posts. The windows on the front façade contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The structure appears to retain wood shingle siding, though closer views would be necessary to confirm. The house is visible only from limited angles; improved views would be necessary to fully evaluate the significance and integrity of this residence. On the 1916 map it appears to be depicted as one of several structures on a property labeled "Est. G. Foster." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



PQ-28 64 Foster Avenue

The two-story side-gable house at 64 Foster Avenue is purported to date to ca. 1910. Its form and certain details appear consistent with that date, though the property appears to have had extensive alterations that have compromised its integrity. The building is sided in patterned shingles. The roof appears to be clad in a synthetic slate, though closer views would be necessary to confirm this. There is no chimney currently visible. The window sash appear to be modern. A shed-roofed porch along the first story level has turned posts and unusually intricate decorative spindlework at eaves level, which seems almost incongruous with the simplicity of the rest of the house. Similarly the front entry is occupied by double doors with large oval lights; these may be original or may be later salvage or reproduction pieces. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the history and integrity of this structure. A building appears in this location on the 1916 map but does not appear to be labeled with a name. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hampton Bays Resources:
Ponquogue Multiple Resource District
Photographs

Table 11-1
Potential Red Creek Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RC-01	140 Red Creek Rd	"Fournier House" (FEL 2008); "Fournier House & Cemetery. A small family cemetery once privately owned, but now a part of the Hampton Bays Park District under the stewardship of the Hampton Bays Historical & Preservation Society, is located south of the family homestead. Southampton Town Assessment Records indicate the house was built about 1783. Since a chain of title on the house has not been researched, a more exact date cannot be stated. Local historian Helen Wetterau explains that a portion of the original house forms the center section of the present structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	This house is set back well from the road and obscured by foliage, but it appears to warrant further investigation. Based on the limited available views, this house may date to the second quarter of the 19th century. It has a side-gable roof, is clad in wood clapboard, and has double-hung multi-light windows. A small single-story wing with a brick chimney also appears to date to the 19th century. The 1873 Beers map shows a house at this location belonging to S. Fournier. M. Flanders is depicted as the resident on the 1902 map. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows a structure at this location, but the associated name cannot be discerned. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *(R#2 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
RC-02	142 Red Creek Rd		The Squires (Fournier) Burying Ground contains approximately 45 stones ranging in date from 1802 to 1901. The stones, predominantly marble, are in good condition overall, though several are leaning or broken (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey
RC-3	174 Red Creek Road	1890 (Town-provided comments)	This wood-shingle clad building is composed of multiple sections including a one-and-a-half-story section (left) with central brick chimney and dormers, a single-story rectangular plan section with porch, and a single-story 'saltbox' form component with a brick chimney and half-round gable windows. The latter section is arranged with its roof ridge perpendicular to the others. All of the segments have windows with six-over-six-light sash. Despite their unusual arrangement, they may have been built at one time in a Colonial Revival-style evocation of a small complex of early vernacular buildings. Information provided by the Town dates the building to 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 11-1 (cont'd)
Potential Red Creek Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
RC-4	31 West Landing Road; 62 Red Creek Road; 7 West Landing Road	Hampton Pine Club (HB Profile II Resource 3); "Girl Scout Camp 'Tekakwitha' Records at the Hampton Bays Historical Society include a brochure containing rules and regulations for members of the Hampton Pine Club. The club, incorporated in June, 1900, existed for …'the exercise of social intercourse, gymnastic, aquatic, field, and genera outdoor sports.' The Southampton Town tax records for 1907 show, house and land in Squiretown known as the Hampton Pine Club bounded on north by Peconic Bay, on the east and south by the land of the Colonel Pratt Estate, on the west by land of Dr. Disbrow, totaling 26 acres.' Tax records contain data for this club through 1911. Six structures appear on the 1902 map on this site." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	At least three sheds, gazebos, and/or picnic shelters dating to the very early 20th century remain on this property. Stylistically they evoke the Craftsman style and feature low overhaning hipped roofs with exposed rafter ends, vertical board siding, and simple rustic brackets. The following information was taken from *Historical Profile of Hampton Bays:* "Girl Scout Camp 'Tekakwitha.' Records at the Hampton Bays Historical Society include a brochure containing rules and regulations for members of the Hampton Pine Club. The club, incorporated in June, 1900, existed for …'the exercise of social intercourse, gymnastic, aquatic, field, and general outdoor sports.' The Southampton Town tax records for 1907 show, house and land in Squiretown known as the Hampton Pine Club bounded on north by Peconic Bay, on the east and south by the land of the Colonel Pratt Estate, on the west by land of Dr. Disbrow, totaling 26 acres.' Tax records contain data for this club through 1911. Six structures appear on the 1902 map on this site." Additional physical investigation would be necessary to adequately assess the extent and integrity of the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(R#3 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-2
Potential Squiretown Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SQ-01	12 Red Creek Rd	"Ellis Squires, Jr. House. Just across from his brother, Seth, Ellis Squires, Jr.(1761-1854) built his home. The original home, modest in size, can be documented by the attic timbers that still show the original outline of the first roofline. Over the years, very little renovation or restoration has been done. The deed transferring this property to Ellis Squires, Jr. is dates 9/2/1785 and had been previously owned by Silas Foster." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	This two-and-half-story vernacular house is of wood-frame construction with an eave front gable roof. A vernacular house with Victorian and Arts and Crafts influences, 12 Red Creek Road has a square, symmetrical massing. Two and half stories high and three bays wide, this house is clad in unpainted cedar shingle with white-painted wood trim. Its gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It retains its original multi-light windows, including pointed-arch upper sash at the second floor. The front door-surround features pilasters supporting an entablature. The 1902 Belcher-Hyde map shows a building on this lot but its name cannot be discerned. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(R#6 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
SQ-02	5 Red Creek Rd	"Seth Squires House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This house may date from the mid 1700s but was significantly altered in the 1800s." (GAI 2000) ; "Seth Squires House" (FEL 2008); "Seth Squires House.. A chain of title for Seth Squires' property was researched by Henry W. Moeller. He wrote that, 'The chain of title is unusually simple for a site as old as this one. There is no question the land was owned by Seth Squires, but it is not as clear about when the first home was actually constructed on the sire. A 1797 map of Southampton including Good Ground does not show a home at this site. An 1838 US Coast and Geodetic Survey does not show a building on this site owned by Seth Squires. An unacknowledged deed L.D. #3, page 155 shows that Elias White sold to Elias Squires, Jr. and Seth Squires on 6/10/1802 one half fifty right of land in Lot #12 in Canoe Place Division. Further, the will of Seth Squires gives the homeplace to his son, Seth Squires, on 12/10/1830.'" (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	This exceptional Greek Revival-style house is two stories high and five bays wide. The house is of wood-frame construction and is clad in wood shingles. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There are eyebrow windows at the second floor. The windows throughout the house, primarily containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, appear to be original. The screen door and shed-roofed porch at the center entrance door are both later additions. There are two interior brick chimneys, one near each gable end. It appears that the 1873 Beers map shows this to be the house of S. Squires. The 1902 Belcher Hyde map associates it with S. Miller. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-27); 2008 Façade Easements List; *(R#5 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-2 (cont'd)
Potential Squiretown Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SQ-03	186 Newtown Rd	"Ellis Squires, Sr. / Hadley House. Around the corner from Seth and Ellis, Jr. stands one of the oldest structures in Hampton Bays-the home of Ellis Squires, Sr., their father (1738-1822). Ellis purchased the property on September 2, 1785. The house was initially a one-story dwelling; a second story and a rear extension were added later in the 19th century." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	The Ellis Squires House was built in the late 18th century; it is the oldest documented house in Hampton Bays and is a designated Town of Southampton Landmark. The two-story three-bay house at 186 Newtown Road is a vernacular structure with an elaborate Federal-style door surround, a six-panel door, and twelve-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The house is clad in wood shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. It is two stories in height and stands on a stone foundation. There are single-story additions at the north and east elevations likely dating to the 19th century. The 1873 Beers map notes this house as the property of N. Squires.	(R# 7 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-2 (cont'd)
Potential Squiretown Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SQ-04	170 Newtown Rd		This house is partly obscured by vegetation; however, it appears to date to the early 20th century. It has several additions. The main section of the house stands two stories and is of frame construction. An entry porch with gable roof supported by spindle posts frames the front door. The main section of the house is clad in white-painted clapboard, and the additions are clad in wood shingles. The eave-front gable roofs are covered in asphalt shingle. There are multi-light windows throughout. Its one story garage, which is connected to the body of the house, has a gable front roof and a square, symmetrical massing. This house does not appear on the 1873 Beers map, and the 1902 Belcher Hyde map shows the area as the property of J.B. Pratt, and without a structure on it. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
SQ-05	142 Squires Terrace #c	"One Family Residence. The house on this site also dates approximately to the late 1890s. The property was originally owned by Sarah Southgate, but shortly after her purchase, she sold this land to her daughter-in-law's, Elizabeth Summers Barbour, parents. This house is a potential historic resource; additional research is required." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A two-story wood-frame house with a tower and multiple gables, 142 Squires Terrace combines elements of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles. Although views of this house are distant, it appears to retain wood shingle siding, roof cladding, and multi-light windows. According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays,* this house was historically associated with the Southgate family. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
SQ-06	140 Newtown Road	"One Family Residence. The property shown on the above map owned by Disbrow has a home of the same vintage as Shorebluff (1897). Sarah Southgate sold this lot within a year of purchasing the land. During the 1930s and 1940s this house was owned by descendants of Sarah Southgate who named the house 'Cedar Pines' (S. Garber). This house is a potential historic resource; addtitional research is required." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	140 Newtown Road is a cross-gable two-story frame residence likely dating to the late 19th century. It appears to retain a high degree of integrity including wood shingle cladding, six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, projecting bay windows, porches, and brick chimneys. The house appears to retain a wood shingle roof. According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays,* this house was historically associated with the Southgate family. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-2 (cont'd)
Potential Squiretown Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SQ-07	120 Newtown Road	"Southgate. 'In 1896, Sarah Southgate, a 64 year old widow, bought some land in Good Ground on Great Peconic Bay. She subdivided the land and built a house for herself and her family atop the bluff overlooking the bay. The house was named, appropriately, Shorebluff. The parcel it stands on is just over 2 acres, but is part of a larger 10 acre family compound…the original cost of construction of Shorebluff was $2700.' Sam Garber, great grandson of Sarah E. Southgate" (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This small gambrel-roofed cottage is apparently a turn-of-the-century or early 20th century example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It may have been historically associated with the adjacent larger gambrel-roofed residence at 132 Newtown Road, which was called Shorebluff and was built in 1896. The house has a high-breaking gambrel roof, a central doorway containing a paneled wood door flanked by windows that are currently sealed and a brick end chimney. A small addition is appended on one end. The house is clad in wood shingles; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
SQ-08	49 Newtown Rd		This simple two-story turn-of-the-century house has front-gable roof and is clad in cedar shingles. It is two bays wide and features two-over-two double hung original wood windows, as well as one-over-one double-hung replacements. The front porch has turned posts with delicate scroll brackets at the eave. The interior brick chimney is located at the center of the house and rises through the roof ridge. There is a single-story kitchen addition on the north elevation. The roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. There are two barn structures on the property as well, one similar in appearance to the house, with a front-gable roof; clad in cedar shingles; with a large cross-braced door. The other is a small potato barn. The property appears on the 1902 Belcher-Hyde map, but the associated name cannot be discerned. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 11-2 (cont'd)
Potential Squiretown Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SQ-09	54 Newtown Rd	"Holzman House." (FEL 2008); "One Family Residence. Christina F. and Clarissa Edith Hubbard Holzman's home built circa 1800s. Mr. Holzman came to work deepening the Shinnecock Canal from Syracuse, NY in 1890. In Good Ground he met and married Clarissa Edith Hubbard whose father deeded many acres of land along the Shinnecock Canal to the couple. It was in this field from 1908-1958 that Mr. Holzman made his fortune farming. The home is still the residence to members of the Holzman family." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This two-story turn of-the-century house is clad in cedar shingles trimmed with painted fascia and window and door moldings. The house has a wrap-around porch and a cross-gable roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features a prominent inset gable dormer at the front façade. Two bays wide at the front elevation, the windows are wood two-over-two double-hung originals. The porch has a shed roof supported by columns. An exterior brick chimney is located on the east façade. The house appears on 1902 Belcher Hyde map, but the associated name cannot be discerned. According to the Hamlet Study for this area, the house was constructed ca. 1890 as part of the farm of Christian and Clarissa Holzman. The family initially raised fruit and berries, then chickens, and finally ca. 1908 ducks. The family ran a prosperous duck farming business from this time through ca. 1950 (Moeller 2005). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (R# 35 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
SQ-10	56 Newtown Rd	"Field Crops. Barn built 1930s to replace an earlier structure related to Holzman Farm." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This property contains a collection of three barn structures. One barn is a single story in height with a front-gable roof and vertical wood siding with original double hung windows. The other stands two stories on a raised rusticated concrete block foundation. The latter has a front-gable gambrel roof and is clad in wood shingles. It also features original double hung windows, and has pair of large vertical wood panel doors hung from metal straps, with a single door above. The roofs of both barns are covered in asphalt shingles. The third barn does not appear to be historic. This property appears on the 1902 Belcher Hyde map, but the associated name cannot be discerned. According to the Hamlet study for this area, the gambrel roofed barn was built ca. 1930 to replace an earlier barn that burned, and was associated with the Holzman Farm (Moeller 2005). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-2 (cont'd)
Potential Squiretown Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SQ-11	52 Newtown Road	1937 (Town-provided comments); "One family Residence. Home of Christian P. and Christine Holzman, built 1937 as a wedding present to his son from Christian F. Holzman." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A single-story front-gable residence with a hip-roofed porch and a small brick chimney rising from the rear of the roof ridge. The roof has been clad in asphalt shingles. According to *Historical Profiles*, this was the home of "Christian P. and Christine Holzman, built 1937 as a wedding present to his son from Christian F. Holzman." The structure appears to retain its overall form and fenestration as well as its original porch. The siding and the roof cladding appear to be of modern materials, but given the relatively late construction date of the house, may be the original materials. Although the house appears to lack distinction architecturally, it may be relatively intact and as such may be worthy of future consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
SQ-12	38 Newtown Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	An early 20th century one-and-a-half-story residence with a front-gable roof and a hip-roofed porch supported by posts with simple decorative brackets and railing. Scalloped shingles clad the gable filed of the house; the siding appears to be wood shingle but cannot be clearly discerned. It is not clear if the windows retain their original sash; at least some of the windows appear to contain replacements. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and contains a shed-roofed dormer. A small brick chimney rises from the rear of the roof ridge. Although the house appears to lack distinction architecturally and its integrity has been compromised somewhat compromised, it may be worthy of further consideration. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1930. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 11-2 (cont'd)
Potential Squiretown Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SQ-13	106 Newtown Road	1890 (Town-provided comments)	The house at 106 Newtown Road is a wood-frame gambrel-roofed house with a gable-roofed wing. The main gambrel-roofed portion of the house has three large gable dormers, a smaller shed-roofed dormer, and a brick chimney. While the house is clad in wood shingles, a shed-roofed entry porch appears to be built of brick. Windows throughout the house, which vary from single to tripartite to ribbon windows appear to contain a combination of six-over-one-light sash and more modern retrofits. The changes to the fenestration of the house detract from its integrity somewhat. Additional research would be necessary to fully assess the significance and integrity of this structure. The house does not clearly appear on the 1916 map but may be on the property of W. Squire; information provided by the Town dated the house to ca. 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
SQ-14	132 Newtown Road	1897 (Town-provided comments)	According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays,* this property was called Shorebluff and the house may date to 1896. "'In 1896, Sarah Southgate, a 64 year old widow, bought some land in Good Ground on Great Peconic Bay. She subdivided the land and built a house for herself and her family atop the bluff overlooking the bay… The parcel it stands on is just over 2 acres, but is part of a larger 10 acre family compound." The house is a two-story Colonial Revival-style wood-frame residence with a gambrel roof and two gambrel-roofed wings. The house has brick chimneys, multiple dormers and porches with Doric columns, as well as a variety of window types, including Palladian windows, oval lights, and other, many containing diamond-pane sash. It is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(*Historical Profiles* 2005). (R# 40 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-2 (cont'd)
Potential Squiretown Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SQ-15	107 Squiretown Road	1890 (HB Profile II Resource 9); "Leander Squires / Soyer House. This was the site of Leander Squires' (1843-1934) farm, which consisted of over 300 acres of land. The house later became famous with its 20th century owner, artist Moses Soyer (1899-1974), whose paintings are in museums worldwide. Additions have been made to the house over the years, but eh original structure still maintains its historic aura. A descendant of Moses Soyer resides in the home today." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	107 Squiretown Road is the Leander Squires/ Moses Soyer house. According to *Historical Profiles* (2007), "This was the site of Leander Squires' (1843-1934) farm, which consisted of over 300 acres of land. The house later became famous with its 20th century owner, artist Moses Soyer (1899-1974), whose paintings are in museums worldwide… A descendant of Moses Soyer resides in the home today." (*Historical Profiles* 2007). The house appears to be a small single-story side-gable house with a gable dormer and a pentice entry roof. It appears to have at least some six-over-six-light windows. Views of the front façade are very limited. A rear addition on the rear may be original and does not appear to detract from the character of the house. Information provided by the Town dates the building to 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	*(R#9 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-3
Potential Good Ground Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
GG-01	246 E Montauk Hwy	"Single Family Residence. Built circa 1869. Formerly known as Martin Sohler rooming house in the early 1900s. More research is required on this site; it may be one of the more important sites in the hamlet." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This two-story cross-gable structure is clad in patterned wood shingles apparently influenced by the Picturesque movement. The center gable is decorated by a blind window set within of decorative vertical boards. The windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. A porch extends along the first story. According to the Hamlet Study for this area, the structure was built ca. 1869 and in the early 1900s was known as the Martin Sohler rooming house. It was owned by the Skidmore family in the early 20th century (Moeller 2005). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(R#24 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
GG-02	CR 80	"Paul Cuffee's Monument. Paul Cuffee came ot minister the Indians through his ministry that appears to be centered around an Indian chapel located on the eastern side of the canal, which is depicted on a map dated 1797. His body is buried west of the canal in the site where a monument stands today" (*Historical Profiles* 2005) [identified as 199 E Montauk Highway].	Located between the steep embankment adjoining County Route 80 and the Long Island Railroad tracks is the Rev. Paul Cuffee Gravesite. This is the single gravestone, enclosed by a small fence, of Shinnecock Indian preacher Paul Cuffee. The marble marker dates to 1812 and is in fair condition (Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). Cuffee was ordained by the New York Missionary Society in 1798. The monument bears the following inscription: "Erected by the New York Missionary Society in memory of the Rev. Paul Cuffee an Indian of the Shinnecock tribe who was employed by that Society for the last thirteen years of his life on the Eastern part of Long Island where he labored with fidelity and success. Humble, pious and indefatigable in testifying the gospel of the grace of God he finished his course with joy on the 7th of March 1812 aged 55 years and three days." A State Education Department marker also stands at the roadside near the Cuffee burial, which reads, "Indian Preacher. Grave of Rev. Paul Cuffee of the Shinnecock Tribe 1790-1812 Grandson and Successor to Rev. Peter John and Samson Occum." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, C, and E).	Town GIS (State/National Register Listed); R# 4 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-3 (cont'd)
Potential Good Ground Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
GG-03	31 E Montauk Hwy	"St. Rosalie's R.C. Church; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. In c. 1912, 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;" and "St. Rosalie's R.C. Church-Rectory; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000)	The former church, now occupied by the Knights of Columbus, at 31 East Montauk Highway is a front-gable wood-frame structure with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, a large rose window over an entry porch, and pointed-arch windows and doorways. The building appears to have a brick foundation and is clad in wood clapboards; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. This building was constructed as Saint Rosalie's Church in 1901 by Fred E. Penny. It originally had a steeple, which was lost in the Hurricane of 1938 and was never replaced. (Moeller 2005). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-16 and HA-17); (R#6 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
GG-04	99 Riverhead Rd	"Good Ground Cemetery" (GAI 2000)	The Good Ground Cemetery is a large still-active cemetery. A sign at the entrance states that the cemetery was established in 1882; however, it contains stones that range in date from 1835 to the present (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). Stones range from simple markers to obelisks and sculptural figures. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-3)
GG-05	15 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-type Detached." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	15 W Montauk Highway is a Tudor Revival-style downtown commercial building with a slightly projecting gable with false half-timbering. A pantile-clad awning spans the first-story shopfront. The building is parced in stucco. The doors and many of the windows appear to have been replaced. The structure dates to the 1930s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-3 (cont'd)
Potential Good Ground Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
GG-06	52 West Montauk Highway	Good Ground Market; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This is an expressly built commercial structure in the hamlet center; built after 1870." (GAI 2000) ; Good Ground Market" (FEL 2008); "Downtown Row-type Detached. Davie's Antique Store (formerly Good Ground Market) has an old barn in the rear of the property. The building is still in the same family, now dealing in used furniture and antiques.This structure is an example of an early Hampton Bays' historic architectural style that must be preserved." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This small single-story commercial building parged in stucco was constructed in 1950 according to tax records. On the rounded portion of its stepped gable it bears the words "Good Ground," the historical name of the area in which it stands. The structure has large storefront windows, likely original to its mid-20th century construction. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-37); 2008 Façade Easements List; (R#11 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
GG-07	116 W Montauk Hwy	"Ada's Attic" (GAI identifies this resource at 116 Montauk Highway) "This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000); "King House. Originally the home of Mary L. Fanning and Prosper King, built circa 1830. An antique store has been operating on the premises since the mid 1960s. The town purchases the site in April 2005. A thorough title search is required so that the house may be granted landmark status. Further archaeological study of the site is also needed." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	According to some sources, the Prosper King House is believed was constructed ca. 1790, while others suggest that it dates to ca. 1830 (Moeller 2005). It first served as the house of Prosper King and Mary Fanning. This exceptional early vernacular house is a half-Cape in form with a side-gable roof and an off-center entry on its front façade. Its exterior elevations and roof are clad in wood shingles and a small brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The house appears to stand on a cobblestone foundation. An elaborate late Federal/early Greek Revival-style door surround includes sidelights flanked by pilasters and a molded entablature. The windows on the structure contain nine-over-six-light double-hung sash. A wide simple cornice defines the eaves line. The Prosper King House is a designated Town Landmark.	Town GIS (Town Landmark); GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-4); (R#17 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
GG-08	120 W. Montauk Highway	"Residence Converted.Formerly the Lyzon Hat Shop owned by Walter King. This structure and site require additional archaeological study." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The Lyzon Hat Shop is a gambrel-roofed frame structure purported to date to 1850. The structure originally served as a general store operated by Elisha King. A fire partly destroyed the house in 1910, and it was rebuilt by Elisha's son, Walter Howard King, who collaborated with his wife to begin a successful hat business, Lyzon Hats, operating out of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	(R#18 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: PhaseI* 2005)

Table 11-3 (cont'd)
Potential Good Ground Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
GG-09	158 W Montauk Hwy	"United Methodist Church; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This is an example of a church built of modernized after 1870." (GAI 2000); "United Methodist Church. The present building was dedicated on 3/15/1908 after the previous burned down." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The Hampton Bays United Methodist Church is a cross-gable wood-shingle clad structure with a tower located in the reentrant angle. The roof of the tower is clad in wood shingles. The doors and windows on the church have pointed arches and many contain stained glass lights. The Methodist Church in Hampton Bays was founded in 1836. This building was probably constructed in 1908 after an earlier church burned down (Moeller 2005). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-2) (R#21 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
GG-10	143 W Montauk Hwy	"Meschutt House / South Fork Realty" (GAI identifies this resource at 143 Montauk Highway) "This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. "GAI 2000); "Nelson Jackson House" (FEL 2008); "Living Accomodations-Commercial. Now a real estate business, according to Winifred Penny, the structure was the home of Nelson Jackson, built circa 1860. This structure is a candidate for further historic study." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This building, now occupied by South Fork Realty, likely dates to ca. 1870. It has a cross-gable roof with kicked eaves, a pedimented front gable with decorative cornice, and a rectangular gable window containing decorative leaded sash and crowned with a triangular molding. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. A porch supported by turned posts wraps around the first story. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-1); 2008 Façade Easements List; (R#28 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
GG-11	212 W Montauk Hwy	"Slo Jacks" (FEL 2008)	Slo Jacks restaurant is an unusual example of Art Deco roadside architecture. Despite the glass entry porch, which appears to be ca. 1970s addition, Slo Jacks appears to be a relatively intact example of early fast food architecture with a unique and dynamic design. The restaurant is constructed of metal, concrete and glass. A sloping flat roof is surmounted by two large arches imparting a space-age quality to the design. The windows at the front of the restaurant cant outwards at the top. The side facades are given a red and white horizontal striated finish treatment. According to the current owners, Slo Jacks has been in this building for over 30 years. Prior to that time, the structure housed a restaurant called Bays Burgers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 11-3 (cont'd)
Potential Good Ground Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
GG-12	22 Squiretown Road	1931 (Town-provided comments)	This residence, dated to ca. 1931 in information provided by the Town, is a small hip-roofed house with a hip-roofed dormer. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. Most of the windows appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash and the house retains wood shingle siding. It is very similar to neighboring residences at 16, 18, and 20 Squiretown Road and may have been constructed as part of the same development. This building appears to lack distinction architecturally, however, its integrity is relatively high and in combination with the other similar houses forms a cohesive grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
GG-13	20 Squiretown Road	1935 (Town-provided comments)	This residence, dated to ca. 1935 in information provided by the Town, is a small hip-roofed house with a hip-roofed dormer. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. Most of the windows appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash and the house retains wood shingle siding. It is very similar to neighboring residences at 16, 18, and 22 Squiretown Road and may have been constructed as part of the same development. This building appears to lack distinction architecturally, however, its integrity is relatively high and in combination with the other similar houses forms a cohesive grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 11-3 (cont'd)
Potential Good Ground Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
GG-14	18 Squiretown Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	This residence, dated to ca. 1930 in information provided by the Town, is a small hip-roofed house with a hip-roofed dormer. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. Most of the windows appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash and the house retains wood shingle siding. It is very similar to neighboring residences at 16, 20, and 22 Squiretown Road and may have been constructed as part of the same development. This building appears to lack distinction architecturally, however, its integrity is relatively high and in combination with the other similar houses forms a cohesive grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
GG-15	16 Squiretown Road	1924 (Town-provided comments)	This residence, likely constructed in the 1920s or early 30s, is a small hip-roofed house with a hip-roofed dormer. Most of the windows appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The siding material is not clearly visible. The house does not appear on the 1916 map. It is very similar to neighboring residences at 18, 20, and 22 Squiretown Road and may have been constructed as part of the same development. This building appears to lack distinction architecturally, however, its integrity is relatively high and in combination with the other similar houses forms a cohesive grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
GG-16	6 Squiretown Road	1900 (HB Profile I Resource 9.5)	A very small single-story early 20th century house with a front gable section composed of a central doorway and two windows, each containing six-over-six-light double hung sash. The house has a relatively wide cornice with returns. A small cross-gable section is located at the rear. The siding material is not clearly visible. Although the house appears to lack distinction architecturally, it appears relatively intact, and may merit further consideration. A house is shown in this vicinity on the 1916 map, owned by M. Zabrow. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 11-3 (cont'd)
Potential Good Ground Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
GG-17	108 W. Montauk Highway	1930 (Town-provided comments); "Maloney Ins. Bridge" (FEL 2008); Presently an insurance company, formerly the summer home of Walter King, world-renowned hat designer, and his family." (Historcal Profiles).	This two-story wood-frame structure is a rectangular-plan variation on the "four-square" form. It has a hipped roof and a hip-roofed entry porch. It features both single windows and ribbon windows, all containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. French doors flank the central entry. Colonial Revival-style enframements are likely a slightly later addition. A garage wing is appended on one side. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays*, this structure was formerly the summer home of a prominent hat designer, Walter King, and more recently has housed an insurance business. Although the house appears to have been altered somewhat since the time of its construction, it may be worthy of further consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	(*Historical Profiles* 2005)
GG-18	140 W. Montauk Highway	1830 (HB Profile I Resource 19)	The story-and-a-half side-gable residence at 140 W. Montauk Highway appears to exhibit elements of the Greek Revival style and was likely constructed in the mid-19th century. It has a five-bay façade with a central doorway. The structure appears to have been extensively altered in the mid- to late 20th century, severely compromising its integrity. Alterations have included replacement siding, window sash, and door, as well as the addition of a projecting bay window, possibly in the early 20th century. It was also reportedly moved. It retains its overall form and fenestration as well as a brick chimney. According to *Historical Profile*, the house is "Presently occupied by the Chamber of Commerce and the Historical Society, this structure is owned by Southampton Town. … A cellar was dug at its present site and the house was moved." Although the integrity of the house has been compromised it may warrant further consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C). (*Historical Profiles* 2005) (R#19 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)	(*Historical Profiles* 2005) (R#19 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-4
Potential Canoe Place Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
CP-01	Between Peconic Bay & Shinnecock Bay	"Shinnecock Canal; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000) , (*Historical Profiles* 2005);	The Shinnecock Canal connects Great Peconic Bay with Shinnecock Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. A canal may have been in this location as early as the 17th century, constructed by the Shinnecock and Montaukett tribes; however little evidence for this has reportedly been found other than the local place name Canoe Place. The modern canal was created circa 1892. A canal lock system was constructed in 1919 to address the difference in the water levels between the Peconic and Shinnecock Bays. The lock is now the only operating lock on Long Island. Due south of the canal, the Shinnecock Inlet was formed by the Hurricane of 1938; this feature together with the Canal creates a direct route to the Atlantic Ocean used heavily by marine traffic. Additional research should be conducted to confirm the historic integrity of the canal bulkheads and infrastructure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and E).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-20); (R#1 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
CP-02	LIRR Bridge over Shinnecock Canal		Prior to this bridge's construction in 1931, earlier railroad bridges carried the Long Island Railroad across the Shinnecock Canal in this location since the time of the railroad's inception in this area. The "K4 bridge," heavier than its predecessors, was installed in June 1931 over Shinnecock Canal allowing new larger models of trains (including the K4) to pass safely over the canal. The steel truss bridge is supported by large granite piers. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 11-4 (cont'd)
Potential Canoe Place Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
CP-03	239 E Montauk Hwy	"Canoe Place Inn; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. A portion of this Inn is reputed to date from the early 1700s but was largely rebuilt in the 1920s as the result of a devastating fire" (GAI 2000).; "Canoe Place Inn Site" (FEL 2008)	This abandoned complex of Dutch Colonial Revival style structures was originally known as the Canoe Place Inn. The inn took its name from a long line of successive structures by the name, the first established prior to the Revolution. The present version of the inn was constructed after an earlier structure burned down in 1921. Julius Keller, owner of the business since 1917, rebuilt the structure in the Colonial Revival theme of the earlier structure. The architect was William L. Bottomley, also designer of Southampton Town Hall. The complex was a popular nightclub for many decades, though its business dwindled in the 1990s (Moeller 2005). It is now closed. Although the complex is largely obscured behind trees and beneath dense vines and vegetation, historic photographs confirm that the complex consists of two large gambrel-roofed buildings with gable dormers, evoking enlarged versions of early New World Dutch cottages. The two sections are connected via a slightly shorter Colonial Revival-style building section. The buildings are clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-18); 2008 Façade Easements List; (R#2. *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-4 (cont'd)
Potential Canoe Place Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
CP-04	9 Canoe Place Road	"Marina." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Mariners Cove Marina at 9 Canoe Place Road includes a Craftsman-style structure at the water's edge. This one-and-a-half-story frame building features decorative eaves brackets, dormers, and an integral porch. The building retains its wood shingle cladding, however, windows and roof cladding have been replaced. Despite these integrity issues, the structure deserves consideration for potential landmark status due to its apparent historical association with the marina, making it an unusual building type. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
CP-05	24 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. 20th Century Construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The two-story four-bay residence at 24 Canoe Place is a larger than usual example of the "four-square" form and likely dates to the first two decades of the 20th century. Although the roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles, the structure retains its original wood shingle cladding, diamond-pane multi-light window sash, front porch, and central brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-4 (cont'd)
Potential Canoe Place Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
CP-06	30 Canoe Place Rd	"Canoe Place Chapel; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "Chapel. Built circa 1819 and moved to its present site by William Warner. Restoration of the structure as well as archaeological studies will be undertaken in preparation for landmarking this structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The Canoe Place Chapel is a small wood-frame building that stands on a brick foundation on a rise off of Canoe Place Road. The building stands with its gable towards the road. It is clad in wide wood clapboards. A small enclosed entry porch is appended to the front elevation accessed by a flight of wood stairs leading up the embankment. The Canoe Place Chapel is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places and is a designated Town Landmark. This small building is believed to have been constructed ca. 1820 on another location in the locality (exact site unknown). A map dated 1848 shows the building standing on land south of its current location and designates it as an "Indian Meetinghouse." The chapel served the local community of Canoe Place (also known as Warnertown) with parishioners of various ancestries including Native American, African-American, and Caucasian.	Town GIS (Town Landmark); GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-21); (R# 31 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
CP-07	Wakeman Rd	Cuffee Burials	The Cuffee Burying Ground is located on private land and is not accessible or visible from public rights-of-way. According to the Southampton Town Cemetery Inventory, the burial ground contains two headstones dating to the mid-19th century, which are in fragmentary condition. A more recent replacement marker memorializes three members of the Cuffee family. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion E).	SH Cemetery Survey
CP-08	38 Canoe Place Rd.	"One Family Residence. Current structure may be depicted on the 1916 map. This structure appears to be quite old and is a possible Hamlet Heritage resource. It requires further study." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	38 Canoe Place is a simple side-gable two-story residence likely dating to the late 19th century. It is clad in wood shingles and has a shed-roofed front porch supported by turned posts. It is clad in wood shingles and largely retains its two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles. A rear addition was likely original to the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; (R# 33 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-4 (cont'd)
Potential Canoe Place Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
CP-09	33 Canoe Place Road	"Seasonal Residence. A 2-story house is shown on the 1916 map. In the 1940s this was The Warner Brothers Fishing Place." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This small single-story structure appears to be a fishing cabin dating to the 1920s or 30s. The side-gable wood-frame structure is sided in wood shingles. It has a paneled wood door, paired windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, and a smaller paired window with four-light fixed sash. A small garage constructed in the same style is located adjacent to it. The structures' roofs are clad in asphalt shingles, which may or may not be the original material. According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* this was the Warner Brothers Fishing Place in the 1940s. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the significance and integrity of the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
CP-10	66 Canoe Place Road	1920 (Town-provided comments); "One Family Residence. Dates back to at least circa 1890, owned by generation of Warners who later populated and gave their name to ' Warnertown'." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Based on limited available views, 66 Canoe Place Road is a two-story front-gable wood-frame residence likely built in the last two decades of the 19th century. Information provided by the Town dates the structure to ca. 1920. It has a hip-roofed porch and appears to retain six-over-six-light windows. The appearance of the structure appears to have been altered by replacement roofing, siding, and porch piers. *Historical Profile* notes: "Dates back to at least circa 1890, owned by generation of Warners who later populated and gave their name to ' Warnertown'." While the integrity of the house appears somewhat compromised, it warrants a closer inspection and further consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	(*Historical Profile* 2005) (R#34 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-4 (cont'd)
Potential Canoe Place Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
CP-11	32a Canoe Place Road	1915 (Town-provided comments)	Identified in tax records as 32A Canoe Place, this structure is a Craftsman-style residence with an integral porch and a full-width shed-roofed dormer. The structure has experienced a number of alterations including window replacements and asphalt shingle roofing. *Historical Profiles* notes: "The 1916 Hyde map shows the property to the south of the chapel owned by A. Michler with a two-and-half-story house and another 2 story house and several outbuildings located directly across the street on Shinnecock Bay." Despite some alterations, the house may merit further consideration as part of a grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	(*Historical Profiles* 2005)
CP-12	23 Canal Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A small single-story Craftsman-style residence with a relatively steep front-gable roof and gable roofed entry porch with exposed rafter ends. A brick chimney rises from one side of the roof slope. The residence is clad in wood shingles and appears to retain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The foundation is concrete and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although the house is fairly recent in construction, it appears to retain relatively high historic integrity. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1930. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 11-5
Potential Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SR-01	1 Bay Ave		The integrity of this late-19th century cross gable residence is somewhat compromised by the loss of its original windows, however, the two-story structure with wrap-around porch was likely a prominent residence in the Ponquogue community in which is located. The house is clad in patterned wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
SR-02	10 Bay Ave	"G. Corwin House (?)" (FEL 2008); 1890 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable residence exhibiting elements of the Italianate style, 10 Bay Avenue appears to date to the last quarter of the 19th century, The house features a half-round gable window, a wrap-around porch with turned posts and brackets, and a brick chimney. It appears that the cornice of this two-story front-gable residence has recently been replaced. Both six-over-six-light and two-over-two-light windows are found on the structure. It appears to retain wood shingle siding; the roof has been clad in asphalt shingles. According to *Historical Profile of Hampton Bays*, the house was once owned by the Squires family; it appears on the 1902 map as part of the property of G. Corwin (*Historical Profile* 2007). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
SR-03	30 Bay Ave	"G.W. Hulse House" (FEL 2008); George Wesley Hulse House. Built circa 1790." (Historical Profiles 2007); Bellows House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000) [Identified as 30 East Bay Avenue in GAI; assume 30 Bay Avenue is correct address]	30 Bay Avenue is a story-and-a-half vernacular house, four bays wide with an off-center entry with early enframement, windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash, and eyebrow windows at eaves level. The house is clad in wood shingles. It likely dates to the first half of the 19th century, but appears to have a concrete foundation and may have been moved. If this is the same structure identified in the GAI survey as 30 Bay Avenue, it may be known as the Bellows House. Other surveys have identified it as the George Wesley Hulse House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *(R# 25 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007); GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-34)

Table 11-5 (cont'd)
Potential Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SR-04	46 Bay Avenue	"Cincinnatti Hulse Raynor House. Built circa 1860." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	The story-and-a-half three-bay house at 46 Bay Avenue is an example of the Greek Revival style applied to a vernacular building; the structure has an off-center doorway and eyebrow windows at the upper story level. It is clad in wood clapboards. Although the windows have been replaced and the roof clad in asphalt shingles, the structure retains a relatively high level of overall historic integrity. It was likely constructed ca. 1850. It is identified in *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* as the Cincinnatti Hulse Raynor House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(R# 26 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
SR-05	48 Bay Ave		Like its neighbor at 30 Bay Avenue, this one-and-a-half-story wood-frame structure appears to be a relatively early vernacular structure. The form of the structure is similar to a half-Cape, but a high knee wall accommodates a half-story along which eyebrow windows are located. The windows throughout the house have been replaced with one-over-one-light retrofits. The house likely dates to the second quarter of the 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 11-5 (cont'd)
Potential Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SR-06	179 Springville Rd	"Springville House / Seacrest House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This boarding house dates from the 1870s and consists of 2 sections, one of which was moved to this location at a later date" (GAI 2000).; "Springville House." (FEL 2008)	This structure is composed of a side-gable section and a front-gable section positioned together in an L-plan relationship; the front facades of both are spanned by a front porch supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. The building is clad in patterned wood shingles; the windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Probably dating to the last decades of the 19th century, it is not known if this large structure always served as a residence or was perhaps a hotel or lodging house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-29); 2008 Façade Easements List; *(R# 35 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
SR-07	179G Springville Rd	Brennan House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000). 1900 (Town-provided comments).	A two-story front-gable residence with a pointed-arch window at the apex of the gable and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, 179G Springville Road retains wood shingle siding, a brick chimney, and two-over-two-light sash windows. The house likely dates to the third quarter of the 19th century. It is illustrated on the 1916 map on the property of "R. Terrell." A previous survey identified it as the Brennan House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-30)
SR-08	187 Springville Rd		187 Springville Road is a late 19th century cross-gable house, two stories in height with a segmental arch window in the gable field. The house is symmetrically fenestrated with paired windows on the first and second story levels of the front façade. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A porch with turned posts and decorative brackets wraps around the first story. The house is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 11-5 (cont'd)
Potential Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SR-09	18 Rampasture Road	"Daniel S. Loughran House. Built circa 1901." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	18 Rampasture Road, the Daniel S. Loughran House, is a turn-of-the-century high-style example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It features a front-gable gambrel roof and an integral porch with paired Doric columns. Some of the windows retain diamond-pane upper sash; other windows have been replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(R# 32 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
SR-10	26 Elder Avenue	Peninsula House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Built c. 1884, this large 24 room boarding house is in excellent condition and is used as a guest house today" (GAI 2000).	A large two-story structure that appears to date to the late 19th century, 26 Elder Avenue has been identified in previous surveys as the ca. 1884 Peninsula House, a former boarding house. The structure is clad in patterned wood shingles and has small shed-roofed dormers. Two-over-two-light sash occupy the windows. At least one outbuilding in the same style as the main building is located on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-33)
SR-11	3 Canal Way		A two-story cross-gable Stick-style residence with patterned shingles and clapboard siding and decorative quatrefoil gable ornamentation, 3 Canal Way, Old Harbor Colony, is thought to have been part of the Gilsey Estate. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 11-5 (cont'd)
Potential Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SR-12	2 Nautilus Dr.	"Gilsey House" (FEL 2008); "John Gilsey House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This house is an example of the Shingle Style of the late 1800s" (GAI 2000).	This unusual large front-gable residence combines elements of the Arts & Crafts and Shingle styles, while also evoking a Swiss Chalet. The structure's massive roof has overhanging eaves featuring large decorative brackets. The façade is dominated by various types of windows, including a projecting window at upper story level and several round-arch windows. It is clad in patterned unpainted shingles. The brick foundation features round-arch apertures. Brick chimneys rise from each roof slope. Some of the windows appear to have been replaced and the porch roof is clad in asphalt shingles; otherwise the integrity of the structure appears relatively high. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-28); *(R# 18 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
SR-13	237 Springville Road	1910 (House and Barn) (Town-provided comments)	The house at 237 Springville Road is partially obscured by trees, but appears to be a two-story cross-gable residence with a wrap-around porch with Doric columns, a brick end chimney, and a large dormer. The cross gable section has a projecting bay window and contains multiple Queen Anne window sash composed of an upper sash with small square lights around the perimeter and a two-light lower sash. The windows on the main block of the house are not as clearly visible, but some appear to be replacement. It is not entirely clear if these two sections were built at the same time or if one (likely the section with the Queen Anne windows) may be slightly earlier. A small addition with a more modern enclosed porch and stair has been appended to the house. Despite some potential integrity issues, the house appears to merit further research and consideration. A carriage barn on the property, while somewhat obscured by trees, may be of a similar vintage and should be evaluated as a potentially contributing feature. The house and barn appear to be on the property of H. Penny on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
SR-14	53 Bay Avenue	1929	A one-and-a-half story side-gable gambrel roofed house believed to date to ca. 1929. It has a shed-roofed wall dormer and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It is clad in wood shingles and retains a brick chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although the house appears to lack individual architectural distinction, its historic integrity appears relatively high. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 11-5 (cont'd)
Potential Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SR-15	5 Bay Avenue	1827; "Heitzman/Trujillo House" (FEL 2008)	The structure appears to be a single-story side-gable residence with a central brick stove chimney. Various documents have dated the house to 1827. Although later alterations obscure its early character from some vantage points, the house does appear to have the form of an early Cape. Thick evergreens in front of the building largely obscure it from view, preventing a thorough evaluation. The house appears to have a five-bay façade with a central doorway and two-over-two-light windows. A front porch and hip-roofed dormers appear to have been added during the first quarter of the 20th century. An ell on the rear of the house has a brick chimney and an early form and may be contemporary or only slightly later than the main block of the house. Historic Profile of Hampton Bays notes that this may be one of the earliest houses in the hamlet. It appears on the 1902 map as the property of Mrs. Ulrich Hershey.The house is referred to in the Façade Easement List as the "Heitzman/Trujillo House" (FEL 2008). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
SR-16	46 E. Tiana Road	1860	A two-story five-bay residence, 46 E. Tiana has been dated to ca. 1860. The house is two stories in height and has a five-bay façade with a central entryway. It has a central brick chimney and wood shingle siding. The windows contain six-over-six or nine-over-six double-hung sash. A small entry porch is not clearly visible, but may be a relatively early feature. Aerial photographs show that the house has a smaller rear wing and the property is adjacent to Tiana Bay. The house is shown on the 1873 Beers map, but the associated name ("Z. R—") is not clearly legible. On the 1916 map it appears to belong to Jas. E. Gay. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
SR-17	175 Springville Road	1910	A two-story cross-gable residence, 175 Springville Road was likely constructed in the early 20th century, ca. 1910. It has a wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns. It has decorative gable treatment including patterned shingles and tripartite windows. The house is sided in wood shingles. It is not clear if the window sash are original or modern; some appear to retain two-over-two-light windows. There is one brick side chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although this house has undergone some alterations it appears largely intact. The house appears to be shown on the 1916 map as the house of D.P. Duffy. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 11-5 (cont'd)
Potential Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SR-18	20 Rampasture Road [Note: photos and addresses of 20 and 22 appear to be switched]	1930 (Town-provided comments); Loughran House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	20 Rampasture Road is a large eclectic two-story house clad in shingles with gable and gambrel-roofed sections, a Palladian window, and Neoclassical porch and ornamentation at first story level. The windows contain diamond-pane multi-light upper sash and single-light lower sash. The GAI survey identifies this as the "Loughran House." The 1916 map appears to illustrate a house in this vicinity on the property of Mrs. M. Laughton. The construction date was noted as 1930 in information provided by the Town. Further research would be necessary to fully evaluate the significance and integrity of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	(GAI 2000: Village Survey # HA-31)
SR-19	22 Rampasture Road	1901	A single-story hip-roofed house with multiple gable dormers and a brick chimney, the house appears to be parged in stucco. There are many large windows that occupy the majority of at least one full façade of the house. These multi-light windows may have been original, however, further research would be necessary to determine this and other aspects of the house's historic integrity. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house appears to be illustrated on the 1916 map as the property of H.B. Roach. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
SR-20	42 Rampasture Road	1926 (Town-provided comments);	A two-story cross-gable gambrel-roofed residence, 42 Rampasture Road is believed to date to ca. 1926. The house exhibits elements of the Colonial Revival and Shingle styles. It is clad in wood shingles and has multiple dormers. Half-round windows light the gable end. Smaller single-story flat and hipped roofed sections with parapets may be original to the house or may be later additions. While further research and physical inspection would be necessary to fully evaluate the structure, it appears to retain relatively high integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
SR-21	62 Rampasture Road	1920 (Town-provided comments);	A two-story cross-gable residence partially obscured by trees, 62 Rampasture Road appears to date to the turn of the century. The structure has shed dormers and a wrap-around porch with exposed rafter ends, turned posts, and decorative brackets. Views are not clear enough to determine if the siding or window sash are original. Additional research and physical inspection would be necessary to fully evaluate the structure. The house appears to be located on the C. G. Hedges property on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 11-5 (cont'd)
Potential Springville Rampasture Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SR-22	185 Springville Road	1890	Typically barns alone (unless they possess individual significance) are considered to lack historic integrity unless they retain an association (if historically present) with a farmstead and/or grouping of buildings. However, this barn may merit further research although an associated historic residence does not appear to be located on the property. The 1916 map appears to show the barns location as part of a property that extended across Springville Road to the west and was known as the "Springville House," apparently a hotel or lodging house. The barn is a relatively tall and narrow front-gable wood-frame structure clad in vertical boards. It appears to have been a horse/ carriage barn with large swinging double doors on the lower story and a door, window, and remnants of a pulley system at upper story level. The barn also retains a weather vane and windows that may be original. It likely dates to the turn of the century. According to information provided by the town it was constructed ca. 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 11-6
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-01	41 Ponquogue Avenue	"Fanning House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000) ; C. Squires House (FEL 2008)	41 Ponquogue Avenue is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style residence with a tower and a wrap-around porch with turned posts. Its windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Although the roof cladding is currently asphalt, the siding appears to be original wood clapboard. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-15); 2008 Façade Easements List
PQ-02	72 Ponquogue Ave	"Union Free School – Ponquogue. Prior to the construction of a new school on Ponquogue Avenue in 1908, the hamlet og Good Ground had one-room schoolhouses at Red Creek and Good Ground on East Montauk Highway, and a tqo-room school on Bay Avenue in Springville. The meeting house, now called Canoe Place Chapel, may have once functioned as a school, but additional research must be completed to state this with authority." (Historical Profiles 2007); Hampton Bays High School; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000)	The Hampton Bays Elementary School was likely built in the second quarter of the 20th century. The two-story brick building has a tripartite façade. The center pavilion is distinguished by a pedimented portico supported by four full-height Doric columns. The entry has a Neoclassical surround of cast stone and is surmounted by a large round-arch aperture on the second story level, which has since been sealed and two smaller windows added within that space. The wings that flank the central section of the facade contain ribbon windows with six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A large addition has been appended to the east end of the school building. The building was previously determined not eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(R# 16 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007); GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-35)
PQ-03	125 Ponquogue Ave	"House" (GAI 2000).; "Frank and Emily Squires House" (FEL 2008)	A Craftsman-style house largely obscured by dense vegetation, 125 Ponquogue Road features a wide roof overhang supported by large angular brackets and a gable dormer with central ribbon windows. The windows appear to retain twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood shingles; the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-8); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-04	112 Bay Ave		A single-story bungalow influenced by the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles. The single story side-gable house has a central entry flanked by paired windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The doorway is flanked by sidelights and accessed through a pedimented portico supported by paired attenuated columns. The house is clad in wood clapboard. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-05	165 Ponquogue Ave	"St. Mary's Episcopal Church; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000) and "St. Mary's Rectory; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	Saint Mary's Episcopal Church is fine example of the Tudor Revival/Medieval Revival style. It is composed of several sections, all parged with stucco applied with a rusticated treatment to suggest the presence of masonry beneath it. Two separate sections with steeply pitched gable roofs are connected to a square-plan crenellated tower via a Norman-arch arcade with buttresses. Griffin-like gargoyles decorate the corners of the tower. A wood frieze panel with a decorative carving of a series of figures evokes the Medieval. Narrow windows adorn the apex of the gables. The windows throughout the structure contain multi-light leaded casement sash and are framed with rustic wood frames. The building was constructed in stages between 1919 and 1931. The structure was previously determined eligible for the State and National Registers of Historic Places. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-5 and HA-6); *(R# 17 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
PQ-06	11 Shinnecock Road	"Edward Lewis Squires House. Built circa 1900." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	Identified by *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* as the Edward Lewis Squires House, ca. 1900, this two-story three-bay house has a central doorway, a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts, and a brick stove chimney. Although the siding and roof cladding are modern, the house retains its two-over-two-light windows and other original features. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(R# 19 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-07	10 Wakeman Rd	"Foster/ L. Squires House" (FEL 2008), "Leander Squires House. Built circa 1890." (Historical Profiles 2007)	An excellently preserved example of the Queen Anne style, this dwelling features a two-story side-gable section behind a central octagonal tower with a conical roof. Round-arch windows adorn each side of the tower at second-story level. A central entry with a simple pedimented frame is placed on the front elevation of the tower; it contains a paneled wood door. A wide unenclosed entry porch surrounds the tower, mirroring its octagonal shape; the porch is supported by slender turned posts. The windows throughout the structure have decorative Queen Anne-style upper sash featuring stained glass lights and two-light lower sash. The house is clad in wood shingles and stands on a brick foundation. The roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge directly behind the central tower. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *(R# 31 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
PQ-08	5 Wakeman Rd	"Alexander H. Penny House. Built circa 1869." (Historical Profiles 2007)	The house at 5 Wakeman Road appears have been designed in a combination of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, and likely dates to the 1850s. It is a one-and-a-half-story side-gable structure. The front façade is four bays wide; the entryway of off-center and appears to contain a paneled wood door. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Smaller windows are located at the eaves level on the front façade. The house has kicked eaves, and brackets decorate the eaves on the side facades. A small single-story addition on the side façade may date to the late 19th century. The house is clad in wood clapboard. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(R# 30 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-09	3 Wakeman Rd	"The Penny Barn. Built circa 1910." (Historical Profiles 2007)	Little can be discerned about this gambrel roofed structure, as it is largely obscured behind hedges and other vegetation. It appears, however, to be a Dutch Colonial Revival structure with gable dormers, board and batten siding, and wood shingle cladding on the gables and dormers. The windows contain six-over-one-light sash. It was likely built ca. 1930. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(R#28 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
PQ-10	1 Wakeman Rd	"J. Penney House" (FEL 2008); "The Penny House. Built circa 1890." (Historical Profiles 2007)	A one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house with a wrap-around porch supported by turned posts, 1 Wakeman Road is clad in wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-one-light double-hung sash. The roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The house appears to date to ca. 1880. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; *(R# 27 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
PQ-11	37 Shinnecock Rd	"Gilbert Penny House" (FEL 2008)	A stately two-story cross-gable residence with a wrap-around porch, this late 19th century structure features fanlights and paired windows containing decorative Queen Anne-style window sash on its gables. The house is clad in wood shingles; its roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The appearance of the house has been altered somewhat by the replacement of most of the original window sash with one-over-one-light retrofits. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-12	30 Shinnecock Rd		The design of this frame residence borrows from the Queen Anne and Arts and Crafts styles, however, its appearance has been drastically altered by the replacement of most of its original windows with single-light awning sash. The central entryway's original sidelights also appear to have been replaced with modern cut-glass retrofits. Unusual circular windows in the gable end also appear to have been altered or replaced at a recent date. However, the original elements of the house that remain speak to an inventive turn-of-the-century design. The house has a complex roofline characterized by massive hipped roofs and cross gables clad in patterned wood shingles. A pedimented entry porch supported by turned posts provides access to the entry. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
PQ-13	4 Wakeman Road	"Waldo Penny House. Built circa 1832." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	The single-story wood-frame structure at 4 Wakeman Road was identified in *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* as the ca. 1832 Waldo Penny House. The house has a Cape form and is clad in wood shingles. The windows appear to contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Tax photographs of the structure show only limited views, however, a number of alterations appear to have been made to the house including addition of windows and addition of shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear roof slopes. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	*(R# 29 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-14	59 Shinnecock Rd		This residence cannot be clearly seen from the road due to vegetation, however, one side elevation is visible. It appears to be a turn-of-the century house influenced by the Shingle style, with a wide overhanging roof creating an integral porch. A round-arch window is located at the apex of the gable. The windows appear to contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. Shed-roofed dormers rise from the front and rear roof slopes. A brick chimney emerges from the rear roof ridge. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
PQ-15	46 Shinnecock Road	"Clark House" (GAI 2000)	46 Shinnecock Road is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style residence with a round-arch gable window, projecting bay window, dormers, brick chimneys, and a wrap-around porch supported by turned posts. Although a portion of the siding appears to be replaced with asbestos shingles, wood scalloped shingles appear to remain in the gable fields. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-22); 2008 Façade Easements List
PQ-16	50 Foster Ave	"Penny House" (GAI 2000)	A well-preserved two-story cross-gable residence exhibiting elements of the Eastlake style. The house is sided in a complex textured combination of painted clapboards and vertical boards, and unpainted wood shingles. The canted sides of the front gable section of the house create an octagonal plan that is mirrored in the shape of the entry porch. Paired pointed-arch windows decorate the gable field and along with other complex ornamentation. The windows retain their two-over-two-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-23); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-17	52 Foster Ave		A turn-of-the-century cross-gable structure with wide overhanging roofs with simple gable decorations. The house is clad in wood shingles; a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A two-story projecting bay is visible on the side façade. A porch supported by turned posts is located along the first story. The roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles. The windows appear to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
PQ-18	29 Lighthouse Rd	"USCG Station / Shinnecock Lighthouse Site; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	The United States Coast Guard Shinnecock Station is located near the end of Ponquogue Point adjacent to the Ponquogue Bridge, on Shinnecock Bay. The Station was first built in this location in 1855. Initially, a single building served as boathouse and barracks. During World War I the station was expanded to include a lighthouse, a wood-frame barracks, and a new boathouse. However, the Hurricane of 1938 destroyed the station buildings. A new station was constructed in the aftermath, which includes many of the buildings now standing on the site today. A three-story brick barracks and a brick boathouse that were constructed in 1940 still stand. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-24; *(R# 23 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-19	30 Ponquogue Avenue	1850; "Raynore House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000) ; "Fanning House.Thishouse is shown on the 1873 Beers, Comstock, & Clive Map as the property of H.P. Fanning. The house warrants additional research." (Historical Profiles 2007)	This two-story front-gable house has a wide cornice with returns and may date to the mid-19th century. It retains a brick chimney, wood shingle cladding, and windows containing six-over-six and two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A rear single-story gable-roofed addition may date to the late 19th century. Scars on the front of the house suggest that a front porch was removed. The door surround appears to be altered and some of the windows on the house appear to have been altered in the late 19th or early 20th century. The GAI survey referred to this as the "Raynor House" (GAI 2000); Historical Profile of Hampton Bays called it the "Fanning House," and noted:."This house is shown on the 1873 Beers, Comstock, & Clive Map as the property of H.P. Fanning." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(Historical Profiles 2007) GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-14); *(R# 15 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
PQ-20	15 Argonne Road W	1905	A two-story cross-gable residence with a jerkinhead roof, 15 Argonne Road W has a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets and has patterned shingle siding with scalloped and diamond shingling. The windows appear to retain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and no brick chimney appears to survive. A house owned by M. Raynor is shown in this approximate location on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
PQ-21	14 Argonne Road E	1920	The ca. 1920 residence at 14 Argonne Road E is a side-gable Colonial Revival side structure with a gambrel roof. It has brick chimneys, wood shingle cladding, a shed-roofed porch along the front façade, and paired windows that appear to contain original six-over-one-light sash. Although this structure appears to lack individual distinction architecturally, it retains historic integrity and may qualify for landmarking as part of a grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-22	16 Argonne Road E	1928	A square-plan house, two stories in height, with a pyramidal roof and central brick chimney, 16 Argonne Road E has been dated to 1928. The windows, some of which are paired, appear to retain the original sash. The symmetrical façade of the building includes a central doorway with a small entry porch. The house appears to be clad in stucco; it is not known if this was the original material. If future research indicates that it was not, the structure may lack sufficient historic integrity. Although this structure appears to lack individual distinction architecturally, it retains historic integrity and may qualify for landmarking as part of a grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
PQ-23	55 Ponquogue Ave	1900	The Tiedemann House, on the property of the Hand-Aldrich American Legion Hall, is a ca. 1900 structure, two stories in height with a cross-gable roof. It is sided in wood shingles and retains vergeboard ornamentation along the gable eaves. While some windows appear replaced or altered, most retain original two-over-two-light sash. A ca. 1928 American Legion hall on the same property appears to have lost historic integrity and does not contribute. According to *Historical Profile of Hampton Bays* notes that the "original deed for the house is dated 1896. One acre of the property was deed to Samuel E. Fanning and his wife, Annie A., w ho on 10/22/1903 deed the property to Annie E. Rose for one dollar. Mrs. White states, 'The house was built by Henry Tiedemann between 1910 and 1915.'" (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-24	66 Ponquogue Ave	1930	66 Ponquogue Avenue is an early 20th century single-story residence with an unusual design drawing from a variety of architectural styles. It was dated in information provided by the Town to 1930. The house has a side gable roof and a steeply pitched gable dormer. It has an integral porch with turned posts and decorative brackets and a brick side chimney. Although it is a frame building, one end of the front façade is surfaced in brick and has an octagonal window. This unusual feature may be an original design feature. The roof has been clad in asphalt shingles. Although a relatively recent structure, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity and may merit further consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
PQ-25	1 Lyncliff Road	1930 (Town-provided comments); "White House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000)	This single-story side-gable residence has a three-bay façade with a central doorway. It is clad in wood shingles with an asphalt-shingle-clad roof and no chimney. Two gable dormers are located on the front roof slope. Windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The door surround is reminiscent of the Greek Revival style with pilasters and frieze. The windows have wide molded frames. The house was dated to ca. 1930 in information provided by the Town and does not appear to be indicated on the 1916 map. The GAI survey identifies this as the "White House." (GAI 2000) (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-12)

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-26	14 Shinnecock Road	1901 (Town-provided comments); "Mark Bussinah / Jackson House. Built circa 1901." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	14 Shinnecock Road is a large early 20th century house, two stories in height with a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer, and front porch. Available views of this house are limited, however, a number of alterations appear to detract from the historic integrity of the structure including apparently replaced windows and asphalt roof cladding. The house does appear to retain wood shingle siding. The house was identified in *Historical Profile of Hampton Bays* as the "Mark Bussinah / Jackson House. Built circa 1901." The 1916 map illustrates the house on the property of Mrs. M. Bussinah. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	*(R#21 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
PQ-27	54 Shinnecock Road	1890 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half-story cross-gable house dating to the turn of the century, 54 Shinnecock Road has a wide cornice and a wrap around porch with turned posts. The windows on the front façade contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The structure appears to retain wood shingle siding, though closer views would be necessary to confirm. The house is visible only from limited angles; improved views would be necessary to fully evaluate the significance and integrity of this residence. On the 1916 map it appears to be depicted as one of several structures on a property labeled "Est. G. Foster." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 11-6 (cont'd)
Potential Ponquogue Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
PQ-28	64 Foster Avenue	1910	The two-story side-gable house at 64 Foster Avenue is purported to date to ca. 1910. Its form and certain details appear consistent with that date, though the property appears to have had extensive alterations that have compromised its integrity. The building is sided in patterned shingles. The roof appears to be clad in a synthetic slate, though closer views would be necessary to confirm this. There is no chimney currently visible. The window sash appear to be modern. A shed-roofed porch along the first story level has turned posts and unusually intricate decorative spindlework at eaves level, which seems almost incongruous with the simplicity of the rest of the house. Similarly the front entry is occupied by double doors with large oval lights; these may be original or may be later salvage or reproduction pieces. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the history and integrity of this structure. A building appears in this location on the 1916 map but does not appear to be labeled with a name. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 11-7
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
134 Ponquogue Avenue At Bay Avenue	"Fanning House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	134 Ponquogue Avenue is a two-story cross-gable house, probably constructed at the turn of the century. The house has modern siding, roofing, doors, and windows and a modern exterior stairway and second story landing.	Resource appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-7)
123 Ponquogue Avenue	"Squires House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).	123 Ponquogue Avenue is a single-story Craftsman-style bungalow clad in wood shingles with exposed rafter ends, a shed-roofed dormer, and an entry porch. The porch was probably enclosed some time after the houses's construction. Several windows have been replaced and asphalt shingles have been added to the roof.	Resource appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-9)
113 Ponquogue Avenue	"Judge Lynn House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This is an example of the Bungalow style, which became popular after the turn of the 20th century" (GAI 2000).	113 Ponquogue Avenue is a single-story Craftsman-style bungalow clad in wood shingles with exposed rafter ends, a shed-roofed dormer, and an entry porch. The porch was probably enclosed some time after the houses's construction. Several windows have been replaced and asphalt shingles have been added to the roof.	Resource appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-10)
92 Ponquogue Avenue At Kyle Road	"House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000).		Unable to locate photo of this resource in tax records	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-11)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
79 Ponquogue Avenue	Squires House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. ." (GAI 2000)	79 Ponquogue Avenue is a single-story Colonial Revival-style house with a brick end chimney and pedimented entry porch. It appears to be clad in modern siding and roofing.	Based on limited views, resource appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-13)
Shinnecock Road At Ponquogue Bridge	"Bayview House" (GAI 2000)		Unable to locate property with certainty; may be included in survey	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-25)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
In Front Of 140 Montauk Highway	"Highway Marker; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000); "circa 1775 or earlier. Located on the edge of the property is an old mile marker that was used to delineate the mileage for postal routes. The markers were set at designated distances and resemble worn tombstones." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Mile marker was not observed; if later survey/ research identifies marker, resource should be evaluated.	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-26); (R#20 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
20 Rampasture Lane		20 Rampasture Lane is a large eclectic two-story house clad in shingles with gable and gambrel-roofed sections, a Palladian window, and Neoclassical porch and ornamentation at first story level. The windows contain diamond-pane multi-light upper sash and single-light lower sash. The construction date is not known. Further research would be necessary to determine the significance and integrity of the structure. A previous survey identifies this as the "Loughran House."	Further research would be necessary to determine the significance and integrity of the structure.	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-31)
34 Rampasture Lane	House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000)	A one-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence with a front-gable gambrel roof and six-over-one-light windows. The house appears to have been extensively altered in recent years.	Resource appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-32)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
108 W. Montauk Hwy	"Maloney Ins. Bridge" (FEL 2008); Presently an insurance company, formerly the summer home of Walter King, world renowned hat designer, and his family. Structure requires further research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This two-story wood-frame structure is a rectangular-plan variation on the "four-square" form. It has a hipped roof and a hip-roofed entry porch. It features both single windows and ribbon windows, all containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. French doors flank the central entry. Colonial Revival-style enframements are likely a slightly later addition. A garage wing is appended on one side. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays*, this structure was formerly the summer home of a prominent hat designer, Walter King, and more recently has housed an insurance business.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity; however, additional research should be conducted.	2008 Façade Easements List; (R#16 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
18 Canoe Place Rd.	"Barzelli Jackson House" (FEL 2008); "One Family Residence. The 1916 Hyde map shows a one and a half story house owned by Walter H. Jackson and his wife, Lillian Jackson worked at the post office. The 1932 Halsey map shows the same data. Helen Wetterau reports this house was owned by Barzelli Jackson as one of the oldest on Canoe Place Road.Additional historic study and preservation is required." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records; further study is warranted.	2008 Façade Easements List; (R# 30 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
107 Red Creek Rd.	"Squires/Soyer House" (FEL 2008)		Unable to locate property in tax records	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
57 Ponquogue Ave.	"Tiedemann House" (FEL 2008), "Hand-Aldrich American Legion Hall / Tiedemann House. Associated with the American Legion's building constructed in 1928 is a house directly to the south purported to be over 100 years old. The original deed for the house is dated 1896. One acre of the property was deed to Samuel E. Fanning and his wife, Annie A., w ho on 10/22/1903 deed the property to Annie E. Rose for one dollar. Mrs. White states, 'The house was built by Henry Tiedemann between 1910 and 1915.'" *(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* 2007)	Listed in tax records as 55 Ponquogue Avenue, the Hand-Aldrich American Legion Hall is a ca. 1928 structure with a "four-square" form. It features large garage doors; it has been reclad, windows have been replaced and the roof clad in asphalt shingles. An addition is clad in brick. On the same parcel is a late 19th century residence with cross gables, a projecting bay, and vergeboard trim. The structure has been reclad and reroofed with modern materials. A chimney appears to have been added, and some windows replaced.	Structures appear to lack sufficient historic integrity.	2008 Façade Easements List; *(R#12 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
32 Lighthouse Rd.	"Bay View House" (FEL 2008)	This property contains a Prairie-style structure with a hipped roof and multiple dormers, the former Bay View House. This structure has been altered with replacement windows (on the dormers), doors, and asphalt roof cladding. Original multi-light windows are retained at first story level. While views of this structure are somewhat limited, the overall appearance of the building appears to have changed significantly due to modern alterations. It appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. A number of small flat-roofed cottages likely dating to the 1950s are also located on the property.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If future research and physical investigation suggests that the property does possess sufficient significance and integrity, it should be reevaluated.	2008 Façade Easements List; *(R# 24 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
173 Springville Rd.	"Wells House" (FEL 2008); "Horace M. Wells House. Built circa 1893." (Historical Profiles 2007)	This two-story cross-gable structure features jerkinhead roofs and a wrap-around porch. It has been identified as the ca. 1893 Wells House. It is clad in wood shingles. Viewed in a 2010 tax photo, the structure was then undergoing apparently extensive renovations. The windows, siding, roof cladding appear to be replaced and repairs and/or alterations to the porch were underway.	The integrity of the structure appears compromised, however, further assessment is warranted.	2008 Façade Easements List; *(R# 34 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
58 W. Tiana Rd.	"Bellows House" (FEL 2008); "Wilsid Bellows House. Built circa 1885." (Historical Profiles 2007)	The structure at 58 W Tiana Road is a late 19th century cross-gable residence with wood shingle cladding, a projecting bay window, and round-arched gable window. Based on limited available views, the windows appear to have been replaced and the roof cladding altered.	Based on limited available views, the structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	2008 Façade Easements List; *(R#36 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
235 E. Montauk Highway	"Special School. The building is possibly the Canoe Place Inn Annex or a building in which the hired help lives. The 1925 Fire Insurance Rating Book for Hampton Baysindicated that the first building west of the inn was the Hotel Annex." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This property contains a Craftsman-style bungalow and several smaller cottages in the same style. According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays,* this property was identified as the "Special School" and "is possibly the Canoe Place Inn Annex" housing the hired help for the Inn. Based on limited views, the bungalow appears to be substantially altered since the time of its construction, with replacement siding, windows, and an enclosed porch.	Based on limited available views, the structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity; however additional research and physical assessment may be warranted.	(R#3 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
227 E Montauk Highway	"Hostel." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		The address could not be located.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
221 E Montauk Highway	"One Family Residence." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		The address could not be located.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))
215 E. Montauk Highway	Vacant Land Residential (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant land	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))
211 E. Montauk Highway	"Shopping Center Address." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		The address could not be located.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))
205 E. Montauk Highway	"One Family Residence. Built circa 1900 according to the present owner of the home, Rose D'Alessio. The garage that stands in front of the house was originally an icehouse and in later years a gas station with a single pump. Years ago the home was owned by Mrs. Eang; this information is confirmed in the 1916 Hyde map which shows a one-story structure owned by C. Eang. This structure is a potential Hamlet Heritage Resource. It requires additional research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	205 E Montauk Highway was identified by *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* as an early 20th century residence. The residence is located among thick evergreens and cannot be seen clearly from the public road or the tax photo.	Additional research and physical evaluation would be required to assess the integrity and significance of the structure.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))
Corner of Montauk Highway and Old Riverhead Road	"Entrance pillars to the Hardy Estate. In the late 1800s, Charles J. Hardy, a wealthy railroad tycoon, purchased property on Peconic Bay. The land holding was so large that the entrance gates were on Montauk Highway, where they may be seen today." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Entrance pillars to Hardy Estate	The resource lacks sufficient historic integrity	(R#5 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
17 E. Montauk Highway	"One Family Residence. According to Michael Zarro, grandson of Michael Zarrow, this house was moved to its present location across from the railroad tracks in app 1894-5. The house is considerably older as it was not a new house at the time it was moved." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Not able to locate resource in tax records.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))
9 E. Montauk Highway	Local Historian, Helen Wetterau, indicates that this building was originally located near the Canoe Place Inn. The Skidmore house and shop were m (*Historical Profiles* 2005)oved closer to the center of Good Ground to the site where Skidmore's Shop presently exsists. It burned down in 1909 but was rebuilt and Jarvis, son of Timothy, moved the shop closer to the street to service automobiles. The service station was 'Blue Front Garage' and then 'Skidmore's Cash Garage.' This iste requires additional historic research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Demolished 2005	
1 E. Montauk Highway	"Two Small Attached Stores. Built 1906, divided into two in approximately 1930. Many businesses have occupied these spaces over the years. At present one is a nail salon and the corner store is a real estate agency." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A two-story commercial building with twin gables fronting on Montauk Highway and a commercial storefront on the first story, this structure was reportedly constructed in 1906. Its windows have been replaced, it appears to have been resided and a new wood stair has been added.	This resource appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	(R#7 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
2 W. Montauk Highway	"Doran's Pub. At this location as early as 1858 a house stood belonging to Alvin Squires. With the advent of stagecoaches in 1772, inns were established to feed and house travelers. Alvin Squires hotel may have been used for this purpose and did also serve as a post office. This site requires more research as it could be far older than historians believe at present." (*Historical Profiles* 2005); "Good Ground Hotel" (GAI 2000); "Downtown Row-type Commercial. Now a bagel shop, formerly variouse restaurants or stores. A cemetery for the veterans of the Civil War was on this corner and allegedly moved prior to development." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A two-story front-gable frame building on the northwest corner of Montauk Highway and Squiretown Road, the structure appears to have lost integrity through replacement siding, roofing, and windows.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	(R#8 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005); GAI Survey (Village Survey # HA-36)
6 W. Montauk Highway	"Gator's Restaurant. The same owner previously operated a restaurant called 'MacArthur's Park' at this location ofor many years. Thes structure was built in 1910 bt Bert Ashton for his plumbing and heating business. However, 1926 insurance records show a grocery and tailor shop at this location. Because of this building's unusual architecture, it is deserving of more research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A two-story commercial building dating to the early 20th century, 6 W Montauk Highway is distinguished by two turrets and a commercial shopfront. While the front façade appears to be clad in vinyl siding, the side facades are faced in brick. According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays,* the building, now occupied by Gator's Restaurant, the structure was formerly a plumbing and heating business, later a tailor and grocery. Despite the interesting architecture of the building, it has lost integrity due to replacement windows, doors, siding, and roof cladding .	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	(R#9 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
20 W. Montauk Highway	"Office Building. Structure presently houses an accountant. Helen Wetterau writed thatthis was once a farmhouse owned by Emma Phillips. Later, a physician Dr. Chattle occupied the structure; then a dentist, Dr. Hofer, and later a physician, Dr. Davis, had his office there. The 1926 insurance listing shows a hand laundry and barber shop. This is another old site that requires additional research due to its location, it may be a far older site." (*Historical Profiles* 2005); 1925 (HB Profile I Resource 10)	The structure at 20 W Montauk Highway was probably built as a residence in the early 20th century, and was later used as a commercial building and physician's office. It features a cross-gable roof, and six-over-one-light double-hung-sash windows. The siding and front door appear to have been replaced. *Historical Profiles* notes that this is an "Office Building. Structure presently houses an accountant. Helen Wetterau wrote that this was once a farmhouse owned by Emma Phillips. Later, a physician Dr. Chattle occupied the structure; then a dentist, Dr. Hofer, and later a physician, Dr. Davis, had his office there. The 1926 insurance listing shows a hand laundry and barber shop. This is another old site that requires additional research due to its location, it may be a far older site."	Due to the replacement of siding, door, door enframement, and changes to the fenestration, this house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity to qualify as a potential landmark. If future research indicates that it possesses sufficient significance and integrity it should be reevaluated.	(R#10 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
24 W. Montauk Highway	"One family residence. Mid 20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Although this structure is partially obscured by vegetation, it appears to be a two-story three-bay front-gable frame residence with six-over-one-light windows and a Colonial Revival-style entry porch. According to tax records, it was constructed in 1935. Based on limited views, the siding and roofing appear to have been replaced, as have the windows on the side façade.	Based on limited views, the structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. Further consideration may be warranted.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
26 W. Montauk Highway	"Restaurant. Structure built by George Barkas whose name was in the rear of the property circa 1930-40. The restaurant was called "Hampton Bays Restaurant", but nicknamed 'The Coffee Pot.' The original building was much smaller than the existing structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A single-story commercial building parged in stucco with brick piers at either end of the façade, 26 W Montauk Highway has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles hidden from the front by a simple parapet now dominated by a modern sign. The structure was built in the mid 20th century, the structure has been much altered in recent years.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))
36 W. Montauk Highway	"Vacant Residential Land" (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant land	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
38 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-type Commercial Address. Presently the building houses a real estate firm and a delicatessen- formerly was Charles Frank's general store and later a department store. Originally the structure had a front porch. Mr. Frank started in business selling goods on his back, then advanced to horse and wagon, then a Model 'T' Ford truck. The store was a major mercantile center for Good Ground. It closed in about 1931." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Unable to locate address in tax records.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))
48 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-type commercial. Structure houses a retail women's clothing store, used children's toys, etc. and clock repair. In the 1930s the Hampton Bays Post Office was housed in this building on the eastward side and Davis's Luncheonette next to it." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))	A two-story commercial building with a stepped parapet, this structure has been stripped of original ornament and resided; the windows have been replaced and the ground-story storefront altered.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
56 W. Montauk Highway	"Vacant Residential Land. Parking lot near street withhold garage. Due ot the unique nature of this structure as a granary, further historic research is required." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Vacant land; granary reference unclear	Vacant land	(R#12 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
60 W. Montauk Highway	"One Family Residence. Contruction dates to early 20th century." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A small single-story wood-frame residential building of the early 20th century, this structure retains its wood shingle cladding and six-over-one-light windows; however the roof cladding and front door have been replaced and a small front stoop appears to be a newer feature, all of which detract from the integrity of the structure.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, further research may be warranted.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))
68 W. Montauk Highway	"One Family Residence. Construction dates to mid 20th century." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This mid-20th century house has asbestos shingle siding, asphalt shingle roof cladding, and an attached garage.	Structure lacks sufficient significant/ integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005))
84 W. Montauk Highway	"Open parking area for Fire Dept. Formerly the home of Dan and Mabel Hornett, the structure was part of one of the original farmhouses in Good Ground built in the early 1800s. These grounds are deserving of further archaeological research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No longer extant	(R#13 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
88 W. Montauk Highway	"Residence Converted to Commercial Address. Structure houses chiropractic office." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Demolished 2001	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
94 W. Montauk Highway	"Residence Converted Address. Built circa early 1900s. The building's fine architecture is deserving of preservation; requires more research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	This early 20th century Dutch Colonial Revival building was built as a residence and converted to a commercial use. According to *Historical Profile of Hampton Bays,* a number of shops and other businesses have occupied to building for several decades. The building has a side-gable gambrel roof, shed dormers, and a side chimney. The structure appears to have been extensively modified, including modern siding and roof cladding and replacement of doors. It has not been determined if the windows are original.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	(R#14 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
98 W. Montauk Highway	"Music Store. Formerly Hornbeck and Son establishe din 1925 to sell, service and rent pianos, Henry Hornbeck previously worked for Steinbeck and Son in New York City. The building's fine architecture is deserving of preservation; requires more research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A commercial building with a front-gable jerkinhead roof, 98 W Montauk Highway was built in 1927. The structure has been altered with replacement siding, roof cladding, and storefront.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	(R#15 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
126 W. Montauk Highway	"Residential Vacant Land.A small house was located on this piece of property until it was torn down. Since this property is in the center of land owned by the Kings, it is logical to assume that this property requires archaeological study. This open space sould remain a green area as it contributes to this historic area." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant parcel; may be archaeologically sensitive for resources related to the King family.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
132 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-type Commercial. Presently the structure is home to tanumber of small businesses. Formerly fine shops selling linen, china, crystal, etc. were here to serve upscale clientele frequenting Lyzon's next door. A restaurant seems to have succeeded the shops. Since this structure appears to be part of the King family property, it is worthy of more research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Demolished after 1997	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
140 W. Montauk Highway	"Residence Converted. Presently occupied by the Chamber of Commerce and the Historical Society, this structure is owned by Southampton Town. This structure requires additional archaeological study. An architectural historian dated the house circa 1830. A cellar was dug at its present site and thehouse was moved." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records.	(R#19 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
154 W. Montauk	"Professional building. Modern Construction that presently houses several stores and offices." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A commercial building apparently dating to the mid-20th century.	Property appears to lack historic significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
160 W. Montauk Highway	"Anderson-Warner Hall. Olaf Anderson and his wife Effie Warner Anderson will property in Canoe Place to the Methodist Church upon their deaths. From the sale of this property the Church purchased the property to the west and constructed a Parish Hall by 1971." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
162 W. Montauk Highway	"Villa Paul Restaurant. Initially a family home, then a blacksmith shop, the house was purchased by Judge Edward Lazansky in the early 1900s. Before it could be sold, the gravestones marking the burying ground in the back were removed. The property was then purchased by Paul Villa who established 'Villa Paul' restaurant and, later, the Pensa Family.The site and structure require additional historic research. (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records.	(R#22 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
164 W. Montauk Highway	"Cemetery located behind Cooperative Aparatments. Apartments owned by Villa Paul. A survey of the property dated 1/7/1958 indicates a cemetery located in the rear of site behing ten one family living units. The cemetery is 20 feet square with a right of way leading to it. The cemetery must be added to the Town's list of cemeteries for land mark purposes and for preservation." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records; if cemetery has not been previously surveyed, additional investigation is warranted.	(R#23 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
2 Lamplight Circle	"Cooperative Apartments" (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
166 W. Montauk Highway	"Vacant Residential Land" (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
168 W. Montauk Highway	"Suffolk County National Bank. Formerly the home of Reginald Tuthill circa 1920s-40." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
172 W. Montauk Highway	"Shell Service Station. Originally owned by Sylvanus and James Bellows Jackson who lived in Red Creek area, but moved house to this site. It was later occupied by a carpentry shop and then a Sunoco Sevice station that was owned by Pat Mason, the great nephew of Joh L. Mason, inventor of the Mason screwtop canning jar." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
2 Flanders	"Vacant Commercial Land. Formerly the site of Fred W. Jackson's home. Mr. Jackson ran a woodworking mill and lumberyard that was relocated about 1926 to the south side of the railroad on east side of Ponquogue Ave." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant land	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
207 W. Montauk Highway	"Sears Bellows Park and Munn's Pond. In 1963 Suffolk county purchased between 600-700 acres of land including Munn's Pond as Sears Bellows County Park. The 1858 and 1896 Chace Maps show a house in this area owned by C. Bellows who also owned a great deal of surrounding property. On 1/14/1945 the house burned. There is a small family cemetery located on the grounds that requires additional study." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records; if cemetery has not been previously surveyed, additional investigation is warranted.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
262 E. Montauk Highway	"Marina. Presently a marina with boat sales and a coffee shop. Formerly, land owned by Ernest A. Buchmuller, proprietor of the Canoe Place Inn and used for agricultural purposes. An annex to the inn was located across the street from Buchmuller's home that burned down circa 1930." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Based on tax records, no structures are located on this parcel. Marina itself appears to lack significance as a historic resource.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
252 E. Montauk Highway	"Retail Seafood Store. Formerly William Warner's grocery store. Early maps show a large area of land owned by Mr. Warner and later listed as Warner Estate." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
250 E. Montauk Highway	"Presently the site accommodates a gas station and store. Early maps show a large area of land owned by Mr. Warner and later listed as Warner Estate." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No structure is located on this parcel.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
242 E. Montauk Highway	"The house is over 100 years old (Chester Sinclair). Possible candidate for further historic study." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The house at 242 E Montauk Highway is a ca. 1890 two-story wood-frame residence clad in wood shingles with a hip-roofed porch supported by turned columns with decorative brackets. Most of the windows have been replaced with one-over-one-light sash and the roof has been clad in asphalt shingles. The doors have been replaced with modern doors.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however additional research may be warranted.	(R#25 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
240 E. Montauk Highway	"The descendents of W. Sinclair (previous owner) indicate that the house was built in 1890; however, the main portion of the house, they were told, was over 100 years old at the time of purchase in 1912, which would indicate that the house was built circa 1800. Additional historic research is required." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A two-story wood-frame house with a side-gable roof and a front porch. According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays,* this house may have been constructed as early as 1800 but may also have been built ca. 1890. The porch likely dates to ca. 1890. The windows have been replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung sash. There is no chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.	The structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however additional research may be warranted.	(R#26 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
230 E. Montauk Highway	"Auto Body/Tire Shop. Modern structure-originally owned by Frank Downs." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
228 E. Montauk Highway	"Office Building. Modern structureoriginally owned by Thurstin Warner." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
226 E Montauk Highway	"Business-one story small. Modern structure-originally owned by Joe Warner." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
220 E. Montauk Highway	"Multi-Use Commercial. Modern structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
216 E. Montauk Highway	Office Building. Modern Structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
212 E. Montauk Highway	"Veterinary and Kennel Address. Presently a modern structure-formerly, the home of Grace and Charlie King (Evelyn Sinclair Midgette)." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
204 E. Montauk Highway	"Multi-Use Commercial. Formerly, Overton's Fish Market. This was the first roadside stand on Montauk Highway. The shop was built with the wood from the Camp Upton barracks, a WWI military camp in Brookhaven, NY." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A small single-story commercial building and example of roadside architecture, this fish store has paired windows flanking a central doorway and an unusual gable roof with wide overhand. The windows of the store have been replaced as has the siding and roof cladding.	The structure is an example of early 20th century roadside architecture, but appears to lack sufficient historic significance. Additional research may be warranted.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
194 E. Montauk Highway	"Gilligan's Restaurant. 20th century structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Constructed in 1950, this single story structure is clad in vertical boards and currently operates as a restaurant.	Structure appears to lack significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
182 E. Montauk Highway	"Modern structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
174 E. Montauk Highway	"Restaurant. Built circa 1940 by Fred and May Overton Raynor." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A portion of this commercial structure may date as early as the late 19th century, however, it appears to have been extensively rebuilt in the late 20th century.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
172 E.Montauk Highway	"Multi-Use Commercial Address. Modern structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
166 E. Montauk Highway	"Business-one story structure. Modern structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
164 E. Montauk Highway	"Office Building. Modern structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
156 E. Montauk Highway	"Business/Warehouse. Modern structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
150 E. Montauk Highway	"Multi-use Commercial Structure. Modern structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Modern structure; lacks significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
148 E. Montauk Highway	"Vacant Commercial Land." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant land	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
138 E. Montauk Highway	"Vacant Residential Land." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant land	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
136 E. Montauk Highway	"Vacant Residential Land." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant land	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
134 E. Montauk Highway	"Vacant Residential Land." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant land	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
130 E. Montauk Highway	"Retail Services." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A ca. 1950 commercial building constructed of concrete and faced in brick; the commercial building has large windows on the front façade.	Modern structure; distinctive architecture, however, appears to lack sufficient historic significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
122 E. Montauk Highway	"Residential Address." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The parcel at 122 E Montauk Highway appears to contain both a residential structure, a turn-of-the-century cross-gable frame building now clad in asbestos shingles; the windows are replaced. This structure appears to lack integrity. Another building, a small single-story commercial building may also be located on this parcel. This building appears to date to ca. 1930 and retains six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and door. The siding cannot be seen with clarity. Additional research may show whether this example of roadside architecture possesses significance and retains integrity.	Residential structure on the property appears to lack sufficient historic significance. Commercial structure on property merits further study to determine significance and integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
110 E. Montuak Highway	"Vacant Residential Land." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant land	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
102 E. Montauk Highway	"Office Building." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	An apparently modern single-story office building	Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
98 E. Montauk Highway	"Gasoline, Oil, Etc. Formerly the Bangston Family Home, now Bangston's Fuel Oil Company. Much earlier, near this site, the first one room school house was located. There are no extant photographs of the school building." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Tax records suggest that the structure at 94 Montauk Highway was built ca. 1950. The structure instead appears to be a late 19th century structure substantially altered ca. 1950. It may have originally been a residence, later converted to a business.	Structure appears to lack historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
94 E. Montauk Highway	"Funeral Home." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Tax records suggest that the structure at 94 Montauk Highway was built ca. 1950. The building, now a funeral home, appears instead to be a cross-gable Queen Anne-style residence built around the turn of the century, however, it has been substantially altered with replacement siding and windows.	Structure appears to lack historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
80 E. Montauk Highway	"Restaurant. Formerly the Three Star Inn. The 1869 Railroad Map shows this property owned by Frank Francis. When the restaurant opened in 1917 the couple's three sons were serving in WWI. They displayed a flad with 3 stars. This site, particularly the residence, requires further historic research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A two-story ca. 1930 residence that has been substantially altered with replacement windows, shutters, and stucco parging.	Structure appears to lack historic significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
None	"Good Ground School. To the west of the Inn, possible where King Kullen supermarket now stands. Built circa 1842." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure could not be located.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
50 E. Montauk Highway	"Presently the hamlet's shopping mall, in the past this property was largely vacant land. Old maps, 1858, show C. Petty as owner with possibly a house on the property; a later map 1869 shows Mrs. William E. Phillips as owner." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Demolished-Fire 1939	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
14 E. Montauk Highway	Office Building. Mid 20th century structure." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
10 E. Montauk Highway	"One Family Residence. Formerly, the house faced Ponquogue Avenue and was turned to face Montauk Highway when the stores were built on the corner. The site was owned in the 1860s by Martin Van Buren Squires who purchased a grist mill on Shelter Island and had it brought by barge. This property is deserving of further historic and archaeological research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The house at 10 E Montauk Highway is a two-story wood-frame residence that appears to date to the early 20th century. It has a hip-roofed addition with parapet and a gable-roofed addition. While it retains some early features and a contemporary garage, many aspects have been altered including siding and many windows.	Structure appears to lack historic significance. Site may be archaeologically sensitive for 19th century domestic remains.	(R# 27 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
2 E. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-Type Commercial. A diner opened ere in the mid 30's. presently a beauty salon." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The structure at 2 E Montauk Highway appears modern	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
5 W. Montauk Highway	"Restaurant." (*Historical Profiles* 2005); 1930 (Town-provided comments)	Now a restaurant, this is a single-story commercial building with stepped gable roof and large storefront windows. Based on information provided in the Town it was constructed in 1930. The overall form of the building, its parapet, and remnants of an early sign remain, however, the structure has been extensively altered with what appear to be modern storefront windows and a large modern sign.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity. If future research indicates that it possesses sufficient significance and integrity it should be reevaluated.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
11 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-type Commercial. "(*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A single-story horizontal-emphasis commercial building with faux shake roof and large glass windows, constructed ca. 1950.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
13 W. Montuak Highway	Downtown Row-type Commercial. Mid 20th Century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
17 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-type Detached. Interesting architectural style adds character to Montauk Highway." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A single-story commercial building with decorative parapet; the structure has been substantially altered.	Structure lacks historic integrity	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
19 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Commercial. Mid 20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
21 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-type commercial. Mid 20th Century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
25 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-type commercial. Mid 20th Century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
39 W. Montauk Highway	"Shopping Center. Formerly Allen P. Squires' Store and Post Office Circa 1920." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))		No tax record found.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
47 W. Montauk Highway	"Bank Building.The Hampton Bays National Bank opened here in 1927. It was demolished in the 1960s and a new one story colonial style building replaced it." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))		Structure is modern; lacks historic significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
53 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-type Detached. Now, a convenience store, modern construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
67 W. Montuak Highway	"Downtown Row-type Detached. Now, a small ranch style building of modern construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
69 W. Montauk Highway	"Firehouse. By 1931 the firehouse was completed and dedicated. The original building has been expanded." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No tax record found; structure is likely modern.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
77 W. Montauk Highway	"Residence converted to commercial. A map from 1916 by Belcher and Hyde shows this property owned by Emma A. Phillips with this small lot as F.M. Phillips shop." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No tax record found; structure is likely modern.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
91 W. Montauk Highway	"Downtown Row-type Detached. 20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
97 W. Montauk Highway	"Office Building. 20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
105 W. Montauk Highway	"Condominium. 20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
125 W. Montauk Highway	"Shopping Center. 20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
131 W. Montauk Highway	"Restaurant. Previously a bank, originally the site of a house and grocery store earlier than 1870." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No tax record found; likely a modern-construction restaurant.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
133 W. Montauk Highway	"Professional Building. Various offices-20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
139 W. Montauk Highway	"Restaurant. 20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Tax records indicate this structure was built in 1940.	No photograph is included in tax record.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
145 W. Montauk Highway	"Professional Building. 20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
147 W. Montauk Highway	"Professional Building. 20th century construction-houses a chiropractor. To the rear of this property is an old barn which is a remnant from the previous owners who had a large home similar in nature to the other large houses that graced Montauk Highway. The barn appears to have historic interest and should be researched." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The primary structures at 147 W Montauk Highway are relatively modern and appear to lack historic significance. According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* a barn is also located on the property that may possess historic significance, however, tax records do not include photographs or other information pertaining to the barn.	Primary structures lack historic significance; a barn may be located on the property which should be evaluated when a view can be obtained	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
149 W. Montauk Highway	The Jackson House, built 1912, that occupied this site was demolished in 2004." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Site lacks sufficient historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
153 W. Montauk Highway	"Vacant Residential Land. Property owned by Town of Southampton." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant land	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
157 W. Montuak Highway	"Restaurant. Mid 20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
159 W. Montauk Highway	"Office Building." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	An office building constructed ca. 1937 with a gable roof and a jerkinhead dormer; the structure is parged in stucco. The structure has one-over-one-light windows and picture windows and asphalt shingle roofing.	Structure lacks sufficient historic significance and integrity	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
161 W. Montauk Highway	"Oil, Petroleum. Presently the offices of a fuel company-formerly the home of Pat Mason, who operated the Sunoco station at the corner of Flanders-Riverhead Road; built circa early 1900s by Leo Ash for his daughter. The architectural style of this structure adds greatly to the Montauk Highway corridor and requires review." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))		No property record found for this address.	(R#29 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
163 W. Montauk Highway	"Commercial address. Modern construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
165 W. Montauk Highway	Riverhead Building Supply." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Structure lacks historic significance	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
12 Canoe Place Road	"Family Residence. Built 1890-1895. Potential Hamlet Heritage Resource-additional research is required." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))	A cross-gable Queen Anne-style house dating to the late 19th century, 12 Canoe Place Road has been substantially altered. The windows have been replaced with single-light fixed-sash windows.	Structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
16 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	16 Canoe Place is a two-story cross-gable residence likely dating to the turn of the century. It has an octagonal gable window and a shed-roofed front porch. The house has been substantially altered through the replacement of the siding, roof cladding, doors, and windows.	Structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
22 Canoe Place Road	"One family residence. 20th century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for this address in tax records; structure is likely modern.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
28 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. 20th Century construction." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The single-story residence at 28 Canoe Place likely dates to the early 20th century, however, it has been substantially altered with the replacement of windows, doors, and roof cladding.	Structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
32 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. The 1916 Hyde map shows the property to the south of the cahpel owned by A. Michler with a 2 and ½ story house with another 2 story house and several outbuildings located directly across the street on Shinnecock Bay." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Identified in tax records as 32A Canoe Place, this structure is a Craftsman-style bungalow with integral porch and a full-width shed-roofed dormer. The structure has experienced a number of alterations including window replacements and asphalt shingle roofing.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
36 Canoe Place Road	"Residential Vacant Land. The 1916 Hyde map lists the two story house as owned by the Shinnecock Indians. The house that formerly was located at 34 Canoe Place Road was the Sealer King House according to local historian, Ed Warner; the house was 'torn down (on?) Indian land.' The 1932 Halsey map lists the owners of this parcel of land as 'Heirs of M.King of Indian Land.' The property continues across the street to Shinnecock Bay with the same designation. The property appears to have been where the Canoe Place Chapel was located in about 1898 prior to its relocation to its present site. There is a burial ground to the rear of the property formerly associated with the Chapel. Due to the historic nature of the area, it may be a valuable property for the town to acquire. Additional archaeological research is required." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))		Vacant land; may be archaeologically sensitive. Burial ground is already included in survey.	(R# 36 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
40 Canoe Place Road	"Camps, cottages, bungalows. Now a multiple family dwelling formerly part of the above property." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Property record could not be located; may be part of 36 Canoe Place.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
42 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. Construction circa 1910." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A one-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival house with a side-gable gambrel roof, likely constructed in the early 20th century. The structure has been substantially altered with replacement windows, siding, and roofing.	Structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
48 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. Built circa 1917-1932." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A one-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival house with a front-gable gambrel roof, likely constructed in the early 20th century. The structure has been substantially altered with replacement windows, siding, and roofing.	Structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
50 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. Structures shown at this location on the 1916 map." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	Based on limited available views this single story wood-frame residence with hip-roofed addition may date to the early 20th century, however, it has been significantly altered with replacement windows, roofing, and doors, and the addition of skylights.	Structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
60 Canoe Place Road	"Camp, cottage, bungalow. Circa 1930." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A one-and-a-half-story front-gable house probably built in the first half of the 20th century is located on this parcel. Its appearance is much altered by replacement windows, doors, and roofing.	Structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
62 Canoe Place Road	"Residence greater than 20,000 sq. ft. Presently a motel built on property originally owned by George H. Warner." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found, apparently a modern structure.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
64 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. 20th century construction. Previously a one and ½ story house earlier than 1916." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		A modern structure.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
3 Canoe Place Road	"Multiple Residences. Early 20th century." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A Craftsman-style bungalow occupies the property at 3 Canoe Place Road. Likely built in the first quarter of the 20th century, the house features a full-width shed-roofed dormer and retains its six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The structure has been altered with replacement siding, roofing, and door.	Structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
3 A Canoe Place Road	"One family Residence. 20th century." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A small wood-frame residence with shed-roofed dormers probably dating to the first half of the 20th century. Based on limited available views, this structure appears to have been altered with modern siding, replacement windows, and exterior stair to the upper story.	Structure appears to lack sufficient historic integrity based on limited views.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
7 Canoe Place Road	One Family Residence. 20th century." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* this residence dates to the 20th century. Available views of the structure, including the tax photo, are too limited to evaluate the structure's significance due to dense vegetation growth around the structure.	Unable to evaluate structure due to dense vegetation obscuring views.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
11 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. No structure on 1916 map, home owned by Rose and Harold Hand by 1940s." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A single-story frame structure clad in wood shingles with a concrete foundation, asphalt shingle roof cladding, and two-over-two-light windows, 11 Canoe Place likely dates to 1929 as tax records suggest.	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance/ integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
13 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. No structures on 1916 map." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))	A small single-story wood-frame residence clad in wood shingles, likely dating to ca. 1930, 13 Canoe Place Road has a hip-roofed front porch. Many of the windows have been replaced and the roof cladding has been replaced with asphalt shingles.	Structure appears to lack sufficient integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
15 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. No structures on 1916 map." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A single-story cross-gable residence, 15 Canoe Place Road appears to have been completely remodeled in recent years.	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance/ integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
17 Canoe Place Road	"Two Family Residence. Presently a small cape cod style house." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A small ranch house that appears to date to ca. 1950 or later, the structure at 17 Canoe Place Road appears to lack historic integrity.	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance/ integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
19 Canoe Place Road	"Multiple Residences. Presently a small ranch style house." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))	A small ranch house probably built in the second quarter of the 20th century, is located at 19 Canoe Place; the windows and roof cladding have been replaced. Several other smaller structures are also located on the property, however all appear to have been altered.	Structures appear to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
21 Canoe Place Road	"Co-op Ownership." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found; likely modern.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
23 Canoe Place Road	"Multiple residences. Presently a ranch style house. The property was the Mickler Duck Farm and is diresty across the street from the Mickler homestead." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found; likely modern.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
25 Canoe Place Road	"Waterfront Vacant Lot. Possible parking area for the historic Canoe Place Chapel across the road." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		Vacant lot.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
27 Canoe Place Road	"Multiple Residences. The 1916 map shows a one story structure on land owned by c. Warner. By 1932 the property was owned by Everett and Harry Hand." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))	A large multi-gable residence occupies 27 Canoe Place Road which appears to be of modern construction. Several smaller structures are also located on the property, some possibly dating to the 1920s or 1930s. These appear to have been substantially altered with replacements of siding, roof cladding, and windows.	Structures appear to lack sufficient significance/ integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
29 Canoe Place Road	"Multiple Residences. The 1932 map shows a 2 story house located near Shinnecock Bay and owned by Samuel Warner and the warner Brothers." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A small ranch house is located on this property, probably constructed in the second quarter of the 20th century; the structure has been significantly altered.	Structure appears to lack historic significance/ integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
31 Canoe Place Road	"Waterfront Land-Small Improvement. Initially owned by James Warner whose brother Sam was a boat builder and used 'The Hole' that he dredged for boat dockage." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record found for address; apparently no structure on property.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
35 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. The 1916 map does not show a structure on this property which was owned by J.S. Warner, but the 1932 map shows James Warner as owner." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A two-story cross-gable house probably built in the late 19th century with a brick chimney and hip-roofed wrap-around porch; the structure has been resided in asbestos shingles, the roof reclad in asbestos shingles, the porch enclosed, and many of the window sash retrofitted.	The structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
37 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. The 1916 map shows vacant property owned by Mrs. Herbert Adams. The 1932 map shows the land owned by Fred Perry." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A mid-20th century cottage with six-over-one-light windows, the structure at 37 Canoe Place Road appears to have been extensively altered.	The structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
39 Canoe Place Road	"One Family Residence. 1916 map shows a 2 ½ story structure with one outbuilding owned by Will Raynor." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	The single-story structure at 39 Canoe Place Road is largely obscured from view by vegetation but appears to be a mid 20th century structure with formers; it appears to have been extensively altered with replacement windows, roofing, and possibly siding.	The structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
41 Canoe Place Road	"Multiple Residences. The 1916 map shows a 1 ½ story house owned by Jas. Cassidy. Ron Carter, a local historian, indicates that the land was split into at least 3 lots and purchased in 1850 by John W. Smith, father to Gilbert Monroe Smith (famous boat builder). (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A single-story front-gable structure constructed in the mid 20th century with a hood over the central doorway. The structure appears to be extensively altered with replacement siding, cladding, and windows.	The structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
43 Canoe Place	"Restaurant. Located directly across from Herb Bradley's home; this was known as the Bradley's Rowboat and Fishing Station. It has been a restaurant for many years." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	An apparently modern single-story cross-gable structure clad in vertical boards.	The structure appears to lack historic significance.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
No address	"Resort Waterfront Business. Formerly the site of H. Olaf Anderson's blacksmith shop, now condominiums." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))		Apparently modern structure.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
121 Argonne Road East	"One Family House. Built circa 1900 by Addie Tiedman and then purchased by Oliver Fanning. The home remains in the Fanning Family. Potential Hamlet Heritage Resource-requires additional research." (*Historical Profiles* 2005))	A two-story side-gable house, built ca. 1900. The house has been altered with asbestos shingle cladding, asphalt roof cladding, modern shutters and door awning.	The structure lacks sufficient historic integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
115 Argonne Road East	"One Family House. Originally the site of a Raynor home that burned down 1925-1930. Truly Hardy began reconstruction circa 1941." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A two-story cross-gable structure; if the structure is historic it has been substantially altered.	The structure lacks sufficient historic significance/ integrity.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
Newtown Road	"One Family Residence. Home William and Mae Holzman, built early 1920s. William was the oldest son of Chrisitan F. Holzman." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No address; unable to locate.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
51 Newtown Road	Field Crops		No structure	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
50 Newtown Road	"One Family Residence. Home of Barney and Hannah Augusta Hubbard, built c. 1850-1860. The Hubbards were parents to Clarissa Edith Hubbard Holzman, who married Christian F. when she was only 16 years old." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record could be found for this address.	(R# 36 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
47 Newtown Road	"One Family House. Built by Christian F. Holzman as storage barn circa 1900. A house was constructed on site in the early 1920s and house William and Mae Holzman for a short period while their home was being built. This property and the property north have numerous farming buildings. This property is deserving of preservation as it includes the many out-buildings associated with the original Holzman duck farming operation." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record could be found for this address.	(R# 37 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
6 Newtown Road	"Barn. This building was a part of the Canoe Place Inn complex and is shown on a map that dates to the turn of the 20th century. The building is now owned by the Town of Southampton and is occupied by the Parks and Recreation Department. This property warrants further archaeological study." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)	A gambrel-roofed barn, this structure at 6 Newtown Road, now occupied by the Parks and Recreation Department, was likely built ca. 1900. According to *Historical Profile,* "This building was a part of the Canoe Place Inn complex and is shown on a map that dates to the turn of the 20th century."	Despite the potential historic significance of the structure, it appears to have been so extensively altered in recent decades that it does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. Alterations include the addition of multiple windows and doors as well as asphalt roof shingles and skylights.	(R#38 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
112 Newtown Road	"Hearn Property. A large house that dates back to at least 1930s stands here today. This property is deserving of additional historic research."	A large single-story square-plan structure parged in stucco with a hipped roof and hipped roof dormer and a series of round-arch windows. The age and history of the structure are not clear.	Additional research would be necessary to evaluated the significance and integrity of the structure.	*(Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
114 Newtown Road	"Former Hardy Estate. Resource #5 refers to the entrance pillars to the Hardy Estate that are located on the corner of Montauk Highway and Old Riverhead Road. The renovated gatehouse together with the carriage house (now a private residence) remain part of the Hardy Property. The Hardy Estate extended "on the other side of Newtown Road, all the way south to Montauk Highway and came out on the corner of what is now Old Riverhead Road and Montauk Highway." (*Historical Profiles* 2005)		No property record could be found for this structure; the resource should be evaluated when a view can be obtained.	(R# 39 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase I* 2005)
Southampton Historical Society	"Red Creek Schoolhouse Site. Originally located approximately at the entrance to Red Cedar Point, the school was used for local students until 1890. Sheila V. Dingley states that Reverend Everett Squires, son of Leander and Sarah Squires, taught at the school house. William Washington Hubbard attended the school and became the schoolmaster there for a few years. At a later time, he purchased the building to use for storage, but essentially left undisturbed the school memorabilia, books, desks, etc. In August 1952 when approached by the Southampton Colonial Society, he agreed to sell the schoolhouse for their museum. The building is now situated in a prominent location on Meeting House Lane in Southampton, NY. Annually the schoolchildren from Hampton Bays receive a tour of the schoolhouse." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)		The site of the schoolhouse does not retain sufficient integrity as a historic resource but may be archaeologically sensitive.	*(R#1 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
West Landing Road & East Landing Road	"Important in the history of Red Creek, West Landing Road and East Landing Road, shown on maps as Squires' West Landing Road and Squires' East Landing Road, figured largely in the commerce of the 1700s and 1800s." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)		Property could not be identified with certainty.	*(R#4 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
	"Squires Pond & Park. An 1838 US Coast and Geodetic Survey Map shows the Squires Pond; however, the name written on the map is illegible. The pond is a coastal salt pond that remains largely unchanged from the days when Indians collected shellfish from its clear waters and obtained fresh water from a brook that feeds the pond." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	Squires Pond is a coastal salt-water pond which according to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* has been largely unchanged throughout the historic period.	Additional research would be necessary to evaluate the significance and integrity of this landform as a potential historic resource.	*(R#8 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
	William Smith / David Burliuk House. An old farmhouse identified by Schmersal as belonging to her uncle and aunt, William and Fanny Edwards Smith. The Southampton Town Tax Assessment records indicate this house was built circa 1859. The house was later sold to renowned artist David Burliuk who, along with his son Nicholas, was part of an active circle of artists who lived in and about Hampton Bays in the 1930-1950 period. The house has been renovated; the original house consisted of one room that is now near the rear of the present house. The front porch was enclosed and used as the painter's studio. A carriage house in the back yard was fitted out as a studio for Nicholas. " (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	This house is purported to have been built ca. 1859 and later belonged to David Burliuk, an artist who painted the house among other subjects.	No address provided by previous survey; the integrity of the house should be evaluated when the location can be verified and a view can be obtained.	*(R#10 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
37 Ponquogue Avenue	"Benjamin Fanning House. As early as 1896 the Hyde Map lists this parcel of land as owned by H.K. Fanning; the 1902 map shows D.W. Fanning as the owner with the land extending from Ponquogue Avenue to Lynn Avenue. The tax assessment roll for the Town of Southampton dated 1885 shows Daniel W. Fanning in Good Ground with 130 acres of land. By 1916, the owner is B.L. Fanning. There are four buildings depicted on the map on this lot near the Ponquogue Avenue border. By 1915, the Southampton Tax Assessment rolls show the acreage reduced to 32 acres. The home belonged to Benjamin and Carrie Fanning. Carrie was the first telephone switchboard operator, and the switchboard was located in this house and then relocated across the street on January 15, 1920." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	The two-story cross-gable house at 37 Ponquogue Avenue was likely built in the late 19th century. It features a hip-roofed porch and round-arch gable window. While some of the original two-over-two-light windows remain, the house has been significantly altered with replacement siding, roof cladding, several replacement windows, and an enclosed porch. According to *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays,* the house was historically associated with the Fanning Family; in the early 20th century, it was home to the first telephone switchboard in the area.	House does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	*(R#11 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
115 Ponquogue Avenue	"Episcopal Church. A 1916 E. Belcher map shows a small building marked 'chapel' further south on Ponquogue Avenue. It was moved to its currents location when the present church was erected in 1917. This building is historically significant and must be preserved.(*Historical Profiles* 2007)	Although *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* suggests that an Episcopal Church stands at 115 Ponquogue Avenue, tax records show only a small ranch house on the property, which likely dates to the mid 20th century.	House appears to lack sufficient historic significance/ integrity.	*(R#13 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
20 Ponquogue Avenue	"Vail / Scott House. The Town records do not show an actual date of construction. The present owner, J. Ronald Scott, indicates that as of 1822 the building housed Mary Emma Vail's Ice Cream Parlor. Additional research is required to properly date this house." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	*Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays* suggests that 20 Ponquogue Avenue is an early house known as the Scott/Vail House. The house, now a funeral home, appears to date to the mid-20th century or have been substantially altered in the mid 20th century. The siding and windows are modern and a large brick chimney has been added to the front façade.	House appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	*(R# 14 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
13 Shinnecock Road	"Charles Bussinah House. Built circa 1904." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	A single-story wood-frame house probably dating to the first half of the 20th century, the house retains wood shingle siding, but many alterations, including replacement windows, are evident.	House appears to lack sufficient historic significance/ integrity.	*(R# 20 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
27 Lighthouse Road	"William Muschenheim House. Built by William Muschenheim circa 1930." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	Structure appears modern.	House appears to lack sufficient historic significance/ integrity.	*(R#22 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
45 Rampasture Road	"Caffrey Cottage. Built circa 1907." (Historical Profiles 2007)	A Dutch Colonial Revival-style cottage, 45 Rampasture Road appears to have been substantially altered with several additions, replacement siding and roof cladding, and replacement windows.	The resource appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	*(R# 33 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
On the east side of Ponquogue Bridge	"Historic Ponquogue Fishing Piers." (*Historical Profiles* 2007)	The fishing pier adjacent to the Ponquogue Bridge consists of the shored remnants of the original Ponquogue Bridge, constructed in 1930. The bridge remains appear to retain little of their original fabric.	The resource appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, however, additional research may be warranted.	(R#37 *Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
The Shinnecock Inlet	"The Shinnecock Inlet." (Historical Profiles 2007)	The Shinnecock Inlet is a passage of water connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Peconic Bay. It was formed by the Hurricane of 1938. Shortly after the hurricane, Suffolk County and the Works Progress Administration constructed a bulkhead along the west side of the inlet. Jetties were constructed in the 1950s.	Based on limited research, the Shinnecock Inlet does not retain sufficient cultural historical material to qualify for landmark status; it is a landform created in 1938 which has changed shape many times; however, additional research may be warranted.	*(R# 38 Historical Profiles of Hampton Bays: Phase II* 2007)
52 East Tiana Rd		The State/National Register-eligible Corwin House Hotel	No longer extant	SHPO Database (State/National Register Eligible)
159 Upper Red Creek Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A small square-plan hip-roofed residence built ca. 1920, with hipped dormers, and six-over-one-light window sash, this structure appears to have been altered with modern siding and roof cladding. The front steps may also be later additions.	It does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	
35 Newtown Road	1925 (Town-provided comments)	A small square-plan hip-roofed residence built ca. 1925, with a hip-roofed dormer, and six-over-one-light window sash, this structure appears to have been altered with modern siding and roof cladding.	It does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
4 Squiretown Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A small residential building constructed ca. 1920, 4 Squiretown Road has a front-gable roof and an enclosed hip-roofed entry porch.The porch may have been enclosed at a later date. The house appears to be clad in modern siding.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity to be included. If closer physical inspection or additional information indicates that it possesses sufficient significance and integrity it should be reevaluated.	
26 Squiretown Road	1941 (Town-provided comments)	This house was dated to the 1940s in information provided by the Town and does not appear on historic maps. It has a single-story front-gable section with a smaller gable section and a small porch with decorative brackets. It retains its original window; it appears to have modern siding.	It appears to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity to be included, however, if future research indicates otherwise, it should be reconsidered.	

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
32 Squiretown Road	1946 (House and accessory building) (Town-provided comments)	This house and its accessory building were dated to 1946 in information provided by the Town and do not appear on historic maps. It has a long and narrow rectangular form with a rectangular-plan addition on the side. It has ribbon windows and paired windows with various sash types. It has an asphalt shingle roof and the siding appears to be wood shingle.	It appears to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity to be included, however, if future research indicates otherwise, it should be reconsidered.	
22 E. Montauk Highway	1900 (Town-provided comments)	The house at 22 E. Montauk Highway is partially obscured by trees, but appears to be a residential structure composed of two one-and-a-half-story sections connected in an L plan. An entry with entry porch is located at the angle formed where the two sections connect. It is not clear if the building was constructed in one phase or two; the configuration appears somewhat unusual. It is possible that the rear section is the original and the later section was added slightly later. The house is clad in wood shingles with an asphalt shingle roof. Some of the windows appear to contain two-over-one-light double-hung sash while others appear to be replaced. It does not appear to retain a chimney.	The building appears to lack sufficient historic integrity, but if future research suggests otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
192 Wakeman Road	1919 (Town-provided comments)	192 Wakeman is a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame house; based on information provided by the Town it dates to 1919. It is a cross-gable house with a dormer, a small brick chimney and several window types, including paired and tripartite windows. The dormer is clad in wood shingles and the rest of the house appears to be sided in asbestos shingles. Many of the windows appear to be replaced.	The alterations in fenestration and siding have affected the integrity of the house; the latter does not appear to have sufficient significance and integrity to meet the landmark criteria. If future research indicates it is worthy of further consideration it should be reevaluated.	
91 Fanning Avenue	1931 (Town-provided comments)	Dated to 1931 in information provided by the Town, 91 Fanning Avenue is a single-story side-gable residence with a central cross-gable entry hyphen featuring a steeply pitched roof, a round-arch door and window, and an oculus window above. The main section of the house, with hip-roofed dormers and paired windows, appears to exhibit elements of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles, while the entry bay appears to evoke the Tudor Revival style. It is not clear if the house was built in one primary phase. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The siding on the front section appears to be stucco; it is not clear what the siding material is on the main block. A wood porch railing appears modern.	Although this house has a somewhat unusual design, it appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity to qualify as a landmark. If future research indicates it is worthy of further consideration it should be reevaluated.	

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
301 E. Montauk Highway	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story stucco-parged house, only the side elevation of 301 E. Montauk Highway was visible during the survey. The house appears to have an integral garage and a variety of window types and window sash, some of which may not be original. A modern wood stair appears to have been appended on the rear. The roof is clad in asphalt.	Based on limited views, it appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity to qualify as a landmark. If future research indicates it is worthy of further consideration it should be reevaluated.	
82 W. Tiana Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story side-gable residence that appears to include a rear section in a parallel alignment, 82 W. Tiana Road was built in 1930 according to information provided by the Town. It has an integral porch, though the stair and railing appear to have been replaced. The house appears to be parged in stucco with asbestos shingles on the gables and dormer. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.	The house appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity to qualify as a landmark. If future research indicates it is worthy of further consideration it should be reevaluated.	

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
28 Rampasture Road	1910 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story side-gable house dated to ca. 1910, this structure appears to retain a brick chimney, a central entryway and an entry porch. The structure appears to have been extensively altered in recent times. It appears to have modern siding and an asphalt roof; most of its window sash appear to be replaced. There appear to have been changes to the original fenestration pattern, and a flat-roofed wing appears be modern or altered recently.	Overall, the house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	
27a Shinnecock Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	The story-and-a-half side-gable structure at 27A Shinneock Road has a five-bay façade with a central doorway. With its row of small upper-story windows, the form and fenestration of this building suggest a construction date in the mid-19th century. However, if the building is this early, 20th century updates have been extensive. The wide window casings do not appear early and a prominent Colonial Revival entry porch has been added. The windows contain one-over-one-light sash. The door is modern. The siding material is not clear (it may be wood shingles) and the roof is clad in asphalt. A small brick chimney is located roughly central on the roof ridge. Information provided by the Town dates the house to ca. 1930. A house is depicted in this approximate location on the 1916 map, owned by D. Penney.	Although the house may be early, it appears have been extensively altered and does not appear to retain sufficient integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 11-7 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Hampton Bays

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
47 Shinnecock Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story side-gable house with two gable dormers, 47 Shinnecock Road was likely constructed in the early 20th century. It appears to have been extensively altered with modern siding, asphalt roof cladding, and a later 20th century porch.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity.	

A. SHINNECOCK HILLS HISTORIC CONTEXT

SHINNECOCK HILLS HAMLET HISTORIC CONTEXT

Shinnecock Hills, located between Hampton Bays and Southampton, is named after the local Native American tribe, the Shinnecocks (Southampton Association 1939:22). Originally, Southampton cattle farmers would keep local cattle at Shinnecock Hills to graze during the summer (Moeller 2007:8). On August 16, 1703, portions of Shinnecock Hills and Shinnecock Neck were given to the Native Americans by the colonists establishing the oldest reservation within the United States ("Southampton History" 2011; Pelletreau 2011:314). The 1873 Beers map of the area labels Shinnecock Hills across the "hamlets" of Canoe Place and Tuckahoe, suggesting that Shinnecock Hills was then more of a topographical area rather than a community (see **Figure 12-1, Map A**).

Grosvenor Atterbury (1869-1956), a Long Island architect, who designed Forest Hills Gardens in Queens, constructed a number of homes within Shinnecock Hills (GAI 2000:25). In 1883, colonists began constructing the Shinnecock Canal. This site, previously used by Native Americans, was the original western boundary for Southampton (Southampton Association 1939:22). In 1887, the train station for Shinnecock Hills was built by Austin Corbin as a real estate office. The structure has a turret allowing views of the surrounding area. Within six years the company went bankrupt and Corbin died in 1896 (Ziel and Wettereau 1998:70).

During the 1890s, William Merritt Chase (1849-1916), an American Impressionist painter, started the Shinnecock Hills Summer School of Art in Shinnecock Hills, the first open air painting school in the United States (Esten 2004:23-24). Chase's studio was designed by Stanford White, from the firm McKim, Mead & White, for Charles L. Atterbury; however, Atterbury never lived at the house and it was instead built for Chase. Chase lived at his summer house and studio, which are on the National Register of Historic Places, from 1881 to 1902 (Spinzia 2009:203).

In 1932, the original Shinnecock Hills train station was closed. Even though the station was no longer in use, trains stopped at Shinnecock Hills until the late 1930s (GAI 2000:23; Ziel and Wettereau 1988:70). During World War II, the train station became a post office and later a private home making it the oldest standing train station in the Town of Southampton (GAI 2000:23; Ziel and Wettereau 1988:62).

ART VILLAGE HISTORIC CONTEXT

Art Village is a grouping of cottages built in the 1890s as cottages and a studio for the Shinnecock Hills Summer School of Art. Art Village today is bounded by Montauk Highway on the south, Saint Andrews Road on the west, Tuckahoe Lane on the east, and New Lane on the north.

Art Village and Art Studio were designed by Janet and William Hoyt, and built by their contractor, John Aldrich. The Hoyts were attempting to create a summer resort similar to Southampton. William Hoyt attempted to bring summer visitors to the area by planning the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. Janet Hoyt planned Art Village, an open air summer art school directed by William Merritt Chase.

Construction on Art Village began in the fall of 1891. By June 1892, an Art Studio, eight small simple Dutch Colonial Revival cottages, and a thatched windmill for pumping water had been built. These structures were constructed in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, with unpainted wood shingled exteriors, gambrel roofs, and exterior chimneys of local stone.

Art Village gave two students the opportunity to begin their architectural careers. Grosvenor Atterbury designed a cottage for students on lots owned by him in the village. The house had a steep hipped roof that came down to the top of the first floor, a design feature that would later become his trademark. Atterbury had this structure moved to his parents' estate in the Shinnecock Hills in 1908. Katharine C. Budd, who worked as secretary of the art school in 1894 and administrator of the cottages in 1895, thoroughly renovated the cottage located at 11 Ochre Lane. Owned by Budd's best friend, she expanded the small cottage into a larger house with such features as the dormer encompassing three windows, diamond-paned and twelve-over-twelve windows. Budd would also design the Howland Residence, located outside the bounds of Art Village, in 1896 for the Howland sisters who were studying in Art Village. The Howland residence is located near the homestead of William Merritt Chase.

B. SUMMARY OF SHINNECOCK HILLS SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 27 potential Landmarks have been identified in the hamlet of Hampton Bays within one Historic District and one Multiple Resource District. A Historic District containing 11 potentially contributing properties has been identified in Shinnecock Hills for the Art Village summer artists' colony. In addition, potential historic resources not associated with Art Village have been grouped into a Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resources District, containing 16 potential resources. These potential groupings are described below.

ART VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

A potential Art Village Historic District was identified relating to the Shinnecock Hills Summer School of Art directed by William Merritt Chase, the history of which is described earlier in this chapter. Despite the name of the former art school, the potential Historic District is located in the hamlet of Shinnecock Hills, near the border of the hamlet of Tuckahoe. The potential Historic District contains 11 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "AVHD." A map showing the locations of the Art Village Historic District properties (**Figure 12-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 12-4 through 12-9**), and a table (**Table 12-1**) that describes them. The potential Art Village Historic District contains cottages and studios built during the period of the art school's operation and designed in the Colonial Revival and Arts & Crafts styles. The potentially contributing properties within the Art Village Historic District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, B, and C. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the 1890s to the early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

SHINNECOCK HILLS MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Multiple Resource District was identified in Shinnecock Hills, which contains 16 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "SH." A map showing the locations of the Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 12-3**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 12-10 through 12-17**), and a table (**Table 12-2**) that describes them. The potential Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District contains many high-style turn-over-the-century residences, many in the Arts & Crafts and Shingle styles. One of these former estates is now a part of the grounds of Southampton College (SH-2) and includes an 18th century windmill. The William Merritt Chase Homestead (SH-1), which is listed on the State and National Registers, is believed to have been designed by Stanford White. Several smaller houses are also included in the district. The former Shinnecock Hills Railroad Station (SH-8), with an iconic round tower, was built in 1887; though it is now a residence, it is said to be the oldest extant train station in the Town of Southampton. It was recently designated as a Town Landmark. The potentially contributing properties within the Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, B, and C. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the early 18th century to the early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN SHINNECOCK HILLS

Other properties located in Shinnecock Hills 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 12-3**. 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.

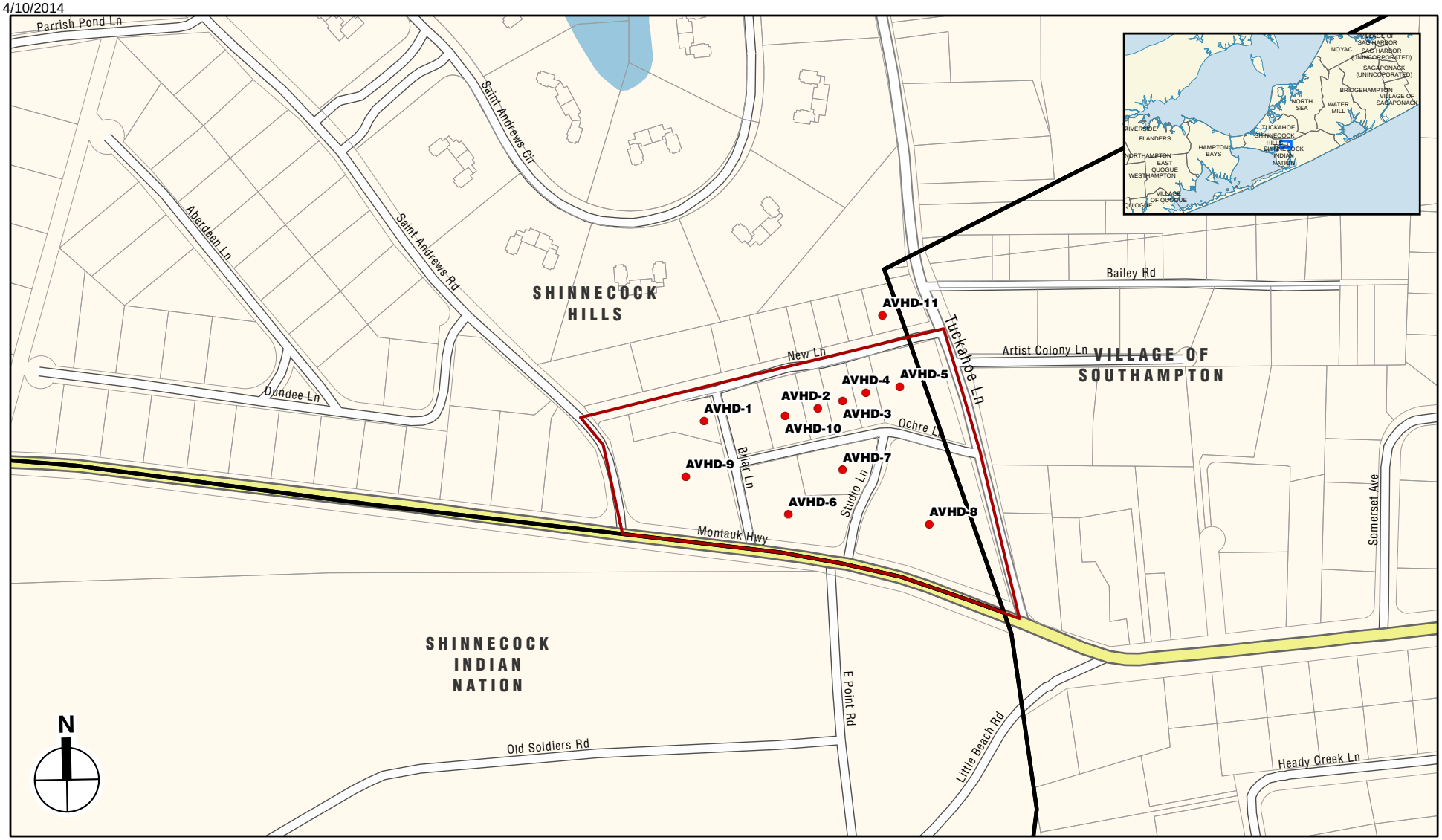


A. **The hamlet of Shinnecock, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton**



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

4/10/2014



- Potential Contributing Property
- Potential or Listed Resources in other Multiple Resource Districts (see other maps)
- Potential Town Historic District Boundary
- Hamlet Boundaries
- Tax Parcels

0 500 Feet
SCALE

Potential Art Village Historic District

Figure 12-2

4/11/2014



0 2,000 Feet

SCALE

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

Potential Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District

Figure 12-3



AVHD-1 15 Briar Lane

This structure is mostly obscured from view by vegetation. Views through the hedges show a wood shingle-clad exterior and an asphalt-covered roof. The gable roof has projecting dormers and three brick chimneys. Most of the windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with aluminum storm windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



AVHD-2 17 Ochre Lane

One of the original cottages of Art Village, this two-story structure with a gambrel roof has a single continuous dormer with three sets of paired windows and a covered porch. The covered porch overhangs a recessed centrally placed door flanked by a window on either side. Two additional windows one either side of the recessed entry light the first floor. All the windows on the first floor are twelve-over-twelve double hung sash. The second story windows are six light casement windows. The exterior is clad with wood shingles and the roof is clad with asphalt shingles. This structure has been described as a simplified version of the modern Dutch Colonial Revival home of Janet Hoyt, the creator and founder of the Shinnecock Hills Summer School of Art and Art Village. This cottage is listed as owned by Miss K.C. Berg on 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).

Art Village Historic District
Photographs
Figure 12-4



AVHD-3 13 Ochre Lane

One of the original structures, this one-and-a-half story hipped roof cottage has dormer windows and a covered porch. The structure is clad in wood shingles. A one-story L-shaped addition extends from the east face of the structure and turns south. This structure, with the exception of the addition, was owned by Janet Hoyt, the creator and founder of the Shinnecock Hills Summer School of Art and Art Village. Built in 1891, the hipped roof was unusual for the time, and it has been speculated that the roof referenced an early Dutch Reformed church, an East Indian bungalow, or the southern American cottages (Schaffner and Zabar, 2010). The cottage was owned by Miss Newbold on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



AVHD-4 11 Ochre Lane

Katharine C. Budd, who worked as secretary of the art school in 1894 and administrator of the cottages in 1895, and also became a known architect, thoroughly renovated the cottage located at 13 Ochre Lane. Owned by Budd's best friend, Zella de Milhau, she expanded the small cottage into a larger house with such features as the dormer encompassing three windows, diamond-paned and twelve-over-twelve windows, all of which are still present today. The cottage is clad in unpainted wood shingles with asphalt shingle roofing. Zella named the house Laffalot. The cottage was still owned by Miss Z de Milhau in 1916.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



AVHD-5 5 Ochre Lane

This structure was the Art Studio, the classroom used by the students and their instructor, William Merritt Chase. Also designed by Janet and her husband William Hoyt, the structure has a sweeping Dutch kick roof, a massive exterior stone chimney of local stone, and an unpainted shingle exterior. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. This, as well as 8 Studio Lane across the street, was owned by H. K. Porter in 1916.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



AVHD-6 2 Briar Lane

This image, of the northwest façade of 2 Briar Lane, shows a double peaked façade with a continuous dormer facing north. The first floor is clad in wood shingle and painted white. There is a door in the north corner, five twelve-over-two double hung sash windows and in the southern corner a small covered porch. The second story, flaring out at the junction of the first and second stories, is also covered in wood shingles, but unpainted. The northernmost peak has three separated double-hung sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The second peak has a single double-hung sash window with aluminum storm window. The continuous dormer is three bays wide, with projecting exterior bays. The windows are double-hung sash windows with aluminum storm windows and smaller than those on the northwest façade. There is a single door in the façade below the dormer. Aerial views of the property depict an L-shaped structure with three central chimneys in the above described section of the structure. The structure was listed as owned by Miss H Parrish on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



AVHD-7 18 Ochre Lane

The structure is topped with a hipped roof with flared eaves and three projecting dormers. The windows in the dormer are four-paired diamond windows. The roof creates a covered porch over the eight bay first floor. The roof is supported by simple four-by-four posts. The first floor has a centrally placed door, with a second door in the east bay. The windows are double hung-sash. This building is listed as the property of H.D. Ives on the 1916 map.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



AVHD-8 8 Studio Lane

This building is a gambrel-roof structure, clad with unpainted wooden shingles highlighted with mint green painted trim fronting Studio Lane. There are three dormer windows and the roof overhang creates a covered porch. The chimney, on the south side of the structure, is composed of brick. A one-and-a-half story gambrel-roof addition extends from the rear, east façade, of the structure. This, as well as 5 Ochre Lane across the street, was owned by H. K. Porter in 1916. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



AVHD-9 9 Montauk Highway

This is a two-and-a-half story structure clad with unpainted wooden shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house has an ell addition. The house is oriented toward Briar Lane. This façade has three bays with a window in the gable field and a shed addition to the north. The central doorway is flanked by sidelights and accessed through a porch. The windows on the first floor contain three-over-three-light sash and those on the second floor contain six-over-six-light sash. The window in the gable that lights the attic contains two-over-two light sash. A circular drive is located in front of the entrance. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



AV-10 21 Ochre Lane

One of the original ca. 1892 Art Village cottages, 21 Ochre Lane is a single-story side-gable house sided in wood shingles and retaining a wood shingle-clad jerkinhead roof. The symmetrical façade includes a central doorway flanked by ribbon windows with original diamond-pane wood sash. The house has a central hip-roofed dormer flanked by two smaller shed-roofed dormer. Brick chimneys rise from either end of the roof. The house appears to retain a high level of historic integrity. (This property is potentially Landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



AV-11 39 Tuckahoe Lane

39 Tuckahoe Lane has been documented in previous surveys as being one of the early Art Village residences, linked to the community since 1892. The building is believed to have been moved to its current location in the late 19th century from elsewhere in immediate vicinity. It is shown on the 1902 and 1916 maps as being in its present location within Art Village. The house appears to have a gambrel roof, a roughly central masonry chimney, wood shingle siding and roof cladding, and six-over-six-light windows. Although relatively recent alterations appear to have been made to the entry, the integral porch, and other aspects of the building, based on limited research it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to contribute to the historic district. (This property is potentially Landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).

Art Village Historic District
Photographs
Figure 12-9



SH-1 Canoe Place and Bathing Beach Roads

The William Merritt Chase Homestead is listed on the State and National Registers. It is a shingle-clad gambrel-roofed building with a Doric-columned porch. Attached is a shorter, smaller shingle-clad gambrel-roofed structure. It is generally accepted that Stanford White, of the architectural firm, McKim, Mead, & White, made sketches of this structure (Schaffner and Zabar). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria B , C, and D).





SH-2 65 Tuckahoe Rd

Located on the grounds of Southampton College, this wood shingle-clad windmill was constructed in the early 1700s and moved to its present location in 1890 where it became part of the Clafin estate. The main house associated with the estate, designed by Grosvenor Atterbury, also still stands, a short distance east of the windmill. It is a large rambling Art & Crafts-style building with multiple hipped roofs with hip-roofed dormers and exposed rafter ends. Several massive chimneys rise from the roof slopes. A wrap-around porch with decorative latticework survives along the first story. Wood diamond-paned windows occupy the upper sash of the many of the windows on the building. The exterior is parged with stucco and the roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles. The estate, along with the windmill, was sold after World War II and became the Tucker Mill Inn. Playwright Tennessee Williams rented the windmill for the summer in the 1950s. It was purchased by the college in 1963 and restored to its present condition in 1991. The context of the windmill and mansion has been substantially altered since the time of their use as an estate due to the existence of the surrounding college campus buildings and the presence of a large transmission tower, however the buildings retain historic significance as well as their physical relationship to each other. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).

Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District Photographs



SH-3 409 Montauk Highway

The Condon House was designed by Long Island architect Grosvenor Atterbury ca. 1906. The stucco-clad mansion features several sections with jerkinhead roofs, a tower, dormers, and Prairie-style windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).



SH-4 360 Montauk Highway

A large Shingle-style dwelling, this has been identified in previous surveys as the Algoma/ Alfred Swayne House, built for financier Alfred Swayne during the first five years of the 20th century. The house was designed by architect Grosvenor Atterbury. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).



SH-5 56 Ridge Road

A large Arts & Crafts/ Shingle-style residence with overhanging eaves, dormers, ribbon windows with twelve over one-light sash, and multiple brick chimneys, 56 Ridge Road was built for students of William Merritt Chase. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SH-6 653 Montauk Highway

The property listed as 653 E Montauk Highway in tax records is a small gambrel roofed structure clad in wood shingles with dormers, twelve-over-twelve-light windows, and multiple additions. The structure likely dates to the early 20th century. Further research and closer physical assessment would be necessary to confirm the significance and integrity of this structure. The structure is believed to be the former gatehouse for a larger property known as the Condon Estate; it is also said to have been designed by Grosvenor Atterbury. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).



SH-7 85 Eastway Drive

An unusual gambrel-roofed cottage clad in wood shingles with a stylized central dormer and small windows with shingle-clad hoods, this structure may be considered a manifestation of the Arts & Crafts style. This may be a structure once associated with the former Atterbury estate. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SH-8 Depot Drive/ 100 Hills Station Road

The former Shinnecock Hills Railroad Station was built in 1887 and is said to be the oldest extant train station in the town of Southampton. It has been converted into a private residence. The structure is clad in wood shingles and is composed of a central tower with large round-arch windows flanked by wings. The resource is partly obscured by dense vegetation. This property became a Southampton Town Landmark in 2013.

Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 12-13





SH-9 48 Ridge Road

A late 19th century estate house comprised of an octagonal tower and flanking wings, the house appears to retain its original form, many original multi-light and diamond-pane windows, wood shingle cladding, brick chimneys and entry porch. The house was reportedly built by Katherine Budd for the Howland sisters, students at the Shinnecock Hills School of Art. A surviving accessory water tower also appears to contribute to the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SH-10 66 Ridge Road

A Colonial Revival style cottage reportedly built for students of the Shinnecock Hills School of Art, the side-gable gambrel-roofed structure appears to retain its original windows, shed-roofed dormers, integral porch, and brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 12-14



SH-11 22 South Beach Road

Reportedly designed by Grosvenor Atterbury ca. 1900, the many gables and dormers that characterize the house are typical of the architect's style. Although some alterations appear to have been made, including the use of asphalt shingles on the visually prominent roof, the house seems to retain its original form, windows, and wood shingle siding. Further to confirm the significance and integrity would be merited. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).



SH-12 37 South Beach Road

A Colonial Revival structure likely dating to the second quarter of the 20th century, this two-story side-gable house appears to retain its original windows, shutters, and wood shingle cladding. It has a three-bay façade with a central entry and a half-round window on the gable end. Additions, including an attached garage, detract somewhat from the historic integrity of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



SH-13 41 Eastway Drive

Only the upper portion of this structure can be seen over dense hedges. Known as the C.L. Atterbury Barn-Garage, it appears to be Tudor Revival-style structure distinguished by a steeply pitched jerkinhead roofs, a half-timbered wall surface with brick nogging, and small multi-light (possibly diamond-pane casement-sash) windows in both the gable field and on the shed-roofed dormers. Based on the limited views the structure appears to have significance and retain some degree of integrity, however, the structure should be reevaluated when it can be more fully accessed. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).



SH-14 27 Cedar Drive

A simple cross-gable farmhouse with a porch supported by turned posts, this house appears to date to the turn of the century. There are paired six-over-one-light windows are located in the front gable. The roof has been clad in asphalt shingles, but the house appears to retain wood siding, fenestration pattern, and brick chimney. The house does not appear on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map, but was likely built shortly thereafter. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



SH-15 520 Montauk Highway/ 21 Southway Drive

A large ca. 1900 Shingle-style estate house with large hipped roofs and dormers clad in wood shingles, the house appears to retain its original form, windows and chimney placement; though further research would be necessary to fully assess the structure's integrity and significance. This is reported to be the Lewis Atterbury Connor House, a distinguished professor and physician. The 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map appears to depict this structure on the property of G. Atterbury, next to a dotted circle labeled “Sugar Loaf Hill.” The property immediately to the east is labeled L.C. Atterbury. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



SH-16 24 Hill Top Ave

The residence at 24 Hill Top Avenue was reportedly constructed ca. 1920. Views of this building and views afforded in tax records are extremely limited, however, the residence appears to be two stories in height with a “saltbox” form and possibly a cross-gable section. It has a brick side chimney and six-over-six light double-hung sash. It appears to be a Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival style building. Although improved views would be needed to fully evaluate this structure, it is being included because it appears to retain original fabric. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 12-17

Table 12-1
Potential Art Village Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
AVHD-1	15 Briar Lane	Art Village Properties identified by GAI	This structure is mostly obscured from view by vegetation. Views through the hedges show a wood shingle-clad exterior and an asphalt-covered roof. The gable roof has projecting dormers and multiple brick chimneys. Most of the windows are six-over-six light double-hung sash windows with aluminum storm windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	GAI Survey (Art Village resources Village Survey #TU-1 through TU-10)
AVHD -2	17 Ochre Lane	Art Village Properties identified by GAI	One of the original cottages of Art Village, this two-story structure with a gambrel roof has a single continuous dormer with three sets of paired windows and a covered porch. The covered porch overhangs a recessed centrally placed door flanked by a window on either side. Two additional windows one either side of the recessed entry light the first floor. All the windows on the first floor are twelve-over-twelve double hung sash. The second story windows are six light casement windows. The exterior is clad with wood shingles and the roof is clad with asphalt shingles. This structure has been described as a simplified version of the modern Dutch Colonial Revival home of Janet Hoyt, the creator and founder of the Shinnecock Hills Summer School of Art and Art Village. This cottage is listed as owned by Miss K.C. Berg on 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	GAI Survey (Art Village resources Village Survey #TU-1 through TU-10)
AVHD -3	13 Ochre Lane	Art Village Properties identified by GAI; “Lee-Milhau House-Art Village” (FEL 2008)	One of the original structures, this one-and-a-half story hipped roof cottage has dormer windows and a covered porch. The structure is clad in wood shingles. A one-story L-shaped addition extends from the east face of the structure and turns south. This structure, with the exception of the addition, was owned by Janet Hoyt, the creator and founder of the Shinnecock Hills Summer School of Art and Art Village. Built in 1891, the hipped roof was unusual for the time, and it has been speculated that the roof referenced an early Dutch Reformed church, an East Indian bungalow, or the southern American cottages (Schaffner and Zabar, 2010). The cottage was owned by Miss Newbold on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	GAI Survey (Art Village resources Village Survey #TU-1 through TU-10); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 12-1 (cont'd)
Potential Art Village Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
AVHD -4	11 Ochre Lane	Art Village Properties identified by GAI; "Laffalot"- Zella de Milhau House-Art Village" (FEL 2008)	Katharine C. Budd, who worked as secretary of the art school in 1894 and administrator of the cottages in 1895, and also became a known architect, thoroughly renovated the cottage located at 13 Ochre Lane. Owned by Budd's best friend, Zella de Milhau, she expanded the small cottage into a larger house with such features as the dormer encompassing three windows, diamond-paned and twelve-over-twelve windows, all of which are still present today. The cottage is clad in unpainted wood shingles with asphalt shingle roofing. Zella named the house Laffalot. The cottage was still owned by Miss Z de Milhau in 1916. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	GAI Survey (Art Village resources Village Survey #TU-1 through TU-10); 2008 Façade Easements List
AVHD -5	5 Ochre Lane	Art Village Properties identified by GAI; "William Merrit Chase Studio-Art Village" (FEL 2008)	This structure was the Art Studio, the classroom used by the students and their instructor, William Merritt Chase. Also designed by Janet and her husband William Hoyt, the structure has a sweeping Dutch kick roof, a massive exterior stone chimney of local stone, and an unpainted shingle exterior. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. This, as well as 8 Studio Lane across the street, was owned by H. K. Porter in 1916. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	GAI Survey (Art Village resources Village Survey #TU-1 through TU-10); 2008 Façade Easements List
AVHD -6	2 Briar Lane	Art Village Properties identified by GAI; "Art Village" (FEL 2008)	This image, of the northwest façade of 2 Briar Lane, shows a double peaked façade with a continuous dormer facing north. The first floor is clad in wood shingle and painted white. There is a door in the north corner, five twelve-over-two double hung sash windows and in the southern corner a small covered porch. The second story, flaring out at the junction of the first and second stories, is also covered in wood shingles, but unpainted. The northernmost peak has three separated double-hung sash windows with aluminum storm windows. The second peak has a single double-hung sash window with aluminum storm window. The continuous dormer is three bays wide, with projecting exterior bays. The windows are double-hung sash windows with aluminum storm windows and smaller than those on the northwest façade. There is a single door in the façade below the dormer. Aerial views of the property depict an L-shaped structure with three central chimneys in the above described section of the structure. The structure was listed as owned by Miss H Parrish on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	GAI Survey (Art Village resources Village Survey #TU-1 through TU-10); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 12-1 (cont'd)
Potential Art Village Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
AVHD-7	18 Ochre Lane	Art Village Properties identified by GAI; "Art Village" (FEL 2008)	The structure is topped with a hipped roof with flared eaves and three projecting dormers. The windows in the dormer are four-paired diamond windows. The roof creates a covered porch over the eight bay first floor. The roof is supported by simple four-by-four posts. The first floor has a centrally placed door, with a second door in the east bay. The windows are double hung-sash. This building is listed as the property of H.D. Ives on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	GAI Survey (Art Village resources Village Survey #TU-1 through TU-10); 2008 Façade Easements List
AVHD-8	8 Studio Lane	Art Village Properties identified by GAI	This building is a gambrel-roof structure, clad with unpainted wooden shingles highlighted with mint green painted trim fronting Studio Lane. There are three dormer windows and the roof overhang creates a covered porch. The chimney, on the south side of the structure, is composed of brick. A one-and-a-half story gambrel-roof addition extends from the rear, east façade, of the structure. This, as well as 5 Ochre Lane across the street, was owned by H. K. Porter in 1916. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	GAI Survey (Art Village resources Village Survey #TU-1 through TU-10)
AVHD-9	9 Montauk Highway	Art Village Properties identified by GAI	This is a two-and-a-half story side-gable structure clad with unpainted wooden shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house has an ell addition. The house is oriented toward Briar Lane. This façade has three bays with a window in the gable field and a shed addition to the north. The central doorway is flanked by sidelights and accessed through a porch. The windows on the first floor contain three-over-three-light sash and those on the second floor contain six-over-six-light sash. The window in the gable that lights the attic contains two-over-two light sash. A circular drive is located in front of the entrance. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	GAI Survey (Art Village resources Village Survey #TU-1 through TU-10)

Table 12-1 (cont'd)
Potential Art Village Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
AVHD-10	21 Ochre Lane	1892 (Town-provided comments)	One of the original ca. 1892 Art Village cottages, 21 Ochre Lane is a single-story side-gable house sided in wood shingles and retaining a wood shingle-clad jerkinhead roof. The symmetrical façade includes a central doorway flanked by ribbon windows with original diamond-pane wood sash. The house has a central hip-roofed dormer flanked by two smaller shed-roofed dormer. Brick chimneys rise from either end of the roof. The house appears to retain a high level of historic integrity. (This property is potentially Landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	
AVHD-11	39 Tuckahoe Lane	1892 (Town-provided comments)	39 Tuckahoe Lane has been documented in previous surveys as being one of the early Art Village residences, linked to the community since 1892. The building is believed to have been moved to its current location in the late 19th century from elsewhere in immediate vicinity. It is shown on the 1902 and 1916 maps as being in its present location within Art Village. The house appears to have a gambrel roof, a roughly central masonry chimney, wood shingle siding and roof cladding, and six-over-six-light windows. Although relatively recent alterations appear to have been made to the entry, the integral porch, and other aspects of the building, based on limited research it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to contribute to the historic district. (This property is potentially Landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	

Table 12-2
Potential Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SH-1	371 Canoe Place Road	William Merritt Chase House; Identified by GAI as 371 Canoe Place Road. "This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. NR. 1891-1892. This exemplifies the pleasing informal quality that made the Shingle style *the* architectural choice for the region." (GAI 2000)	The William Merritt Chase Homestead is listed on the State and National Registers. It is a shingle-clad gambrel-roofed building with a Doric-columned porch. Attached is a shorter, smaller shingle-clad gambrel-roofed structure. It is generally accepted that Stanford White, of the architectural firm, McKim, Mead, & White, made sketches of this structure (Schaffner and Zabar). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria B, C and D).	Town GIS (State/National Register Listed); GAI Survey (Village Survey # SH-7)

Table 12-2 (cont'd)
Potential Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SH-2	65 Tuckahoe Rd	"Mill Hill Windmill; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. First advertised for sale in a Sag Harbor newspaper in 1830, this innovative windmill was in operation until 1889. Shortly thereafter it was moved to a private estate to become useful as a summer cottage. It is now maintained by Southampton College" and "Arthur Clafin Residence; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This building was designed by the Long Island architect Grosvenor Atterbury in 1896." (GAI 2000)	Located on the grounds of Southampton College, this wood shingle-clad windmill was constructed in the early 1700s and moved to its present location in 1890 where it became part of the Clafin estate. The main house associated with the estate, designed by Grosvenor Atterbury, also still stands, a short distance east of the windmill. It is a large rambling Art & Crafts-style building with multiple hipped roofs with hip-roofed dormers and exposed rafter ends. Several massive chimneys rise from the roof slopes. A wrap-around porch with decorative latticework survives along the first story. Wood diamond-paned windows occupy the upper sash of the many of the windows on the building. The exterior is parged with stucco and the roof has been reclad in asphalt shingles. The estate, along with the windmill, was sold after World War II and became the Tucker Mill Inn. Playwright Tennessee Williams rented the windmill for the summer in the 1950s. It was purchased by the college in 1963 and restored to its present condition in 1991. The context of the windmill and mansion has been substantially altered since the time of their use as an estate due to the existence of the surrounding college campus buildings and the presence of a large transmission tower, however the buildings retain historic significance as well as their physical relationship to each other. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SH-1 and SH-2)

Table 12-2 (cont'd)
Potential Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SH-3	409 Montauk Highway	"Comden House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This building was designed by the Long Island architect Grosvenor Atterbury in the 1900s." (GAI 2000)	The Condon House was designed by Long Island architect Grosvenor Atterbury ca. 1906. The stucco-clad mansion features several sections with jerkinhead roofs, a tower, dormers, and Prairie-style windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SH-5)
SH-4	360 Montauk Highway	"Algoma / Alfred Swayne House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Built for financier Alfred Swayne c. 1900-1905, this is an example of the Shingle Style of the late 1800s." (GAI 2000)	A large Shingle-style dwelling, this has been identified in previous surveys as the Algoma/ Alfred Swayne House, built for financier Alfred Swayne during the first five years of the 20th century. The house was designed by architect Grosvenor Atterbury. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SH-6)
SH-5	56 Ridge Road	House built for William Merritt Chase students; Current owner-Tim O'Brien-purchased just prior to demo. Restored + new sensitive rear addition. House was on 2011 SoH. His. Museum House Tour.	A large Arts & Crafts/ Shingle-style residence with overhanging eaves, dormers, ribbon windows with twelve over one-light sash, and multiple brick chimneys, 56 Ridge Road was built for students of William Merritt Chase. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 12-2 (cont'd)
Potential Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SH-6	653 Montauk Highway	Former Gatehouse to (Comden?) Estate. Rec'd by Town.	The property listed as 653 E Montauk Highway in tax records is a small gambrel roofed structure clad in wood shingles with dormers, twelve-over-twelve-light windows, and multiple additions. The structure likely dates to the early 20th century. Further research and closer physical assessment would be necessary to confirm the significance and integrity of this structure. The structure is believed to be the former gatehouse for a larger property known as the Condon Estate; it is also said to have been designed by Grosvenor Atterbury. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	
SH-7	85 Eastway Drive		An unusual gambrel-roofed cottage clad in wood shingles with a stylized central dormer and small windows with shingle-clad hoods, this structure may be considered a manifestation of the Arts & Crafts style. This may be a structure once associated with the former Atterbury estate. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 12-2 (cont'd)
Potential Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SH-8	Depot Drive/ 100 Hills Station Road	"Shinnecock Hills Railroad Station; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Built in 1887 to serve the nascent Shinnecock Hills resort area, this is the oldest extant train station in Southampton." (GAI 2000) According to Town: Built in 1897, now private home.	The former Shinnecock Hills Railroad Station was built in 1887 and is said to be the oldest extant train station in the town of Southampton. It has been converted into a private residence. The structure is clad in wood shingles and is composed of a central tower with large round-arch windows flanked by wings. The resource is partly obscured by dense vegetation. This property became a Southampton Town Landmark in 2013.	GAI Survey
SH-9	48 Ridge Road	"1896 by Katherine Budd; built for the Howland sisters, students at the Shinnecock Hills School of Art; surviving accessory water tower." (Town-provided comments)	A late 19th century estate house comprised of an octagonal tower and flanking wings, the house appears to retain its original form, many original multi-light and diamond-pane windows, wood shingle cladding, brick chimneys and entry porch. The house was reportedly built by Katherine Budd for the Howland sisters, students at the Shinnecock Hills School of Art. A surviving accessory water tower also appears to contribute to the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
SH-10	66 Ridge Road	"Another cottage built for students of the Shinnecock Hills School of Art" (Town-provided comments)	A Colonial Revival style cottage reportedly built for students of the Shinnecock Hills School of Art, the side-gable gambrel-roofed structure appears to retain its original windows, shed-roofed dormers, integral porch, and brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 12-2 (cont'd)
Potential Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SH-11	22 South Beach Road	"1900; by Grosvenor Atterbury"; (Town-provided comments)	Reportedly designed by Grosvenor Atterbury ca. 1900, the many gables and dormers that characterize the house are typical of the architect's style. Although some alterations appear to have been made, including the use of asphalt shingles on the visually prominent roof, the house seems to retain its original form, windows, and wood shingle siding. Further research to confirm the significance and integrity would be merited. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	
SH-12	37 South Beach Road	1935 (Town-provided comments)	A Colonial Revival structure likely dating to the second quarter of the 20th century, this two-story side-gable house appears to retain its original windows, shutters, and wood shingle cladding. It has a three-bay façade with a central entry and a half-round window on the gable end. Additions, including an attached garage, detract somewhat from the historic integrity of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 12-2 (cont'd)
Potential Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SH-13	41 Eastway Drive	C.L. Atterbury Barn-Garage, 1900 (Town-provided comments); "Garage-Charles L. Atterbury Estate; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000)	Only the upper portion of this structure can be seen over dense hedges. Known as the C.L. Atterbury Barn-Garage, it appears to be Tudor Revival-style structure distinguished by a steeply pitched jerkinhead roofs, a half-timbered wall surface with brick nogging, and small multi-light (possibly diamond-pane casement-sash) windows in both the gable field and on the shed-roofed dormers. Based on the limited views the structure appears to have significance and retain some degree of integrity, however, the structure should be reevaluated when it can be more fully accessed. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SH-9)
SH-14	27 Cedar Drive	1920 or before (Town-provided comments)	A simple cross-gable farmhouse with a porch supported by turned posts, this house appears to date to the turn of the century. There are paired six-over-one-light windows are located in the front gable. The roof has been clad in asphalt shingles, but the house appears to retain wood siding, fenestration pattern, and brick chimney. The house does not appear on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map, but was likely built shortly thereafter. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 12-2 (cont'd)
Potential Shinnecock Hills Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SH-15	520 Montauk Highway/ 21 Southway Drive	Lewis Atterbury Connor House, c. 1900 (Town-provided comments); "Lewis Atterbury Connor House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This building was designed by the Long Island architect Grosvenor Atterbury in 1902." (GAI 2000)	A large ca. 1900 Shingle-style estate house with large hipped roofs and dormers clad in wood shingles, the house appears to retain its original form, windows and chimney placement; though further research would be necessary to fully assess the structure's integrity and significance. This is reported to be the Lewis Atterbury Connor House, a distinguished professor and physician. The 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map appears to depict this structure on the property of G. Atterbury, next to a dotted circle labeled "Sugar Loaf Hill." The property immediately to the east is labeled L.C. Atterbury. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SH-8)
SH-16	24 Hill Top Ave	24 Hilltop Road;1920	The residence at 24 Hill Top Avenue was reportedly constructed ca. 1920. Views of this building and views afforded in tax records are extremely limited, however, the residence appears to be two stories in height with a "saltbox" form and possibly a cross-gable section. It has a brick side chimney and six-over-six light double-hung sash. It appears to be a Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival style building. Although improved views would be needed to fully evaluate this structure, it is being included because it appears to retain original fabric. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 12-3
Other Properties Evaluated in Shinnecock Hills

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
Southampton College Grounds	"Abney Peak; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000)		This appears to be equivalent to the Southampton College resources already selected	GAI Survey (Village Survey # SH-3)
660 E Montauk Highway	Gissa Bu, Norwegian Lodge, For Lamotte Turck Cohu by the Norwegian architect Thorbjorn Bassoe	Gissa Bu was designed in 1930 by Norwegian architect Thorbjorn Bassoe for LaMotte Turck Cohu. The lodge is a rendition of medieval Scandinavian architecture and features jetties, rough board siding, and carved wood brackets, as well as more modern features such as a picture window and integral garage. The structure is not visible from the road and is believed to be in a compromised physical condition.	Recent renovation dramatically altered the resource; now lacks sufficient historic integrity	
370 Montauk Highway	"Carriage House to SH-4; Swayne Residence"	Based on available views, which are limited by dense foliage, this house appears to be a an early 20th century structure clad in wood shingles with hip-roofed dormers. This is purported to be the former carriage house for the Swayne residence (SH-4), apparently converted to a residence in more recent years. The house has been altered with a concrete block chimney, and asphalt shingle roofing. If additional physical inspection suggests that the house retains sufficient integrity when grouped with the Swayne residence, it should be reevaluated.	Based on available views, the structure appears too altered to qualify. However, if future research or physical inspection indicate otherwise, the structure should be reevaluated	
659 Montauk Highway	"1891; may be carriage house to SH-1"	This structure is purposed to be a ca. 1891 carriage house later converted to a residence. Based on limited views, it appears to be a single-story gambrel-roofed residence. The foundation and stair appear modern. If this structure dates to the late 19th century, it appears to have been substantially altered.	The building appears to be too substantially altered to qualify for potential landmarking	

A. TUCKAHOE HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

B. SUMMARY OF TUCKAHOE SURVEY RESULTS

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

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

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

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN TUCKAHOE

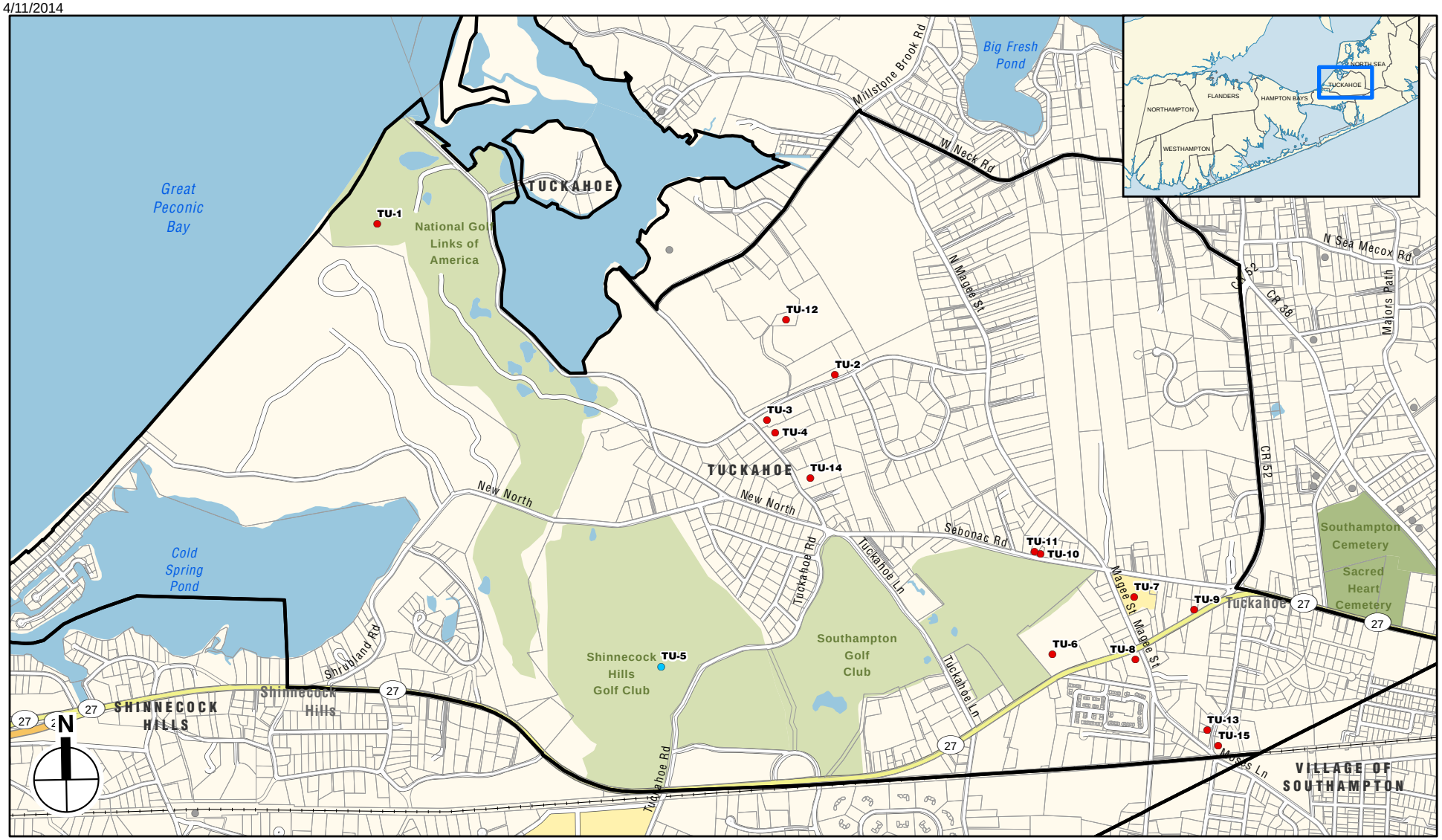
Other properties located in Tuckahoe that were documented in previous surveys or inventoried by the Town (see description in Chapter 1) but which were not advanced as potential Landmarks as part of this survey are listed in **Table 13-2**. This table provides the addresses of the resources and a brief description of each, as well as a brief explanation as to why each resource was not advanced as a potential Landmark at this time.



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



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



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

0 2,000 Feet
SCALE

Potential Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District

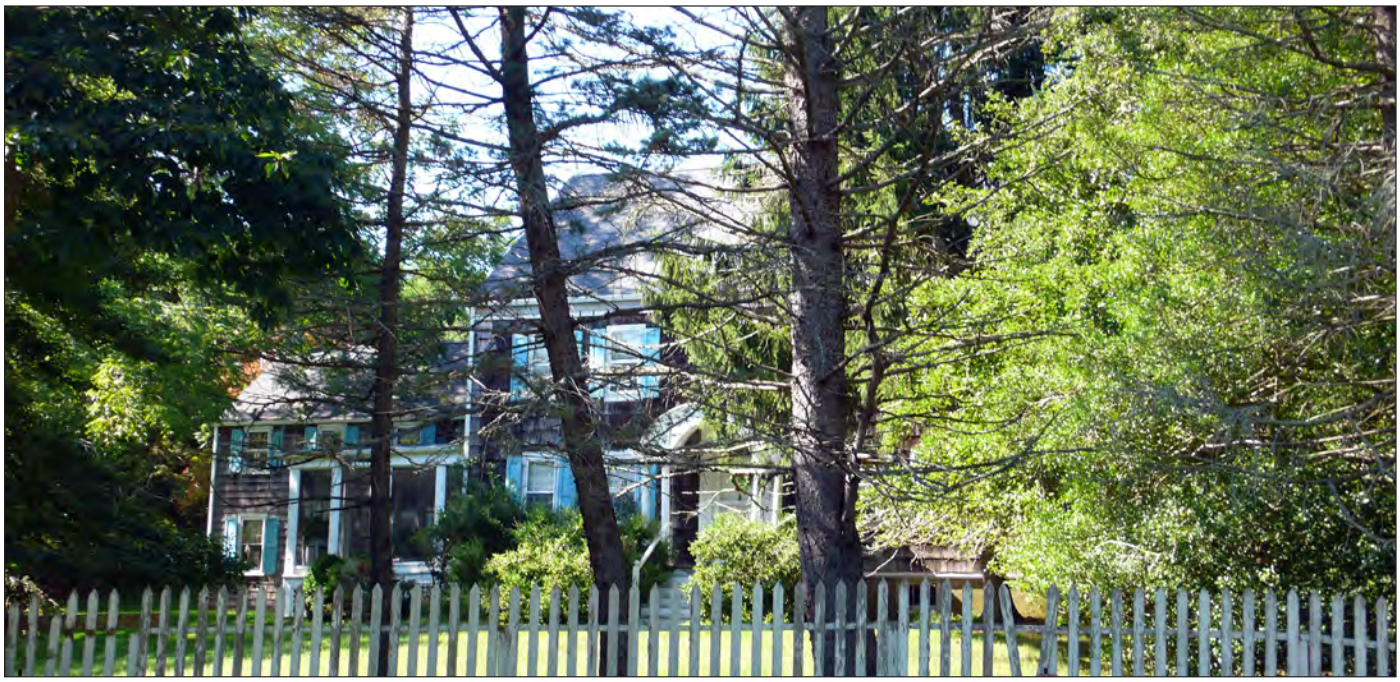
Figure 13-2





TU-1 405 Sebonac Inlet Road

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



TU-2 89 Whites Lane

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

Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 13-3



TU-3 76 Barkers Island Road

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



TU-4 68 Barkers Island Road

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



TU-5 200 Tuckahoe Road

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



TU-6 605 County Road 39

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

Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District
Photographs



TU-7 460 Magee Street

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



TU-8 512 County Road 39

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

Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 13-6



TU-09 405 County Road 39

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

Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 13-7





TU-10 105 Sebonac Road

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



TU-11 107 Sebonac Road

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

Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District
Photographs



TU-12 117 Whites Lane

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



TU-13 79 North Bishops Lane

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



TU-14 36 Barkers Island Road

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



TU-15 86 North Bishops Lane

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

Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 13-10

Table 13-1
Potential Tuckahoe Multiple Resource District

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 13-2
Other Properties Evaluated in Tuckahoe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. NORTH SEA HISTORIC CONTEXT

North Sea, a small hamlet located between Southampton and Noyack along the shore of the Little Peconic Bay, is the birthplace of Southampton Town, the first English colony in New York State. At first referred to as "Northampton," its later name derived from the fact that its English colonists referred to the Peconic Bay as the North Sea (and the Atlantic as the South Sea) (Halsey 1935:12).

In June 1640, after a brief attempt to settle within the Dutch colony up-island, in what is now Manhasset, English settlers from Lynn, Massachusetts, sailed into the Peconic Bay and anchored near North Sea Harbor. Their small boats found the inlet that leads into landlocked North Sea Harbor, and being a safe and sheltered place, they landed at Conscience Point (Halsey 1968:9). Tradition holds that a woman among the setters exclaimed, "For conscience sake, we're on dry land!," and so the landing place was named (Halsey 1968:10). A boulder at the point bears a plaque installed by the Southampton Colonial Society, commemorating this landing.

The colonists made their way through the forest, along an Indian path they later named North Sea Path (today North Sea Road), to settle at what became the "Old Town" of Southampton, about three-quarters of a mile from the present village. To secure their safety, in December 1640, the colonists purchased the land from the Shinnecock Indians, and entered into mutual-defense treaty (Halsey 1935: 13).

North Sea became the second permanent English settlement in New York in 1650 when a group of six families lead by John Ogden received permission from the town to move there (Halsey 1968:36; Howell 1887: 29). The wigwam of Nowedanah, Chief of the Shinnecocks, was located at North Sea at this time (Halsey 1968:36). By 1650 the colonists had begun dividing up the land of the colony for individual ownership. Before leaving Lynn, the colonists had entered into a joint stock agreement whereby all the men owned the colony's land as tenants in common until it was set apart for individual ownership in accordance with company regulations (Halsey 1968:13). The size of one's land allotment depended on how much money each male colonist had invested, and thereby determined the number of shares one purchased (Halsey 1968:13). Ogden's group of families was allotted three hundred and twenty-one acres of land and "all the meadow betwixt the brook by the Sachem's house and Hogneck Spring" (Halsey 1968:36).

From the time of English settlement, North Sea served a vital role for the colony as its seaport, and later served as a Port of Entry with Southampton Town's first Custom House, established in 1670 (Halsey 1935:12; Halsey 1968:36). North Sea Path was the only way to travel between the colony at "Old Town" and the harbor at the original landing place. (Halsey 1968:10) While the main colony was at Old Town, land at North Sea was cultivated early on (Halsey 1935:151). The most important crop in the area in the 17th and 18th centuries was flax for linen, which was used to make cloth and thread (Halsey: 1935:151).

In 1767, the first school house in North Sea was constructed at the intersection of North Sea Road and Noyac Road (northeast corner), according to a deed in Town records, and the 1873 Beers map (Martin 1995:2). The building was later moved to the west side of North Sea Road by Wesley Anson, near Millstone Brook Road (Martin 1995:2). Anson's name does appear in this area on the 1873 Beers map. The building was altered into a two-story house and was in recent years referred to as the Kreymborg House (Martin 1995:2). The second North Sea School House is now the North Sea Community House (Martin 1995:2).

From the 18th through 19th centuries, much of the land at North Sea was owned for generations by the Rose family. David Rose was a large land owner in the 18th century and had three sons: David Rogers; John; and Austin (Halsey 1935:151). David Rogers Rose, who was born in 1798, served as a colonel in the state militia, sheriff of Suffolk County, and supervisor of Southampton Town (Halsey: 1935:151).

In the late 19th and early 20th century, development in North Sea centered on summer recreation and tourism. Rose's Grove, Bay View Oaks, Cedar Crest, and North Sea Beach Colony were laid out with summer bungalows and cottages (Martin 1995:3). North Sea gained its most distinguished estate in the 1920s, "The Port of Missing Men" at Cow Neck (Martin 1995:2). Constructed as a hunting retreat by Col. H.H. Rogers, it is today the estate of Peter Salm. Salm moved two of the oldest houses in North Sea to his estate, the John Scott house (built in 1661), and the George Howell farmhouse (Martin 1995:2).

Today, the building stock maintains much of the style and scale of the early 20th century summer homes that later became year-round residences. Many of North Sea's earliest buildings remain clustered around North Sea Road between Millstone Brook Road and the harbor, and along Noyac Road.

B. SUMMARY OF NORTH SEA SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 61 potential Landmarks were identified as part of a potential North Sea Multiple Resource District, as described below.

NORTH SEA MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Multiple Resource District was identified in North Sea, which contains 61 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "NS." A map showing the locations of the North Sea Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 14-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 14-3 through 14-33**), and a table (**Table 14-1**) that describes them. The chief resource type within the potential North Sea Multiple Resource District is residential, however, the period of the contributing houses ranges from the early settlement period of the area to the 20th century. Many fine representatives of late 18th and early 19th century vernacular architecture are among them, examples including the gambrel-roofed 1917 North Sea Road (NS-15), the Osborn-Wiggins House at 1201 Noyack Road (NS-7), the A. Rose House at 1799 North Sea Road (NS-17), the Harris House at 1719 North Sea Road (NS-20), the Rose House at 1679 North Sea Road (NS-21), the Rose Elliston House at 1680 North Sea Road (NS-22), and the Miller House at 520 North Sea Road (NS-26). Many other residential structures dating to the second half of the 19th century (including Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles) and the first half of the 20th century (including Arts & Crafts/Craftsman and Tudor/Medieval Revival styles) are also represented. A commemorative marker consisting of a boulder and bronze plaque in

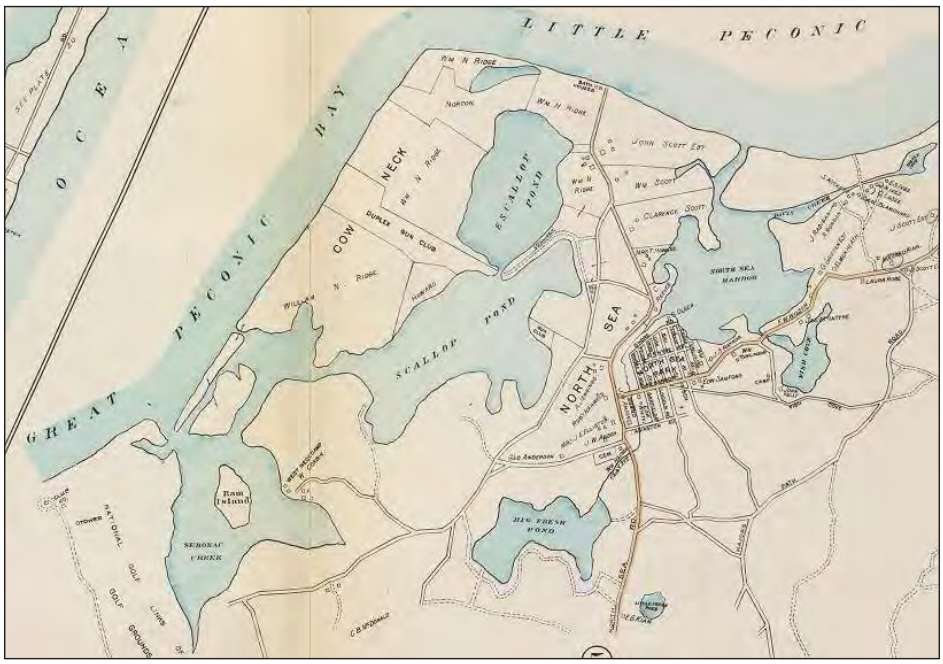
Conscience Point Park (NS-33) memorializes the arrival of the early settlers to Eastern Long Island and is a designated Town Landmark. Also located within the park is a large boathouse (NS-14), apparently dating to the early 20th century. The North Sea Burying Ground (NS-23) on Millstone Brook Road contains the graves of some of the area's earliest settlers. The North Sea Community Association building (NS-18) incorporates an early 20th century schoolhouse and has served as a meeting place for the community since the early 1930s. The potentially contributing properties within the North Sea Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, C, and E. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District runs from the 18th century through the early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN NORTH SEA

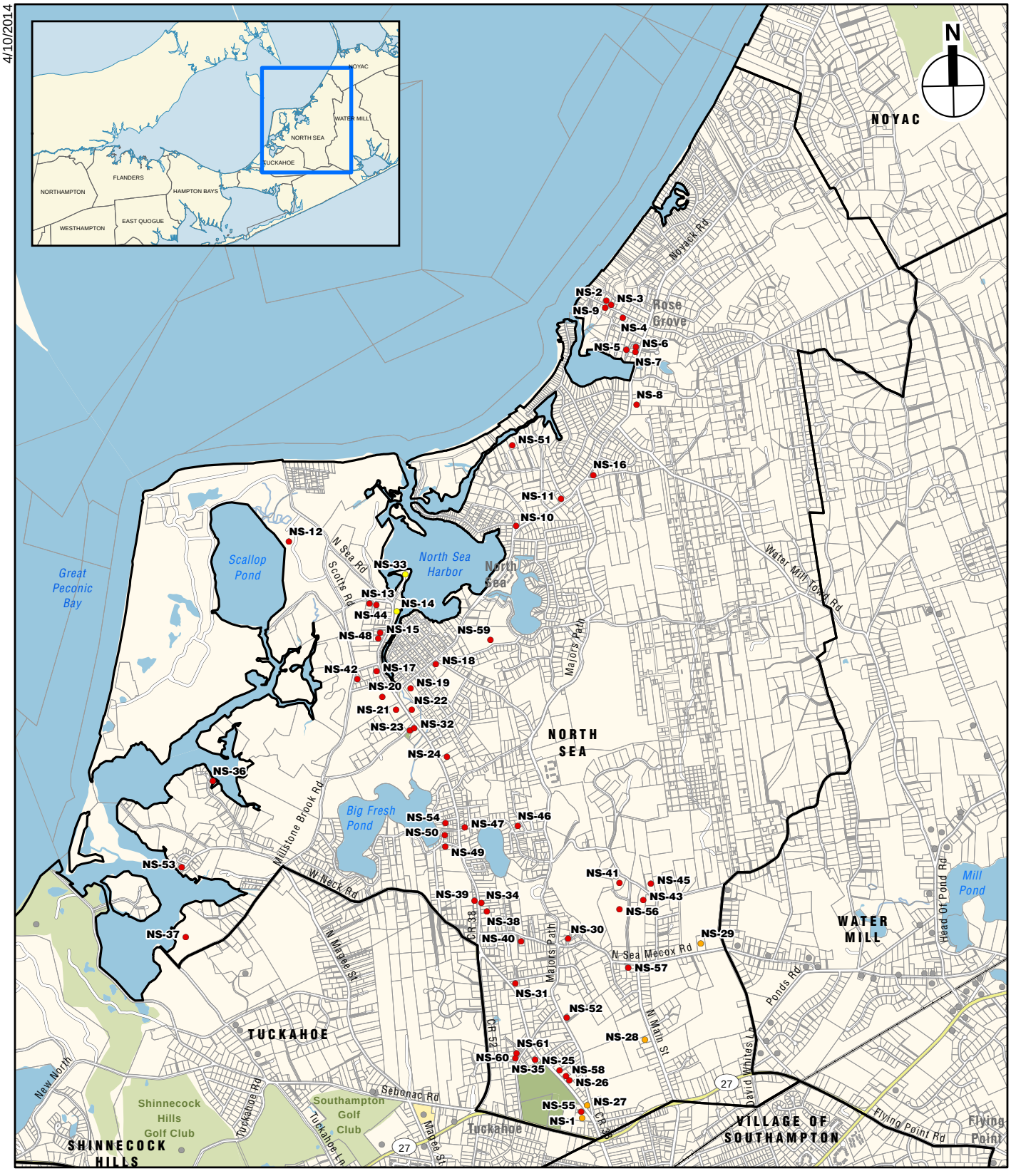
Other properties located in North Sea that were documented in previous surveys or brought to the authors' attention by the Town (see description in Chapter 1) but which were not advanced as potential Landmarks as part of this survey are listed in **Table 14-2**. This table provides the addresses of the resources and a brief description of each, as well as a brief explanation as to why each resource was not advanced as a potential Landmark at this time.



A. **The hamlet of North Sea, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton**



B. **The hamlet of North Sea, shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map of Southampton**



Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

Figure 14-2





NS-1 545 North Sea Rd

Southampton Cemetery and Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary Cemetery. These cemeteries occupy several adjoining parcels with addresses at 545, 441, and 401 North Sea Road, as well as 231 County Road 39 and 168 Hill Street. Southampton Cemetery contains over 12,000 headstones including numerous crypts. A brick wall and gate piers define the entryway to the cemetery. These were dedicated in 1913 in memory of William Curtis Gulliver and Curtis Gulliver. The cemetery itself was established ca. 1885 and contains burials dating to that period. Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary Cemetery is maintained by the Catholic Cemetery Association and like its neighbor to the north and east is an active cemetery (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



NS-2 55 Peconic Bay Avenue

55 Peconic Bay Avenue is an early 20th century wood-frame bungalow distinguished by rustic log posts and braces on the front façade which evoke an Adirondack lodge. The 1873 Beers map shows land owned by D. Rose. The 1902 Belcher Hyde map shows the Rose's Grove development with some homes present, but not this one is not in place. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows Rose's Grove with its streets laid out, but this house still does not appear. It was probably constructed ca. 1920.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-3



NS-3 45 Peconic Bay Avenue

Similar in design to its neighbor at 55 Peconic Bay Avenue, this early 20th century wood-framed bungalow has two large wall dormers and a front porch with rustic log posts and trim. The 1873 Beers map shows land owned by D. Rose. The 1902 and 1916 Belcher-Hyde maps show the Rose's Grove development in place and some of the homes built, however, this structure does not appear to be present on either map. It was probably constructed ca. 1920.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-4 28 Peconic Bay Avenue

An early 20th century wood-framed bungalow that retains excellent historic integrity, 28 Peconic Bay Avenue is clad in wood clapboard, has exposed rafter ends projecting from it's side-gable roof with integral porch, and features a central gable dormer with eaves brackets. The 1902 and 1916 Belcher-Hyde maps show the Rose's Grove development with some homes constructed, but this one does not appear to be in place. It was likely constructed ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-5 21 Kendalls Lane

21 Kendalls Lane is a property located on narrow unpaved road behind what is now 1201 Noyac Road. There are two structures on the property, one is not historic (not shown); the other is a small shingle-clad barn or shed that may date to the 19th century. The barn stands directly across the road from the rear yard of 1201 Noyac Road, where there is a gate in the property's fence. The 1873 Beers map, the 1902 Belcher Hyde map, and the 1916 Belcher Hyde map all show it as the property of D.R. Rose. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-6 1219 Noyack Road

It is not clear whether this house is an early Cape Cod-style house or a Colonial Revival-style rendition of that type. The single-story house is three-bays wide with a central doorway framed with what may be a Federal-style door surround, or could be a later replica. The wood shingle-clad structure has windows containing twelve-over-eight-light sash. A small brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. A single-story ell is appended on the side elevation and a two-story addition is visible to the rear. The 1873 Beers map, the 1902 Belcher map, and the 1916 Belcher map all show it as the property of D.R. Rose.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-5



NS-7 1201 Noyack Road

A two-story three-bay vernacular house dating to the 18th century, this house is not clearly visible from the road, but appears to retain fine historic integrity. It has an off-center doorway, windows containing twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash (with six-over-six-light windows in the gable), wood shingle siding, and a substantial brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. A smaller two-story addition is appended to the side elevation. The 1873 Beers map and the 1902 and 1916 Belcher Hyde maps show it as the home of D.R. Rose. This structure appears to be known as the Osborn-Wiggins House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





NS-8 1060 Noyack Road

North Sea Farms includes a complex of buildings centering on a two-story farmhouse dating to ca. 1870. The house has a front-gable roof with a pointed-arch window in the gable field. The roof is relatively steeply pitched and a corbelled brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The windows on the three-bay front façade contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The first story is largely obscured by a hip-roofed porch. The 1873 Beers map shows a house at this location owned by C. W. Payne. Several small sheds and outbuildings are also located on the property, most of which are clad in wood shingles and appear to date to the turn of the century.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-6



NS-9 50 Peconic Bay Avenue

50 Peconic Bay Avenue is a Craftsman-style bungalow, clad in wood shingles, with a hipped roof, dormers, and six-over-one-light windows on upper story. The house features exposed rafter ends, eaves brackets, a brick chimney, and a porch supported by columns. Windows on ground story appear to have been replaced. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-10 575 Noyack Road

This small former provisions store building likely dates to the second quarter of the 20th century. Its architecture reflects its relatively unusual function type, including a hip-roofed porch with widely overhanging eaves, and a central doorway flanked by two large window openings sealed by shutters. The building is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-7



NS-11 1 Old Orchard Road at corner of Noyac Road

1 Old Orchard Road is a ca. 1920 cross-gable gambrel roofed structure, one story in height with wood shingle cladding. It has a hip-roofed entry porch and ppears to retain wood shingle roof cladding and six-over-six-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





NS-12 2277 North Sea Road

Known as the Port of Missing Men, this estate was founded in the early 20th century by Colonel H. H. Rogers. These buildings are located at the rear service entrance to the large property. They include a Colonial Revival-style wood-frame structure with gable dormers, probably dating to the first half of the 20th century, and a square-plan building with a massive hipped roof clad in slate with a brick chimney and a fanlight surmounting a large double doorway. This structure may have been a gatehouse associated with the Port of Missing Men, and may in fact pre-date that estate and have been associated with the earlier Scott property in the late 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-8



NS-13 18 Old Scallop Pond Road

This appears to be a ca. 1870 Gothic farmhouse that was likely been moved to this location, as it does not seem to appear on historic maps. The two-story cross-gable building has a pointed-arch window in its gable field. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. It has a wrap-around porch and a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the cross gable. A projecting bay window with decorative brackets adorns the side façade. An additional side chimney appears to have been added at a later date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





NS-14 1976 North Sea Road

The large shingle-clad boat house at Conscience Point Park is a two-story rectangular-plan building likely dating to the early 20th century. One side facade contains a series of large multi-light windows and has a single-story addition appended across the entire length of the elevation. The other side façade is distinguished by a two-story projecting bay containing a sealed entryway flanked by paired pilasters. This structure was identified in the GAI survey of Southampton as the Conscience Point Inn/ Tupper Boat House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-9



NS-15 1917 North Sea Road

This early single-story vernacular house is unusual for the locality in that it has a gambrel roof. The side-gable house is five bays wide and has a brick foundation. It is clad in cedar shingles, and the roof has been covered in asphalt shingle. The central entryway is distinguished with an elaborate Greek Revival-style door surround incorporating sidelights and paired fluted pilasters. The windows contain early twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash. A cornice board defines the eaves line. Two interior brick chimneys with applied stucco rise through the roof's ridge. One apparently original, is located just off-center. Another, apparently a stove chimney, is located further towards the end of the roof ridge. The 1873 Beers map records this house as being owned by J. Reeve. The house appears to retain very good historic integrity and is worthy of more detailed study. It has been identified in previous surveys as the Sherman House.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-16 45 Old Sag Harbor Road

Largely obscured from the road, 45 Old Sag Harbor Road is a single-story four-bay three-quarter-Cape Cod-style house, clad in wood shingles, with a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. It is not clear if this building is an early vernacular house that was modernized or a modern reproduction. A shed-roofed dormer is located on the front roof slope and the twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash occupy the windows. Additional research would be necessary to evaluate the history and integrity of this house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-10



NS-17 1799 North Sea Road

This structure has been identified in previous surveys as the A. Rose House. Although the view from the street is obscured by foliage, this two-story vernacular house stands on a brownstone foundation. It is five bays wide with a central entryway. This house likely dates to the early 19th century. The original six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows remain throughout. There are two interior brick chimneys that rise through the roof's ridge at either end of the house. There is a one-story addition appended on the south elevation. The 1873 Beers map records the owner of this house as A. Rose. The 1916 Belcher map records the owner as A. Jennings. In conversation with the owner of the house, he referred to it as the Jennings' Farmhouse, and said a stone foundation from another structure remains in his backyard. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-18 130 Noyac Road

The North Sea Community Association is a shingle-clad building, constructed in 1929 as a school and used as a meeting place for the Community Association since 1933. The structure has a prominent tower with a pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The doorway is accessed by a pedimented entry porch supported by paired columns. Ribbon windows are located along the facades. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-19 44 Noyack Road

This house can only be viewed over a fence and hedge, but it appears to be either an early 20th century Colonial Revival-style house, or an earlier house that was moved to this location. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge and a round arch window is located in the gable field beneath the side-gable roof. The house does not appear on historic maps until the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map, where it is listed as the property of Edw. White.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-20 1719 North Sea Road

An early vernacular house with several additions, this two-story three-bay structure, known as the Harris House, stands on a brownstone foundation. The prominent door surround which incorporates pilasters, sidelights, and a transom, as well as the wide cornice, are characteristic of the Greek Revival style. A smaller two-story flanking wing is probably either original to the house or a slightly later addition. A further small addition probably dates to the 20th century. The house retains six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The dwelling appears on the 1873 Beers map as the home of J. R. Harris, and the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of Robert Harwold. The 1873 Beers map shows “No. Sea School # 15” across the street from this house, at northeast corner of Noyac and North Sea Road intersection. The school house is thought to have been bought and moved onto this property in the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-12



NS-21 1679 North Sea Road

Standing two stories on a granite foundation, this house likely dates to the early 19th century. Known as the Rose House, the structure has a five-bay façade with central doorway, symmetrical fenestration, and semi-circular neo-classical entry porch. The doorway is flanked by sidelights and surmounted with a transom, all of which contain decorative tracery. The house is of wood-frame construction and is clad in painted wood shingles. It has a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The original six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows remain throughout, flanked by shutters. A small single-story wing is appended on the side elevation. The 1873 Beers map notes this house as the property of Capt. J. R. Rose, and the 1916 Belcher map notes it as the property of Mrs. J. E. Ellison.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-22 1680 North Sea Road

The Rose Ellison House is a simple single-story vernacular house with a side-gable roof standing four bays wide on a brick foundation. It is clad in yellow aluminum siding made to mimic clapboard. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Most of the windows are one-over-one-light aluminum replacements. The entry is flanked by pilasters and crowned with a wide entablature suggesting an early 19th century date. A small portico with balcony railing above has been installed at the side (south) elevation. An interior brick chimney rises through the roof's ridge at the center of the house. The 1873 Beers map records this house as being owned by Capt. J. R. Rose; it may be the first he constructed after settling in North Sea. It sits across North Sea Road from 1679 North Sea Road, also formerly owned by Capt. J. R. Rose. The 1916 Belcher-Hyde map records the owner of this house as J. H. Anson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-13



NS-23 16 Millstone Brook Road

The North Sea Burying Ground is located off of Millstone Brook Road, just off of North Sea Road. The burying ground contains approximately 125 headstones; the earliest dates from 1782, and burials continued into the 20th century. Markers are made of sandstone, marble, and granite. Several plots are enclosed in Victorian iron fencing. In 2004, the condition of the cemetery was considered poor due to the presence of many toppled or broken gravestones (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). Since that time, a conservation course from the University of Pennsylvania performed some repairs on the stones, generally improving the condition of the burial ground. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-24 1504 North Sea Road

1504 North Sea Road is a wood-frame bungalow that dates to ca. 1920 with a hip-on-gable roof. The single-story Craftsman-style structure retains excellent historic integrity with its original windows, siding, and entry porch. Exposed rafter ends distinguish the eaves of the roof and the shed-roofed wall dormers that surmount it. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The house does not appear on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map of the area. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-25 562 North Sea Road

562 North Sea Road is a two-story Queen Anne-style cross-gable house. A corbelled brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. The house is clad in patterned shingles. Its windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. It has a hip-roofed wrap-around porch. The house appears on the 1916 map labeled with the name T. Corrigan. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-26 520 North Sea Road

Known as the Miller House, 520 North Sea Road is an early vernacular structure, probably constructed in the first or early second quarter of the 19th century. The three-bay two-story structure has a Federal-style door surround and transom. With its wood-shingle cladding, brick chimney, and six-over-six-light windows, the house retains excellent historic integrity. The house has a brownstone foundation. It appears to retain its original fenestration and has no visible ells or additions.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-15



NS-27 444 North Sea Road

Known as the Corrigan House, 444 North Sea Road is a to-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style dwelling with ornate gable decoration, a wrap-around porch, and patterned wood shingling as well as multi-light windows typical of the Queen Anne style. It was likely constructed ca. 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-28 441 North Main Street

A two-story cross-gable house with multi-light triangular windows in the gables and wrap-around porches, 441 North Main Street (also possibly known as 447 North Main Street) may contain a 19th century core; however it appears that the bulk of the house dates to the turn of the century. No structures are shown in this location on the 1873 Beers map. On the 1916 map, a group of structures is shown in this location on the property of W.P. Bishop. The house retains wood shingle siding and six-over-six-light window sash. It also has dormers with paired windows and brick chimneys. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-16



NS-29 645 North Sea Mecox Road

645 North Sea Mecox Road is a ca. 1875 farmhouse exhibiting elements of the Gothic Revival style, including kicked eaves and two-over-two-light windows. The house also has a wrap-around porch, which may have been a turn-of-the-century addition. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of William Frederick. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-30 7 Simms Street

A small side-gable single-story dwelling built ca. 1930, 7 Simms Street has a three-bay façade with a central doorway with a gable-roofed hood flanked by paired windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The roof has exposed rafter ends and a small brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The building is parged in stucco, which may have been its original finish. A small shed-roofed addition appears to be clad in asbestos shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It appears to retain relatively high integrity overall, assuming the parged finish is original. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of houses of a similar style and/or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-17



NS-31 1 Bowers Lane

1 Bowers Lane is a single-story three-bay vernacular farmhouse with a form somewhat unusual for the area. The house has a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. It is clad in wood shingles and has six-over-six-light windows. It also has an off-center gable dormer, which was probably an addition made during the second half of the 19th century. It is depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of W. W. Wilkinson and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. Stanton. The house may date to ca. 1830. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-32 1619 North Sea Road

Largely obscured from the roadway, 1619 North Sea Road appears to be two-story wood-frame house with a central corbelled brick stove chimney and a relatively steeply pitched roof; the windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The house likely dates to the last quarter of the 19th century. It appears on the 1916 map as the house of William Haynes. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).a



NS-33 Conscience Point Road

The Conscience Point Rock commemorates the arrival of settlers from Lynn, Massachusetts, near this location in 1640. These pioneers, seeking religious freedom, established the hamlet of Southampton. The marker consists of a bronze plaque set within a boulder. This property is a designated Town landmark.



NS-34 1098 North Sea Road

A Craftsman-style bungalow built ca. 1930, this house has wood-shingle cladding, six-over-one-light windows, and jerkinhead gable dormers and front entry porch. It appears to retain integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-35 84 Henry Road

A two-story cross-gable house with a wrap-around porch ornamented with vergeboard and Stick-style gable ornamentation, 84 Henry Road is clad in patterened wood shingles. Diamond shapes expressed in the shingling appear to be an original feature. Bsed on its architectural characteristics, this house was likely constructed during the last quarter of the 19th century. A house appears in this location on the 1916 map, but the owner is not clear (possibly William Wines). A garage to the rear may have been built around the same time of the house, but has been altered in recent times with dormers and large garage doors. The house lacks its brick chimney and its roof is clad in asphalt shingles, but overall appears to retain integrity. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-20



NS-36 96 Island Creek Road

21 Island Creek Road is a ca. 1920s single-story side-gable house with a rectangular plan; sided in wood shingles. An integral porch wraps around part of the façade. The porch appears to be screened; possibly the original treatment. A series of windows containing six-over-six-light sash flank the doorway. The doorway is accessed via a flat roofed entry porch. A brick chimney rises from one end of the front roof slope; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Overall the integrity of the structure appears relatively high. While the house may lack individual significance it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-37 373 Millstone Brook Road

373 Millstone Brook Road is a two-story wood-frame Colonial Revival-style house, built ca. 1930. It is the centerpiece of an estate that includes several ancillary buildings. The house is clad in wood shingles and features a central chimney and multi-light windows. It has dormers and shed-roofed entry porch. It is largely obscured from the road. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-38 1074 North Sea Road

A two-story side-gable house likely built in the 1920s, the house has a central entry with an enclosed gable-roof entry porch. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a brick end chimney. The windows contain six-over-one-light sash, which may be original. The door appears modern. Further research would be necessary to confirm that the chimney and entry porch are original. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of houses of a similar style and/or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-39 1107 North Sea Road

A Dutch Colonial Revival-style house dating to ca. 1930 with a gambrel roof and shed-roofed wall dormers, a central entry flanked by paired windows, and a small hip-roofed section on the side façade. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of houses of a similar style and/or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-40 116 North Sea Mecox Road

A small side-gable single-story residence with a three-bay façade composed of a central entry with hip-roofed entry porch supported by Doric columns and flanked by paired windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house has a wide cornice, a brick chimney, and is clad in wood shingles. It exhibits elements of the Prairie and Colonial Revival styles. Although the building appears to lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high historic integrity and may be eligible as part of a grouping of residences of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-41 118 Edge of Woods Road

A two-story residence constructed ca. 1900 that combines elements of the Shingle style and late Victorian styles. The house has multiple cross gables, half round gable windows, and wrap-around porches supported by Doric columns. Many of the windows contain twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash. On the upper story, relatively large wall expanses are left without windows, accentuating the effect of the wood shingle siding. The house appears to retain high historic integrity. The house appears to be shown on the 1916 map as part of the property of Clara Whitfield. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion A and C).



NS-42 130 Scott Road

The Rose Family Gravesite at 130 Scott (or Scotts) Road appears to retain at least three headstones, some of which bear early carvings and inscriptions likely dating to the late 18th or early 19th century. The house on this property does not appear to meet the Landmarks criteria. Nothing is shown in this location on the 1916 map, however, on the 1873 map, two Rose family houses are shown in close proximity to the location of this small burying ground. Additional research would be necessary to document and evaluate this property, however it appears to possess both historic significance and historic integrity (This cemetery appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



NS-43 144 Edge of Woods Road

Based on limited available views, 144 Edge of Woods Road appears to be relatively high-style two-story residence that includes elements of the Colonial Revival style, including oculus windows, six-over-one-light windows and wood shingle siding. Aerial views show that the house has a primary section and three parallel cross-gable sections. A number of features appear to be later additions including multiple small single-story additions with flat roofs and parapets creating upper story verandahs. Information provided by the Town dates this house to ca. 1920. Buildings appear in the vicinity of this house on the 1916 plan; the property would apparently have been on either the Mrs. Hartley or D.T. Kennedy properties. None of the buildings have the large complex plan that this building has suggesting that the building was either constructed later or built around an earlier house. Additional research and physical investigation would be needed to adequately assess the significance and integrity of the structure. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-44 14 Scallop Pond Road

A small single-pile vernacular house, 14 Scallop Pond Road is one story in height with a high knee wall. Its three-bay façade has a central doorway flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Similar windows are found on the side elevations, though at least one window has been replaced with casement sash. The house appears to have a vented cupola on the roof, which could conceivably have taken the place of an earlier chimney. The door appears to have an enframement that references the Greek Revival style but appears to be a Colonial Revival-style reproduction; a closer inspection would be necessary to determine the age of this feature. According to the GAI survey, this property is known as Thimble Farm (The GAI survey identified this property as 14 Old Field Road). The house is not shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map but may have been moved here from another location. According to information provided by the Town, the house dates to ca. 1840, and based on its form, such a date is plausible. The house merits further research and consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NS-45 151 Edge of Woods Road

An Arts & Crafts-style house with a side-gable roof clad in wood shingles with long shed-roofed dormers containing multi-light awning-sash windows. The house has a very large and prominent fieldstone end chimney. The house is clad in wood shingles and appears to have multi-light awning-sash windows. The house appears to retain high historic integrity. It does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map and was likely built in the 1920s. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-25



NS-46 151 Little Fresh Pond Road

A ca. 1920 single-story Craftsman-style house with a battered side chimney, six-over-one light paired windows, exposed rafter ends, and wood shingle cladding. The doorway appears to have an ogee arch. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of houses of a similar style and/or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-47 17 Little Fresh Pond Road

A ca. 1920s Colonial Revival house with a "Cape Cod" form, this house retains a brick chimney that rises from the center of the roof ridge and appears to have six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The house has a central entry with an entry porch with a round-arch opening and paired columns. Two gable dormers contain round-arch windows that may have been altered in more recent times. It appears to retain its original siding. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of similar houses. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-26



NS-48 1889 North Sea Road

A two-story cross-gable residence likely built around the turn of the century, based on limited views, 1889 North Sea Road appears to retain six-over-one-light windows, projecting bay windows and a porch with turned posts. The integrity of the structure appears to have been compromises with asphalt shingle roof cladding and the removal of the chimney. It cannot be clearly discerned if the building retains its original siding material. Additional research would be necessary to confirm that this building retains sufficient historic integrity. A building is shown in this approximate location on the 1916 map, but it is not labeled with an owner. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-49 18 Parrish Road

A ca. 1920s Colonial Revival house with a “Cape Cod” form and an entry on the gable end, this house retains a brick chimney that rises from one of the roof slopes and has six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The historic integrity of the house appears to have been compromised with the addition of asphalt shingle roof cladding; the siding material cannot be clearly discerned: it may be wood or synthetic shingles. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, if it retains wood shingle siding, it may have sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of similar houses. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-27



NS-50 22 Lake Side Drive

A one-and-a-half-story cross-gable Tudor Revival-style house with a half-timbered treatment on the gable ends, one section has a jerkinhead roof, and the other a relatively steeply pitched gable roof. The house is parged in stucco; this was likely its original treatment. Most of the windows appear to contain original six-over-one-light sash, while other windows contain one-over-one-light windows and are likely replacements. The roof material cannot be clearly discerned; it appears to be a synthetic tile and is likely not original. The house is thought to date to ca. 1930. Although this house has been altered somewhat, it retains fair integrity and embodies the characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-51 27 Cedar Crest

While only limited views of this structure are available, the building has been identified as ca. 1910 estate known as Hazemet. The house has a hip-on-gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The porches have rustic natural wood posts evoking an Adirondack Camp. The house has many large windows that appear to be casement sash with multiple lights. Aerial photographs suggest that the overall form of this structure is largely intact. A number of residential properties are shown in the vicinity of this house on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map; this appears to be one of the structures on the Isaac Blanchard property. While further research and physical investigation would be useful in elucidating the history of the house, it appears to retain architectural interest and historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs



NS-52 292 Majors Path

A two-story hip-roofed Italianate-style residence that was likely constructed in the 1850s or 1860s. The house retains its boxy rectangular form, eaves brackets, and fenestration pattern. A wap-around porch is likely original but appears to have been altered. The window sash on the front façade appear replaced, as does the front doorway. It cannot be discerned if the siding material is original or has been replaced with a modern material. Nevertheless, this house appears to retain sufficient integrity to be further considered as a potential landmark. The house appears to be depicted on the 1873 map on the property of B.A. Horton and on the 1916 map as part of the property of Martin Alyward. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-53 31 West Neck Circle

A single-story side-gable house clad in wood shingles with gable-roofed wall dormers, the structure has a hip-roofed porch with exposed rafter ends. The porch, which visually dominates the façade, is enclosed with screens. This house was dated to ca. 1935 in information provided by the Town. A number of buildings are shown in the vicinity of this house on the 1916 map with the label “West Neck Camp” and “William Corbin.” It is not clear if this structure could be one of them, or if it was built later. It is possible that the core of the house is of a slightly earlier date and the porch was added later, ca. 1935. Further research may be warranted in the future to adequately assess the significance and integrity of the building. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C). (Façade Easement List 2008)

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-29



NS-54 34 Missepogue Avenue

A Dutch Colonial Revival-style structure, this house has a side-gable roof with sprung eaves and an integral porch. It has gable dormers, wood shingle cladding, and appears to retain six-over-one-light windows. There is a brick side chimney on one side. According to information provided by the Town, the house dates to ca. 1936. Although the house is relatively recent in date and nothing is known that distinguishes it historically, it appears to retain high historic integrity and thus may be considered landmark eligible as part of a grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-55 435 North Sea Road

Views of this structure were too limited to adequately evaluate it, however, 435 North Sea Road is a single-story cross-gable structure exhibiting elements of the Colonial Revival style. It is clad in wood shingles, has a brick chimney, a cornice with returns, and windows containing eight-over-twelve-light double-hung sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although the building should be examined in the future when improved views are available, current views suggest that the building dates to the 1920s or 1930s and retains integrity. Although the building appears to lack individual distinction, it may be eligible as part of a grouping of residences of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-30



NS-56 437 North Sea Mecox Road

A high-style two-story Colonial Revival structure dating to the early 20th century. The house has a cross gable roof with a symmetrical façade that includes a Palladian window, a dentilled cornice with returns, gable dormers, and entry porches with paired columns. The house is clad in wood shingles and retains brick chimneys. Some of the windows appear to have been replaced more recently. Otherwise the house appears to retain relatively high integrity. Based on information provided by the Town, this house was built ca. 1912 and has been known as Long Spring Farm. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion A and C).



NS-57 440 North Sea Mecox Road

The house at 440 North Sea Mecox Road is a single-story wood-frame residence with a front-gable jerkinhead roof and jerkinhead-roof entry porch. The house retains wood shingle siding, two-over-two-light windows, and a brick chimney. The structure does not seem to appear on the 1916 map, though a structure with the name B. King is not far from its location. Stylistically, it could date to the 1910s or 1920s; information provided by the Town suggests it was constructed ca. 1936. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-31



NS-58 540 North Sea Road

A single-story Colonial Revival-style residence with a “Cape Cod” form, the three-bay façade of 540 North Sea Road has a central entry flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Information provided by the Town dates this house to 1939. Although the building appears to lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high historic integrity and may be eligible as part of a grouping of residences of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-59 65 Old Fish Cove Road

A number of buildings are located on the parcel and none are clearly visible from the road. Tax photos supply improved but still limited views of the buildings. Most are early 20th century single-story wood-shingle-clad structures the integrity of which appears to be compromised. One building, pictured above, may retain retain sufficient historic integrity. It appears to be a small front-gable structure with a cupola rising from the front of the roof ridge. It appears to have a smaller cross-gable section, multi-light windows and wood siding and wood shingle roof cladding. According to information provided by the Town this structure dates to ca. 1909. The form of the structure is reminiscent of a turn-of-the-century schoolhouse. One building is shown in this property on the 1916 map; it is labeled with the word “Camp.” Further research would be necessary to understand the history and assess the significance of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs



NS-60 67 Henry Road

A side-gable Craftsman-style residence with jerkinhead roof, brick chimney, and exposed rafter ends, 67 Henry Road is sided in wood shingles and has a three-bay façade with central entry flanked by windows with six-over-one-light double-hung sash. A rear ell may have been constructed contemporary with the main block (ca. 1920s) or within a decade of it. The integrity of the house is slightly compromised with apparent minor changes to fenestration and other changes. However, Although the building appears to lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high historic integrity and may be eligible as part of a grouping of residences of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NS-61 73 Henry Road

A small single-story house with a pyramidal roof and a brick chimney, 73 Henry Road is clad in wood shingles and has an asymmetrical three-bay front façade with a door and two windows that appear to contain four-light awning sash. The house's design could be interpreted as drawing from the Prairie style. Although the building appears to lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high historic integrity and may be eligible as part of a grouping of residences of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

North Sea Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 14-33

Table 14-1
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-01	545 North Sea Rd		Southampton Cemetery and Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary Cemetery. These cemeteries occupy several adjoining parcels with addresses at 545, 441, and 401 North Sea Road, as well as 231 County Road 39 and 168 Hill Street. Southampton Cemetery contains over 12,000 headstones including numerous crypts. A brick wall and gate piers define the entryway to the cemetery. These were dedicated in 1913 in memory of William Curtis Gulliver and Curtis Gulliver. The cemetery itself was established ca. 1885 and contains burials dating to that period. Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary Cemetery is maintained by the Catholic Cemetery Association and like its neighbor to the north and east is an active cemetery (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey; LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (State/National Register Eligible)
NS-02	55 Peconic Bay Ave	"poor window replacements" (FEL 2008)	55 Peconic Bay Avenue is an early 20th century wood-frame bungalow distinguished by rustic log posts and braces on the front façade which evoke an Adirondack lodge. The 1873 Beers map shows land owned by D. Rose. The 1902 Belcher Hyde map shows the Rose's Grove development with some homes present, but not this one is not in place. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows Rose's Grove with its streets laid out, but this house still does not appear. It was probably constructed ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NS-03	45 Peconic Bay Ave		Similar in design to its neighbor at 55 Peconic Bay Avenue, this early 20th century wood-framed bungalow has two large wall dormers and a front porch with rustic log posts and trim. The 1873 Beers map shows land owned by D. Rose. The 1902 and 1916 Belcher-Hyde maps show the Rose's Grove development in place and some of the homes built, however, this structure does not appear to be present on either map. It was probably constructed ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NS-04	28 Peconic Bay Ave		An early 20th century wood-framed bungalow that retains excellent historic integrity, 28 Peconic Bay Avenue is clad in wood clapboard, has exposed rafter ends projecting from it's side-gable roof with integral porch, and features a central gable dormer with eaves brackets. The 1902 and 1916 Belcher-Hyde maps show the Rose's Grove development with some homes constructed, but this one does not appear to be in place. It was likely constructed ca. 1920. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-05	21 Kendalls Ln		21 Kendalls Lane is a property located on narrow unpaved road behind what is now 1201 Noyac Road. There are two structures on the property, one is not historic (not shown); the other is a small shingle-clad barn or shed that may date to the 19th century. The barn stands directly across the road from the rear yard of 1201 Noyac Road, where there is a gate in the property's fence. The 1873 Beers map, the 1902 Belcher Hyde map, and the 1916 Belcher Hyde map all show it as the property of D.R. Rose. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NS-06	1219 Noyac Rd		It is not clear whether this house is an early Cape Cod-style house or a Colonial Revival-style rendition of that type. The single-story house is three-bays wide with a central doorway framed with what may be a Federal-style door surround, or could be a later replica. The wood shingle-clad structure has windows containing twelve-over-eight-light sash. A small brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. A single-story ell is appended on the side elevation and a two-story addition is visible to the rear. The 1873 Beers map, the 1902 Belcher map, and the 1916 Belcher map all show it as the property of D.R. Rose. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NS-07	1201 Noyac Rd	Appears to be the same property identified by the Façade Easement List and the GAI Survey as being "West of 1219 Noyac Road.") "Osborn-Wiggin House" (FEL 2008); Osborn-Wiggins House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. (GAI 2000)	A two-story three-bay vernacular house dating to the 18th century, this house is not clearly visible from the road, but appears to retain fine historic integrity. It has an off-center doorway, windows containing twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash (with six-over-six-light windows in the gable), wood shingle siding, and a substantial brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. A smaller two-story addition is appended to the side elevation. The 1873 Beers map and the 1902 and 1916 Belcher Hyde maps show it as the home of D.R. Rose. This structure appears to be known as the Osborn-Wiggins House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-5)

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-08	1060 Noyac Rd	"North Sea Farm" (FEL 2008); North Sea Farm (GAI 2000)	North Sea Farms includes a complex of buildings centering on a two-story farmhouse dating to ca. 1870. The house has a front-gable roof with a pointed-arch window in the gable field. The roof is relatively steeply pitched and a corbelled brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The windows on the three-bay front façade contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The first story is largely obscured by a hip-roofed porch. The 1873 Beers map shows a house at this location owned by C. W. Payne. Several small sheds and outbuildings are also located on the property, most of which are clad in wood shingles and appear to date to the turn of the century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-6)
NS-9	50 Peconic Bay Avenue		50 Peconic Bay Avenue is a Craftsman-style bungalow, clad in wood shingles, with a hipped roof, dormers, and six-over-one-light windows on upper story. The house features exposed rafter ends, eaves brackets, a brick chimney, and a porch supported by columns. Windows on ground story appear to have been replaced. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NS-10	575 Noyac Rd		This small former provisions store building likely dates to the second quarter of the 20th century. Its architecture reflects its relatively unusual function type, including a hip-roofed porch with widely overhanging eaves, and a central doorway flanked by two large window openings sealed by shutters. The building is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NS-11	1 Old Orchard Road at corner of Noyac Road		1 Old Orchard Road is a ca. 1920 cross-gable gambrel roofed structure, one story in height with wood shingle cladding. It has a hip-roofed entry porch and ppears to retain wood shingle roof cladding and six-over-six-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NS-12	2277 North Sea Rd	"service entrance to Salm estate" (FEL 2008)	Known as the Port of Missing Men, this estate was founded in the early 20th century by Colonel H. H. Rogers. These buildings are located at the rear service entrance to the large property. They include a Colonial Revival-style wood-frame structure with gable dormers, probably dating to the first half of the 20th century, and a square-plan building with a massive hipped roof clad in slate with a brick chimney and a fanlight surmounting a large double doorway. This structure may have been a gatehouse associated with the Port of Missing Men, and may in fact pre-date that estate and have been associated with the earlier Scott property in the late 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-13	18 Old Scallop Pond Rd	"Stanley Howard House" (GAI 2000); "Stanley Howard House" FEL identifies this at SW corner of Scallop Pond and Old Field Roads (FEL 2008) (Identified as 18 Old Field Road in GAI Survey)	This appears to be a ca. 1870 Gothic farmhouse that was likely been moved to this location, as it does not seem to appear on historic maps. It may be the Stanley Howard House identified in previous surveys as having an address at 18 Old Field Road. The two-story cross-gable building has a pointed-arch window in its gable field. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. It has a wrap-around porch and a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the cross gable. A projecting bay window with decorative brackets adorns the side façade. An additional side chimney appears to have been added at a later date. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-22); 2008 Façade Easements List
NS-14	1976 North Sea Rd	"Conscience Point Inn / Tupper Boat House" (GAI 2000) (GAI identifies this resource as located on Conscience Point Road)	The large shingle-clad boat house at Conscience Point Park is a two-story rectangular-plan building likely dating to the early 20th century. One side facade contains a series of large multi-light windows and has a single-story addition appended across the entire length of the elevation. The other side façade is distinguished by a two-story projecting bay containing a sealed entryway flanked by paired pilasters. This structure was identified in the GAI survey of Southampton as the Conscience Point Inn/ Tupper Boat House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-20)
NS-15	1917 North Sea Rd	"Sherman House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000) ; "Sherman House" (FEL 2008)	This early single-story vernacular house is unusual for the locality in that it has a gambrel roof. The side-gable house is five bays wide and has a brick foundation. It is clad in cedar shingles, and the roof has been covered in asphalt shingle. The central entryway is distinguished with an elaborate Greek Revival-style door surround incorporating sidelights and paired fluted pilasters. The windows contain early twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash. A cornice board defines the eaves line. Two interior brick chimneys with applied stucco rise through the roof's ridge. One apparently original, is located just off-center. Another, apparently a stove chimney, is located further towards the end of the roof ridge. The 1873 Beers map records this house as being owned by J. Reeve. The house appears to retain very good historic integrity and is worthy of more detailed study. It has been identified in previous surveys as the Sherman House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-16); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-16	45 Old Sag Harbor Road		Largely obscured from the road, 45 Old Sag Harbor Road is a single-story four-bay three-quarter-Cape Cod-style house, clad in wood shingles, with a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. It is not clear if this building is an early vernacular house that was modernized or a modern reproduction. A shed-roofed dormer is located on the front roof slope and the twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash occupy the windows. Additional research would be necessary to evaluate the history and integrity of this house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NS-17	1799 North Sea Rd	"A. Rose House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Dating between 1830 and 1870, this house demonstrates that traditional house forms from the 1700s persisted well into the following century." (GAI 2000); "A. Rose House" (FEL 2008)	This structure has been identified in previous surveys as the A. Rose House. Although the view from the street is obscured by foliage, this two-story vernacular house stands on a brownstone foundation. It is five bays wide with a central entryway. This house likely dates to the early 19th century. The original six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows remain throughout. There are two interior brick chimneys that rise through the roof's ridge at either end of the house. There is a one-story addition appended on the south elevation. The 1873 Beers map records the owner of this house as A. Rose. The 1916 Belcher map records the owner as A. Jennings. In conversation with the owner of the house, he referred to it as the Jennings' Farmhouse, and said a stone foundation from another structure remains in his backyard. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-15); 2008 Façade Easements List
NS-18	130 Noyac Rd	North Sea Community Hall / North Sea School; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This is an extant school building from the early 1900s that is now used as a community center. " (GAI 2000)	The North Sea Community Association is a shingle-clad building, constructed in 1929 as a school and used as a meeting place for the Community Association since 1933. The structure has a prominent tower with a pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The doorway is accessed by a pedimented entry porch supported by paired columns. Ribbon windows are located along the facades. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-7)

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-19	44 Noyac Rd		This house can only be viewed over a fence and hedge, but it appears to be either an early 20th century Colonial Revival-style house, or an earlier house that was moved to this location. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge and a round arch window is located in the gable field beneath the side-gable roof. The house does not appear on historic maps until the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map, where it is listed as the property of Edw. White. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NS-20	1719 North Sea Rd	"Harris House" (GAI identifies this house as being at the NW Corner North Sea Road At Noyac Road). This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000). "Harris House" FEL identifies this as being at the NW corner N. Sea Rd. & Noyac Rd. and lists it separately from "1719 North Sea Road "(FEL 2008)	An early vernacular house with several additions, this two-story three-bay structure, known as the Harris House, stands on a brownstone foundation. The prominent door surround which incorporates pilasters, sidelights, and a transom, as well as the wide cornice, are characteristic of the Greek Revival style. A smaller two-story flanking wing is probably either original to the house or a slightly later addition. A further small addition probably dates to the 20th century. The house retains six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The dwelling appears on the 1873 Beers map as the home of J. R. Harris, and the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of Robert Harwold. The 1873 Beers map shows "No. Sea School # 15" across the street from this house, at northeast corner of Noyac and North Sea Road intersection. The school house is thought to have been bought and moved onto this property in the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-14); 2008 Façade Easements List
NS-21	1679 North Sea Rd	"Rose House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried." (GAI 2000) ; "Rose House" (FEL 2008)	Standing two stories on a granite foundation, this house likely dates to the early 19th century. Known as the Rose House, the structure has a five-bay façade with central doorway, symmetrical fenestration, and semi-circular neo-classical entry porch. The doorway is flanked by sidelights and surmounted with a transom, all of which contain decorative tracery. The house is of wood-frame construction and is clad in painted wood shingles. It has a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The original six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows remain throughout, flanked by shutters. A small single-story wing is appended on the side elevation. The 1873 Beers map notes this house as the property of Capt. J. R. Rose, and the 1916 Belcher map notes it as the property of Mrs. J. E. Ellison. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-12); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-22	1680 North Sea Rd	"Rose Elliston House" (FEL 2008); "Rose Elliston House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. " (GAI 2000) (Resource identified by GAI as being at 1689 North Sea Road)	The Rose Elliston House is a simple single-story vernacular house with a side-gable roof standing four bays wide on a brick foundation. It is clad in yellow aluminum siding made to mimic clapboard. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Most of the windows are one-over-one-light aluminum replacements. The entry is flanked by pilasters and crowned with a wide entablature suggesting an early 19th century date. A small portico with balcony railing above has been installed at the side (south) elevation. An interior brick chimney rises through the roof's ridge at the center of the house. The 1873 Beers map records this house as being owned by Capt. J. R. Rose; it may be the first he constructed after settling in North Sea. It sits across North Sea Road from 1679 North Sea Road, also formerly owned by Capt. J. R. Rose. The 1916 Belcher-Hyde map records the owner of this house as J. H. Anson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List; GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-13)
NS-23	16 Millstone Brook Rd	"North Sea 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)	The North Sea Burying Ground is located off of Millstone Brook Road, just off of North Sea Road. The burying ground contains approximately 125 headstones; the earliest dates from 1782, and burials continued into the 20th century. Markers are made of sandstone, marble, and granite. Several plots are enclosed in Victorian iron fencing. In 2004, the condition of the cemetery was considered poor due to the presence of many toppled or broken gravestones (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). Since that time, a conservation course from the University of Pennsylvania performed some repairs on the stones, generally improving the condition of the burial ground. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SH Cemetery Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-11)
NS-24	1504 North Sea Rd		1504 North Sea Road is a wood-frame bungalow that dates to ca. 1920 with a hip-on-gable roof. The single-story Craftsman-style structure retains excellent historic integrity with its original windows, siding, and entry porch. Exposed rafter ends distinguish the eaves of the roof and the shed-roofed wall dormers that surmount it. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The house does not appear on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map of the area. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-25	562 North Sea Rd		562 North Sea Road is a two-story Queen Anne-style cross-gable house. A corbelled brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. The house is clad in patterned shingles. Its windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. It has a hip-roofed wrap-around porch. The house appears on the 1916 map labeled with the name T. Corrigan. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NS-26	520 North Sea Rd	"Miller House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. Dating between 1830 and 1870, this house demonstrates that traditional house forms from the 1700s persisted well into the following century (GAI 2000); "Miller House" (FEL 2008)	Known as the Miller House, 520 North Sea Road is an early vernacular structure, probably constructed in the first or early second quarter of the 19th century. The three-bay two-story structure has a Federal-style door surround and transom. With its wood-shingle cladding, brick chimney, and six-over-six-light windows, the house retains excellent historic integrity. The house has a brownstone foundation. It appears to retain its original fenestration and has no visible ells or additions. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-17); Façade Easements List 2008
NS-27	444 North Sea Rd	"Corrigan House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried" (GAI 2000); "Corrigan House-rear balcony/ramps/stairs not period" (FEL 2008); "Ca. 1890" (FEL 2008).	Known as the Corrigan House, 444 North Sea Road is a to-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style dwelling with ornate gable decoration, a wrap-around porch, and patterned wood shingling as well as multi-light windows typical of the Queen Anne style. It was likely constructed ca. 1890. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (TU-2); SHPO Database (State/ National Register Eligible); GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-19); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-28	441 North Main St	"Ca. 1890" (FEL 2008).	A two-story cross-gable house with multi-light triangular windows in the gables and wrap-around porches, 441 North Main Street (also possibly known as 447 North Main Street) may contain a 19th century core; however it appears that the bulk of the house dates to the turn of the century. No structures are shown in this location on the 1873 Beers map. On the 1916 map, a group of structures is shown in this location on the property of W.P. Bishop. The house retains wood shingle siding and six-over-six-light window sash. It also has dormers with paired windows and brick chimneys. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (State/National Register Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
NS-29	645 North Sea Mecox Rd	"Ca. 1875" (FEL 2008).	645 North Sea Mecox Road is a ca. 1875 farmhouse exhibiting elements of the Gothic Revival style, including kicked eaves and two-over-two-light windows. The house also has a wrap-around porch, which may have been a turn-of-the-century addition. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of William Frederick. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (State/National Register Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
NS-30	7 Simms Street	1931	A small side-gable single-story dwelling built ca. 1930, 7 Simms Street has a three-bay façade with a central doorway with a gable-roofed hood flanked by paired windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The roof has exposed rafter ends and a small brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The building is parged in stucco, which may have been its original finish. A small shed-roofed addition appears to be clad in asbestos shingles. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. It appears to retain relatively high integrity overall, assuming the parged finish is original. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of houses of a similar style and/or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-31	834 North Sea Road	1934	A two-story side-gable house exhibiting elements of the Colonial Revival style, 834 North Sea Road has a central brick chimney, a three-bay façade with a central doorway flanked by sidelights and accessed via a pedimented entry porch with paired columns. The house has paired windows with six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The ca. 1930s house is parged in stucco, which may have been its original finish. A garage visible in the rear of the property also appears parged with stucco. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NS-32	1619 North Sea Road	"vinyl siding" (FEL 2008)	Largely obscured from the roadway, 1619 North Sea Road appears to be two-story wood-frame house with a central corbelled brick stove chimney and a relatively steeply pitched roof; the windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The house likely dates to the last quarter of the 19th century. It appears on the 1916 map as the house of William Haynes. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NS-33	Conscience Point Road	"Conscience Point Historical Marker; Marker commemorating the landing site of a small group of Puritan settlers from MA in 1640 who erected the town of Southampton" (GAI 2000) Conscience Point Rock	The Conscience Point Rock commemorates the arrival of settlers from Lynn, Massachusetts, near this location in 1640. These pioneers, seeking religious freedom, established the hamlet of Southampton. The marker consists of a bronze plaque set within a boulder. This property is a designated Town landmark.	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-8)
NS-34	1098 North Sea Road		A Craftsman-style bungalow built ca. 1930, this house has wood-shingle cladding, six-over-one-light windows, and jerkinhead gable dormers and front entry porch. It appears to retain integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-35	84 Henry Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story cross-gable house with a wrap-around porch ornamented with vergeboard and Stick-style gable ornamentation, 84 Henry Road is clad in patterened wood shingles. Diamond shapes expressed in the shingling appear to be an original feature. Bsed on its architectural characteristics, this house was likely constructed during the last quarter of the 19th century. A house appears in this location on the 1916 map, but the owner is not clear (possibly William Wines). A garage to the rear may have been built around the same time of the house, but has been altered in recent times with dormers and large garage doors. The house lacks its brick chimney and its roof is clad in asphalt shingles, but overall appears to retain integrity. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NS-36	96 Island Creek Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	21 Island Creek Road is a ca. 1920s single-story side-gable house with a rectangular plan; sided in wood shingles. An integral porch wraps around part of the façade. The porch appears to be screened; possibly the original treatment. A series of windows containing six-over-six-light sash flank the doorway. The doorway is accessed via a flat roofed entry porch. A brick chimney rises from one end of the front roof slope; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Overall the integrity of the structure appears relatively high. While the house may lack individual significance it may be eligible as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NS-37	373 Millstone Brook Road		373 Millstone Brook Road is a two-story wood-frame Colonial Revival-style house, built ca. 1930. It is the centerpiece of an estate that includes several ancillary buildings. The house is clad in wood shingles and features a central chimney and multi-light windows. It has dormers and shed-roofed entry porch. It is largely obscured from the road. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NS-38	1074 North Sea Road	1922 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story side-gable house likely built in the 1920s, the house has a central entry with an enclosed gable-roof entry porch. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a brick end chimney. The windows contain six-over-one-light sash, which may be original. The door appears modern. Further research would be necessary to confirm that the chimney and entry porch are original. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of houses of a similar style and/or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-39	1107 North Sea Road	1930 (Town-provided comments); "Dutch Colonial" (FEL 2008)	A Dutch Colonial Revival-style house dating to ca. 1930 with a gambrel roof and shed-roofed wall dormers, a central entry flanked by paired windows, and a small hip-roofed section on the side façade. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of houses of a similar style and/or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NS-40	116 North Sea Mecox Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A small side-gable single-story residence with a three-bay façade composed of a central entry with hip-roofed entry porch supported by Doric columns and flanked by paired windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house has a wide cornice, a brick chimney, and is clad in wood shingles. It exhibits elements of the Prairie and Colonial Revival styles. Although the building appears to lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high historic integrity and may be eligible as part of a grouping of residences of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NS-41	118 Edge of Woods Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story residence constructed ca. 1900 that combines elements of the Shingle style and late Victorian styles. The house has multiple cross gables, half round gable windows, and wrap-around porches supported by Doric columns. Many of the windows contain twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash. On the upper story, relatively large wall expanses are left without windows, accentuating the effect of the wood shingle siding. The house appears to retain high historic integrity. The house appears to be shown on the 1916 map as part of the property of Clara Whitfield. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion A and C).	
NS-42	130 Scott Road (or Scotts Road)	Rose Family Gravesite (Town-provided comments)	The Rose Family Gravesite at 130 Scott (or Scotts) Road appears to retain at least three headstones, some of which bear early carvings and inscriptions likely dating to the late 18th or early 19th century. The house on this property does not appear to meet the Landmarks criteria. Nothing is shown in this location on the 1916 map, however, on the 1873 map, two Rose family houses are shown in close proximity to the location of this small burying ground. Additional research would be necessary to document and evaluate this property, however it appears to possess both historic significance and historic integrity (This cemetery appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-43	144 Edge of Woods Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	Based on limited available views, 144 Edge of Woods Road appears to be relatively high-style two-story residence that includes elements of the Colonial Revival style, including oculus windows, six-over-one-light windows and wood shingle siding. Aerial views show that the house has a primary section and three parallel cross-gable sections. A number of features appear to be later additions including multiple small single-story additions with flat roofs and parapets creating upper story verandahs. Information provided by the Town dates this house to ca. 1920. Buildings appear in the vicinity of this house on the 1916 plan; the property would apparently have been on either the Mrs. Hartley or D.T. Kennedy properties. None of the buildings have the large complex plan that this building has suggesting that the building was either constructed later or built around an earlier house. Additional research and physical investigation would be needed to adequately assess the significance and integrity of the structure. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NS-44	14 Scallop Pond Road	"Thimble Farm" (GAI 2000); "Thimble Farm" FEL identifies Thimble Farm at SE corner Scallop Pond & Old Field Roads (FEL 2008 1840 "Thimble Farm" (Town-provided comments)	A small single-pile vernacular house, 14 Scallop Pond Road is one story in height with a high knee wall. Its three-bay façade has a central doorway flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Similar windows are found on the side elevations, though at least one window has been replaced with casement sash. The house appears to have a vented cupola on the roof, which could conceivably have taken the place of an earlier chimney. The door appears to have an enframement that references the Greek Revival style but appears to be a Colonial Revival-style reproduction; a closer inspection would be necessary to determine the age of this feature. According to the GAI survey, this property is known as Thimble Farm (The GAI survey identified this property as 14 Old Field Road). The house is not shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map but may have been moved here from another location. According to information provided by the Town, the house dates to ca. 1840, and based on its form, such a date is plausible. The house merits further research and consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-21); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-45	151 Edge of Woods Road	1928 (Town-provided comments)	An Arts & Crafts-style house with a side-gable roof clad in wood shingles with long shed-roofed dormers containing multi-light awning-sash windows. The house has a very large and prominent fieldstone end chimney. The house is clad in wood shingles and appears to have multi-light awning-sash windows. The house appears to retain high historic integrity. It does not appear to be shown on the 1916 map and was likely built in the 1920s. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NS-46	151 Little Fresh Pond Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1920 single-story Craftsman-style house with a battered side chimney, six-over-one light paired windows, exposed rafter ends, and wood shingle cladding. The doorway appears to have an ogee arch. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of houses of a similar style and/or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NS-47	17 Little Fresh Pond Road	1930	A ca. 1920s Colonial Revival house with a "Cape Cod" form, this house retains a brick chimney that rises from the center of the roof ridge and appears to have six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The house has a central entry with an entry porch with a round-arch opening and paired columns. Two gable dormers contain round-arch windows that may have been altered in more recent times. It appears to retain its original siding. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of similar houses. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NS-48	1889 North Sea Road	1900	A two-story cross-gable residence likely built around the turn of the century, based on limited views, 1889 North Sea Road appears to retain six-over-one-light windows, projecting bay windows and a porch with turned posts. The integrity of the structure appears to have been compromises with asphalt shingle roof cladding and the removal of the chimney. It cannot be clearly discerned if the building retains its original siding material. Additional research would be necessary to confirm that this building retains sufficient historic integrity. A building is shown in this approximate location on the 1916 map, but it is not labeled with an owner. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-49	18 Parrish Road	1926	A ca. 1920s Colonial Revival house with a "Cape Cod" form and an entry on the gable end, this house retains a brick chimney that rises from one of the roof slopes and has six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The historic integrity of the house appears to have been compromised with the addition of asphalt shingle roof cladding; the siding material cannot be clearly discerned: it may be wood or synthetic shingles. While the house does not appear to be individually significant, if it retains wood shingle siding, it may have sufficient historic integrity to be considered as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of similar houses. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NS-50	22 Lake Side Drive	1930 (Town-provided comments); "Tudor" (FEL 2008)	A one-and-a-half-story cross-gable Tudor Revival-style house with a half-timbered treatment on the gable ends, one section has a jerkinhead roof, and the other a relatively steeply pitched gable roof. The house is parged in stucco; this was likely its original treatment. Most of the windows appear to contain original six-over-one-light sash, while other windows contain one-over-one-light windows and are likely replacements. The roof material cannot be clearly discerned; it appears to be a synthetic tile and is likely not original. The house is thought to date to ca. 1930. Although this house has been altered somewhat, it retains fair integrity and embodies the characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	(Façade Easement List 2008)
NS-51	27 Cedar Crest	1910; Hazemet (Town-provided comments)	While only limited views of this structure are available, the building has been identified as ca. 1910 estate known as Hazemet. The house has a hip-on-gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The porches have rustic natural wood posts evoking an Adirondack Camp. The house has many large windows that appear to be casement sash with multiple lights. Aerial photographs suggest that the overall form of this structure is largely intact. A number of residential properties are shown in the vicinity of this house on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map; this appears to be one of the structures on the Isaac Blanchard property. While further research and physical investigation would be useful in elucidating the history of the house, it appears to retain architectural interest and historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-52	292 Majors Path	1850 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story hip-roofed Italianate-style residence that was likely constructed in the 1850s or 1860s. The house retains its boxy rectangular form, eaves brackets, and fenestration pattern. A wap-around porch is likely original but appears to have been altered. The window sash on the front façade appear replaced, as does the front doorway. It cannot be discerned if the siding material is original or has been replaced with a modern material. Nevertheless, this house appears to retain sufficient integrity to be further considered as a potential landmark. The house appears to be depicted on the 1873 map on the property of B.A. Horton and on the 1916 map as part of the property of Martin Alyward. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NS-53	31 West Neck Circle	1935 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story side-gable house clad in wood shingles with gable-roofed wall dormers, the structure has a hip-roofed porch with exposed rafter ends. The porch, which visually dominates the façade, is enclosed with screens. This house was dated to ca. 1935 in information provided by the Town. A number of buildings are shown in the vicinity of this house on the 1916 map with the label "West Neck Camp" and "William Corbin." It is not clear if this structure could be one of them, or if it was built later. It is possible that the core of the house is of a slightly earlier date and the porch was added later, ca. 1935. Further research may be warranted in the future to adequately assess the significance and integrity of the building. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C). (Façade Easement List 2008)	
NS-54	34 Missepogue Avenue	1936 (Town-provided comments)	A Dutch Colonial Revival-style structure, this house has a side-gable roof with sprung eaves and an integral porch. It has gable dormers, wood shingle cladding, and appears to retain six-over-one-light windows. There is a brick side chimney on one side. According to information provided by the Town, the house dates to ca. 1936. Although the house is relatively recent in date and nothing is known that distinguishes it historically, it appears to retain high historic integrity and thus may be considered landmark eligible as part of a grouping. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-55	435 North Sea Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	Views of this structure were too limited to adequately evaluate it, however, 435 North Sea Road is a single-story cross-gable structure exhibiting elements of the Colonial Revival style. It is clad in wood shingles, has a brick chimney, a cornice with returns, and windows containing eight-over-twelve-light double-hung sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Although the building should be examined in the future when improved views are available, current views suggest that the building dates to the 1920s or 1930s and retains integrity. Although the building appears to lack individual distinction, it may be eligible as part of a grouping of residences of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NS-56	437 North Sea Mecox Road	1912 "Long Spring Farm" (Town-provided comments)	A high-style two-story Colonial Revival structure dating to the early 20th century. The house has a cross gable roof with a symmetrical façade that includes a Palladian window, a dentilled cornice with returns, gable dormers, and entry porches with paired columns. The house is clad in wood shingles and retains brick chimneys. Some of the windows appear to have been replaced more recently. Otherwise the house appears to retain relatively high integrity. Based on information provided by the Town, this house was built ca. 1912 and has been known as Long Spring Farm. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion A and C).	
NS-57	440 North Sea Mecox Road	1936 (Town-provided comments)	The house at 440 North Sea Mecox Road is a single-story wood-frame residence with a front-gable jerkinhead roof and jerkinhead-roof entry porch. The house retains wood shingle siding, two-over-two-light windows, and a brick chimney. The structure does not seem to appear on the 1916 map, though a structure with the name B. King is not far from its location. Stylistically, it could date to the 1910s or 1920s; information provided by the Town suggests it was constructed ca. 1936. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NS-58	540 North Sea Road	1939 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story Colonial Revival-style residence with a "Cape Cod" form, the three-bay façade of 540 North Sea Road has a central entry flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The house is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Information provided by the Town dates this house to 1939. Although the building appears to lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high historic integrity and may be eligible as part of a grouping of residences of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 14-1 (cont'd)
Potential North Sea Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NS-59	65 Old Fish Cove Road	1909 (Town-provided comments)	A number of buildings are located on the parcel and none are clearly visible from the road. Tax photos supply improved but still limited views of the buildings. Most are early 20th century single-story wood-shingle-clad structures the integrity of which appears to be compromised. One building, pictured above, may retain retain sufficient historic integrity. It appears to be a small front-gable structure with a cupola rising from the front of the roof ridge. It appears to have a smaller cross-gable section, multi-light windows and wood siding and wood shingle roof cladding. According to information provided by the Town this structure dates to ca. 1909. The form of the structure is reminiscent of a turn-of-the-century schoolhouse. One building is shown in this property on the 1916 map; it is labeled with the word "Camp." Further research would be necessary to understand the history and assess the significance of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NS-60	67 Henry Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A side-gable Craftsman-style residence with jerkinhead roof, brick chimney, and exposed rafter ends, 67 Henry Road is sided in wood shingles and has a three-bay façade with central entry flanked by windows with six-over-one-light double-hung sash. A rear ell may have been constructed contemporary with the main block (ca. 1920s) or within a decade of it. The integrity of the house is slightly compromised with apparent minor changes to fenestration and other changes. However, Although the building appears to lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high historic integrity and may be eligible as part of a grouping of residences of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NS-61	73 Henry Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A small single-story house with a pyramidal roof and a brick chimney, 73 Henry Road is clad in wood shingles and has an asymmetrical three-bay front façade with a door and two windows that appear to contain four-light awning sash. The house's design could be interpreted as drawing from the Prairie style. Although the building appears to lack individual significance, it appears to retain relatively high historic integrity and may be eligible as part of a grouping of residences of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 14-2
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
Scott Road And North Sea Road	"Scott House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. A portion of the Scott House reputedly dates to 1661 when North Sea prospered as a port for Southampton. " (GAI 2000)		Unable to locate parcel with certainty; may refer to 2277 North Sea Road, included in this survey	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-10)
Behind 520 North Sea Road	House; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. " (GAI 2000)	House is visible on aerial maps, appearing to be either an early two-story center-chimney vernacular house or a modern replica of the same. No tax photograph or other view of the house can be found and house is not clearly visible from roadway.	Unable to assess historic significance/ integrity due to limited visibility	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-18); 2008 Façade Easements List
North Sea Road	"Old North Sea School / Kreymbourg House" (GAI 2000)		Unable to locate this resource with certainty; GAI survey may intend to refer to 1719 North Sea Rd, included in this survey	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-23)

Table 14-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
1875 North Sea Road		A single-story Colonial Revival-style house referencing the Cape Cod form.	Appears to lack sufficient historic significance/integrity	2008 Façade Easements List
300 Noyac Road	"unsure of age" (FEL 2008)	Colonial Revival-style structure, appears to have been built in the second quarter of the 20th century.	Does not appear to retain sufficient integrity/significance	2008 Façade Easements List
NW of 24 Peconic Bay Avenue			May refer to 28 Peconic Bay Avenue, which is included in survey	2008 Façade Easements List
57 Peconic Bay Avenue	1929 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1929 side-gable Craftsman-style bungalow with shed-roofed dormers, the Doric columns of an integral porch are still in place, through the porch has been enclosed and modern doors and windows added, diminishing the historic integrity of the structure.	Property does not appear to possess sufficient significance and integrity; however, if future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	2008 Façade Easements List
604 Water-Mill Towd Road	"rear addition not period-unsure of age" (FEL 2008)		Unable to locate this parcel in tax records	2008 Façade Easements List
573 North Sea-Mecox Road	"A two-story three-bay vernacular dwelling which appears to date to the early 19th century. It may be depicted as the home of H.D. Whitfield on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map" (LIPA Survey).		Based on field survey, house has been dramatically altered in recent years; integrity severely compromised.	LIPA Survey (NS-1); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 14-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
105 Edgemere Drive	1910 (Town-provided comments)	Pictured in the photograph provided by the Town is a small single-story square-plan house with a pyramidal roof, likely built during the first quarter of the 20th century. The house retains six-over-six-light double-hung sash and its original form. Because views are limited, it is not clear what the siding material is and other aspects of the building's integrity would need to be assessed when better views are available. Aerial photographs suggest that this small structure is an ancillary building to the rear of a larger residential structure that appears to have been altered with a large front porch addition. Buildings do not appear in this location on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map.	The property does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
23 Hampton Road N	1930 (Town-provided comments)	This single-story front-gable residence dating to ca. 1930 has been altered with an enclosed front porch. The siding appears modern. It is not clear if the window sash are original or modern.	It does not appear to possess sufficient significance and integrity; however, if future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 14-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
22 Kendalls Lane	1925 (Town-provided comments)	22 Kendalls Lane appears to be a Colonial Revival-style residence. Based on information provided by the Town it dates to ca. 1925. It does not appear on the 1916 map. It is a single-story house clad in wood shingles. The principal section has a gable roof and a small metal-roofed cupola. A half-round window is on the gable end. A smaller and shorter gable-roofed section is aligned with its roof-ridge perpendicular to the first.	From the limited views available, there is not a sufficient indication that this building possesses historic significance and integrity. If future research finds evidence to the contrary, it should be reevaluated.	
601 Water Mill Towd Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story cross-gable house dated to ca. 1920. This house does not appear on the 1916 map. The front façade appears intact in form and siding. It appears that some, if not all of the windows at first story level are more recent. Aerial photographs suggest that a large square-plan addition has been added on the rear/side elevations of the house.	Based on this information, it appears that the house may lack sufficient significance and integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 14-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
163 Old Sag Harbor Road	1910 (Town-provided comments)	163 Old Sag Harbor Road is a 20th century single-story Tudor Revival-style house. The gables are treated with stucco and wood to create a half-timbered effect. The lower story appears to be sided in vinyl siding. Although the house retains some six-over-one light windows, others appear to have been replaced with one-over-one-light sash. A large wood ramp has been added with access to the entry.	Based on the views available this house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
72 South Street	1920 (Town-provided comments)	72 South Street is a small single-story house apparently dating to the 1920s or 1930s. It appears to retain most of its six-over-one-light double hung sash and wood shingle cladding. However, a number or more recent changes have also altered the house, including replacement of windows on an enclosed porch and the apparent introduction of a new square single-light fixed sash window on the side façade.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 14-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
149 Towd Point Road	1938 (Town-provided comments)	This small single-story front-gable residence was dated to 1938 in information provided by the Town. It retains wood shingle cladding, a brick chimney, and appears to retain many of its original six-over-one-light window. A gable-roofed entry hyphen may be original or a slightly later addition; its roof slope is slightly shallower than that of the main block. A wood entry stair appears to be a recent addition.	Although the house appears to retain fair historic integrity, it does not appear to clearly embody distinctive or distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style. If future research indicates that the house possesses historic significance and integrity, it should be reevaluated.	
1 Cedarberry Lane	1926 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1920s or 1930s single-story side gable Colonial Revival house with gable dormers and projecting bay windows. The house appears to have replacement siding and an asphalt shingle roof.	The house's integrity has been compromised by the new siding and does not appear to clearly embody distinctive or distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style. If future research indicates that the house possesses historic significance and integrity, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 14-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
210 Old Sag Harbor Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	This small side-gable house was dated to ca. 1930 in information provided by the Town. It has a relatively long and narrow rectangular plan and shallowly pitched roof. The door has sidelights. The roof is clad in asphalt. One side of the house, which may contain a projecting bay window, appears to be under construction. The house appears to retain wood shingles.	The house does not appear to clearly embody distinctive or distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style. If future research indicates that the house possesses historic significance and integrity, it should be reevaluated.	
50 Missepogue Avenue	1939 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1939 Colonial Revival-style structure with a 'Cape Cod' form, this house is a single-story gable-roofed residence with six-over-one-light windows and a brick chimney. Unlike the typical Cape arrangement, the entry appears to be on the gable end, sheltered by a pedimented entry porch. The house appears to be sided in asbestos shingles and has an asphalt shingle roof.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient significance and integrity, If future research indicates that the house possesses historic significance and integrity, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 14-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
15 Lake Side Drive	1939 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story side-gable residence with a rectangular plan and a gable roof, this house was built ca. 1939 according to information provided by the Town. A large brick end chimney is located on the front façade.	The historic integrity of the house appears to be compromised with alterations to the siding, fenestration, and roof cladding, and two skylights have been added to the front roof slope. The house does not appear to clearly embody distinctive or distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style.	
183 Little Fresh Pond Road	1917 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half story front-gable residence with cornice and returns, shed roofed porch, six-over-six-light windows and wood shingle siding. The porch supports have been replaced with log posts, altering the appearance of the structure.	The house does not appear to have sufficient integrity and significance to qualify as a potential landmark; however, if future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
295 North Sea Mecox Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	The house at 295 North Sea Mecox Road was identified in information provided by the Town as dating to ca. 1920. Based on limited views it appears to consist of a main section with a front-gable roof, possibly a 'Cape Cod' form. A second small gable-roofed section forms an enclosed entry porch.	The house does not appear to clearly embody distinctive or distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 14-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
277 North Sea Mecox Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A low single-story gable-roofed residence likely dating to the 1930s or slightly later with a brick chimney and a concrete block foundation.	The house appears to have been extensively altered with asbestos shingle siding, apparent changes to fenestration, and alterations to the side entry porch. It does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	
269 Simms Street	1935 (Town-provided comments)	A 1930s or 1940s single-story residence with a cross-gable plan, a gable dormer, and ribbon windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash at first story level.	Although the building appears to retain relatively high integrity, it does not appear to clearly embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style. If future research indicates that the house does meet the Landmarks Criteria, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 14-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
361 North Sea Mecox Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A two story side-gable house with a central brick chimney, symmetrical three-bay façade with a central doorway with gable-roofed entry porch flanked by paired windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The house is sided in wood shingles on the front façade, but appears to have modern siding on the side façade (based on limited views). A brick end chimney has been appended to the other side façade, likely after its initial construction.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient significance and integrity, however, if future research indicates that the house does meet the Landmarks Criteria, it should be reevaluated.	
407 North Sea Mecox Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A residence that appears to be composed of multiple single-story frame sections. The largest appears to have a sliding barn door flanked by six-over-six-light windows. The other smaller sections appear slightly later in date; however, the construction history or phasing of the building is not clear. All of the sections appear to date to the first half of the 20th century. No structures appear in this location on the 1916 map.	The house does not appear to clearly embody a distinct architectural style. If future research indicates that the structure may meet the Landmarks criteria, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 14-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in North Sea

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
431 North Main Street	1910 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story side-gable house with a central chimney and wood shingle cladding, the house was dated to ca. 1910 in information provided by the Town. A group of buildings owned by W.P. Bishop appear in this location on the 1916 map. Although some six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows remain, the fenestration pattern of the house has been extensively altered, and appears to greatly diminish the historic integrity of the structure.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates that the house possesses historic significance, it may merit reevaluation.	
350 North Sea Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story front-gable Dutch Colonial Revival-style house dating to ca. 1930, 435 North Sea Road appears to have been extensively altered with changes to the porch and fenestration. No structure is shown in this location on the 1916 map.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity. If improved views or further research indicates that the house possesses historic significance and integrity, it may merit reevaluation.	

A. NOYAC HISTORIC CONTEXT

Noyac is a small hamlet nestled between North Haven and North Sea Harbor, along the north shore of Southampton. Its name, and that of the Noyac Bay which borders it, likely derives from the Noyac Indians who once lived there in summer and returned to Shinnecock land to winter. Noyac is an Algonquin word meaning "a corner or point of land", referring to one of the hamlet's most striking geographical features: a long isthmus that reaches out into the bay like a finger, and is today known as Jessup's Neck (Halsey 1935:140;141) (see **Figures 15-1 and 15-2**).

The colonists who settled Southampton and North Sea did not parcel out the land that is now Noyac until 1679. Isaac Jessup was the first to settle there in 1712, and as mentioned above, the vicinity of his homestead still bears his name at (Howell 1887: 159). In about 1800 Jeremiah Osborn purchased Jessup's land from his descendants (Howell 1887: 159). The Osborn family went on to introduce the Bartlett pear and other fruit varieties, Merino sheep, and thoroughbred cattle stock to the area (Howell 1887: 159). The Osborns also had a grist mill (Halsey 1935:142). Other early settlement family names included Albertson, Barker, Budd, Eldredge, Parker, Rogers, Rugg, and Smith (Halsey 1935:140-144).

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the hamlet's economy revolved around farming, fishing, raising livestock, and harvesting the forest for the various uses of wood, including building material and cordwood (Halsey 1935:142). Corn, hay, and other grain crops were harvested (Halsey 1935: 142). Water mills were used to process natural materials, and were built in the area as early as the late 17th century (Halsey 1935:140). A succession of mills was constructed along the "Noyack River" to grind grain, saw wood planks, and weave fabric (Halsey 1935:141). The dam that was built at the south side of Noyac Road to create the mill pond was a predecessor to the current dam at Trout Pond Park (Halsey 1935:141). Trout Pond was originally known as Mill Pond. A tidal mill was also constructed north of the Mill Pond on Mill Creek (Halsey 1935:141). The presence of these mills is recorded in the names Mill Road and Mill Creek.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Noyac became a destination for summer tourists, thanks in large part to the extension of the train line to Sag Harbor in 1869. By the 1880s, developers began establishing summer colonies along Noyac Bay, building houses along the shore to take advantage of expansive waterfront views and access to beaches. These included the Noyac Cottage Association (Northampton Shores) and North Hampton Colony (William Cauldwell House National Register Nomination Form). In this period a developer named G. W. Thompson bought the land around Mill Pond, repaired the dam, and introduced trout to appeal to summer vacationers (Howell 1887: 159). The Trout Pond thus acquired its current name. By the 1920s, small summer cottages were being built in areas such as Pine Neck Park, Turtle Cove, Bay Point, and Cedar Point. These houses were weatherized and enlarged later in the 20th century to create year-round homes. Today, communities such as these largely characterize Noyac's building stock, and greatly influence its sense of place.

B. SUMMARY OF NOYAC SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 36 potential Landmarks were identified as part of a potential Noyac Multiple Resource District, as described below.

NOYAC MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Multiple Resource District was identified in Noyac, which contains 36 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "NY." A map showing the locations of the Noyac Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 15-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 15-3 through 15-20**), and a table (**Table 15-1**) that describes them. A variety of contributing property types have been identified in the potential Noyac Multiple Resource District. Residential structures include fine early examples of local vernacular architecture such as 1241 Brick Kiln Road (NY-16) and 1292 Brick Kiln Road (NY-17) as well as later Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman-style residences. A number of cemeteries have been identified as potentially contributing properties, including the Jessup Burying Ground (NY-1), the Rogers Graveyard (NY-11), the Old Noyac Burying Ground (NY-13), and Saint Andrews Cemetery (NY-15). The Old Noyac Schoolhouse (NY-9), which is said to incorporate a late 18th century building, is already designated as a Town Landmark. Another former school at 2689 Noyac Road (NY-4), now threatened by neglect, was financed by Mrs. Russell Sage; its unusual design features elements of the Picturesque and Gothic Revival styles. The potentially contributing properties within the Noyac 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 through the early 20th century, but may be expanded as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN NOYAC

Other properties located in Noyac 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 15-2**. This table provides the addresses of the resources and a brief description of each, as well as a brief explanation as to why each resource was not advanced as a potential Landmark at this time.



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



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



- *Potential Contributing Property*
- *Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Eligible*
- *Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Listed and Town Landmark*
- *Existing Town Landmark*
- *Potential or Listed Resources in other Multiple Resource Districts (see other maps)*

- *Hamlet Boundaries*
- *Tax Parcels*

0 0.5 Miles

SCALE

Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

Figure 15-2





NY-1 2595 Noyac Road

Jessup Burying Ground is located on Jessup's Neck, a peninsula within the Morton Wildlife Refuge in Noyac, pictured here. The burial ground currently contains only one headstone, that of Abigail Jessup, a slate marker in good condition, dating to 1724. A second headstone, a ca. 1800 brownstone marker, was reportedly removed to a utility shed for storage (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). The burial ground could not be accessed as part of this survey; however a photograph of the remaining gravestone (above, right) was provided by the Town. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



NY-2 51 Peconic Avenue

William Cauldwell House is a State/National Register-Listed property and a Southampton Town Landmark. Although the Queen Anne-style house is largely obscured from the road by vegetation, it is a three-story three-bay house with dormers, a steeply pitched side-gable roof, and a wrap-around porch. It is clad in patterned wood shingles. The house was built in 1892 for William Cauldwell, the publisher of the New York Sunday Mercury. Cauldwell has been called the father of Sunday Journalism. He also served on the New York State Senate.



NY-3 2635 Noyac Road

2635 Noyac Road is a late 19th century cross-gable wood-frame house with a wrap-around porch supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. The house is clad in wood shingles. The windows appear to have been replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The building appears on the 1902 Belcher Hyde map as the property of Wiggins Sr., and on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the property of O.B. Wiggins. It has been identified in previous surveys as the N. Pierson House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-4 2689 Noyac Road

2689 Noyac Road is a single-story wood-frame structure with a steeply pitched front-gable roof and a quatrefoil design at the front façade. A contemporary entry porch is appended at the center of the three-bay front façade. The gables of both the entry porch and the main building are treated with vertical boards possibly intended to suggest half-timbering. Windows flanking the entry contain leaded diamond-pane casement sash. The unusual structure combines elements of the Picturesque, Gothic Revival, and Tudor styles and likely dates to the 1860s or early 1870s. The 1873 Beers map shows it as "School no. 14". The 1902 and 1916 Belcher Hyde maps also show it as a school. The structure has been apparently abandoned for several years. According to the GAI survey of Southampton, the construction of this building was financed by Mrs. Russell Sage. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-4



NY-5 42 Cedar Point Lane

A single-story side-gable wood shingle-clad house with a Cape Cod form and decorative wood diamond-paned ribbon windows on its front facade, this building is partially obscured by trees but may date to the 1920s or 1930s. It does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-6 2899 Noyack Road

A wood-frame farmhouse that appears to date to the third quarter of the 19th century, 2899 Noyac Road is a two-story front-gable structure clad in wood shingles. Its windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Six-over-one-light paired windows occupy the gable field. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A hipped-roof entry porch is located along the first story. The 1873 Beers map shows it as the property of D. B. Wiggins. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows it as the property of A.J. Edwards. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-5



NY-7 2948 Noyack Road

A wood-frame farmhouse dating to the second half of the 19th century, 2948 Noyac Road is a two-story front-gable house with a three-bay façade. It is clad in wood shingles and retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The 1873 Beers map lists L. R. Edwards as the owner. The 1902 and 1916 Belcher Hyde maps both list L. Edwards as the owner. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





NY-8 2964 Noyac Road

It appears that one of the sections of this apparent complex of adjoining buildings at 2964 Noyac Road may date to the early or mid 19th century. Its four-bay side-gable façade is partly obscured, therefore, it is difficult to determine if this structure is 19th century in date or is a later Colonial Revival building. A pedimented entry porch provides access to a central entry with transom and sidelights. The house has no internal chimney. Addition wings are appended on both ends of the structure. A barn is also located on the property. It has the form of a three-bay threshing barn and is purported to date to the 18th century. An investigation of the barn's interior would be necessary to determine its date. The 1873 Beers map and the 1902 Belcher Hyde map list the owner as T. Bennet. The 1916 Belcher map lists the owner as Oscar Edwards. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-6



NY-9 3010 Noyack Road

A three-bay hip-roofed building with a large brick chimney rising from its front roof slope, this structure is identified as the “Old Noyac School House. Original circa 1796” on a plaque on the front of the structure. The front entry of the house is accessed via a pedimented Neoclassical entry porch. The wood-shingle-clad structure is owned by the Town of Southampton and is the meeting place of the Noyac Civic Council. According to the 1873 Beers map, the Noyac schoolhouse was previously located adjacent and to the west of the house at 2899 Noyac Road. The Old Noyac Schoolhouse is currently designated as a Town of Southampton Landmark.



NY-10 6 Birch Street

The house at 6 Birch Street is a Tudor Revival-style structure likely dating to the 1920s, and featuring half-timbering, stucco parging, and a slate roof. Many of the original multi-light windows are retained. What appears to be a carriage house or garage designed in the same style is connected to the house by a clapboard-clad hyphen. The gables of the complex are given a rusticated Tudor treatment with the use of horizontal boards.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-7





NY-11 1 Rogers Court (aka Burkshire Drive)

Rogers Graveyard is a small historic burial plot enclosed by a fence off the side of Rogers Court, also known as Burkshire Drive. The burying ground contains two marble headstones dating to the 1840s, one of which is still standing, while the other is toppled and in several fragments. The burial ground is privately owned. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A,C , and E).



NY-12 4040 Noyac Road

4040 Noyac Road is a two-story wood-frame cross-gable farmhouse with clapboard siding and a porch at the front façade decorated with vergeboard and turned posts. The house retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Wood shingles clad the side elevations. The house likely dates to the last quarter of the 19th century. The 1902 Belcher Hyde map lists it as the home of J. Bennett. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-8



NY-13 4340 Noyack Road

Old Noyac Burying Ground, also known as the Old Noyack Cemetery and the Edwards Burial Ground, is located on Noyac Road. The cemetery contains approximately 52 headstones ranging in date from 1768 to 1868. The stones are of marble, sandstone and slate; several are toppled or broken. Many Edwards family burials are located here (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-14 4466 Noyack Road

An unusual small single-story vernacular house that stands on a stone foundation, 4466 Noyac Road is a wood shingle-clad building has a side-gable roof and a three-bay front façade. An entryway would almost certainly have once been located on the front façade, but has been moved to the side façade, set within a small lean-to addition. The front façade has three windows. All windows on the house appear to contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. This may be depicted on the 1916 map with the name Lewis Rulfs. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-9





NY-15 1175 Brick Kiln Road

St. Andrews Cemetery is associated with St. Andrews Roman Catholic Church. The cemetery dates to the early 20th century and contains stones of marble and granite (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). The cemetery is depicted on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





NY-16 1241 Brick Kiln Road

While this half-Cape vernacular house is partially obscured from view by dense vegetation, it appears to date to either the late 18th or early 19th century. The wood shingle-clad building features a front entry occupying an end bay and containing a paneled wood door. Most of the windows appear to have been retrofitted with two-over-two-light double-hung sash, probably during the second half of the 19th century. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from one end of the roof ridge. The building appears to be labeled A. Gilbride on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-10





NY-17 1292 Brick Kiln Road

This three-bay side-gable vernacular house probably dates to the second quarter of the 19th century. It is essentially a half-Cape in form, though the proportions differ slightly from the earliest manifestations of this form. It stands on a stone foundation. A substantial and rather tall brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The front façade is clad in clapboard and the side facades in wood shingles. The off-center front entry contains a five-panel wood door; it is flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a transom and narrow entablature. Windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A lean-to has been added to the rear of the house and paired brackets have been added along the eaves of both the lean-to and the primary roof, likely ca. 1870. A two-story addition has been added to the side elevation of the structure. It appears to be labeled M. Cassidy on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-18 16 Carroll Street

The house at 16 Carroll Street is partially obscured by vegetation, however, it appears to be an early Cape Cod-style vernacular structure with a series of later additions and alterations. The basic form of the three-bay side-gable dwelling remains intact, as does its wood shingle cladding and substantial brick chimney which rises from the roof ridge. The windows appear to have been largely replaced with two-over-two and one-over-one-light sash. A shed-roofed dormer, a later addition, rises from the front roof slope. A single-story addition has been appended to the rear. M. Cobner is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. The 1916 map depicts several structures owned by Wm. Gordon. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-11



NY-19 28 Bittersweet Lane

28 Bittersweet Lane is a Craftsman-style bungalow with overhanging eaves creating a front entry porch; it is clad in wood shingles. A house is shown in this vicinity on the 1916 map with the name Miss Turner, however, the house may slightly post-date the map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-20 3310 Noyac Road

3310 Noyac Road is a two-story four-bay house with side-gable roof, internal brick end chimneys and wood shingle cladding. While it is possible that the core of the structure dates to the 19th century, the house probably dates to the early 20th century; an example of the Colonial Revival style. One bay may have been a later addition and the fenestration of another bay has been substantially modified. A small barn, apparently dating to the turn of the century, is also located on the property. The house may be the Harry Eldridge house depicted on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-12



NY-21 4475 Noyac Road

This small single-story three-bay wood-frame vernacular house has a side-gable roof with a high knee wall and six-over-one-light windows. It is clad in wood shingles. A small single-story flat-roofed addition is appended on the side elevation. Although the house appears to date to the 19th century, it is not clearly depicted on the 1916 map, and may have been moved to this location. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-22 56 Carroll Street

56 Carroll Street is a two-story front-gable residence exhibiting elements of the Queen Anne style. The structure features a central brick chimney, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and a front entry porch supported with turned posts. The house is depicted on the 1916 map with the name E. Kelly. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-13



NY-23 60 Clearview Drive

A Cotswold Cottage style house dating to the early 20th century, 60 Clearview Drive has a half-timbered stucco-clad façade. Its asphalt roof has been given a rusticated effect and horizontal boards on the gables have been given a wavy finish. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows this as the property of Mrs. L.A. Scoville, but does not show a structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-24 10 Hildreth Street

Little is known about this three-bay side-gable house at 10 Hildreth Street. With its unusually high knee wall and central brick chimney, the house may be a relatively early vernacular house. It has a three-bay façade with a central doorway with a simple enframement. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It is sided in wood shingles; the roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles. A house is shown in this approximate location on the 1916 map with the name Cassidy. It does not appear to be shown on the 1873 map, though a building with the name M. Cobner is shown nearby. Further research would be necessary to confirm whether the building is indeed early or may be a more recent reconstruction. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-14



NY-25 123 Hampton Road

Only the rear façade of this ca. 1933 single-story house was visible. It has a brick chimney is sided in wood shingles and has small windows with three-over-three-light sash. The rear entry is accessed via a shed-roofed porch. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has a skylight. Based on limited views, the house appears to retain historic integrity and while it has no known individual significance it may be eligible for landmarking if as part of a grouping of buildings of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NY-26 22 Bay View Road

A small single-story side-gable residence with a jerkinhead gable, 22 Bay View Road was likely constructed ca. 1920 and exhibits elements of the Craftsman style. It has exposed rafter ends, an integral porch, and windows containing six-over-six-light double hung sash. The foundation is of concrete block with a rusticated finish and the house is sided in wood shingles. The roof has been clad in asphalt shingles and no chimney appears to remain; it is not clear if changes have been made to the porch. While the appearance of the structure has been altered somewhat, it appears to retain fair historic integrity overall. Although the structure does not appear to have individual significance it may be eligible as part of a grouping of stylistically related buildings. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-15



NY-27 23 Noyac Avenue

A two-story front-gable house with a large boxy form, 23 Noyac Avenue was dated to ca. 1932 in information provided by the Town. It does not appear on the 1916 map. The structure has paired and ribbon windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the roof slope. Although the building does not clearly reference an architectural style, it appears to draw from the Shingle and Craftsman styles. The structure has been altered with an asphalt shingle roof and skylights as well as a modern wood stair and railing leading to the front entry. Overall it appears to retain integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NY-28 2535 Noyac Road

A two-story side-gable wood-frame house, 2535 Noyac Road appears to have a three-bay façade with a central entry and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Although the first story is partially obscured by a hedge, a large multi-light window appears to have been added on the first story at some point in the 20th century. The house appears to be sided in wood clapboards. According to previous surveys, this was part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), developed beginning ca. 1888. (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004). Based on information provided by the Town, 2535 Noyac Road was built ca. 1894. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name A.F. Richardson. Improved views would be necessary to adequately assess the historic integrity of the structure. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-29 2705 Noyac Road

A two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style residence likely dating to the late 19th century, 2705 Noyac Road has wood clapboard siding, two-over-two-light windows, and an entry porch. The door does not appear original and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The structure is bears little ornamentation, an aspect unusual for its style, suggesting that there may once have been trim that was removed at a later date. Overall it appears to retain relatively high integrity. It appears to be shown on the property of O.B. Wiggins on the 1916 map. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-30 2837 Noyac Road

Union Chapel, ca.1913, (sometimes identified as being located at 2837 Noyac Road), is a wood shingle-clad chapel with a pyramidal roofed belfry, a round-arch gable window, and a gable-roofed entry porch. The windows appear to contain six-over-one-light sash. Mrs. Russell Sage financed the construction of this chapel (GAI 2000). (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-17



NY-31 29 Peconic Avenue

A two-story cross-gable residence with an octagonal tower, a tripartite gable window, a brick chimney, and porches, 29 Peconic Avenue likely dates to the late 19th century. According to previous surveys, this was part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), developed beginning ca. 1888. (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004). It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. M. Richardson. The house retains its form and fenestration; it appears to retain wood shingles on the upper story, but the first story appears to be clad in asbestos shingles. Some of the windows retain six-over-one-light double-hung sash while others have retrofitted with one-over-one-light sash. The side porch appears to have been screened in and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Overall it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-32 3675 Noyac Road

A small single-story cottage perched on a bluff overlooking Noyac Bay, 3675 Noyac Road retains wood shingle siding and brick chimney that rises from the roof ridge. The asymmetrically placed windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A gable window contains a four-light sash. The roof is clad in asphalt. On the whole, the structure appears to retain high historic integrity. Although it does not appear to embody distinct or distinguishing characteristics of a specific architectural style, as a relatively early and intact example of a small summer cottage in Noyac it may possess significance as relating to the cultural history of the locality, particularly if as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion A).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-18



NY-33 4604 Noyac Road

This single-story side-gable house is purported to date to ca. 1870. Its form, with high knee wall and central cross gable, appear to support a date this early. The front façade is composed of three bays. The door surround on the central entry cannot be clearly seen behind hedges. The siding material cannot be discerned. The windows contain six-over-one-light sash, likely turn-of-the-century replacements. The door does not appear early, the roof has been clad in asphalt shingles, and the brick side chimney is a later addition. Nevertheless, the house appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be further considered. The house appears to be labeled with the name J.W. Prime on the 1916 map. Several houses are shown in the vicinity on the 1873 map; the residence appears to correspond to the location of the J. Potter House, but a house labeled W. Primes is also shown a short distance to the west. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



NY-34 47 Pine Neck Avenue

This unusual single-story house requires further research and investigation to adequately assess its significance and integrity. Based on information provided by the Town, it dates to ca. 1880. The heavy cornice, paired eaves brackets, and molded window lintels appear reflective of the Italianate style suggesting that a construction date in the second half of the 19th century is possible. No structure is shown in this location on the 1916 map, however, indicating that it may have been moved or constructed of salvaged components. The ornamentation is atypical for the small single-story form of the house and the asymmetrical fenestration is also atypical of the Italianate style. The house has a small cross gable projecting over the entry and a small roughly central brick chimney. The windows contain one-over-one light sash. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-19



NY-35 48 Cedar Point Lane

This residence exhibits elements typical of the Arts & Crafts style. Although views are limited, it appears to be a single-story cross-gable structure clad in wood shingles with a gable roof with bracketed overhangs and a large prominent fieldstone chimney. The windows appear to contain multi-light casement/ awning sash. Based on information provided by the Town the house was constructed in 1936. The house is not shown on the 1916 map. Aerial photographs indicate that a large modern structure, possibly a garage is connected to the house. Additional research would be necessary to confirm its significance and integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



NY-36 85 Pine Neck Avenue

A single-story side-gable frame house dating to ca. 1930, this building has novelty clapboard siding, and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash with Colonial Revival-style shutters. The roof is clad in asphalt and has exposed rafter ends. The concrete steps that lead to the off-center front doorway on the four-bay façade include metal railings that may be a later addition. The house retains fair integrity and expresses subtle elements of the Craftsman style. It appears to lack individual significance, but may be eligible as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of buildings of similar age and/or attributes. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).

Noyac Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 15-20

Table 15-1
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
NY-01	2595 Noyac Rd	Jessup's Neck. (Morton Wildlife Refuge)	Jessup Burying Ground is located on Jessup's Neck, a peninsula within the Morton Wildlife Refuge in Noyac. The burial ground currently contains only one headstone, that of Abigail Jessup, a slate marker in good condition, dating to 1724. A second headstone, a ca. 1800 brownstone marker, was reportedly removed to a utility shed for storage (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). The burial ground could not be accessed as part of this survey; however a photograph of the remaining gravestone was provided by the Town. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #11)
NY-02	51 Peconic Ave	William Cauldwell House, ca. 1892; Part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), 1888.	William Cauldwell House is a State/National Register-Listed property and a Southampton Town Landmark. Although the Queen Anne-style house is largely obscured from the road by vegetation, it is a three-story three-bay house with dormers, a steeply pitched side-gable roof, and a wrap-around porch. It is clad in patterned wood shingles. The house was built in 1892 for William Cauldwell, the publisher of the New York Sunday Mercury. Cauldwell has been called the father of Sunday Journalism. He also served on the New York State Senate.	Town GIS (S/NR-Listed; Town Landmark); Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #9)

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-03	2635 Noyac Rd	N. Pierson farmhouse, ca. 1890 (Noyac Hamlet Study) "N. Pierson House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR." (GAI 2000); "N. Pierson House" (FAL 2008)	2635 Noyac Road is a late 19th century cross-gable wood-frame house with a wrap-around porch supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. The house is clad in wood shingles. The windows appear to have been replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The building appears on the 1902 Belcher Hyde map as the property of Wiggins Sr., and on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the property of O.B. Wiggins. It has been identified in previous surveys as the N. Pierson House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SH Cemetery Survey; Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #10) ; GAI Survey (Village Survey #NO-4); 2008 Façade Easements List
NY-04	2689 Noyac Rd	St. James Episcopal Church, ca. 1920. "St. James Episcopal Chapel; (The GIA survey lists this resource as N. Side Noyac Road At Dogwood Avenue). This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Mrs. Russell Sage, a wealthy philanthropist, financed the construction of this chapel around the early 1900s, near the time o the influx of wealthy summer visitors." (GAI 2000)	2689 Noyac Road is a single-story wood-frame structure with a steeply pitched front-gable roof and a quatrefoil design at the front façade. A contemporary entry porch is appended at the center of the three-bay front façade. The gables of both the entry porch and the main building are treated with vertical boards possibly intended to suggest half-timbering. Windows flanking the entry contain leaded diamond-pane casement sash. The unusual structure combines elements of the Picturesque, Gothic Revival, and Tudor styles and likely dates to the 1860s or early 1870s. The 1873 Beers map shows it as "School no. 14". The 1902 and 1916 Belcher Hyde maps also show it as a school. The structure has been apparently abandoned for several years. According to the GAI survey of Southampton, the construction of this building was financed by Mrs. Russell Sage. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #12); GAI Survey (Village Survey #NO-3)

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-05	42 Cedar Point Ln		A single-story side-gable wood shingle-clad house with a Cape Cod form and decorative wood diamond-paned ribbon windows on its front facade, this building is partially obscured by trees but may date to the 1920s or 1930s. It does not appear on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NY-06	2899 Noyac Rd	House, ca.1915 (Noyac Hamlet Study)	A wood-frame farmhouse that appears to date to the third quarter of the 19th century, 2899 Noyac Road is a two-story front-gable structure clad in wood shingles. Its windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Six-over-one-light paired windows occupy the gable field. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. A hipped-roof entry porch is located along the first story. The 1873 Beers map shows it as the property of D. B. Wiggins. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows it as the property of A.J. Edwards. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #19); 2008 Façade Easements List
NY-07	2948 Noyac Rd	House, ca. 1890 (Noyac Hamlet Study)	A wood-frame farmhouse dating to the second half of the 19th century, 2948 Noyac Road is a two-story front-gable house with a three-bay façade. It is clad in wood shingles and retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. The 1873 Beers map lists L. R. Edwards as the owner. The 1902 and 1916 Belcher Hyde maps both list L. Edwards as the owner. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #21); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-08	2964 Noyac Rd	House, portion may date to late 1700s (Noyac Hamlet Study)	It appears that one of the sections of this apparent complex of adjoining buildings at 2964 Noyac Road may date to the early or mid 19th century. Its four-bay side-gable façade is partly obscured, therefore, it is difficult to determine if this structure is 19th century in date or is a later Colonial Revival building. A pedimented entry porch provides access to a central entry with transom and sidelights. The house has no internal chimney. Addition wings are appended on both ends of the structure. A barn is also located on the property. It has the form of a three-bay threshing barn and is purported to date to the 18th century. An investigation of the barn's interior would be necessary to determine its date. The 1873 Beers map and the 1902 Belcher Hyde map list the owner as T. Bennet. The 1916 Belcher map lists the owner as Oscar Edwards. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #22); 2008 Façade Easements List
NY-09	3010 Noyac Rd	"Old Schoolhouse." Last Noyac schoolhouse, ca.1916 (Noyac Hamlet Study); "Old Noyac School; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Built in 1916-17, this is typical of the school buildings from this time period." (GAI 2000)	A three-bay hip-roofed building with a large brick chimney rising from its front roof slope, this structure is identified as the "Old Noyac School House. Original circa 1796" on a plaque on the front of the structure. The front entry of the house is accessed via a pedimented Neoclassical entry porch. The wood-shingle-clad structure is owned by the Town of Southampton and is the meeting place of the Noyac Civic Council. According to the 1873 Beers map, the Noyac schoolhouse was previously located adjacent and to the west of the house at 2899 Noyac Road. The Old Noyac Schoolhouse is currently designated as a Town of Southampton Landmark.	Town GIS (Town Landmark); Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #23); GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-1)

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-10	6 Birch St	House, 1922 (Noyac Hamlet Study)	The house at 6 Birch Street is a Tudor Revival-style structure likely dating to the 1920s, and featuring half-timbering, stucco parging, and a slate roof. Many of the original multi-light windows are retained. What appears to be a carriage house or garage designed in the same style is connected to the house by a clapboard-clad hyphen. The gables of the complex are given a rusticated Tudor treatment with the use of horizontal boards. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #28); 2008 Façade Easements List
NY-11	1 Rogers Court (aka Burkshire Dr)	Rogers's family cemetery, ca.1850 (Noyac Hamlet Study)	Rogers Graveyard is a small historic burial plot enclosed by a fence off the side of Rogers Court, also known as Burkshire Drive. The burying ground contains two marble headstones dating to the 1840s, one of which is still standing, while the other is toppled and in several fragments. The burial ground is privately owned. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A,C , and E).	SH Cemetery Survey; Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #25)
NY-12	4040 Noyac Rd	House, ca. 1890 (Noyac Hamlet Study)	4040 Noyac Road is a two-story wood-frame cross-gable farmhouse with clapboard siding and a porch at the front façade decorated with vergeboard and turned posts. The house retains two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Wood shingles clad the side elevations. The house likely dates to the last quarter of the 19th century. The 1902 Belcher Hyde map lists it as the home of J. Bennett. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #33); 2008 Façade Easements List

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-13	4340 Noyac Rd	Old Noyack Cemetery, ca. 1760 (Noyac Hamlet Study)	Old Noyac Burying Ground, also known as the Old Noyack Cemetery and the Edwards Burial Ground, is located on Noyac Road. The cemetery contains approximately 52 headstones ranging in date from 1768 to 1868. The stones are of marble, sandstone and slate; several are toppled or broken. Many Edwards family burials are located here (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SH Cemetery Survey; Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #32)
NY-14	4466 Noyac Rd		An unusual small single-story vernacular house that stands on a stone foundation, 4466 Noyac Road is a wood shingle-clad building has a side-gable roof and a three-bay front façade. An entryway would almost certainly have once been located on the front façade, but has been moved to the side façade, set within a small lean-to addition. The front façade has three windows. All windows on the house appear to contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. This may be depicted on the 1916 map with the name Lewis Rulfs. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NY-15	1175 Brick Kiln Rd		St. Andrews Cemetery is associated with St. Andrews Roman Catholic Church. The cemetery dates to the early 20th century and contains stones of marble and granite (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). The cemetery is depicted on the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SH Cemetery Survey

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-16	1241 Brick Kiln Rd		While this half-Cape vernacular house is partially obscured from view by dense vegetation, it appears to date to either the late 18th or early 19th century. The wood shingle-clad building features a front entry occupying an end bay and containing a paneled wood door. Most of the windows appear to have been retrofitted with two-over-two-light double-hung sash, probably during the second half of the 19th century. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from one end of the roof ridge. The building appears to be labeled A. Gilbride on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NY-17	1292 Brick Kiln Rd		This three-bay side-gable vernacular house probably dates to the second quarter of the 19th century. It is essentially a half-Cape in form, though the proportions differ slightly from the earliest manifestations of this form. It stands on a stone foundation. A substantial and rather tall brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The front façade is clad in clapboard and the side facades in wood shingles. The front entry contains a five-panel wood door; it is flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a transom and narrow entablature. Windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A lean-to has been added to the rear of the house and paired brackets have been added along the eaves of both the lean-to and the primary roof, likely ca. 1870. A two-story addition has been added to the side elevation of the structure. It appears to be labeled M. Cassidy on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-18	16 Carroll St		The house at 16 Carroll Street is partially obscured by vegetation, however, it appears to be an early Cape Cod-style vernacular structure with a series of later additions and alterations. The basic form of the three-bay side-gable dwelling remains intact, as does its wood shingle cladding and substantial brick chimney which rises from the roof ridge. The windows appear to have been largely replaced with two-over-two and one-over-one-light sash. A shed-roofed dormer, a later addition, rises from the front roof slope. A single-story addition has been appended to the rear. M. Cobner is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. The 1916 map depicts several structures owned by Wm. Gordon. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
NY-19	28 Bittersweet Lane	Part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), 1888. House ca. 1927 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	28 Bittersweet Lane is a Craftsman-style bungalow with overhanging eaves creating a front entry porch; it is clad in wood shingles. A house is shown in this vicinity on the 1916 map with the name Miss Turner, however, the house may slightly post-date the map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #3)
NY-20	3310 Noyac Road		3310 Noyac Road is a two-story four-bay house with side-gable roof, internal brick end chimneys and wood shingle cladding. While it is possible that the core of the structure dates to the 19th century, the house probably dates to the early 20th century; an example of the Colonial Revival style. One bay may have been a later addition and the fenestration of another bay has been substantially modified. A small barn, apparently dating to the turn of the century, is also located on the property. The house may be the Harry Eldridge house depicted on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-21	4475 Noyac Road		This small single-story three-bay wood-frame vernacular house has a side-gable roof with a high knee wall and six-over-one-light windows. It is clad in wood shingles. A small single-story flat-roofed addition is appended on the side elevation. Although the house appears to date to the 19th century, it is not clearly depicted on the 1916 map, and may have been moved to this location. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NY-22	56 Carroll Street		56 Carroll Street is a two-story front-gable residence exhibiting elements of the Queen Anne style. The structure features a central brick chimney, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and a front entry porch supported with turned posts. The house is depicted on the 1916 map with the name E. Kelly. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	2008 Façade Easements List
NY-23	60 Clearview Drive	1923 (Town-provided comments)	A Cotswold Cottage style house dating to the early 20th century, 60 Clearview Drive has a half-timbered stucco-clad façade. Its asphalt roof has been given a rusticated effect and horizontal boards on the gables have been given a wavy finish. The 1916 Belcher Hyde map shows this as the property of Mrs. L.A. Scoville, but does not show a structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-24	10 Hildreth Street		Little is known about this three-bay side-gable house at 10 Hildreth Street. With its unusually high knee wall and central brick chimney, the house may be a relatively early vernacular house. It has a three-bay façade with a central doorway with a simple enframement. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. It is sided in wood shingles; the roof appears to be clad in asphalt shingles. A house is shown in this approximate location on the 1916 map with the name Cassidy. It does not appear to be shown on the 1873 map, though a building with the name M. Cobner is shown nearby. Further research would be necessary to confirm whether the building is indeed early or may be a more recent reconstruction. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(2008 Façade Easements List)
NY-25	123 Hampton Road	1933 (Town-provided comments)	Only the rear façade of this ca. 1933 single-story house was visible. It has a brick chimney is sided in wood shingles and has small windows with three-over-three-light sash. The rear entry is accessed via a shed-roofed porch. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has a skylight. Based on limited views, the house appears to retain historic integrity and while it has no known individual significance it may be eligible for landmarking if as part of a grouping of buildings of similar style or vintage. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-26	22 Bay View Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A small single-story side-gable residence with a jerkinhead gable, 22 Bay View Road was likely constructed ca. 1920 and exhibits elements of the Craftsman style. It has exposed rafter ends, an integral porch, and windows containing six-over-six-light double hung sash. The foundation is of concrete block with a rusticated finish and the house is sided in wood shingles. The roof has been clad in asphalt shingles and no chimney appears to remain; it is not clear if changes have been made to the porch. While the appearance of the structure has been altered somewhat, it appears to retain fair historic integrity overall. Although the structure does not appear to have individual significance it may be eligible as part of a grouping of stylistically related buildings. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NY-27	23 Noyac Avenue	1932 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story front-gable house with a large boxy form, 23 Noyac Avenue was dated to ca. 1932 in information provided by the Town. It does not appear on the 1916 map. The structure has paired and ribbon windows containing six-over-one-light double-hung sash. A brick chimney rises from the roof slope. Although the building does not clearly reference an architectural style, it appears to draw from the Shingle and Craftsman styles. The structure has been altered with an asphalt shingle roof and skylights as well as a modern wood stair and railing leading to the front entry. Overall it appears to retain integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-28	2535 Noyac Road	1894 (Town-provided comments); Part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), 1888. House ca. 1894 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	A two-story side-gable wood-frame house, 2535 Noyac Road appears to have a three-bay façade with a central entry and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Although the first story is partially obscured by a hedge, a large multi-light window appears to have been added on the first story at some point in the 20th century. The house appears to be sided in wood clapboards. According to previous surveys, this was part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), developed beginning ca. 1888. (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004). Based on information provided by the Town, 2535 Noyac Road was built ca. 1894. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the name A.F. Richardson. Improved views would be necessary to adequately assess the historic integrity of the structure. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #1 and 2); 2008 Façade Easements List
NY-29	2705 Noyac Road	1880 (Town-provided comments); House, ca. 1880 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	A two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style residence likely dating to the late 19th century, 2705 Noyac Road has wood clapboard siding, two-over-two-light windows, and an entry porch. The door does not appear original and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The structure is bears little ornamentation, an aspect unusual for its style, suggesting that there may once have been trim that was removed at a later date. Overall it appears to retain relatively high integrity. It appears to be shown on the property of O.B. Wiggins on the 1916 map. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(Noyac Hamlet Study 2004). Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #13)

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-30	2837 Noyac Road	Union Chapel, ca.1913 (NHS 2004); Identified by GAI as being located at 2837 Noyac Road: "Union Chapel; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Mrs. Russel Sage, a wealthy philanthropist, financed the construction of this chapel around the early 1900s, near the time of the influx of wealthy summer visitors." (GAI 2000)	Union Chapel, ca. 1913, (sometimes identified as being located at 2837 Noyac Road), is a wood shingle-clad chapel with a pyramidal roofed belfry, a round-arch gable window, and a gable-roofed entry porch. The windows appear to contain six-over-one-light sash. Mrs. Russell Sage financed the construction of this chapel (GAI 2000). (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #16); GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-2)
NY-31	29 Peconic Avenue	1890 (Town-provided comments); Part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), 1888. House ca. 1890 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	A two-story cross-gable residence with an octagonal tower, a tripartite gable window, a brick chimney, and porches, 29 Peconic Avenue likely dates to the late 19th century. According to previous surveys, this was part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), developed beginning ca. 1888. (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004). It is shown on the 1916 map with the name Mrs. M. Richardson. The house retains its form and fenestration; it appears to retain wood shingles on the upper story, but the first story appears to be clad in asbestos shingles. Some of the windows retain six-over-one-light double-hung sash while others have retrofitted with one-over-one-light sash. The side porch appears to have been screened in and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Overall it appears to retain sufficient historic integrity. (This property appears potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #7)

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-32	3675 Noyac Road	1917 (Town-provided comments)	A small single-story cottage perched on a bluff overlooking Noyac Bay, 3675 Noyac Road retains wood shingle siding and brick chimney that rises from the roof ridge. The asymmetrically placed windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A gable window contains a four-light sash. The roof is clad in asphalt. On the whole, the structure appears to retain high historic integrity. Although it does not appear to embody distinct or distinguishing characteristics of a specific architectural style, as a relatively early and intact example of a small summer cottage in Noyac it may possess significance as relating to the cultural history of the locality, particularly if as part of a grouping. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion A).	
NY-33	4604 Noyac Road	1870 (Town-provided comments)	This single-story side-gable house is purported to date to ca. 1870. Its form, with high knee wall and central cross gable, appear to support a date this early. The front façade is composed of three bays. The door surround on the central entry cannot be clearly seen behind hedges. The siding material cannot be discerned. The windows contain six-over-one-light sash, likely turn-of-the-century replacements. The door does not appear early, the roof has been clad in asphalt shingles, and the brick side chimney is a later addition. Nevertheless, the house appears to retain sufficient historic integrity to be further considered. The house appears to be labeled with the name J.W. Prime on the 1916 map. Several houses are shown in the vicinity on the 1873 map; the residence appears to correspond to the location of the J. Potter House, but a house labeled W. Primes is also shown a short distance to the west. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	(2008 Façade Easements List)

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-34	47 Pine Neck Avenue	1880 (Town-provided comments)	This unusual single-story house requires further research and investigation to adequately assess its significance and integrity. Based on information provided by the Town, it dates to ca. 1880. The heavy cornice, paired eaves brackets, and molded window lintels appear reflective of the Italianate style suggesting that a construction date in the second half of the 19th century is possible. No structure is shown in this location on the 1916 map, however, indicating that it may have been moved or constructed of salvaged components. The ornamentation is atypical for the small single-story form of the house and the asymmetrical fenestration is also atypical of the Italianate style. The house has a small cross gable projecting over the entry and a small roughly central brick chimney. The windows contain one-over-one light sash. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
NY-35	48 Cedar Point Lane	1936 (Town-provided comments)	This residence exhibits elements typical of the Arts & Crafts style. Although views are limited, it appears to be a single-story cross-gable structure clad in wood shingles with a gable roof with bracketed overhangs and a large prominent fieldstone chimney. The windows appear to contain multi-light casement/ awning sash. Based on information provided by the Town the house was constructed in 1936. The house is not shown on the 1916 map. Aerial photographs indicate that a large modern structure, possibly a garage is connected to the house. Additional research would be necessary to confirm its significance and integrity. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 15-1 (cont'd)
Potential Noyac Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey/ Previous ID
NY-36	85 Pine Neck Avenue	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story side-gable frame house dating to ca. 1930, this building has novelty clapboard siding, and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash with Colonial Revival-style shutters. The roof is clad in asphalt and has exposed rafter ends. The concrete steps that lead to the off-center front doorway on the four-bay façade include metal railings that may be a later addition. The house retains fair integrity and expresses subtle elements of the Craftsman style. It appears to lack individual significance, but may be eligible as a potential landmark if as part of a grouping of buildings of similar age and/or attributes. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 15-2
Other Properties Evaluated in Noyac

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
(Includes 7, 17, 29, 35, and 51 Peconic Avenue, 3 Noyac Avenue, 28 Bittersweet Lane, and 2535 Noyac Road)	Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision, Northampton Shores, 1888	A collection of residential buildings that appear to range in date from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century	As a complex, this collection of buildings appears to lack sufficient historic integrity; however, some of these resources have been included in the survey as potential landmarks	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #1)
3 Noyac Ave	Part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), 1888. House ca. 1930 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).		Unable to locate tax photo or other views of property	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #4)
7 Peconic Ave	Part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), 1888. House ca. 1940 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	Two-story wood-frame dwelling with brick side chimney and one-over-one-light windows; appears recently modified	Appears to lack sufficient historic significance/integrity	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #5)
17 Peconic Ave	Part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), 1888. House ca. 1900 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	Single-story wood-frame dwelling with wall dormers and one-over-one-light windows; appears recently modified	Appears to lack sufficient historic significance/integrity	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #6)
35 Peconic Ave	Part of Northampton Shores (Noyac Cottage Association Subdivision), 1888. House ca. 1894 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).		Demolished in 2008	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #8)
2780 Noyac Rd	House, ca. 1920 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	A Ranch-style house apparently dating to the mid-20th century	Appears to lack sufficient significance/integrity	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #14)
2820 Noyac Rd.	House, ca. 1938 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	A Crafstman-style bungalow, appears to have been raised and resided; windows retrofitted	Appears to lack sufficient significance/integrity	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #15)

Table 15-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Noyac

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
2858 Noyac Rd	House, ca.1930 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	A two-story front-gable residence apparently constructed in the late 19th century. The fenestration of the house has been altered with a picture window and other modern windows and a large brick side chimney has been added. An entry porch and other additions are also not original. According to the Noyac Hamlet Study, the house dates to ca.1930, however, based on its architectural characteristics may date to the last quarter of the 19th century. Alterations appear to have taken place both ca. 1930 and later, probably in the 1950s through 1970s. The 1916 map appears to show this building as the home of Rev. Ivey.	The house appears to lack sufficient historic integrity to be included as a potential landmark due to extensive mid- to late 20th century alterations. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #17); 2008 Façade Easements List
2867 Noyac Rd	House, ca. 1940 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	A Craftsman-style single-story house with overhang and gable dormers; appears to have been recently resideed	Appears to lack sufficient significance/integrity	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #18); 2008 Façade Easements List
2929 Noyac Rd	House, ca. 1920 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	Spanish Colonial Revival-style house with tower, hipped roofs, and hipped dormers; roofs clad in pantiles; parged in stucco; windows may be original or may be modern retrofits; likely built in the first half of the 20th century	Additional research would be necessary to assess significance and integrity	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #20)

Table 15-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Noyac

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
	Trout Pond and milldam. Site of water & windmills (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	Trout Pond (Early mill and stocked pond site)	Site appears to lack integrity as a historic resource; however, may possess archaeological sensitivity	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #24)
(Includes multiple addresses north of Noyac Rd along Harry's Lane, Mill Road, Tredwell Lane, and Noyac Bay Avenue)	North Sea Development Subdivision, ca.1910. (Northampton Colony) (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).		Appears to lack sufficient historic integrity as a grouping	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #26)
(Includes multiple addresses north of Noyac Road including Noyac Avenue and others; 6 Birch Street is included)	Pine Neck Park Subdivision (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).		Appears to lack sufficient historic integrity as a grouping; some individual buildings have been included	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #27)
Long Beach Road	Long Beach area, (Meigs expedition) (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	Meigs expedition historic marker marks the approximate location of important Revolutionary War period action in the Long Beach area	Appears to lack integrity as a historic resource, but may be archaeologically sensitive	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004)
3705 Noyac Rd	McNally's Bathing Pavilion, ca. 1920s (Salty Dog/ Waterside) (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).		Appears to lack sufficient historic significance/integrity	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004) (Resource #30)
6 Oak Lane at Noyac Rd	House, ca. 1933 (Noyac Hamlet Study 2004).	Small single-story house clad in wood shingles, possibly dating to the first half of the 20th century, with multiple single-story additions that appear to date to the late 20th century	Based on limited available views, appears to lack sufficient significance/integrity	Noyac Hamlet Study (2004)

Table 15-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Noyac

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
South, West, Center, Bay, & Jordan Streets	"North Sea Beach Colony; This resource is within a proposed historic district; this resource needs to be inventoried. This is one of the least altered of 20 small wooden cottages that were built as summer residences on landowner George Howell's subdivided property between 1915 and 1920." (GAI 2000)	Early 20th century development of summer cottages	Additional research would be necessary to determine if North Sea Beach Colony as a complex retains sufficient historic integrity as a grouping	GAI Survey (Village Survey # NO-9)
3002 Noyac Road		Two-story side-gable house, likely dating to the turn of the century, with large enclosed porch addition.	Appears to lack sufficient historic integrity	2008 Façade Easements List
4442 Noyac Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A one-and-a-half-story turn-of-the-century residence, this structure retains wood shingle siding, a brick chimney, and some original two-over-two-light windows. The historic integrity of the house appears to have been comprimsed through the addition/enclosure of a front porch and addition of one-over-one-light ribbon windows. On the 1916 map it appears to correspond to an unlabeled structure between the homes of Mrs. Worth and Lewis Rulfs.	. It does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 15-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Noyac

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
4558 Noyac Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	A Dutch Colonial Revival-style house likely dating to ca. 1920, this residence has a front-gable gambrel roof and a hip-roofed porch. It has wall dormers and a brick chimney; it retains wood shingle siding and roof cladding as well as a multi-light gable window. The historic integrity/ appearance of the house has been altered with the replacement of windows and the enclosing of the front entry porch.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible under Criterion C and is not known to have significance under Criterion A. If future research suggests it does possess sufficient integrity and significance, it should be reevaluated.	2008 Façade Easements List
4623 Noyac Road		Limited views of a small wood-frame structure on this property suggest it may not be a residence; its function is unclear. The only elevation visible has not door; it contains two windows with six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Aerial photographs suggest it has barn doors on the front façade. It has clapboard siding. The foundation appears to be poured concrete. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and a skylight has been added. There is no chimney. The Frank Payne and John Aldridge properties are shown on the 1916 map in the vicinity of this structure.	While the history of the structure is not clear, it appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	2008 Façade Easements List

Table 15-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Noyac

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
4625 Noyac Road		Prairie-style four-square-form house clad in wood shingles, with hipped roof and dormers; likely dating to the early 20th century. The house has been altered with an enclosed entry porch containing large ribbon windows.	Appears to lack sufficient integrity.	2008 Façade Easements List
1710 Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike			Unable to locate property in tax records	2008 Façade Easements List
23 Bittersweet Lane	1911 (Town-provided comments)	Based on the limited available views, including tax photos, and aerial maps, this appears to be a large Prairie-style residence with a hipped roof, dormers, and porches dating to the early 20th century. It may correspond to the house of Miss Wood or Miss Turner depicted on the 1916 map. The house appears to be extensively altered with a large two-story flat-roofed addition with a parapet, an octagonal addition and changes to the fenestration.	Due to this loss of historic integrity, it does not appear to qualify. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 15-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Noyac

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
31 Cedar Point Lane	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1930 single-story Colonial Revival-style house with a Cape form, the house appears to retain wood shingle cladding and some of its original six-over-six windows, however, it has been altered with ribbon windows possibly enclosing an earlier porch.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	
17 Hampton Road	1925 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story front-gable house possibly dating to the 1920s or 30s, this house has been extensively altered with the addition of modern siding, replacement of the door, and addition of modern stairs and railings.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	
67 Hampton Road	1931 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story hip-roofed house with a small likely original hip-roofed ell, this ca. 1930 house retains its form, a brick chimney, and some of its ix-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The house appears to have been altered with the addition of modern siding and roof cladding as well as changes to the fenestration.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 15-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Noyac

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
15 Right of Way	1927 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story ca. 1920s house with a hipped roof and exposed rafter ends, the building appears to retain some of its original six-over-one-light windows. However, its integrity has been compromised with the addition of asbestos shingle siding, a shed-roofed entry hood, and apparent changes to fenestration on the side façade.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
7 Right of Way	1935 (Town-provided comments)	A single-story front-gable cottage believed to date to 1935, this house retains six-over-one-light windows and a gable roof with exposed rafter ends. It is not clear if its siding is wood novelty siding or vinyl siding. The door does not appear original. The roof is clad in asphalt and the house does not appear to have a chimney. A modern wood stair and railing have been added to the front façade.	The house does not appear to have sufficient significance and integrity to qualify as a landmark.	

Table 15-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Noyac

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
4 Cedar Street	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1930 single-story cottage, the house appears to retain wood novelty siding. A screened porch dominates the visible façade, and while the porch may have been original, it appears to have been altered. Changes to the fenestration are suggested by what appear to be small single-light paired windows. The house has an asphalt-shingle-clad roof and appears to lack a chimney.	The house does not appear to possess sufficient significance and integrity to qualify as a landmark; if future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
25 Carroll Street	1920 (Town-provided comments)	25 Carroll Street is a single-story front-gable structure likely built in the first two decades of the 20th century. It is not clearly shown on the 1916 map, but structures are depicted in the vicinity. The house retains a brick chimney, a hip-roofed front porch, and two-over-two-light windows. However, it appears to be clad in vinyl siding and the roof has been clad in asphalt shingles; alterations which collectively diminish the historic integrity of the building. Modern shutters and a modern door also change the overall appearance of the house.	It does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates that the house does possess significance and integrity, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 15-2 (cont'd)
Other Properties Evaluated in Noyac

Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
20 Hildreth Street	1891 (Town-provided comments)	A turn-of-the-century one-and-a-half-story front-gable residence, 20 Hildreth Street retains wood shingle cladding and a brick chimney that rises from the rear of the roof ridge. It was dated to 1891 in information provided by the Town. The six-over-one-light windows may be original, or slightly later replacements. A long low shed-roofed addition appears to have been added later. A wrap-around porch supported by wood posts with angled braces appears to be a modern feature that detracts from the historic appearance of the house. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to be eligible under Criterion C and is not known to have significance under Criterion A. If future research suggests it does possess sufficient integrity and significance, it should be reevaluated.	

A. WATER MILL HISTORIC CONTEXT

Water Mill, located east of Southampton Village, was established in the 19th century by combining Seven Ponds (west), Flying Point (southwest), Cobb (west), Scuttle Hole (northeast), Hay Ground (east), Water Mills (named for the two mills) and Mecox (south). Each of these towns had their own schools, stores and cemeteries before they were combined. The water mill at Water Mill functioned as a dividing line between the towns. Those residents west of the mill tended to travel to Southampton and those to the east would travel to Bridgehampton if visiting a larger commercial center (Haresign and Kranes 1996:19).

One significant aspect of Water Mill's history has been its prosperous watermills and windmills. Edward Howell built the town's first watermill in 1644; it was the first water powered gristmill of its kind in Suffolk County. Howell, the magistrate of the Southampton Colony, persuaded the colony to grant the funds and land necessary for establishing the mill. Howell hired others to operate the mill during his ten-year tenure as mill owner. The Ludlow family ran the mill for roughly the next century followed by a series of other owners, including the Benedict family in the 19th century. The mill remained in operation for almost three hundred years and at various times was used to grind grain, spin yard, make paper, and full and dye cloth (Haresign and Kranes 1996:15; Spinzia 2009:213). In the 20th century, the Ladies Auxiliary opened the Water Mill Museum to interpret the history of the mill and the hamlet; the mill also grinds grain as part of public demonstrations. (GAI 2000:15).

In 1686, one of the oldest cemeteries within Water Mill was established for the areas of Cobb and Wickapogue. Named Flying Point Cemetery it is at the corner of Flying Point Road and Wickapogue Road. Later in 1729, the Water Mill Cemetery was established through a town vote to reserve one acre of property within Water Mill Commons as a town cemetery (Haresign and Kranes 1996:77).

Residents constructed a schoolhouse in February 1762 at the intersection of Old Mill Road and Upper Seven Ponds Road. The schoolhouse, built 51 years before Southampton mandated school districts in 1813, also served as a place for community meetings and religious services. During the early 1800s, Water Mill continued to import and construct mills. In 1813, Corwith windmill, which was built around 1800 and is the oldest existing windmill in Southampton, was relocated to the Water Mill Commons from Sag Harbor to replace a windmill destroyed by a storm on Christmas 1811 (Haresign and Kranes 1996:16; GAI 2000:15). While the windmill has been somewhat altered, it is the most intact surviving example of an early smock mill on Long Island. It closely resembles New England mills reflecting the close ties between Long Island and New England settlers (Hefner 1983:15-23).

In 1870, the Long Island Railroad began to offer service on the Eastern End of Long Island. Water Mill was not an original stop; however, residents erected their own station in 1875. The introduction of the railroad to Water Mill allowed locals to pack seafood and sell it at distant

markets such as the Fulton Fish Market in Manhattan. Furthermore, the railroad increased the number of summer residents to the area by providing safe, fast and inexpensive service. Summer cottages were erected around Mecox Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, setting the stage for the ever increasing presence of summer visitors to the area (Hefner 1983:42-43).

During the 1880s a wave of Polish immigrants moved to Water Mill, many living along the Upper and Lower Seven Ponds roads in areas called "Polishtowns." From 1897 to 1898, the Water Mill Community House was constructed and a chapel was dedicated. Until then the residents of Water Mill traveled to Bridgehampton and Southampton for religious services. While built to provide religious services the structure did not contain a traditional church (Haresign and Kranes 1996:72).

Throughout the early 20th century, dairy farms occupied large portions of land in Water Mill; however, this industry could not compete with the dairy production of the Midwest. Before World War I, farming shifted toward the production of potatoes. By 1915, potato production in Suffolk County increased by 40 times its rate in 1875. Additionally, some residents are said to have participated in "moonlight farming", a practice during prohibition (1920-1933) where locals used their boats and potato trucks to purchase Scotch whiskey from Canadian and Caribbean ships on the beach. This alcohol would later be transported to Manhattan or kept in stills sheltered by the north woods. The mid-1900s brought the first and only airport to Water Mill. A red hanger, built on the west side of Hayground Road, is the only surviving portion of the Hampton Airport which was built by Louis D. Root in 1935 and continued operations until 1940 (Hefner 1983:25-27). By 1950, Long Island Railroad discontinued Water Mill as a station stop (Hefner 1983:43).

During the 20th century downtown Water Mill has experienced some major redevelopments including a new post office and six buildings of the Market Square shopping center. These structures, built in 1976 by Charles R. White, were constructed on the historic Jenning house site, which was moved to Rose Hill Road. In the late 1980s, a town rezoning reduced the size of future buildings (Haresign and Kranes 1996:52).

B. SUMMARY OF WATER MILL SURVEY RESULTS

In this chapter, 116 potential Landmarks have been identified in Water Mill. Both a bound Historic District (containing 47 potentially contributing resources) and a non-contiguous Multiple Resource District (containing 69 potentially contributing resources) have been identified in Water Mill. These are described briefly below. In addition, 38 potential resources located in Water Mill 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.

WATER MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

A potential Water Mill Historic District was identified comprising much of the core of downtown Water Mill. 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 slightly 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 contains 47 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique

identification codes that begin with the letters "WMHD." A map showing the locations of the Water Mill Historic District properties (**Figure 16-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 16-4 through 16-26**), and a table (**Table 16-1**) that describes them. The potential Water Mill Historic District contains a variety of residential and commercial buildings, among other function types. It also includes the Water Mill (WMHD-3) of Water Mill, a structure that may date as early as the 17th century, which is State/National Register-listed and designated as a Town Landmark; as well as the ca. 1800 State/National Register-listed Corwith Windmill (WMHD-28), located on the Town Green. Early houses within the potential Historic District include the Asher Benedict House (WMHD-2), a late 18th century residence that was home to mill owners and later served as an inn; the David Halsey House (WMHD-16), built ca. 1750, and adjacent barns; the so-called Half-Way House (WMHD-24), a former stagecoach stop; and the 1832 Theodore Halsey House (WMHD-31). Of the many late 19th and early 20th century estates located in the potential Water Mill Historic District, possibly the grandest is 615 Montauk Highway (WMHD-32), formerly known as the Villa Maria Convent. The Water Mill Cemetery (WMHD-26) contains gravestones bearing death's heads and winged cherub carvings emblematic of the 18th and 19th century periods to which they date. The potentially contributing properties within the Water Mill 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.

WATER MILL MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

A potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District has also been identified, which contains 69 potential contributing properties. These properties have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "WM." A map showing the locations of the Water Mill Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 16-3**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 16-27 through 16-61**), and a table (**Table 16-2**) that describes them. The potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District includes a variety of contributing properties ranging from residences to agricultural buildings. The earliest residences in the potential district include 18th century vernacular houses such as the half-Capes at 84 Montauk Highway (WM-7) and 81 Lower Seven Ponds Road (WM-39) and the two-story center-chimney houses like the Gideon Halsey House (WM-25) at 500 Head of Pond Road. Several fine early 19th century vernacular houses influenced by the Greek Revival-style are also included, such as 8 Upper Seven Ponds Road (WM-44) and 513 Deerfield Road (WM-22). Later 19th century residences include the ornate turreted Queen Anne-style house at 265 Mill Pond Lane (WM-37) and the State/National Register-listed Rosemary Lodge (WM-32) designed in 1884 by architect Frederick W. Stickney, among many others. Several potato barns and other agricultural buildings, manifestations of local agricultural history, are included as potential contributing resources, both as part of farmsteads and as individual buildings. The Flying Point/Wickapogue Cemetery (WM-13), with gravestones dating to the first half of the 18th century, was also included. The potentially contributing properties within the Water Mill Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, C, D, and E. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District extends from the early 18th century to the third quarter of the 20th century, but may be altered as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN WATER MILL

As noted above, some potential Landmarks in Water Mill 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 Water Mill that were documented in previous surveys or brought to the authors' attention 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 16-3**. 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 Water Mill, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton**



B. **The hamlet of Water Mill, shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map of Southampton**

4/10/2014



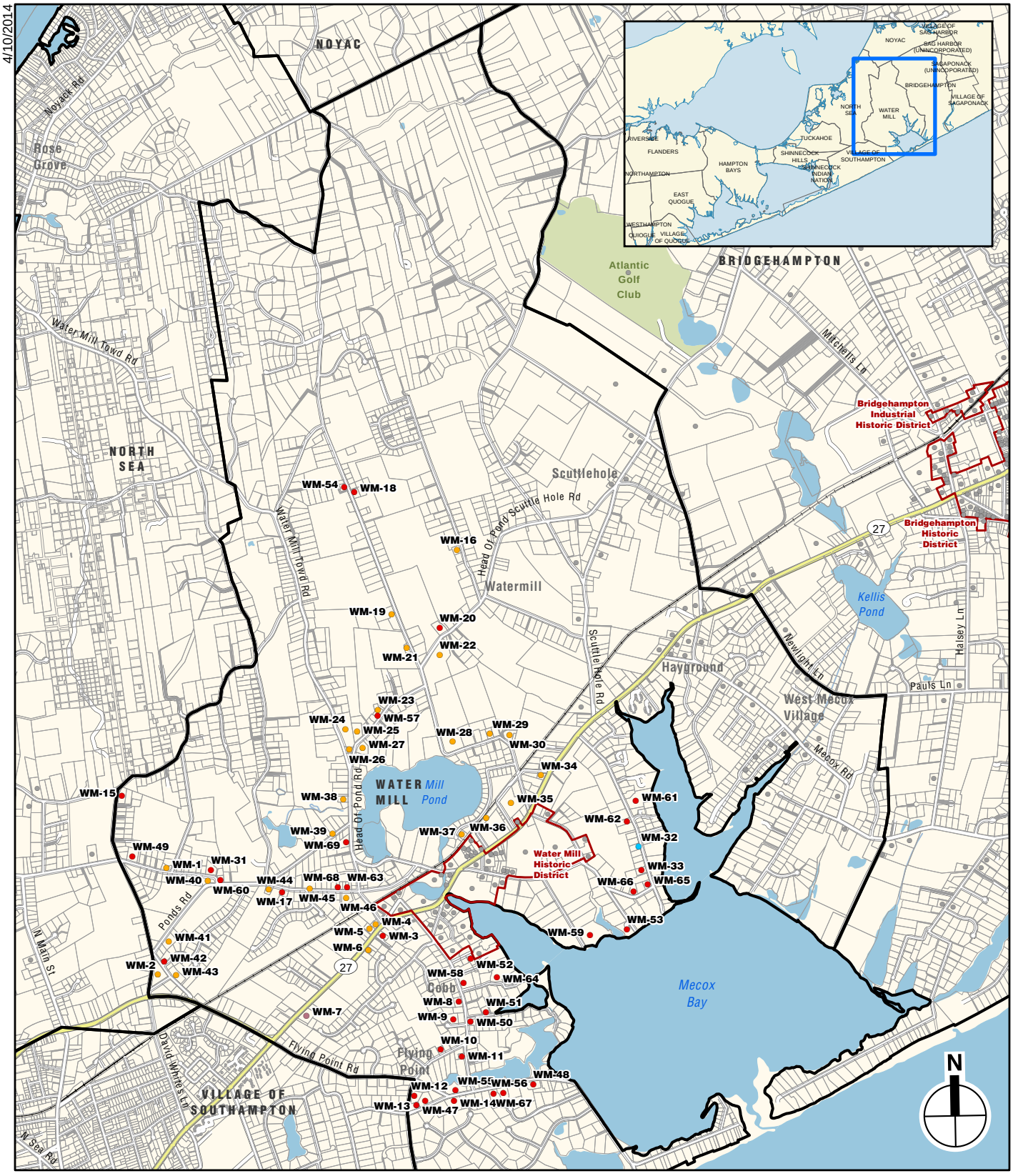
- *Potential Contributing Property*
- *Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Eligible*
- *Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Listed*
- *Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Listed and Town Landmark*
- *Potential or Listed Resources in other Multiple Resource Districts (see other maps)*

- *Potential Town Historic District Boundary*
- *Hamlet Boundaries*
- *Tax Parcels*

0 1,000 Feet
SCALE

Potential Water Mill Historic District

Figure 16-2



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

0 4,000 Feet
SCALE

Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

Figure 16-3



WMHD-1 17 Old Country Road

17 Old Country Road is a large Colonial Revival/Shingle-style house with long roof slopes, gable dormers, and six-over-one-light windows. Built ca. 1900, it was the caretaker's house associated with the Ball estate on Little Cobb Road. Samuel McConnell was the caretaker. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-2 57 Old Mill Road

The Asher Benedict House dates to the late 18th century. This vernacular two-story three-bay dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, and has a Federal-style five-light transom over the doorway, a dentilled cornice, center brick chimney, and six-over-six-light windows. It was owned by the Benedict family, which operated the neighboring water mill in the early 19th century and ran a general store in the village. The dwelling doubled as an inn for summer boarders, known as the Nowedonah House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



WMHD-3 41 Old Mill Road

The Water Mill of Water Mill is a State/National Register-Listed property and a designated Town Landmark. It is located immediately north of the center of Water Mill village on the southeast side of Mill Creek. Edward Howell from Lynn, Massachusetts, arrived in Southampton in 1640, and built a mill in Water Mill in 1644. In 1789, the mill was either moved or a new mill was built on its current site. The Water Mill was operated as a grist and fulling mill, and passed through several ownerships, until it was restored and opened as a museum in the 20th century.



WMHD-4 606 Montauk Highway

Located by the side of Mill Creek, across from the Water Mill, is a two-story Queen Anne-style house with a wrap-around porch featuring decorative brackets. It has a round-arched window on the front (south) gable (not visible in this photograph), and retains many of its six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of J. Rogers. An 1896 photograph shows that the house was standing at the time, but had a central rather than a side chimney. Built ca. 1880. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-5 632 Montauk Highway

A large Queen Anne/Prairie-style structure located at 632 Montauk Highway, has a square plan, a hipped roof, and multiple hip-roofed dormers. The structure has a brick chimney, and multi-light windows in the Queen Anne style. Probably built ca. 1910, historic maps suggest it may originally have been part of the Edward P. Morse estate. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-6 20 Old Mill Road

Located at 20 Old Mill Road, is an example of the Colonial Revival-style summer house, probably built in the early 20th century. It has a triangular gable dormer, and sprung eaves creating a porch overhang. The structure and an outbuilding appear on the 1916 map with the name J.E. Jennings. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-7 688 Montauk Highway

688 Montauk Highway, is the former Corwith General Store, located on the main street of Water Mill. This building was constructed by James Corwith in 1840. The building doubled as the Water Mill Post Office from the late 19th century until 1950. Mail was originally processed in the main portion of the building, but ca. 1910, the Jennings added the one-story wings to the building, and the western wing was used as a post office. The building continued to serve as a grocery/general store until the 1970s, when it was put into other commercial uses. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-8 and WMHD-9 692 Montauk Highway and 696 Montauk Highway

692 Montauk Highway is located on Montauk Highway in the commercial center of Water Mill. 692 Montauk Highway is a two-story stucco-clad building with a shop on the first story and an apartment on the second story. It was erected in the 1920s by Bailey Scholtz (then owner of the general store immediately west) for his son-in-law, Richard Reiman, to be operated as a pharmacy. The building also served as the Water Mill Post Office from ca. 1950-1976. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

696 Montauk Highway is located on Montauk Highway in the commercial center of Water Mill. The Penny Candy Store is a two-story side-gable dwelling with a perpendicularly-aligned single-story shop facing the street. The structure is believed to have been built as a dress shop for one Mrs. Allen in the 1920s, the building later served as a barber shop and beauty salon. In 1961, June and Harvey Morris opened the Penny Candy shop. The vernacular/Colonial Revival-style structure, clad in clapboard and wood shingle, appears to retain much of its original appearance. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-10 700 Montauk Highway

The Ludlum House is believed to have been built by Jeremiah Ludlum ca. 1800, and was apparently updated with Greek Revival-style features a few decades later. This front-gable structure has a pediment, triangular gable window, original door frame, six-over-six-light windows, and brick chimneys; it is clad in wood shingles. The ground-story windows have been replaced. Ludlum is believed to have sold the structure to James Corwith in 1810, and the building remained a residence until ca. 1950, when it became an antique store. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-11 710 Montauk Highway

A stucco-clad Colonial Revival-style building constructed in the 1920s to house LeFevre Plumbing. It is now an antique shop. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-12 720 Montauk Highway

Originally the Lefevre home, this is a boxy cross-gable Dutch Colonial Revival-style house, clad in wood shingles. It was designed by Walter E. Brady, and built in 1901 by Charles W. Corwith. The LeFevres used the first story as an office for their plumbing business while living upstairs.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-13 728 Montauk Highway

This is a two-story flat-roofed shingle-clad commercial building was erected ca. 1910 as a stationery store and ice cream shop. It subsequently served as luncheonette, plumbing offices, and a chiropractor's office, before becoming a flooring shop. The building retains its cornice and six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows, however, the first-story shop front appears to have been updated in recent years. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-14 838 Montauk Highway

The G. Halsey House is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style house clad in wood shingles. While the windows have been replaced, corner brackets and corbelled brick chimney remain. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of G. Halsey.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-15 43 David's Lane

This is a two-story Prairie-style dwelling with a 'four-square' form, a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer, and brick chimney; it is clad in wood shingles.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).







WMHD-16 173 David's Lane

The David Halsey House is an early vernacular two-story three-bay farmhouse with a center chimney, six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows, and a simple cornice and door surround. Several barns, some of which are in good condition and others in ruinous condition, are located on the property, as is a potato barn, and a privy. It may be the oldest extant house in Water Mill, built ca. 1750. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-17 185 David's Lane

Although partly obscured by trees, this cross-gable two-story house appears to have been constructed in the late 19th century. The house is clad in wood clapboards and features a triangular gable window. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The hip-roofed porch appears to be a later addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-18 258 Halsey Lane

258 Halsey Lane is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style dwelling with paired multi-light windows in the gable field, and a porch supported by classical columns. The house is clad in wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. Built ca. 1910 by Lawrence and Alice Halsey, the house is now occupied by their granddaughter, Jane Halsey, who added new additions to the rear of the house.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-19 829 Montauk Highway

This residence is part of a large farm; the house fronts on Halsey Lane and has also been identified as 250 Halsey Lane. It is a Queen Anne/Prairie-style house with a square plan, a hipped roof, gable dormers, full-width porch, and projecting bay windows. Most of the windows throughout the house have been replaced. The farm and farmhouse are shown on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as belonging to David Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-20 132 Halsey Lane

The Martin-Halsey House is also known as Cedarlea. According to previous documentation it was built ca.1888, the dwelling is an early example of the Dutch Colonial Revival-style. It is a single-story house with a side-gable gambrel roof, semi-elliptical dormers, and a pedimented entry porch. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the R.S. Hildreth. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-21 120 Halsey Lane

The Hildreth House is a Queen Anne/Shingle-style house with an octagonal tower, a complex roofline, an entry porch, a hip-roofed dormer, and multi-light windows. The wood shingle-clad dwelling was built ca. 1900. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-22 112 Halsey Lane

This ca. 1925 Dutch Colonial Revival-style house has a side-gable gambrel roof, full-width wall dormer, paired windows and pedimented entry porch. The structure is clad in wood shingles and the roof is also clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WMHD-23 773-779 Montauk Highway

The property at 773-779 Montauk Highway includes two houses. Originally dwellings, the structures are now part of a garden center that occupies the property. Shown here is a Prairie-style "four square" dwelling clad in wood shingles with a hipped roof, a hipped dormer, and a hip-roofed porch. Also located on the property is a single-story Spanish Eclectic-style dwelling built in 1929 for Thomas H. Warren, Sr., next to his garden center. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-24 755 Montauk Highway

Known as the Half-Way House or the Warren House, this two-story five-bay residence was constructed in two parts, one of which (probably the western two bays) was moved from elsewhere. The two are not entirely flush on the front (north) façade, as evidenced by the vertical seam. Both of the halves may have been built in the 18th century, and were likely joined in the mid-19th century, when the building would have acquired its Greek Revival-style features, including pilasters, cornice, and door frame. The structure was a former stagecoach stop known as the Half-Way House because it was half way between other stops in Patchogue and Montauk. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-25 743 Montauk Highway

The Water Mill Community House was built in 1897 as the Union Chapel. The Shingle-style structure served as a non-denominational church building through the 1920s. The building was funded by donations, and was designed by Southampton architect Walter E. Brady. From the 1920s to the present the structure has been used as a secular meeting hall. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WMHD-26 731 Montauk Highway

Water Mill Cemetery is located on Montauk Highway, immediately west of the Community House. The cemetery was founded in 1729 and contains gravestones that date between the 1720s to the present. Many of the earlier stones feature traditional cherub or death's head motifs and bear the names of some of the regions founding families, including Corwith, Rose, Cook, and Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



WMHD-27 72 Halsey Lane

The Corwith House is a two-story five-bay central-entry house that appears to exhibit elements of the Greek Revival style. The house has a central chimney, and a doorway surrounded in sidelights and a toplight; it is clad in wood shingles. It is currently undergoing rehabilitation. The house was historically associated with the Corwith Family. According to a local historian, the house originally had a mansard roof, suggesting it may have been built or remodeled in the second half of the 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Water Mill Historic District
Photographs
Figure 16-16



The State/National Register-listed Corwith Windmill, is located on the Water Mill Village Green. It is a two-and-a-half-story smock mill, built in 1800 in North Haven and moved to Water Mill in 1813. It is the only Long Island windmill whose cap is rotated by an external tail pole. It is currently owned and maintained by the Water Mill Improvement Association. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).

WMHD-28 695 Montauk Hwy (SR 27 at Halsey Lane)



WMHD-29 115 Halsey Lane

The Augustus Busnell Halsey House is a large cross-gable Dutch Colonial Revival-style house, constructed for Augustus B. Halsey in 1911. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of A.T. Hand. The house is sided and roofed with wood shingles and has a wrap-around porch supported by round columns. Extensive renovations have been made to the house in last thirty-five years. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-30 99 Halsey Lane

Stylistically the house appears to be a Late Federal/early Greek Revival-style house, however, the structure is actually a 1950s or 1960s replica of an early house. Like its neighbor, 661 Halsey Lane, it is a two-story three-bay dwelling with a dentilled cornice and an entry porch supported by Ionic pilasters. The structure has unusual modern details such as the off-center gable dormer. Although not an early house, it may nevertheless be considered historically significant as an example of mid-20th century Colonial Revival architecture that attentively replicates the local vernacular while including original modern details. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WMHD-31 661 Halsey Lane

The Theodore Halsey House, is a two-story three-bay house constructed in a transitional Late Federal/Early Greek Revival style. The structure has a transom over the doorway, an entry porch supported by Ionic columns, and twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash windows. Constructed in 1832, the building is a replacement of a 1744 building on the site that was lost in a fire. The house remained in the Halsey family until the early 20th century or later. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WMHD-32 615 Montauk Highway

The Villa Maria Convent, is located on a large parcel of land on the east side of Mill Creek and the south side of Montauk Highway. The former Villa Maria convent was constructed as a Queen Anne-style house in 1887 by Josiah Lombard and Marshall Ayres. It was sold to Edward L. Keyes in 1895, and again to Edward P. Morse in 1909. Under Morse's ownership, it was renovated with a new Beaux Arts-style cement and stone front. The property was purchased by the Order of the Sisters of Saint Dominic in 1931, at which time the structure was converted for use as a boarding school and, later, a retirement home for members of the Order. In 1992, the complex was renamed the Siena Spirituality Center and a new structure was added to the property for use as an arts and crafts center. The Sisters of Saint Dominic sold the property in 2005, and it is now a private residence (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-33 15 Little Cobb Road

This structure was part of the T. R. Ball Estate in the first decades of the 20th century. Ball was a principal in the Best & Co. department store in New York City. The structure is a Shingle/Colonial Revival-style house with a 'saltbox' form, gable dormers, a wrap-around porch, and brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-34 10 Little Cobb Road

Also part of the T. R. Ball Estate in the early 20th century, this is a large Queen Anne-style dwelling with multiple gables, dormers, and multi-light windows; it is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-35 4 Little Cobb Road (a.k.a. 425 Cobb Road)

This structure is also located on land that was once part of the T. R. Ball Estate in the early 20th century. The structure is not clearly shown on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map, despite its apparent Queen Anne style. However, it does clearly appear on a 1955 aerial map. The structure is a two-story cross-gable dwelling with hip-roofed porches and multiple additions. The shingle-clad structure has multiple half-round and Queen Anne-style multi-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WMHD-36 1 Little Cobb Road

Built ca. 1910, the house at 1 Little Cobb Road was originally part of the Theodore Conrow Estate. It is a large Craftsman-style structure with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, clad in wood shingles. Also on the 1 Little Cobb Road property is a shingle-clad water tower that resembles the body of a windmill; and a garage or carriage barn designed in a similar style to that of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-37 396 Cobb Road

Also formerly a part of the Theodore Conrow Estate, 396 Cobb Road is a Craftsman/Tudor Revival-style dwelling, with jetties, a round-arch gable window, and brick chimneys. It was built ca. 1910. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-38 356 Cobb Road

356 Cobb Road is a two-story cross-gable house with two-over-two-light window sash and a decorative fanlight gable window. The front-gable section has slightly kicked eaves. The integrity appears somewhat compromised by the addition of an enclosed porch and other small alterations. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WMHD-39 326 Cobb Road

At 326 Cobb Road there appears to be an octagonal wood-frame tower, similar in form to a windmill, and apparently used as a residence. The structure is clad in wood shingles and surmounted by a parapet; it has windows with multi-light sash and a pedimented Neoclassical entry porch. A large house exhibiting elements of the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles is also located on the property. More research would be necessary to assess the history and historic function of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-40 366 Cobb Road (Mecox Lane)

Available views of 366 Cobb Road are somewhat distant, however, this waterfront structure appears to be a single-story Arts & Crafts-style house with hip-roofed dormers, clad in wood shingles. Its windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. This house was reportedly designed by Grosvenor Atterbury ca. 1900 for Lucien Oudin, Jr., a New York City attorney and patron of the arts. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).



WMHD-41 45 Mecox Lane

Although visibility of the structures on this property is limited, 45 Mecox Lane includes a windmill and two-and-half-story cross-gable residence, likely dating to the turn of the century. The residence features a Palladian window on its visible gable. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-42 29 Mecox Lane

A gambrel-roofed wood-shingle-clad house exhibiting elements of the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne style is located at 29 Mecox Lane. The structure is only partly visible in available views. Its windows include sixteen-over-one-light double hung sash and other decorative Queen Anne windows. The house features a Neoclassical porch and decorative gable treatment. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-43 9 Little Cobb Road

Minimal views of 9 Little Cobb Road are available, however, the estate appears to include Arts & Crafts-style gatehouse and house. The house features a hipped roof, a cupola, and gable and hipped roof dormers. It retains a brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-44 511 Cobb Road

This triangular open space on the western outskirts of downtown Water Mill is known as Settler's Field. A pedestrian sidewalk runs along the green parallel to Montauk Highway. Beside it, a monument, consisting of a bronze plaque set within a boulder, bears the following inscription: "Settler's Field. Preserved by Town of Southampton and Residents of Water Mill. Dedicated June 2006." This land formerly belonged to the Foster Family but was never developed. It was purchased with Town preservation funds and private donations. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and E).



WMHD-45 21 Old Country Road

A five-bay two-story wood-frame house with six-over-six-light windows, 21 Old Country Road features a front doorway flanked by sidelights. Two brick end chimneys do not appear original. It is depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the home of Mrs. Goodale and on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of Fred B. William Foster. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-46 49 Old Country Road

Although this residence is marked with a sign indicating an address at 48 Old Country Road, maps suggest that it is located at 49 Old Country Road. This single-story three-bay vernacular house was likely constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century. The structure has six-over-six-light windows and a small ell. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the estate of Jonathan Leeds. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WMHD-47 16 Old Country Road

16 Old Country Road, likely constructed in the late 19th century, features a front-gable roof, and two-over-two-light windows. It is sided in patterned wood shingles. The dwelling has a shed-roofed addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-1 825 North Sea Mecox Road

825 North Sea Mecox Road is an unusual cross-gable structure with a hip-on-gable roof. It evokes a Swiss chalet with its overhanging eaves and long eaves brackets. The house appears to be depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as part of the estate of R.G. Stubbs. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-2 1 Bowers Lane

1 Bowers Lane is a single-story three-bay vernacular farmhouse with a form somewhat unusual for the area. The house has a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. It is clad in wood shingles and has six-over-six-light windows. It also has an off-center gable dormer, which was probably an addition made during the second half of the 19th century. It is depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of W. W. Wilkinson and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. Stanton. The house may date to ca. 1830. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-3 364 Montauk Highway

364 Montauk Highway is a two-story cross-gable farmhouse, likely late 19th century. It has projecting bay windows, porches supported by turned posts, and Queen Anne-style windows. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-4 371 Montauk Highway

While visibility is somewhat limited of this former dwelling, now a bed & breakfast, the structure appears to be a two-story structure possibly dating to the 19th century. It has a brick chimney, is clad in wood shingles, and has two-over-two-light windows. It may be depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as one of several buildings on the property of Fred Benedict. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-5 357 Montauk Highway

The S. Foster House at 357 Montauk Highway (possibly with an alternate address at 355 Montauk Highway) is a cross-gable shingle-clad Queen Anne-style house which may have slightly earlier roots. It has both six-over-six and two-over-two-light windows and a wrap-around porch with decorative brackets. Depicted on the 1858 Chace map as an unnamed structure in the vicinity of other properties owned by the Foster family; on the 1873 Beers map it is shown as the Foster Hotel and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S. Foster. According to local historians, the structure consists of two buildings moved to the site. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-6 312 Montauk Highway

312 Montauk Highway is a two-story three-bay Federal-style house clad in wood shingles with a brick chimney. The swan's neck door treatment is likely a Colonial Revival-style addition. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of Fred Benedict. It may have historically been associated with the Foster family. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-7 84 Montauk Highway

A 'half-Cape' Federal-style house with door transom, 84 Montauk Highway is clad in wood shingles. The structure has two-over-two-light double-hung window sash and a shed-roofed wing, both likely late 19th century modifications. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Built in 1804, the house was occupied by members of the Foster Family for most of its existence and is still owned by members of that family. This house was designated a Town Landmark in 2013.



WM-8 231 Cobb Road

A two-story vernacular house, this building may date to the late 18th or early 19th century. The side-gable roof is clad in wood shingles and two brick chimneys rise from near the center of its ridge. The front entry, while partly obscured within a later entry porch, appears to be surmounted with a transom. The windows throughout the wood shingle-clad structure contain two-over-two-light sash. This house was reportedly a Halsey house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WM-9 4 Pierson Court

This unusual complex appears to date from the early 20th century and includes a series of barns that were originally associated with the Pierson Dairy Farm and a small frame building that may be a residence. The possible residence is clad in wood shingles and is dominated by a three-story hip-roofed tower. The barns are single-story structures with jerkinhead roofs, with high buttressed concrete foundations and wood-shingle clad frame exteriors. The small residence with a tower (left) is believed to have originally been a water tower. A plaque mounted on a stone on the property reads: "This conservation easement established by Charleton and Nancy Halsey with the Help of the Peconic Land Trust in Memory of William H. Pierson, 2011." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-10 919 Cobb Road W

A two-story cross-gable farmhouse with patterned shingles and a wrap-around porch decorated with brackets, the house has two-over-two-light windows. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge. A projecting bay window is located on the side wing. A small addition has been appended to the wing. The house appears to date to ca. 1880, however, it does not appear to be shown on this location on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-11 89 Cobb Road

A shingle-clad cross-gable structure with gable ornamentation, two-over-two-light windows, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts, the structure is depicted on the 1916 map without a name. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-12 780 Wickapogue Road

This three-bay side-gable house may be a local vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style, or may be a slightly earlier house updated with Italianate trim. The house has decorative brackets along the kicked eaves and a round-arch window decorating the gable. Six-over-six-light sash occupy the windows throughout the house.
A Neoclassical entry porch appears to be an early 20th century addition. The house is clad in wood shingles. Mrs. E. Sayre is listed as the owner of the property on the 1916 map but no structures are shown. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-13 Wickapogue Road

Flying Point Cemetery also known as Wickapogue Cemetery, contains approximately 241 stones ranging in date from 1732 through the 20th century. Markers of slate, marble, granite and brownstone are in generally good condition. A relatively recent fence runs along the perimeter of the cemetery. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



WM-14 495 Flying Point Road

A two-story five-bay vernacular house likely dating to the mid-19th century, this wood shingle-clad structure features a central entryway with three-quarter sidelights. Windows throughout the house contain six-over-Six-light sash. The roof appears to retain wood shingles, though a series of small skylights has been added to the front roof slope. A Colonial Revival style entry porch is appended to the front façade. Captain T. Sayre is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. The 1902 and 1916 maps listed the owner as M. H. Sayre. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-15 850 David Whites Lane

A simple front-gable Queen Anne-style house clad in wood shingles, 850 David Whites Lane has a brick chimney, six-over-six-light windows, and a front porch supported by turned spindles. Buildings appear in this vicinity on the 1916 map with the name Austin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WM-16 142 Blank Lane

The house at 142 Blank Lane is a simple single-story late Queen Anne-style farmhouse, probably constructed ca. 1915. The house is part of a large farm containing many barns. Four potato barns are located on the property. They are banked concrete structures with shingle-clad gables and brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Water Mill Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WM-17 50 Upper Seven Ponds Road

This structure is a large concrete potato barn with buttresses along each elevation and vents along the roof ridge. It has a brick chimney at one end and a small window in the gable. The barn is a fine example of its function type, which is significant for its association with local agricultural history. It was built in 1946 for Julian Zabrowski. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-18 1027 Deerfield Road

1027 Deerfield Road is a ca. 1870 cross-gable farmhouse in an excellent state of preservation. The two-story shingle-clad structure features canted arch gable windows, a wrap-around porch with decorative brackets, and a projecting bay window. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The structure is shown with the name 'Sullivan Cook' on the 1850 Halsey map; Sullivan Cook was the great grandson of Ellis Cook, one of the original settlers of Southampton. The property is labeled 'W.D. Halsey' and 'S. Cook' on the 1858 Chace map. It is shown with the name M. Mavin or Marin on the 1873 Beers map. The 1902 and 1916 Belcher-Hyde maps list F. L. Marran as the occupant. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Water Mill Multiple Resource District
Photographs



WM-19 824 Deerfield Road

This Stick-style cross-gable farmhouse has gable ornamentation, chamfered corners, and porches. While some of the windows have been replaced, the house is otherwise in good condition. Probably constructed ca. 1890, and owned early in the century by one W. Collins, the house and large farm were first rented (later purchased) by the Zaluski family in 1914, and have remained the family's farm. The Zaluskis are one of many local families with Polish origins. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-20 794 Head of the Pond Road

The potato barn on this property is a fine example of its function type, featuring concrete retaining walls and foundation banked into a hillside. The front-gable façade features a large doorway surmounted by a rectangular vent aperture. Vents are located along the roof ridge and a single brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The gable is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-21 636 Deerfield Road

This front-gable two-story farmhouse with half-round gable window is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of E. Costello. The structure is clad in wood clapboard and has six-over-six-light windows and a corbelled brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WM-22 513 Deerfield Road

This front-gable Greek Revival-style farmhouse with triangular gable window and side ell is clad in wood shingles. It has been in the Halsey family since its ca. 1840 construction, and is still part of a working farm. A potato barn is also located on the property at 513 Deerfield Road. An earlier 18th century farmhouse which once stood on the same property, was recently moved and now stands a on a neighboring parcel with an address at 351 Deerfield Road. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-23 576 Head Of The Pond Road

The S.W. Squires House, at 576 Head of Pond Road (the address may be alternately listed at 564 Head of Pond Road) is a two-story five-bay house exhibiting elements of the Italianate style, with round-arch gable windows. Six-over-six-light windows are located across the façade. The wood clapboard-clad house has a stone foundation. The date 1874 is posted above the doorway, however, the house appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace map as well as the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S. W. Squires. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WM-24 42 Water Mill Towd Road

This property includes a very small single-story structure clad in vertical boards with a brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows. This structure may be a small dwelling or farm labor house; however, its construction date is not known. Also on the property are a large number of barns, associated with the Corwith Farm. At least two potato barns stand on the property in addition to other agricultural buildings. The property appears to have been owned by the Foster family in the 19th century and by the Corwiths for much of the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-25 500 Head of the Pond Road

Said to have been built in 1775 for Gideon Halsey, and subsequently owned by generations of the Foster family, this two-story five-bay vernacular house has a central brick chimney, and is clad in wood shingles. The windows on the upper story contain six-over-six-light sash while the windows on the first story contain two-over-two-light sash. A small flanking wing may date to the late 19th century. The asphalt roof cladding and front door represent 20th century replacements, however, overall, the house retains excellent historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-26 24 Water Mill Towd Road

This Queen Anne-style cross-gable shingle-clad farmhouse was probably built for the Foster Family in the late 19th century. It has long been owned by the Corwiths, who still farm surrounding land. The house features a wrap-around porch on the ground story, an upper-story porch, and decorative gable windows; it appears to retain most of its original window sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WM-27 459 Head of Pond Road

The Jennings-Rose House at 459 Head of Pond Road is a front-gable Greek Revival-style farmhouse with a pedimented gable, triangular gable window, pilasters, and a brick chimney. It is clad in wood shingles and retains six-over-six-light windows. Possibly built for Charles Beach Corwith ca. 1840, the structure was owned by Charles Rose in the early 20th century. The house has a hip-roofed entry porch and single-story wing. It retains excellent historic integrity. Also located on the property is a large shingle-clad wood-frame barn with a cupola. The latter was constructed ca. 1900 and contributes to the property's historic character. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-28 351 Deerfield Road

The Halsey House, an 18th century early Federal style house, was part of the Halsey's Whitecap Farm and was recently moved to lot neighboring its original. The two-story five-bay house, with central brick chimney and twelve-over-twelve-light windows, is in excellent condition, but for its change in setting. An addition was appended on the north after the move. The property is owned by Adam Halsey of Whitecap Farm. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-29 231 Deerfield Road

This house was reportedly built in 1859 on Deerfield Road, and was moved and renovated later in the 19th century in the Queen Anne style. The house has a cross-gable roof, Queen Anne-style gable windows, and chamfered corners with decorative treatment. Possibly depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of C. Rogers. In the early 20th century, it was owned by Melvin P. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-30 187 Deerfield Road

A two-story Gothic Revival-style farmhouse with a front gable roof and pointed-arch gable window, the date '1876' is posted above the door. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of C.B. Corwith. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-31 945 North Sea Mecox Road

Carl Zeh's Auto & Truck Repair was built ca. 1915. It is an early example of an auto repair garage, constructed of concrete with fifteen-light fixed sash windows and a small vented cupola on the top of the roof ridge. An early sign survives, attached to the roof. Two garage doors are modern but probably occupy original garage doorways. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-32 322 Rose Hill Road

Rosemary Lodge is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. It was constructed in 1884; additions in keeping with the character of the house were added later. The Shingle-style structure was designed by Frederick W. Stickney. It was moved to its present site in 1985. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).



WM-33 386 Rose Hill Road

Known as the Corwith-Jennings House, 386 Rose Hill Road was built ca. 1900, designed by local architect Walter Brady. It originally stood in the approximate location of the Market Square businesses in Water Mill. It appears to combine elements of the Craftsman, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. The shingle-clad structure has a side-gable gambrel roof, that sweeps out on the front elevation to incorporate an integral porch. A bulky octagonal tower rises through the overhanging porch roof. A hip-roofed gable dormer is located beside the tower. Multi-light windows of various designs and eaves brackets evoke the Queen Anne style. It was moved to its Montauk Highway location in 1975. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-34 978 Montauk Highway

Located just outside of the Water Mill village center, this two-story five-bay house was reportedly constructed in 1780. It is depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the home of H. Rose and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Fred Rose. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-35 36 Nowedonah Avenue

In an effort to provide more opportunities for community recreation, Water Mill residents cooperated to establish a Tennis Club and Little League baseball field in 1952. In this year, this building was donated by C. Edwin Dimon, and was moved to the property as a 'tennis' building. It remains in that use today and also serves as a small meeting house for the community. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-36 50 Station Road

This Italian villa-style brick station was constructed as the Water Mill depot for the Long Island Railroad in 1903. The Water Mill depot was closed in 1933, but trains continued to stop there until 1950. The station building was in several commercial uses from the mid-1960s on; most recently it has served as the Station Restaurant. Within the last three years, several new wood-frame structures, larger than the station, have been built to the immediate east and west of the station; the complex appears to be still under construction. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-37 265 Mill Pond Lane

An ornate Queen Anne-style house with a turret, 265 Mill Pond Lane has a cross-gable roof with decorative gable ornamentation, and wood shutters. The house, clad in wood shingles, was built in 1885 on Deerfield Road. As was common practice in the area, the house was moved to Montauk Highway in 1900. Under threat of development was moved again, roughly 200 yards, to its current location on Mill Pond Lane. The one-over-one-light window sash are likely not original, however, overall, the historic fabric and appearance of the house appears largely intact. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-38 336 Head Of The Pond Road

An unusual cross-gable gambrel-roofed farmhouse, 336 Head of the Pond Road appears to have a slate roof, and is sided in clapboard. The house has six-over-one-light windows. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of W. Benedict. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-39 81 Lower Seven Ponds Road

This 'half-Cape' vernacular house with brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows, was reportedly built in the early 18th century, and moved to the site from Head of Pond Road in the late 18th century. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as one of several houses on the W. Benedict property.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-40 85 Seven Ponds Road

A side-gable three-bay Greek Revival style dwelling, 85 Seven Ponds Road has six-over-six-light windows on the first story and six-light windows on the upper story. The house is depicted on the 1858 Chace map as an unnamed structure, possibly part of the nearby H. Hildreth property, on the 1873 Beers map as the home of W. Sayre, and on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of Anton Huguel. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-41 18 Seven Ponds Road

18 Seven Ponds Road is a Picturesque/Gothic Revival-style farmhouse with steeply pitched roof, round-arch gable window, and two-over-two-light windows. The house is depicted on thee 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of D. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-42 6 Flying Point Road

This ca. 1870 two-story front-gable house features kicked eaves and a paired round-arch gable window. It is clad in patterned wood shingles; a brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. The off-center entry is accessed via a flat-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six light sash. The residence is associated with L. C. Dimon the 1873 map. The owner on the 1916 map is Chas. Dimon. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-43 14 Flying Point Road

This cross-gable structure combines elements of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles. The roof has kicked eaves; and the house is clad in patterned wood shingles. It is depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the "Dimon" house, on the 1873 Beers map as the home of L.C. Dimon, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of C.G. Dimon. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-44 8 Upper Seven Ponds Road

This house appears to be a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style. The single-story five-bay house is clad in wood shingles. The central doorway has a toplight and is flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a half-round window. The property also appears to contain several early wood-frame barns behind the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-45 109 Upper Seven Ponds Road

Apparently a vernacular structure, possibly dating to the early 19th century. The single-story house is clad in wood clapboards and has a brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows. It appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the homes of A. Glisdale and N. Hildreth, respectively, and depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of C. Filander. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-46 198 Upper Seven Ponds Road

A Greek Revival-style house, clad in wood shingles, with corner pilasters, sidelights around the doorway, and six-over-six-light windows and eyebrow windows. An ornamented wrap-around porch was likely a late 19th century addition. The house appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the home of D. Phillips and on the 1873 Beers and 1916 Belcher-Hyde maps as the homes of Captain J. Rogers and T.A. Kella, respectively. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-47 471 Flying Point Road

The apparently abandoned house at 471 Flying Point Road appears potentially mid-19th century, although tax records identify its construction date as ca. 1930. The five-bay two-story structure is clad in wood shingles, has a pedimented entry porch, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WM-48 703 Flying Point Road

There are two residential structures that (according to tax records) share an address at 703 Flying Point Road. One (left) is a two-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles, this structure likely dates to the 1870s or 1880s. It was identified in a previous survey as the Burnett-Jennings House. It has pointed-arch windows lighting both of its gables. A porch wraps around the first story. The windows contain two-over-two-light sash. A series of additions has been made to the rear but does not detract substantially from the integrity of the house. Another house on the property (right) sometimes attributed to 691 Flying Point Road, is only partially visible, but appears to be a two-story side-gable structure with six-over-six-light windows; the rear section has a brick chimney and Neoclassical porch. A hip-roofed porch has been added to the front façade. These may be structures shown on the property of Mrs. J. Rogers or L.D. Burnett on the 1916 map. The buildings are not clearly shown on the 1873 map, though a structure owned by D. Burnett is shown near this location. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WM-49 745 North Sea Mecox Road

The house at 745 North Sea Mecox Road is apparently a Greek Revival-style residence, though tax records identify construction date as ca. 1900. The roof cladding has been changed and the door surround appears altered. A property with two structures appears in this location on the 1916 map with the name Patrick Malone, though the precise locations of the structures appears to differ slightly from the current house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-50 6 Cobb Isle Road

Based on available views, the core of the house appears to be a Greek Revival-style residence, which received a large addition and extensive changes, including alterations in fenestration and wrap-around porch, in the late 19th century. As a late 19th century construct associated with William H. Pierson, a prominent local dairy farmer, the house appears to qualify for inclusion. A house appears in this approximate location on the 1873 map with the name E.M. Pierson and on the 1916 map with the name W.H. Pierson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



WM-51 21 Cobb Isle Road

This house, likely dating to the 1910s or 20s, appears to exhibit elements of the Shingle and Tudor-Revival styles, featuring a complex and dominating roof clad in wood shingles, paired and ribbon windows with multi-light sash, and a brick chimney. Multiple single-story components with parapets and a gable-roofed entry porch may be later additions. Further research would be necessary to confirm that this house retains sufficient integrity to qualify for landmarking. The building is not clearly shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-52 320 Cobb Road

This structure has been identified as a ca. 1910 carriage house associated with the "Ball Estate II." It is not clear whether this building served as a carriage house, caretaker's cottage, or as a residence. If this was an ancillary structure on a larger estate that is no longer extant it may not retain sufficient integrity to qualify as a potential landmark. However, as an early 20th century residence, the structure appears to possess architectural integrity, retaining original form, dormers, and windows. Additional research would be necessary to confirm its landmark eligibility. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-53 186 Crescent Avenue

Based on information provided by the Town, this structure is an early vernacular house associated with the Halsey family, possibly dating as early as the mid-18th century. It is a two-story four-bay residence appears to retain its original form and fenestration. It has been altered with modern siding and roof cladding as well as a small wing addition and a change in chimney placement. It is not shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-54 1072 Deerfield Road

This ca. 1920 two-story house with central tower is clad in wood shingles and features a side-gable roof and wrap-around porch supported by Neoclassical columns. It cannot be determined from available views if the structure retains its original window sash or door. Additional research should be conducted to confirm the significance and integrity of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WM-55 500 Flying Point Road

The original index notes more research needed to evaluate this structure, which is only distantly visible from available vantage points. The photo provided, which also affords a somewhat distant view, suggests that this is a ca. 1920s estate house with shallow overhanging hipped roofs. The stucco finish of the house may be original, evoking a Spanish mission style. The chimneys, also stucco-parged, appear consistent with this style. The fenestration cannot be seen clearly enough to assess whether it is original. No building appears in this location on the 1916 map. Additional research should be conducted to confirm the significance and integrity of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-56 615 Flying Point Road

This structure is largely obscured by dense hedges and other vegetation; only the upper portions can be seen. Reportedly dating to 1870, this large wood shingle-clad residence appears to have multiple gables and a three-story tower with pyramidal roof. The structure cannot be seen clearly enough to discern whether it retains original fenestration or whether all portions of the house date to its original construction period. It appears to retain its original cladding, chimneys, and form. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the integrity of the structure. The house appears to be on the property of Mrs. J. Rogers on the 1916 map. A house is also shown in this approximate location on the 1873 Beers map with the name D. Burnett. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-57 564 Head of the Pond Road

This Colonial Revival-style structure likely dates to the second quarter of the 20th century. Although it lacks distinction architecturally, it is typical of the Colonial Revival style, with its gambrel roof, shed-roofed wall dormers, six-over-one-light windows and entry porches. The accessory barn can be noted as requiring additional consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WM-58 9 Holly Lane

Based on available views, this structure appears to be a 1920s Neoclassical-style mansion positioned at the end of an allee of mature trees. The two-story five-bay façade is dominated by a central monumental pedimented portico; gable dormers are located along the side-gable roof. Additional research should be conducted. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-59 175 Mohawk Lane

While views of this structure are limited, it appears to be a two-story Colonial Revival-style house with a cross-gable roof, brick chimneys, and a Neoclassical porch. It has double-hung windows (the sash cannot be seen clearly) and Palladian windows. It has been associated with Dr. Theodore Gaunt. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-60 965 North Sea Mecox Road

Reportedly dating to the early 19th century, this two-story five-bay vernacular house has a central entry and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A front porch supported by turned posts appears to be a turn-of-the-century addition. The roof cladding and front door appear to be replaced and chimney appears removed, however, the house appears to retain sufficient integrity as an early vernacular house. It appears to be shown on the property of John Darby on the 1916 map. It is not clear if the structure appears on the 1873 map. Additional research on the history of the house is warranted. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-61 217 Rose Hill Road

A two-story brick Colonial Revival-style mansion reported to date to ca. 1925, this structure appears to retain original fenestration, details, and materials. It has a five-bay façade with a central entry with Colonial Revival-style enframement, oval lights, and keystones. Windows contain six-over-six-light sash. Additional research on the history of the property would be warranted for further evaluation. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-62 254 Rose Hill Road

A mid-20th century modern house with a boxlike form and extensive use of glass, this residence was designed by architect Peter Blake. While additional research would be needed to confirm that the house possesses integrity, it appears to qualify for potential landmark designation based on its architecture and association with a well-known architect. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).



WM-63 201 Upper Seven Ponds Road

A Craftsman-style bungalow dating to the first half of the 20th century, this house appears to retain excellent integrity, including its original porch, windows, and detailing. It has a side-gable roof, a brick chimney, and a pedimented entry porch with paired columns. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).



WM-64 39 Holly Lane

This large two-story wood-frame house, built ca. 1920 according to tax records, has a hipped roof with dormers and brick chimneys. Its symmetrical façade features a two-story entry porch with Ionic columns, a large doorway with enframement, a dentilled cornice, and multi-light wood sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WM-65 428 Rose Hill Road

The Tudor Revival-style house at 428 Rose Hill Road was constructed ca. 1928 and features the steeply-pitched gables and faux half-timbering emblematic of the style. The doorway is flanged by sidelights, windows throughout the house (some paired) contain multi-light double-hung wood sash; and the façade is parged in stucco. A garage of a similar style, apparently the same vintage as the house, is also on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





WM-66 70 Halsey Lane

Views of the house at 70 Halsey Lane, which is purported to date to ca. 1900, are very limited. The residence appears to be a two-story wood-frame gambrel-roofed structure with multiple dormers, porches, and projecting bay windows. It is clad in wood shingles. Tax photos show only small portions of the building in detail, but suggest that modern alterations have been made to the structure. How extensive these alterations have been is not clear from the limited views available. An outbuilding (which may also date to the early 20th century) appears to have been extensively altered with large modern glass doors and does not appear to retain historic integrity. A structure does appear in this location on the 1916 map with the name Robert Stewart. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-67 593 Flying Point Road

Based on limited available views, 593 Flying Point Road appears to date to the late 19th or early 20th century. Tax records date the building to ca. 1924, while another source has supplied the date 1860 for the structure. The one-and-a-half-story cross-gable structure may have been built in at least two main phases. It also appears to have undergone some relatively modern alterations, including the addition of a projecting bay window, a dormer, and modern shutters. The siding material is not clearly visible. While the historic integrity of this structure may be compromised, better views of the building would enable a more conclusive assessment of both its history and integrity. A structure owned by Levy Burnett appears in this location on the 1916 map. A building in this vicinity owned by D. Burnett is shown on the 1873 map, but it cannot be confirmed that the building corresponds. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-68 177 Upper Seven Ponds Road

This two-story front-gable residence appears to date to the second half of the 19th century, though tax records assign it a date of ca. 1925. The building has two-over-one and six-over-one double-hung sash windows and a hip-roofed front entry porch. It has a cornice with returns, and a projecting bay window on the side elevation. This may be the W. Benedict house depicted on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



WM-69 228 Head of the Pond Road

A two-story wood-frame Prairie-style house with a "four-square" form, this early 20th century residence has a square plan, a pyramidal roof, a hip-roofed dormer, and a hip-roofed front porch. The siding appears to be original, however, views are too distant to determine whether the window sash are original or replaced. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Water Mill Multiple Resource District
Photographs
Figure 16-61

Table 16-1
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-01	17 Old Country Rd	House, ca. 1910 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	17 Old Country Road is a large Colonial Revival/Shingle-style house with long roof slopes, gable dormers, and six-over-one-light windows. Built ca. 1900, it was the caretaker's house associated with the Ball estate on Little Cobb Road. Samuel McConnell was the caretaker. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-02	57 Old Mill Rd	House, ca. 1830 (Miller's house) (WM Heritage Area Survey); "Asher Benedict House/ Nowedonah House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Built around 1800, this house exemplifies the then-current Georgian and/or Federal-style architectural features" (GAI 2000).	The Asher Benedict House dates to the late 18th century. This vernacular two-story three-bay dwelling is clad in wood clapboard, and has a Federal-style five-light transom over the doorway, a dentilled cornice, center brick chimney, and six-over-six-light windows. It was owned by the Benedict family, which operated the neighboring water mill in the early 19th century and ran a general store in the village. The dwelling doubled as an inn for summer boarders, known as the Nowedonah House. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-22) ; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-03	41 Old Mill Rd	Water Powered grist mill, ca. 1730 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "Water Mill Museum; NR-listed. This water mill probably dates from late 1700s to early 1800s, but is said to incorporate a portion of the 1644 Howell water mill" (GAI 2000).	The Water Mill of Water Mill is a State/National Register-Listed property and a designated Town Landmark. It is located immediately north of the center of Water Mill village on the southeast side of Mill Creek. Edward Howell from Lynn, Massachusetts, arrived in Southampton in 1640, and built a mill in Water Mill in 1644. In 1789, the mill was either moved or a new mill was built on its current site. The Water Mill was operated as a grist and fulling mill, and passed through several ownerships, until it was restored and opened as a museum in the 20th century.	Town GIS (State/National Register-Listed; Town Landmark); WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-21); Façade Easement List 2008; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-04	606 Montauk Hwy	House, ca. 1870 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Located by the side of Mill Creek, across from the Water Mill, is a two-story Queen Anne-style house with a wrap-around porch featuring decorative brackets. It has a round-arched window on the front (south) gable (not visible in this photograph), and retains many of its six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of J. Rogers. An 1896 photograph shows that the house was standing at the time, but had a central rather than a side chimney. Built ca. 1880. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-05	632 Montauk Hwy	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	A large Queen Anne/Prairie-style structure located at 632 Montauk Highway, has a square plan, a hipped roof, and multiple hip-roofed dormers. The structure has a brick chimney, and multi-light windows in the Queen Anne style. Probably built ca. 1910, historic maps suggest it may originally have been part of the Edward P. Morse estate. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-06	20 Old Mill Road	House, ca. 1890 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Located at 20 Old Mill Road, is an example of the Colonial Revival-style summer house, probably built in the early 20th century. It has a triangular gable dormer, and sprung eaves creating a porch overhang. The structure and an outbuilding appear on the 1916 map with the name J.E. Jennings. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-07	688 Montauk Hwy	Original Corwith General Store, ca. 1840. Current use retail. (WM Heritage Area Survey)	688 Montauk Highway, is the former Corwith General Store, located on the main street of Water Mill. This building was constructed by James Corwith in 1840. The building doubled as the Water Mill Post Office from the late 19th century until 1950. Mail was originally processed in the main portion of the building, but ca. 1910, the Jennings added the one-story wings to the building, and the western wing was used as a post office. The building continued to serve as a grocery/general store until the 1970s, when it was put into other commercial uses. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-08	692 Montauk Hwy	Pharmacy shop, ca. 1920. Current use retail shop. (WM Heritage Area Survey)	692 Montauk Highway is located on Montauk Highway in the commercial center of Water Mill. 692 Montauk Highway is a two-story stucco-clad building with a shop on the first story and an apartment on the second story. It was erected in the 1920s by Bailey Scholtz (then owner of the general store immediately west) for his son-in-law, Richard Reiman, to be operated as a pharmacy. The building also served as the Water Mill Post Office from ca. 1950-1976. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey
WMHD-09	696 Montauk Hwy	Shop/house ca. 1920. Current use Penny Candy Shop. (WM Heritage Area Survey)	696 Montauk Highway is located on Montauk Highway in the commercial center of Water Mill. The Penny Candy Store is a two-story side-gable dwelling with a perpendicularly-aligned single-story shop facing the street. The structure is believed to have been built as a dress shop for one Mrs. Allen in the 1920s, the building later served as a barber shop and beauty salon. In 1961, June and Harvey Morris opened the Penny Candy shop. The vernacular/Colonial Revival-style structure, clad in clapboard and wood shingle, appears to retain much of its original appearance. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-10	700 Montauk Hwy	House, ca. 1810. Current use antique shop (WM Heritage Area Survey); "Ludlum House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	The Ludlum House is believed to have been built by Jeremiah Ludlum ca. 1800, and was apparently updated with Greek Revival-style features a few decades later. This front-gable structure has a pediment, triangular gable window, original door frame, six-over-six-light windows, and brick chimneys; it is clad in wood shingles. The ground-story windows have been replaced. Ludlum is believed to have sold the structure to James Corwith in 1810, and the building remained a residence until ca. 1950, when it became an antique store. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-12); Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-11	710 Montauk Hwy	Store/house, ca. 1920. Current use antiques (WM Heritage Area Survey)	A stucco-clad Colonial Revival-style building constructed in the 1920s to house LeFevre Plumbing. It is now an antique shop. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-12	720 Montauk Hwy	House, 1901 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "Lefevre House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This home was designed by Southampton architect Walter Brady around 1901 for Charles Corwith" (GAI 2000).	Originally the Lefevre home, this is a boxy cross-gable Dutch Colonial Revival-style house, clad in wood shingles. It was designed by Walter E. Brady, and built in 1901 by Charles W. Corwith. The LeFevres used the first story as an office for their plumbing business while living upstairs. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-11); Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-13	728 Montauk Hwy	"Commercial Building, ca. 1910" (FEL 2008).	This is a two-story flat-roofed shingle-clad commercial building was erected ca. 1910 as a stationery store and ice cream shop. It subsequently served as luncheonette, plumbing offices, and a chiropractor's office, before becoming a flooring shop. The building retains its cornice and six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows, however, the first-story shop front appears to have been updated in recent years. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-14	838 Montauk Hwy	"G. Halsey House, ca. 1890" (FEL 2008).	The G. Halsey House is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style house clad in wood shingles. While the windows have been replaced, corner brackets and corbelled brick chimney remain. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of G. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-15	43 Davids Ln		This is a two-story Prairie-style dwelling with a 'four-square' form, a hipped roof, hip-roofed dormer, and brick chimney; 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
WMHD-16	173 Davids Ln	"David Halsey House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	The David Halsey House is an early vernacular two-story three-bay farmhouse with a center chimney, six-over-six-light double-hung-sash windows, and a simple cornice and door surround. Several barns, some of which are in good condition and others in ruinous condition, are located on the property, as is a potato barn, and a privy. It may be the oldest extant house in Water Mill, built ca. 1750. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (WA-25)

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-17	185 Davids Ln	"W.S. Halsey House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	Although partly obscured by trees, this cross-gable two-story house appears to have been constructed in the late 19th century. The house is clad in wood clapboards and features a triangular gable window. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The hip-roofed porch appears to be a later addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (WA-24)
WMHD-18	258 Halsey Ln	"Halsey House, ca. 1880" (FEL 2008).	258 Halsey Lane is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style dwelling with paired multi-light windows in the gable field, and a porch supported by classical columns. The house is clad in wood shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. Built ca. 1910 by Lawrence and Alice Halsey, the house is now occupied by their granddaughter, Jane Halsey, who added new additions to the rear of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-19	829 Montauk Hwy	"David Halsey House, ca.1900 (House fronts on Halsey Lane)" (FEL 2008).	This residence is part of a large farm; the house fronts on Halsey Lane and has also been identified as 250 Halsey Lane. It is a Queen Anne/Prairie-style house with a square plan, a hipped roof, gable dormers, full-width porch, and projecting bay windows. Most of the windows throughout the house have been replaced. The farm and farmhouse are shown on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as belonging to David Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey
WMHD-20	132 Halsey Ln	House, ca. 1930 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "Martin-Halsey House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	The Martin-Halsey House is also known as Cedarlea. According to previous documentation it was built ca.1888, the dwelling is an early example of the Dutch Colonial Revival-style. It is a single-story house with a side-gable gambrel roof, semi-elliptical dormers, and a pedimented entry porch. It appears to be shown on the 1916 map with the R.S. Hildreth. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-47); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-21	120 Halsey Ln	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "Hildreth House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	The Hildreth House is a Queen Anne/Shingle-style house with an octagonal tower, a complex roofline, an entry porch, a hip-roofed dormer, and multi-light windows. The wood shingle-clad dwelling was built ca. 1900. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-19); Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-22	112 Halsey Ln	House, ca. 1920 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	This ca. 1925 Dutch Colonial Revival-style house has a side-gable gambrel roof, full-width wall dormer, paired windows and pedimented entry porch. The structure is clad in wood shingles and the roof is also clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey
WMHD-23	773 Montauk Hwy	House, ca. 1880 (WM Heritage Area Survey) ("Warren House" 1929 Craftsman?)	The property at 773-779 Montauk Highway includes two houses. Originally dwellings, the structures are now part of a garden center that occupies the property. Shown here is a Prairie-style "four square" dwelling clad in wood shingles with a hipped roof, a hipped dormer, and a hip-roofed porch. Also located on the property is a single-story Spanish Eclectic-style dwelling built in 1929 for Thomas H. Warren, Sr., next to his garden center. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
WMHD-24	755 Montauk Hwy	"The Half-Way House", former tavern and stagecoach stop, ca. 1800, current use restaurant (WM Heritage Area Survey); "This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Built around 1800, this house exemplifies the then-current Georgian and/or Federal-style architectural features" (GAI 2000).	Known as the Half-Way House or the Warren House, this two-story five-bay residence was constructed in two parts, one of which (probably the western two bays) was moved from elsewhere. The two are not entirely flush on the front (north) façade, as evidenced by the vertical seam. Both of the halves may have been built in the 18th century, and were likely joined in the mid-19th century, when the building would have acquired its Greek Revival-style features, including pilasters, cornice, and door frame. The structure was a former stagecoach stop known as the Half-Way House because it was half way between other stops in Patchogue and Montauk. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (WA-9) ; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-25	743 Montauk Hwy	Water Mill Community House, 1895 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "Water Mill Community House/ Water Mill Chapel: This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This is an example of a church built of modernized after 1870" (GAI 2000).	The Water Mill Community House was built in 1897 as the Union Chapel. The Shingle-style structure served as a non-denominational church building through the 1920s. The building was funded by donations, and was designed by Southampton architect Walter E. Brady. From the 1920s to the present the structure has been used as a secular meeting hall. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-8); Façade Easements List 2008; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
WMHD-26	731 Montauk Hwy	Water Mill Cemetery, 1729. (WM Heritage Area Survey); "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).	Water Mill Cemetery is located on Montauk Highway, immediately west of the Community House. The cemetery was founded in 1729 and contains gravestones that date between the 1720s to the present. Many of the earlier stones feature traditional cherub or death's head motifs and bear the names of some of the regions founding families, including Corwith, Rose, Cook, and Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-7); Façade Easements List 2008; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999; SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey
WMHD-27	72 Halsey Ln	House, ca. 1880 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	The Corwith House is a two-story five-bay central-entry house that appears to exhibit elements of the Greek Revival style. The house has a central chimney, and a doorway surrounded in sidelights and a toplight; it is clad in wood shingles. It is currently undergoing rehabilitation. The house was historically associated with the Corwith Family. According to a local historian, the house originally had a mansard roof, suggesting it may have been built or remodeled in the second half of the 19th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-28	695 Montauk Hwy (SR 27 at Halsey Lane)	Water Mill Village Green (17th century) and Corwith windmill, 1813 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "Corwith Windmill. NR. A smock mill built in Hog Neck in 1800, this windmill was moved to the commons at Water Mill in 1813" (GAI).	The State/National Register-listed Corwith Windmill, is located on the Water Mill Village Green. It is a two-and-a-half-story smock mill, built in 1800 in North Haven and moved to Water Mill in 1813. It is the only Long Island windmill whose cap is rotated by an external tail pole. It is currently owned and maintained by the Water Mill Improvement Association. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	Town GIS (State/National Register-Listed); WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-6) ; Façade Easements List 2008; SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey
WMHD-29	115 Halsey Ln	House, 1910 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	The Augustus Busnell Halsey House is a large cross-gable Dutch Colonial Revival-style house, constructed for Augustus B. Halsey in 1911. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of A.T. Hand. The house is sided and roofed with wood shingles and has a wrap-around porch supported by round columns. Extensive renovations have been made to the house in last thirty-five years. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-30	99 Halsey Ln	"House, possibly ca. 1820" (FEL 2008); Hildreth House, identified at 559 Halsey Lane (GAI 2000)	Stylistically the house appears to be a Late Federal/early Greek Revival-style house, however, the structure is actually a 1950s or 1960s replica of an early house. Like its neighbor, 661 Halsey Lane, it is a two-story three-bay dwelling with a dentilled cornice and an entry porch supported by Ionic pilasters. The structure has unusual modern details such as the off-center gable dormer. Although not an early house, it may nevertheless be considered historically significant as an example of mid-20th century Colonial Revival architecture that attentively replicates the local vernacular while including original modern details. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Façade Easements List 2008; GAI Survey (WA-18)

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-31	661 Halsey Ln	House, ca. 1800 (restored) (WM Heritage Area Survey)' "Theodore and Thomas Halsey House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Built in 1832, this house exemplifies the then-current Georgian and/or Federal-style architectural features" (GAI 2000).	The Theodore Halsey House, is a two-story three-bay house constructed in a transitional Late Federal/Early Greek Revival style. The structure has a transom over the doorway, an entry porch supported by Ionic columns, and twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash windows. Constructed in 1832, the building is a replacement of a 1744 building on the site that was lost in a fire. The house remained in the Halsey family until the early 20th century or later. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-17); Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-32	615 Montauk Hwy	House, ca. 1910. Current use Siena Spirituality Center (WM Heritage Area Survey); "Villa Maria/ Lombard/Ayres House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	The Villa Maria Convent, is located on a large parcel of land on the east side of Mill Creek and the south side of Montauk Highway. The former Villa Maria convent was constructed as a Queen Anne-style house in 1887 by Josiah Lombard and Marshall Ayres. It was sold to Edward L. Keyes in 1895, and again to Edward P. Morse in 1909. Under Morse's ownership, it was renovated with a new Beaux Arts-style cement and stone front. The property was purchased by the Order of the Sisters of Saint Dominic in 1931, at which time the structure was converted for use as a boarding school and, later, a retirement home for members of the Order. In 1992, the complex was renamed the Siena Spirituality Center and a new structure was added to the property for use as an arts and crafts center. The Sisters of Saint Dominic sold the property in 2005, and it is now a private residence (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-13); Façade Easements List 2008; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
WMHD-33	15 Little Cobb Rd	House, ca. 1920 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "T.R. Ball House" (This resource is identified by GAI Survey as "Mill Creek, West Side," "This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000)	This structure was part of the T. R. Ball Estate in the first decades of the 20th century. Ball was a principal in the Best & Co. department store in New York City. The structure is a Shingle/Colonial Revival-style house with a 'saltbox' form, gable dormers, a wrap-around porch, and brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-14); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-34	10 Little Cobb Rd	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey); (May correspond to GAI-surveyed resource on "Mill Creek, West Side: Lucien Oudin House)	Also part of the T. R. Ball Estate in the early 20th century, this is a large Queen Anne-style dwelling with multiple gables, dormers, and multi-light windows; 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; WM Heritage Area Survey; May correspond to GAI Survey (WA-15); Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-35	4 Little Cobb Rd (Aka 425 Cobb Rd)	House, ca. 1910 (WM Heritage Area Survey); (May correspond to GAI-surveyed resource on "Mill Creek, West Side: Anchel H. Ball House)	This structure is also located on land that was once part of the T. R. Ball Estate in the early 20th century. The structure is not clearly shown on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map, despite its apparent Queen Anne style. However, it does clearly appear on a 1955 aerial map. The structure is a two-story cross-gable dwelling with hip-roofed porches and multiple additions. The shingle-clad structure has multiple half-round and Queen Anne-style multi-light windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; May correspond to GAI Survey (WA-16); Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-36	1 Little Cobb Rd	House, ca. 1917 (WM Heritage Area Survey); Likely corresponds to property identified as 328 Cobb Road: House, ca. 1912 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "T.R. Ball Water Tower; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000). Also listed as "T.R. Ball House and Water Tower" (GAI 2000).	Built ca. 1910, the house at 1 Little Cobb Road was originally part of the Theodore Conrow Estate. It is a large Craftsman-style structure with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, clad in wood shingles. Also on the 1 Little Cobb Road property is a shingle-clad water tower that resembles the body of a windmill; and a garage or carriage barn designed in a similar style to that of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-5 and WA-20); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-37	396 Cobb Rd	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Also formerly a part of the Theodore Conrow Estate, 396 Cobb Road is a Craftsman/Tudor Revival-style dwelling, with jetties, a round-arch gable window, and brick chimneys. It was built ca. 1910. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-38	356 Cobb Rd.	House, ca. 1915 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	356 Cobb Road is a two-story cross-gable house with two-over-two-light window sash and a decorative fanlight gable window. The front-gable section has slightly kicked eaves. The integrity appears somewhat compromised by the addition of an enclosed porch and other small alterations. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-39	326 Cobb Rd.	House, ca. 1910 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	At 326 Cobb Road there appears to be an octagonal wood-frame tower, similar in form to a windmill, and apparently used as a residence. The structure is clad in wood shingles and surmounted by a parapet; it has windows with multi-light sash and a pedimented Neoclassical entry porch. A large house exhibiting elements of the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles is also located on the property. More research would be necessary to assess the history and historic function of this structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-40	366 Cobb Rd. (Mecox Ln.)	House, ca. 1914 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Available views of 366 Cobb Road are somewhat distant, however, this waterfront structure appears to be a single-story Arts & Crafts-style house with hip-roofed dormers, clad in wood shingles. Its windows contain six-over-one-light double-hung sash. This house was purportedly designed by Grosvenor Atterbury ca. 1900 for Lucien Oudin, Jr., a New York City attorney and patron of the arts. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-41	45 Mecox Ln.	House, ca. 1910 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Although visibility of the structures on this property is limited, 45 Mecox Lane includes a windmill and two-and-half-story cross-gable residence, likely dating to the turn of the century. The residence features a Palladian window on its visible gable. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-42	29 Mecox Ln.	House, 1890 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	A gambrel-roofed wood-shingle-clad house exhibiting elements of the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne style is located at 29 Mecox Lane. The structure is only partly visible in available views. Its windows include sixteen-over-one-light double hung sash and other decorative Queen Anne windows. The house features a Neoclassical porch and decorative gable treatment. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-43	9 Little Cobb Rd.	House, ca. 1896, renovated (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Minimal views of 9 Little Cobb Road are available, however, the estate appears to include Arts & Crafts-style gatehouse and house. The house features a hipped roof, a cupola, and gable and hipped roof dormers. It retains a brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-44	511 Cobb Rd		This triangular open space on the western outskirts of downtown Water Mill is known as Settler's Field. A pedestrian sidewalk runs along the green parallel to Montauk Highway. Beside it, a monument, consisting of a bronze plaque set within a boulder, bears the following inscription: "Settler's Field. Preserved by Town of Southampton and Residents of Water Mill. Dedicated June 2006." This land formerly belonged to the Foster Family but was never developed. It was purchased with Town preservation funds and private donations. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and E).	
WMHD-45	21 Old Country Rd	House, ca. 1850 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "House, ca. 1840" (FEL 2008).	A five-bay two-story wood-frame house with six-over-six-light windows, 21 Old Country Road features a front doorway flanked by sidelights. Two brick end chimneys do not appear original. It is depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the home of Mrs. Goodale and on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of Fred B. William Foster. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WMHD-46	49 Old Country Rd	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey); House, ca. 1830" (FEL 2008). This property is alternately identified as 48 Old Country Road.	Although this residence is marked with a sign indicating an address at 48 Old Country Road, maps suggest that it is located at 49 Old Country Road. This single-story three-bay vernacular house was likely constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century. The structure has six-over-six-light windows and a small ell. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the estate of Jonathan Leeds. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-1 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Historic District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WMHD-47	16 Old Country Rd.	House, ca. 1920 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	16 Old Country Road, likely constructed in the late 19th century, features a front-gable roof, and two-over-two-light windows. It is sided in patterned wood shingles. The dwelling has a shed-roofed addition. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-2
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-01	825 North Sea Mecox Rd	"Ca. 1890" (FEL 2008).	825 North Sea Mecox Road is an unusual cross-gable structure with a hip-on-gable roof. It evokes a Swiss chalet with its overhanging eaves and long eaves brackets. The house appears to be depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as part of the estate of R.G. Stubbs. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (State/National Register Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-02	1 Bowers Ln	"Ca. 1830" (FEL 2008).	1 Bowers Lane is a single-story three-bay vernacular farmhouse with a form somewhat unusual for the area. The house has a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. It is clad in wood shingles and has six-over-six-light windows. It also has an off-center gable dormer, which was probably an addition made during the second half of the 19th century. It is depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of W. W. Wilkinson and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. Stanton. The house may date to ca. 1830. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (State/National Register Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-03	364 Montauk Hwy.	House, ca. 1890s (WM Heritage Area Survey)	364 Montauk Highway is a two-story cross-gable farmhouse, likely late 19th century. It has projecting bay windows, porches supported by turned posts, and Queen Anne-style windows. It is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WM-04	371 Montauk Hwy	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "White Fences B & B. This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	While visibility is somewhat limited of this former dwelling, now a bed & breakfast, the structure appears to be a two-story structure possibly dating to the 19th century. It has a brick chimney, is clad in wood shingles, and has two-over-two-light windows. It may be depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as one of several buildings on the property of Fred Benedict. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-34); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-05	357 Montauk Hwy	House, ca. 1900. (WM Heritage Area Survey); Identified by LIPA Survey and FEL as 355 Montauk Highway; S. Foster House, ca. 1880" (FEL 2008).	The S. Foster House at 357 Montauk Highway (possibly with an alternate address at 355 Montauk Highway) is a cross-gable shingle-clad Queen Anne-style house which may have slightly earlier roots. It has both six-over-six and two-over-two-light windows and a wrap-around porch with decorative brackets. Depicted on the 1858 Chace map as an unnamed structure in the vicinity of other properties owned by the Foster family; on the 1873 Beers map it is shown as the Foster Hotel and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S. Foster. According to local historians, the structure consists of two buildings moved to the site. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WM-06	312 Montauk Hwy	House, ca. 1790 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "House, ca. 1820" (FEL 2008).	312 Montauk Highway is a two-story three-bay Federal-style house clad in wood shingles with a brick chimney. The swan's neck door treatment is likely a Colonial Revival-style addition. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of Fred Benedict. It may have historically been associated with the Foster family. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
WM-07	84 Montauk Hwy	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey); "Foster/MacLane House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000); Foster McLane House, ca. 1804" (FEL 2008).	A 'half-Cape' Federal-style house with door transom, 84 Montauk Highway is clad in wood shingles. The structure has two-over-two-light double-hung window sash and a shed-roofed wing, both likely late 19th century modifications. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Built in 1804, the house was occupied by members of the Foster Family for most of its existence and is still owned by members of that family. This house was designated a Town Landmark in 2013.	LIPA Survey (WM-44); SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); WM Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-49) ; Façade Easements List 2008
WM-08	231 Cobb Rd		A two-story vernacular house, this building may date to the late 18th or early 19th century. The side-gable roof is clad in wood shingles and two brick chimneys rise from near the center of its ridge. The front entry, while partly obscured within a later entry porch, appears to be surmounted with a transom. The windows throughout the wood shingle-clad structure contain two-over-two-light sash. This house was reportedly a Halsey house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-09	4 Pierson Ct		This unusual complex appears to date from the early 20th century and includes a series of barns that were originally associated with the Pierson Dairy Farm and a small frame building that may be a residence. The possible residence is clad in wood shingles and is dominated by a three-story hip-roofed tower. The barns are single-story structures with jerkinhead roofs, with high buttressed concrete foundations and wood-shingle clad frame exteriors. The small residence with a tower (left) is believed to have originally been a water tower. A plaque mounted on a stone on the property reads: "This conservation easement established by Charleton and Nancy Halsey with the Help of the Peconic Land Trust in Memory of William H. Pierson, 2011." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-10	919 Cobb Rd W	"Halsey House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000).	A two-story cross-gable farmhouse with patterned shingles and a wrap-around porch decorated with brackets, the house has two-over-two-light windows. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge. A projecting bay window is located on the side wing. A small addition has been appended to the wing. The house appears to date to ca. 1880, however, it does not appear to be shown on this location on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (WA-3)
WM-11	89 Cobb Rd	Identified as the Squires House at 80 Cobb Road (GAI 2000)	A shingle-clad cross-gable structure with gable ornamentation, two-over-two-light windows, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts, the structure is depicted on the 1916 map without a name. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (WA-4)
WM-12	780 Wickapogue Rd		This three-bay side-gable house may be a local vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style, or may be a slightly earlier house updated with Italianate trim. The house has decorative brackets along the kicked eaves and a round-arch window decorating the gable. Six-over-six-light sash occupy the windows throughout the house. A Neoclassical entry porch appears to be an early 20th century addition. The house is clad in wood shingles. Mrs. E. Sayre is listed as the owner of the property on the 1916 map but no structures are shown. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-13	Wickapogue Rd	"Flying Point Cemetery; 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).	Flying Point Cemetery also known as Wickapogue Cemetery, contains approximately 241 stones ranging in date from 1732 through the 20th century. Markers of slate, marble, granite and brownstone are in generally good condition. A relatively recent fence runs along the perimeter of the cemetery. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	SH Cemetery Survey; GAI Survey (WA-1) ; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
WM-14	495 Flying Point Rd		A two-story five-bay vernacular house likely dating to the mid-19th century, this wood shingle-clad structure features a central entryway with three-quarter sidelights. Windows throughout the house contain six-over-Six-light sash. The roof appears to retain wood shingles, though a series of small skylights has been added to the front roof slope. A Colonial Revival style entry porch is appended to the front façade. Captain T. Sayre is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. The 1902 and 1916 maps listed the owner as M. H. Sayre. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-15	850 David Whites Lane	1860 shingled farmhouse and accessory	A simple front-gable Queen Anne-style house clad in wood shingles, 850 David Whites Lane has a brick chimney, six-over-six-light windows, and a front porch supported by turned spindles. Buildings appear in this vicinity on the 1916 map with the name Austin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-16	142 Blank Ln	"House & Barn (ca. 1940)/ ca. 1915	The house at 142 Blank Lane is a simple single-story late Queen Anne-style farmhouse, probably constructed ca. 1915. The house is part of a large farm containing many barns. Four potato barns are located on the property. They are banked concrete structures with shingle-clad gables and brick chimneys. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-17	50 Upper Seven Ponds Rd	Barn	This structure is a large concrete potato barn with buttresses along each elevation and vents along the roof ridge. It has a brick chimney at one end and a small window in the gable. The barn is a fine example of its function type, which is significant for its association with local agricultural history. It was built in 1946 for Julian Zabrowski. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-18	1027 Deerfield Rd	"Marran House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This is a vernacular farm house built in the late 1800s or early 1900s" (GAI 2000).	1027 Deerfield Road is a ca. 1870 cross-gable farmhouse in an excellent state of preservation. The two-story shingle-clad structure features canted arch gable windows, a wrap-around porch with decorative brackets, and a projecting bay window. The windows throughout the house contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The structure is shown with the name 'Sullivan Cook' on the 1850 Halsey map; Sullivan Cook was the great grandson of Ellis Cook, one of the original settlers of Southampton. The property is labeled 'W.D. Halsey' and 'S. Cook' on the 1858 Chace map. It is shown with the name M. Mavin or Marin on the 1873 Beers map. The 1902 and 1916 Belcher-Hyde maps list F. L. Marran as the occupant. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (WA-43)
WM-19	824 Deerfield Rd	"House, ca. 1890" (FEL 2008).	This Stick-style cross-gable farmhouse has gable ornamentation, chamfered corners, and porches. While some of the windows have been replaced, the house is otherwise in good condition. Probably constructed ca. 1890, and owned early in the century by one W. Collins, the house and large farm were first rented (later purchased) by the Zaluski family in 1914, and have remained the family's farm. The Zaluskis are one of many local families with Polish origins. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-20	794 Head of the Pond Rd		The potato barn on this property is a fine example of its function type, featuring concrete retaining walls and foundation banked into a hillside. The front-gable façade features a large doorway surmounted by a rectangular vent aperture. Vents are located along the roof ridge and a single brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The gable is clad in wood shingles. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-21	636 Deerfield Rd	"House, ca. 1880" (FEL 2008).	This front-gable two-story farmhouse with half-round gable window is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of E. Costello. The structure is clad in wood clapboard and has six-over-six-light windows and a corbelled brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-22	513 Deerfield Rd	"Major James White House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000); This address is also identified by GAI as "Foster House: This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000); "Halsey House, ca. 1840" (FEL 2008).	This front-gable Greek Revival-style farmhouse with triangular gable window and side ell is clad in wood shingles. It has been in the Halsey family since its ca. 1840 construction, and is still part of a working farm. A potato barn is also located on the property at 513 Deerfield Road. An earlier 18th century farmhouse which once stood on the same property, was recently moved and now stands a on a neighboring parcel with an address at 351 Deerfield Road. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (WA-36 and WA-44); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-23	576 Head Of The Pond Rd	"Squires House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000); Identified by LIPA and FEL as 564 Head of Pond Road.	The S.W. Squires House, at 576 Head of Pond Road (the address may be alternately listed at 564 Head of Pond Road) is a two-story five-bay house exhibiting elements of the Italianate style, with round-arch gable windows. Six-over-six-light windows are located across the façade. The wood clapboard-clad house has a stone foundation. The date 1874 is posted above the doorway, however, the house appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace map as well as the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S. W. Squires. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (WA-39); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-24	42 Water Mill Towd Rd	"House (unknown)" (FEL 2008). Barns on property identified in FEL as being located at 480 Head of Pond Road.	This property includes a very small single-story structure clad in vertical boards with a brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows. This structure may be a small dwelling or farm labor house; however, its construction date is not known. Also on the property are a large number of barns, associated with the Corwith Farm. At least two potato barns stand on the property in addition to other agricultural buildings. The property appears to have been owned by the Foster family in the 19th century and by the Corwiths for much of the 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (WM-19); SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-25	500 Head of the Pond Rd	"Gideon Halsey/ Foster House: This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This house, built in the 1700s, is exemplary of the *Architecture Theme.* The barn on this property is one of the few outbuildings predating the Civil War that is still standing in Southampton" (GAI 2000); "House, 1775" (FEL 2008).	Said to have been built in 1775 for Gideon Halsey, and subsequently owned by generations of the Foster family, this two-story five-bay vernacular house has a central brick chimney, and is clad in wood shingles. The windows on the upper story contain six-over-six-light sash while the windows on the first story contain two-over-two-light sash. A small flanking wing may date to the late 19th century. The asphalt roof cladding and front door represent 20th century replacements, however, overall, the house retains excellent historic integrity. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (WA-37); Façade Easements List 2008.
WM-26	24 Water Mill Towd Rd	"Dicky Corwith House, ca. 1890" (FEL 2008).	This Queen Anne-style cross-gable shingle-clad farmhouse was probably built for the Foster Family in the late 19th century. It has long been owned by the Corwiths, who still farm surrounding land. The house features a wrap-around porch on the ground story, an upper-story porch, and decorative gable windows; it appears to retain most of its original window sash. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-27	459 Head of the Pond Rd	"Jennings-Rose House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This house is exemplary of the Greek Revival style architecture constructed from 1830-1870 in Southampton (1850)" (GAI 2000); "Jennings-Rose House, ca. 1840-1850" (FEL 2008).	The Jennings-Rose House at 459 Head of Pond Road is a front-gable Greek Revival-style farmhouse with a pedimented gable, triangular gable window, pilasters, and a brick chimney. It is clad in wood shingles and retains six-over-six-light windows. Possibly built for Charles Beach Corwith ca. 1840, the structure was owned by Charles Rose in the early 20th century. The house has a hip-roofed entry porch and single-story wing. It retains excellent historic integrity. Also located on the property is a large shingle-clad wood-frame barn with a cupola. The latter was constructed ca. 1900 and contributes to the property's historic character. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (WA-38); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-28	351 Deerfield Rd	"Halsey House/ Whitecap Farm" (FEL 2008).	The Halsey House, an 18th century early Federal style house, was part of the Halsey's Whitecap Farm and was recently moved to lot neighboring its original. The two-story five-bay house, with central brick chimney and twelve-over-twelve-light windows, is in excellent condition, but for its change in setting. An addition was appended on the north after the move. The property is owned by Adam Halsey of Whitecap Farm. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-29	231 Deerfield Rd	"Melvin P. Halsey House, 1859; renovated ca. 1880" (FEL 2008). FEL identifies this property as 234 Deerfield Road.	This house was reportedly built in 1859 on Deerfield Road, and was moved and renovated later in the 19th century in the Queen Anne style. The house has a cross-gable roof, Queen Anne-style gable windows, and chamfered corners with decorative treatment. Possibly depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of C. Rogers. In the early 20th century, it was owned by Melvin P. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-30	187 Deerfield Rd	"Farm house, 1876" (FEL 2008).	A two-story Gothic Revival-style farmhouse with a front gable roof and pointed-arch gable window, the date '1876' is posted above the door. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of C.B. Corwith. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-31	945 North Sea Mecox Road	1915 Auto Garage	Carl Zeh's Auto & Truck Repair was built ca. 1915. It is an early example of an auto repair garage, constructed of concrete with fifteen-light fixed sash windows and a small vented cupola on the top of the roof ridge. An early sign survives, attached to the roof. Two garage doors are modern but probably occupy original garage doorways. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-32	322 Rose Hill Rd	"Rosemary Lodge; NR. This was designed in 1884 by architect Frederick Stickney of Lowell, MA. It is an example of the Shingle Style of the late 1800" (GAI 2000).	Rosemary Lodge is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. It was constructed in 1884; additions in keeping with the character of the house were added later. The Shingle-style structure was designed by Frederick W. Stickney. It was moved to its present site in 1985. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	Town GIS (S/NR-Listed); GAI Survey (WA-23)

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-33	386 Rose Hill Rd	"Corwith-Jennings House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This home was designed by Southampton architect Walter Brady around 1900" (GAI 2000).	Known as the Corwith-Jennings House, 386 Rose Hill Road was built ca. 1900, designed by local architect Walter Brady. It originally stood in the approximate location of the Market Square businesses in Water Mill. It appears to combine elements of the Craftsman, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. The shingle-clad structure has a side-gable gambrel roof, that sweeps out on the front elevation to incorporate an integral porch. A bulky octagonal tower rises through the overhanging porch roof. A hip-roofed gable dormer is located beside the tower. Multi-light windows of various designs and eaves brackets evoke the Queen Anne style. It was moved to its Montauk Highway location in 1975. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (WA-29)
WM-34	978 Montauk Hwy	"Halsey House / 1780 Antiques; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Built around 1800, this house exemplifies the then-current Georgian and/or Federal-style architectural features (GAI 2000); "1780 House/ Rose House" (FEL 2008).	Located just outside of the Water Mill village center, this two-story five-bay house was reportedly constructed in 1780. It is depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the home of H. Rose and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Fred Rose. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (WA-33); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-35	36 Nowedonah Ave	""Tennis Club, ca. 1950" (FEL 2008).	In an effort to provide more opportunities for community recreation, Water Mill residents cooperated to establish a Tennis Club and Little League baseball field in 1952. In this year, this building was donated by C. Edwin Dimon, and was moved to the property as a 'tennis' building. It remains in that use today and also serves as a small meeting house for the community. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-36	50 Station Rd	Water Mill train station, 1903. Current use restaurant (WM Heritage Area Survey); "This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Completed in 1903, this station exemplifies the typical design of its time" (GAI 2000).	This Italian villa-style brick station was constructed as the Water Mill depot for the Long Island Railroad in 1903. The Water Mill depot was closed in 1933, but trains continued to stop there until 1950. The station building was in several commercial uses from the mid-1960s on; most recently it has served as the Station Restaurant. Within the last three years, several new wood-frame structures, larger than the station, have been built to the immediate east and west of the station; the complex appears to be still under construction. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Water Mill Heritage Area Survey; GAI Survey (WA-10); Façade Easements List 2008; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
WM-37	265 Mill Pond Ln	Identified by FEL as 365-267 Mill Pond Lane "Magee House, 1885" (FEL 2008). Queen Anne-style house, moved twice (LIPA Survey).	An ornate Queen Anne-style house with a turret, 265 Mill Pond Lane has a cross-gable roof with decorative gable ornamentation, and wood shutters. The house, clad in wood shingles, was built in 1885 on Deerfield Road. As was common practice in the area, the house was moved to Montauk Highway in 1900. Under threat of development was moved again, roughly 200 yards, to its current location on Mill Pond Lane. The one-over-one-light window sash are likely not original, however, overall, the historic fabric and appearance of the house appears largely intact. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey (WM-31); SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)
WM-38	336 Head Of The Pond Rd	"Farm house, ca. 1900" (FEL 2008).	An unusual cross-gable gambrel-roofed farmhouse, 336 Head of the Pond Road appears to have a slate roof, and is sided in clapboard. The house has six-over-one-light windows. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of W. Benedict. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-39	81 Lower Seven Ponds Rd	Resource identified as 8 Lower Seven Ponds Road in GAI Survey may refer to 78 Lower Seven Ponds Road ("Hildreth House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" [GAI 2000]); "House, ca. 1720" (FEL 2008).	This 'half-Cape' vernacular house with brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows, was reportedly built in the early 18th century, and moved to the site from Head of Pond Road in the late 18th century. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as one of several houses on the W. Benedict property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); (Possibly GAI Survey [WA-41]); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-40	85 Seven Ponds Rd	"House, ca. 1840" (FEL 2008)	A side-gable three-bay Greek Revival style dwelling, 85 Seven Ponds Road has six-over-six-light windows on the first story and six-light windows on the upper story. The house is depicted on the 1858 Chace map as an unnamed structure, possibly part of the nearby H. Hildreth property, on the 1873 Beers map as the home of W. Sayre, and on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of Anton Huguel. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-41	18 Seven Ponds Rd	"D. Halsey House, ca. 1870" (FEL 2008).	18 Seven Ponds Road is a Picturesque/Gothic Revival-style farmhouse with steeply pitched roof, round-arch gable window, and two-over-two-light windows. The house is depicted on thee 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of D. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-42	6 Flying Point Rd		This ca. 1870 two-story front-gable house features kicked eaves and a paired round-arch gable window. It is clad in patterned wood shingles; a brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. The off-center entry is accessed via a flat-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six light sash. The residence is associated with L. C. Dimon the 1873 map. The owner on the 1916 map is Chas. Dimon. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-43	14 Flying Point Rd	"Dimon House, ca. 1885" (FEL 2008).	This cross-gable structure combines elements of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles. The roof has kicked eaves; and the house is clad in patterned wood shingles. It is depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the "Dimon" house, on the 1873 Beers map as the home of L.C. Dimon, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of C.G. Dimon. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-44	8 Upper Seven Ponds Rd	"House & several barns, ca. 1830" (FEL 2008).	This house appears to be a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style. The single-story five-bay house is clad in wood shingles. The central doorway has a toplight and is flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a half-round window. The property also appears to contain several early wood-frame barns behind the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-45	109 Upper Seven Ponds Rd	"House, ca. 1820" (FEL 2008).	Apparently a vernacular structure, possibly dating to the early 19th century. The single-story house is clad in wood clapboards and has a brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows. It appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the homes of A. Glisdale and N. Hildreth, respectively, and depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of C. Filander. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible) Façade Easements List 2008
WM-46	198 Upper Seven Ponds Rd	"House, ca. 1840" (FEL 2008).	A Greek Revival-style house, clad in wood shingles, with corner pilasters, sidelights around the doorway, and six-over-six-light windows and eyebrow windows. An ornamented wrap-around porch was likely a late 19th century addition. The house appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the home of D. Phillips and on the 1873 Beers and 1916 Belcher-Hyde maps as the homes of Captain J. Rogers and T.A. Kella, respectively. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008
WM-47	471 Flying Point Road	Ca. 1930 house	The apparently abandoned house at 471 Flying Point Road appears potentially mid-19th century, although tax records identify its construction date as ca. 1930. The five-bay two-story structure is clad in wood shingles, has a pedimented entry porch, and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-48	703 Flying Point Road	Burnett-Jennings House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR (GAI 2000)	There are two residential structures that (according to tax records) share an address at 703 Flying Point Road. One (left) is a two-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles, this structure likely dates to the 1870s or 1880s. It was identified in a previous survey as the Burnett-Jennings House. It has pointed-arch windows lighting both of its gables. A porch wraps around the first story. The windows contain two-over-two-light sash. A series of additions has been made to the rear but does not detract substantially from the integrity of the house. Another house on the property (right) sometimes attributed to 691 Flying Point Road, is only partially visible, but appears to be a two-story side-gable structure with six-over-six-light windows; the rear section has a brick chimney and Neoclassical porch. A hip-roofed porch has been added to the front façade. These may be structures shown on the property of Mrs. J. Rogers or L.D. Burnett on the 1916 map. The buildings are not clearly shown on the 1873 map, though a structure owned by D. Burnett is shown near this location. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (WA-2)
WM-49	745 North Sea Mecox Road	1830; Estate (Town-provided comments)	The house at 745 North Sea Mecox Road is apparently a Greek Revival-style residence, though tax records identify construction date as ca. 1900. The roof cladding has been changed and the door surround appears altered. A property with two structures appears in this location on the 1916 map with the name Patrick Malone, though the precise locations of the structures appears to differ slightly from the current house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-50	6 Cobb Isle Road	Wm. H. Pierson House, 1890 (Town-provided comments)	Based on available views, the core of the house appears to be a Greek Revival-style residence, which received a large addition and extensive changes, including alterations in fenestration and wrap-around porch, in the late 19th century. As a late 19th century construct associated with William H. Pierson, a prominent local dairy farmer, the house appears to qualify for inclusion. A house appears in this approximate location on the 1873 map with the name E.M. Pierson and on the 1916 map with the name W.H. Pierson. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-51	21 Cobb Isle Road	Cuddihy, 1910 (Town-provided comments)	This house, likely dating to the 1910s or 20s, appears to exhibit elements of the Shingle and Tudor-Revival styles, featuring a complex and dominating roof clad in wood shingles, paired and ribbon windows with multi-light sash, and a brick chimney. Multiple single-story components with parapets and a gable-roofed entry porch may be later additions. Further research would be necessary to confirm that this house retains sufficient integrity to qualify for landmarking. The building is not clearly shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-52	320 Cobb Road	Ball Estate II Carriage House, 1910 (Town-provided comments)	This structure has been identified as a ca. 1910 carriage house associated with the "Ball Estate II." It is not clear whether this building served as a carriage house, caretaker's cottage, or as a residence. If this was an ancillary structure on a larger estate that is no longer extant it may not retain sufficient integrity to qualify as a potential landmark. However, as an early 20th century residence, the structure appears to possess architectural integrity, retaining original form, dormers, and windows. Additional research would be necessary to confirm its landmark eligibility. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-53	186 Crescent Ave	Halsey, 1740	Based on information provided by the Town, this structure is an early vernacular house associated with the Halsey family, possibly dating as early as the mid-18th century. It is a two-story four-bay residence appears to retain its original form and fenestration. It has been altered with modern siding and roof cladding as well as a small wing addition and a change in chimney placement. It is not shown on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-54	1072 Deerfield Road	1920; "Sullivan-Strong House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. This is a vernacular farm house built in the late 1800s or early 1900s" (GAI 2000).	This ca. 1920 two-story house with central tower, known as the Sullivan-Strong House, is clad in wood shingles and features a side-gable roof and wrap-around porch supported by Neoclassical columns. It cannot be determined from available views if the structure retains its original window sash or door. Additional research should be conducted to confirm the significance and integrity of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	GAI Survey (WA-42)

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-55	500 Flying Point Road	1925; 1925 House; Stucco "The Back Bay." (Town-provided comments)	The original index notes more research needed to evaluate this structure, which is only distantly visible from available vantage points. The photo provided, which also affords a somewhat distant view, suggests that this is a ca. 1920s estate house with shallow overhanging hipped roofs. The stucco finish of the house may be original, evoking a Spanish mission style. The chimneys, also stucco-parged, appear consistent with this style. The fenestration cannot be seen clearly enough to assess whether it is original. No building appears in this location on the 1916 map. Additional research should be conducted to confirm the significance and integrity of the structure. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-56	615 Flying Point Road	1870	This structure is largely obscured by dense hedges and other vegetation; only the upper portions can be seen. Reportedly dating to 1870, this large wood shingle-clad residence appears to have multiple gables and a three-story tower with pyramidal roof. The structure cannot be seen clearly enough to discern whether it retains original fenestration or whether all portions of the house date to its original construction period. It appears to retain its original cladding, chimneys, and form. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the integrity of the structure. The house appears to be on the property of Mrs. J. Rogers on the 1916 map. A house is also shown in this approximate location on the 1873 Beers map with the name D. Burnett. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-57	564 Head of the Pond Road	1930, accessory barn should be listed also (Town-provided comments)	This Colonial Revival-style structure likely dates to the second quarter of the 20th century. Although it lacks distinction architecturally, it is typical of the Colonial Revival style, with its gambrel roof, shed-roofed wall dormers, six-over-one-light windows and entry porches. The accessory barn can be noted as requiring additional consideration. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-58	9 Holly Lane	1929 (Town-provided comments)	Based on available views, this structure appears to be a 1920s Neoclassical-style mansion positioned at the end of an allee of mature trees. The two-story five-bay façade is dominated by a central monumental pedimented portico; gable dormers are located along the side-gable roof. Additional research should be conducted. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-59	175 Mohawk Lane	Dr. Theodore Gaunt, 1929; (Town-provided comments)	While views of this structure are limited, it appears to be a two-story Colonial Revival-style house with a cross-gable roof, brick chimneys, and a Neoclassical porch. It has double-hung windows (the sash cannot be seen clearly) and Palladian windows. It has been associated with Dr. Theodore Gaunt. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-60	965 North Sea Mecox Road	1810 (Town-provided comments)	Reportedly dating to the early 19th century, this two-story five-bay vernacular house has a central entry and windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A front porch supported by turned posts appears to be a turn-of-the-century addition. The roof cladding and front door appear to be replaced and chimney appears removed, however, the house appears to retain sufficient integrity as an early vernacular house. It appears to be shown on the property of John Darby on the 1916 map. It is not clear if the structure appears on the 1873 map. Additional research on the history of the house is warranted. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-61	217 Rose Hill Road	1925 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story brick Colonial Revival-style mansion reported to date to ca. 1925, this structure appears to retain original fenestration, details, and materials. It has a five-bay façade with a central entry with Colonial Revival-style enframement, oval lights, and keystones. Windows contain six-over-six-light sash. Additional research on the history of the property would be warranted for further evaluation. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-62	254 Rose Hill Road	Peter Blake, architect 1954+; Pin Wheel House by Peter Blake, ca. 1954 with 1980s or 1990s addition (Town-provided comments)	A mid-20th century modern house with a boxlike form and extensive use of glass, this residence was designed by architect Peter Blake and is known as the Pin Wheel House. While additional research would be needed to confirm that the house possesses integrity, it appears to qualify for potential landmark designation based on its architecture and association with a well-known architect. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	
WM-63	201 Upper Seven Ponds Road	1930	A Craftsman-style bungalow dating to the first half of the 20th century, this house appears to retain excellent integrity, including its original porch, windows, and detailing. It has a side-gable roof, a brick chimney, and a pedimented entry porch with paired columns. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criterion C).	
WM-64	39 Holly Lane		This large two-story wood-frame house, built ca. 1920 according to tax records, has a hipped roof with dormers and brick chimneys. Its symmetrical façade features a two-story entry porch with Ionic columns, a large doorway with enframement, a dentilled cornice, and multi-light wood sash windows. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-65	428 Rose Hill Road	("House")	The Tudor Revival-style house at 428 Rose Hill Road was constructed ca. 1928 and features the steeply-pitched gables and faux half-timbering emblematic of the style. The doorway is flanked by sidelights, windows throughout the house (some paired) contain multi-light double-hung wood sash; and the façade is parged in stucco. A garage of a similar style, apparently the same vintage as the house, is also on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI WA-31

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-66	70 Halsey Lane		Views of the house at 70 Halsey Lane, which is purported to date to ca. 1900, are very limited. The residence appears to be a two-story wood-frame gambrel-roofed structure with multiple dormers, porches, and projecting bay windows. It is clad in wood shingles. Tax photos show only small portions of the building in detail, but suggest that modern alterations have been made to the structure. How extensive these alterations have been is not clear from the limited views available. An outbuilding (which may also date to the early 20th century) appears to have been extensively altered with large modern glass doors and does not appear to retain historic integrity. A structure does appear in this location on the 1916 map with the name Robert Stewart. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-67	593 Flying Point Road		Based on limited available views, 593 Flying Point Road appears to date to the late 19th or early 20th century. Tax records date the building to ca. 1924, while another source has supplied the date 1860 for the structure. The one-and-a-half-story cross-gable structure may have been built in at least two main phases. It also appears to have undergone some relatively modern alterations, including the addition of a projecting bay window, a dormer, and modern shutters. The siding material is not clearly visible. While the historic integrity of this structure may be compromised, better views of the building would enable a more conclusive assessment of both its history and integrity. A structure owned by Levy Burnett appears in this location on the 1916 map. A building in this vicinity owned by D. Burnett is shown on the 1873 map, but it cannot be confirmed that the building corresponds. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
WM-68	177 Upper Seven Ponds Road		This two-story front-gable residence appears to date to the second half of the 19th century, though tax records assign it a date of ca. 1925. The building has two-over-one and six-over-one double-hung sash windows and a hip-roofed front entry porch. It has a cornice with returns, and a projecting bay window on the side elevation. This may be the W. Benedict house depicted on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 16-2 (cont'd)
Potential Water Mill Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Survey	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
WM-69	228 Head of the Pond Road		A two-story wood-frame Prairie-style house with a "four-square" form, this early 20th century residence has a square plan, a pyramidal roof, a hip-roofed dormer, and a hip-roofed front porch. The siding appears to be original, however, views are too distant to determine whether the window sash are original or replaced. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 16-3
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
336 Montauk Hwy.	House, ca. 1920 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Gambrel roofed residence with segmental arch windows and multiple additions	Appears to lack historic integrity	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
94 Halsey Ln.	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Wood shingle-clad house with wing, likely ca. 1900. The two-bay residence has been altered with a three-bay addition and an apparently more recent entry porch.	It does not appear to retain sufficient integrity, however, future research may occasion a reevaluation of the structure.	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
83 Halsey Ln.	House, part of house ca. 1744 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	A single-story vernacular house clad in wood shingles, this house is largely obscured by vegetation, thus an adequate evaluation cannot be made until better access to the structure is gained. Reportedly the core of this house dates to the mid 18th century, however, limited views suggest that the structure has been extensively altered with the addition of shed-roofed wall dormers and changes in fenestration.	Available views/photos insufficient to assess significance and integrity. If future research sheds new light on the significance and integrity of the house, reevaluation may be merited.	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
44 Nowedonah Ave.	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Three-bay side-gable house with overhanging porch, large gable dormer	Integrity appears compromised; Roof cladding, door, and some windows replaced	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
800 Montauk Hwy.	House, ca. 1850 on commercial car repair site (WM Heritage Area Survey)	One-and-a-half-story front-gable house clad in wood shingles; a newer porch has been added to the first story of the front facade	Integrity compromised; additional research and visual inspection would be necessary to determine significance/ integrity	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008

502 Cobb Rd.	House, ca. 1918 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	The structure appears to date to ca. 1918, with a jerkinhead roof, dormers, corbeled chimneys, and multi-light windows. The structure reportedly originally served as a carriage house for the Ball Estate. It appears to have been converted to a residence and has been altered with a modern shed-roofed entry porch. The changes accompanying the residential conversion appear to have compromised the integrity of the structure. Further, as an accessory building no longer associated with larger estate, it appears to have lost its context.	The structure appears to lack sufficient integrity and more research would be needed to complete evaluation. However, if future research indicates that a grouping of former components of the Ball Estate exist that forms a resource with sufficient integrity to qualify for landmarking, a reevaluation may be warranted.	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
446 Cobb Rd.	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Available views are distant making it difficult to adequately evaluate the architectural significance and integrity of the structure. The building may have been constructed as an estate house ca. 1900, but the enclosed porches topped with parapets are likely a later addition and, if so, would detract from the visual character and integrity of the structure.	The property appears to lack historic integrity. If future research suggests that the structure does retain sufficient integrity it should be reevaluated.	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
56 Mecox Rd.	House, ca. 1939 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Small Colonial Revival-style dwelling, likely second quarter of the 20th century	Appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
296 Cobb Rd.	Buildings 1901, ca. 1930 (WM Heritage Area Survey)		Unable to locate tax photo	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
360 Cobb Rd. (Mecox Ln.)	House, ca. 1914 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Single-story Colonial Revival-style house	Appears to lack significance and integrity	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
59 Mecox Ln.	House, ca. 1920 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Highly modified two-story wood-frame dwelling.	The building appears to lack historic integrity.	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
21 Mecox Ln.	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey)	Single-story shingle-clad house with cross gable and cupola	The building appears to lack historic integrity; more research would be necessary to assess significance/ integrity	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
Montauk Highway	Suffolk Hunt Club / Mecox Hotel		Unable to locate tax photo	GAI Survey (WA-28)
411 Rose Hill Road	R. Stewart House	Large gambrel-roofed residence, may date to the 1920s, however, further research would be necessary to assess history and integrity	Further research necessary to assess significance/integrity	GAI Survey (WA-30)
169 Old Mill Road (169 Upper Seven Ponds Road)	Benedict House (GAI); 1840+ (Town-provided comments)	The core of this structure may date as early as the second quarter of the 19th century; however, based on available views, extensive alterations, including changes in fenestration and the addition of visually obtrusive wings, appear to have resulted in a loss of historic integrity.	The building appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If future research or physical investigation indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	GAI Survey (WA-35)
Old Mill Road	Old Water Mill School		Demolished	GAI Survey (WA-40)
1640 Montauk Hwy	"Corrigan's/ Brown's Service Station, 1920s" (FEL 2008). "Corrigan's Garage, ca. 1929" (HHAR).	Single-story garage structure	Appears to lack sufficient significance and integrity.	Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #1)
1616 Montauk Hwy	"site of blacksmith, 1750 and circus grounds" (FEL 2008).		Lacks integrity as a historic resource, but may be archaeologically sensitive	Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
171 Hayground Road	"site of Hay Ground Windmill, 1801 or 1809; moved to East Hampton, 1950" (FEL 2008).		Lacks integrity as a historic resource, but may be archaeologically sensitive	Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #2)
103 Hayground Road	"Hound Hill Design, 1900" (FEL 2008); "Havens House ca. 1929" (HHAR).	Two structures appear to be located on the property: a single-story gambrel-roofed house and a foursquare house with a hipped roof. Integrity of each appears somewhat compromised.	Appears to lack distinction and integrity	Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #3)
12 Hayground Road	"house" (FEL 2008); "Halsey-Kehl House, ca. 1825; As greene and Spanburgh's research shows, John Kehl, Sr., a German-born gardener, acquired this early 19th 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 southernmost 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 addition to the building" (HHAR).		Available views of structure are limited; integrity appears compromised; further research would be necessary to assess significance and integrity of structure	Façade Easements List 2008
266 Hayground Road	"house" (FEL 2008).		Unable to locate tax photo	Façade Easements List 2008
365 Hayground Road	"house" (FEL 2008).		Unable to locate tax photo; This house was probably 356 Hayground Road, demolished in 2008	Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
113 Strongs Lane	"Strong House, ca. 1790;" three-bay two-story house with additions (HHAR).	Although a portion of the house may date as early as the late 18th century, the house no longer appears legible as an early vernacular house. Extensive additions appear to have been made in the mid- to late 20th century as well as in the late 19th century. Extensive changes in fenestration contribute to the overall change in character of the house from available views.	The alterations appear to result in a loss of sufficient integrity. If additional research and/or physical evaluation suggests that the significance and integrity of the house do qualify the structure for landmarking, it should be reevaluated	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report (Resource #6)
95 Strongs Lane	"Strong House, ca. 1939;" A Colonial Revival-style house significant for its association with Monroe Strong, "The Count," 1906-1984 (HHAR).	Two-story Colonial Revival-style house; appears to date to the second quarter of the 20th century	Appears to lack distinction	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report (Resource #7)
406 Hayground Road/ 2 Strongs Lane	"Strong House, ca. 1920; originally George C. and Alive V. Strong; George C. was "owner of the hanger" (HHAR).	Although partially obscured from view by a thick hedge, this appears to be a ca. 1920 Colonial Revival-style house with a shed-roofed wall dormer, a central brick chimney, and asphalt shingle roofing.	Based on limited views, the house appears to lack sufficient historic significance and integrity; if further research or improved views yield information to the contrary, it should be reevaluated.	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report (Resource #8)
210 Hayground Road	Hampton Airfield Site; "George C. Strong's red hanger… 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. … The core of his garage has been converted into The Car Doctor, at 610 Scuttlehole Road…" (HHAR).		Level of integrity unknown; Unable to locate tax photo	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report (Resource #9)
377 Hayground Road	Cook House, ca. 1929; "Rather a small structure, it has a single story whose flat roof supports a balcony porch added to the elevation facing Hayground Road (HHAR).		Appears to lack distinction; integrity compromised	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report (Resource #11)

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
285 Hayground Road	"Strong House, ca. 1800; 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" (HHAR). "house" (FEL 2008); 1790 (Town-provided comments).	Single-story front-gable wood-frame house appears to date to the first half of the 20th century; more recent alterations appear to include shed-roofed dormers and addition.	House appears to lack sufficient historic integrity; If this is a ca. 1790 house it appears to be so highly altered that it cannot be clearly interpreted as an earlier house. Additional research would be required to advance this house a potential landmark	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report (Resource #11); Façade Easements List 2008
239 Hayground Road	Strong-Topping House, Ca. 1910 "An unadorned one and one-half story building which might be attributed to the early 20th 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. "one and one-half-story house" (FEL 2008); 1910 (Town-provided comments).	A small single-story hip-roofed residence with a hip-roofed dormer and enclosed porch.	House appears to lack sufficient historic integrity; altered front porch, roof cladding, etc.	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report (Resource #13); Façade Easements List 2008
393 Cooks Lane	"Cook House, ca. 1690; 1850 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 Hayground farmhouses and includes several outbuildings" (HHAR)	A two-story three-bay residence with a side-gable roof and wood shingle siding. Changes have been made to windows, porch, roof cladding, and chimney placement.	The house appears to lack historic sufficient integrity. If future research or physical evaluation indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report (Resource #14)

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
90 Wild Goose Lane	"Rose-Hand House Wing, ca. 1804; This 2-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" (HHAR).	A wood-shingle-clad two-story side-gable house with a brick end chimney, this house is purported to have an early construction date: ca. 1804. The house appears to be extensively altered with additions of bays, changes to fenestration, and removal of the original chimney.	Although a portion of the house may date to the 19th century, as indicated in the comments, the house no longer appears legible as an early vernacular house. While partly obscured by vegetation, the house appears altered with structural additions and changes in fenestration. If future research and/or physical evaluation indicates that the significance and integrity of the house do qualify the structure for landmarking, it should be reevaluated	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #28).

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
1458 Montauk Highway	Halsey-Rogers House, ca. 1810; A shingle-clad residence with 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 Robert Halsey's (HHAR).		Appears to date to the turn of the century rather than ca. 1810; appears to lack sufficient integrity	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #34).
1361 Montauk Highway	"Shinnecock Site; A Town plaque marks the site where archaeological evidence indicates the existence of a Shinnecock Indian Nation settlement conceivably one thousand years ago…" (HHAR).		Lacks integrity as a historic resource, but may be archaeologically sensitive	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #46)
1 Cove Point	Duck Farm Site, ca. 1910; The Mecox Duck Farm was the easternmost production center in the East End's thriving duck industry for over 60 years… In 1949 the farm raised about five thousand ducks… Now the site is occupied by condominiums…" (HHAR)		Lacks integrity as a historic resource	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #47)
38 Scuttlehole Road	"House, ca. 1938; …Taken together its stylistic elements could be considered Craftsman" (HHAR).	Although the early 20th century bungalow retains its form, integral porch with Neoclassical columns, gable dormer and brick chimney, the windows and doors appear to have been replaced and detract from the visual character of the structure.	Bungalow appears to lack sufficient historic integrity. If additional research suggests that the integrity of the house is sufficient for inclusion, the structure should be reevaluated	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #49)
325 Scuttlehole Road	"House, ca. 1950; As if inspired by an older neighbor, this imitation carries on the 2-story 3-bay shingle tradition…" (HHAR).		Appears to lack significance	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #52)
94 Mecox Road	"Two-story, three-bay, Federal-style house" (LIPA Survey).		This building was included in earlier versions of this survey. It was since demolished; a reproduction resembling the original now stands in its place.	SHPO Database (State/National Register Eligible); LIPA Survey; Façade Easements List 2008

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
102 Halsey Lane	House, ca. 1900 (WM Heritage Area Survey)		102 Halsey Lane was a two-story side-gable residence built ca. 1900 and was included in earlier versions of this survey. It was demolished in 2011.	WM Heritage Area Survey; Façade Easements List 2008
1251 Flying Point Road	Water Mill Beach Club; 1930 (Town-provided comments)		Available views are limited; Further research required to assess significance/integrity	
18 Horsemill Ln	White house, SW corner (Town-provided comments)	A rectangular-plan gambrel-roofed house with dormers, the structure is too obscured by vegetation to be evaluated; it appears to a gambrel-roofed structure with multiple gable dormers. Additional research, including a more thorough evaluation of the exterior, should be undertaken in the future to evaluate the property's potential landmark eligibility.	More research/ improved views required to assess significance	
1241 Deerfield Road	Nursery Office (Town-provided comments)	Large front-gable wood-shingle-clad barn structure	More information needed to assess significance/integrity	
Bay Lane	Mecox Yacht Club (Town-provided comments)	Small wood shingle-clad vernacular structure, probably dates to the first half of the 20th century	More information needed to assess significance/integrity	

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
4 Bay Lane	1915 (Town-provided comments)	The structure cannot be viewed clearly enough to fully evaluate its historic significance; however, based on limited views, it appears to be large barn with a cupola and gambrel roof. It likely dates to the early 20th century, but appears to have been converted to a non-agricultural purpose (possibly residential); additions and skylights appear to have severely compromised the integrity of the structure.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered landmark eligible; however, if additional research suggests a different conclusion, the structure should be reevaluated.	
117 Narod Blvd	1920 (Town-provided comments)	This ca. 1920 residence, partly obscured by hedges, retains six-over-one-light windows and wood shingle cladding, but appears to have been altered more recently with an attached garage and a more recent front door.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates that the integrity of this structure is sufficient to qualify it for landmarking, it should be reevaluated.	
137 Narod Blvd		This structure may date to the 19th century but its historic integrity has been severely compromised with mid- to late 20th century alterations including changes in window size and placement, replacement of the front door, addition of a modern entry porch, addition of an attached garage, and addition of modern shutters and roof cladding.	The structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If future research indicates that the integrity of this structure is sufficient, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
142 Cobb Road	1930 (Town-provided comments)	Reportedly dating to ca. 1930, this two-story residential structure is partially obscured from view by foliage, precluding the adequate evaluation of its architectural significance and historic integrity until improved visual access is gained. It appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure clad in wood shingles with a pedimented entry porch and a large rear addition.	While the structure is not considered unworthy of consideration as a landmark, it cannot be seen sufficiently at present to recommend it as a potential landmark.	
212 Cobb Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	This single-story gambrel-roofed structure appears to be an early 20th century carriage barn or garage that has been more recently converted to another purpose, likely residential. The use of wood shingles to create decorative diamond shapes and an arch, still intact on the gable end, is an interesting intact feature.	The integrity of the structure appears too severely compromised by extensive and visually dominating changes to the fenestration and recladding of the prominent roof. If future research suggests that the significance and integrity of the structure qualify it for further consideration as a potential landmark, is should be reevaluated.	
220 Cobb Road	1920 (Town-provided comments)	This structure appears to be a ca. 1920 carriage house or garage, clad in wood shingles, with a cross-gable gambrel roof topped with a cupola.	As an accessory building that is the apparent sole remnant of a larger estate and as building altered with apparently modern garage doors, the structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If future research suggests that the significance and integrity of the structure do qualify it for further consideration as a potential landmark, is should be reevaluated.	

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
122 Head of the Pond Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	This two-story wood shingle-clad residence was reportedly constructed ca. 1900.	The building cannot be seen clearly enough in the field, tax photos, or the Town-provided photo to adequately evaluate its landmark eligibility. It should be reevaluated upon gaining improved visual access.	
1040 Head of the Pond Road	1890 (Town-provided comments)	The structure at 1040 Head of Pond Road is said to date to 1890. It is a simple front-gable structure with six-over-six-light windows and wood shingle cladding. While only limited views of the structure are currently available, the architecture does not appear consistent with a late 19th century date. The structure may have been altered at a later date.	Based on limited views, the building does not appear to possess significance. Additional research and physical evaluation should be conducted to evaluate the significance and integrity of the structure.	
1051 Head of the Pond Road	Converted Barn, 1890 (Town-provided comments)	A former barn, constructed ca. 1890, 1051 Head of the Pond Road was more recently converted for residential purposes.	The structure does not appear to possess sufficient historic integrity.	
90 Jule Pond Drive	1930 (Town-provided comments)	A 20th century high-style structure with Neoclassical porch and a series of dormers. A current real estate listing shows that the house is several times larger than the portion visible in a Town-provided photograph and is noted as having been constructed in 1994.	Structure may be modern. If a portion of the structure has an earlier date, future research may warrant reevaluation.	
1910 Montauk Highway	1900 (Town-provided comments)	A two-story ca. 1900 residence clad in wood shingles.	The structure appears to have lost integrity as a result of a number of alterations including replacement of doors and windows.	
925 North Sea Mecox Road	1935 (Town-provided comments)	An simple early 20th century vernacular farmhouse clad in wod shingles with six-over-one-light window sash.	This structure appears to have been altered with a front addition which changes the overall appearance of the structure.	

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
80 Noyac Path	Four Square, 1935 (Town-provided comments)	Views of this "four-square" form house, constructed ca. 1935, are partially obscured. The house appears to retain its core form, dormer, chimney, porch, and some of the original windows. However, it appears altered with an addition, replaced roof cladding, and some window replacements.	The building does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	
32 Rosewood Court	Relocated Parsonage, 1857+ (Town-provided comments)	Reportedly a relocated parsonage built ca. 1857, the house as in its current configuration exhibits attributes common of the last decade of the 19th century. One section may be a more recent addition built to resemble the late 19th century style, and while some of the windows appear original, others appear to have been replaced.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient integrity; however, if future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
64 Upper Seven Ponds Road	1935 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1935 Colonial Revival-style residence, this two-story three-bay house appears to have been altered with replacement windows and replacement cladding and siding.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
64 Upper Seven Ponds Road (2)	Chicken Coop (Town-provided comments)	A chicken coop built in the first half of the 20th century and apparently converted as a garage or storage space, the building is noteworthy as a remnant of the area's agricultural history, but does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to qualify for landmarking: it is an apparent fragment of a larger farmstead.	The chicken coop does not appear to retain sufficient integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	

Table 16-3 (cont'd)
Other Previously Surveyed Properties in Water Mill

Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Reason for Exclusion	Previous Survey
14 Water Mill Towd Road	1924 (Town-provided comments)	A ca. 1924 Craftsman-style cottage, this structure retains its form and wood shingle cladding, but appears to have been altered with the apparent enclosure of the front porch and introduction of one-over-one-light modern windows.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient integrity. If future research indicates otherwise, it should be reevaluated.	
48 Crescent Ave	1925 (Town-provided comments)	A Dutch Colonial Revival residence with a gambrel roof clad in wood shingles and built ca. 1925, this structure appears to have been extensively altered within the last 20 years. Tax records suggest alterations took place in 2004. They appear to include a garage and a concrete block chimney.	The house does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity.	
49 Holly Lane	1920 (Town-provided comments)	Accessible views of this structure are limited and tax photos show only a small portion of the house. Tax records indicate its construction date as ca. 1920. It appears to be a hipped-roof structure with dormers, brick chimneys, multi-light wood-sash windows, an ell, and an attached garage.	Available views are not sufficient to allow for a recommendation that this resource be advanced as a potential landmark; however, if better views are available and/or new information comes to light in the future that merits further consideration of this building, it should be reevaluated at that time.	
10 Schwenks Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	Views of this structure in tax records and provided in Town comments are limited to a single side elevation of the residence, however, based on those limited views, the ca. 1900 structure is a single-story side-gable residence sided in wood shingles, with a brick chimney, several window types, and several small shed-roofed additions.	Based on limited views, the structure does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity. If improved access/views of the structure result in a conclusion that the structure may possess significance and integrity, the building should be reevaluated.	

A. HAYGROUND-MECOX HISTORIC CONTEXT

The areas or neighborhoods known as Hay Ground and Mecox are located partly in the hamlet of Water Mill and partly in the hamlet of Bridgehampton (see **Figures 17-1 and 17-2**). Before the hamlets were settled in 1712, the Corwiths, an early family in Hay Ground and Southampton, owned property at 248 Newlight Lane (Flack 2011:25). In 1719, Hay Ground was named after its primary industry, haying. English hay and red clover were the primary crops farmers harvested and stored for local cattle owners, especially during the winter months. The successful salt hay industry was tied directly to the local topography. The area surrounding Mecox Bay and the wetlands and marshes of Hay Ground provided the necessary salt to cure hay while nearby elevated land provided space to spread the grasses out to dry. The hay and local tall grasses were used as animal feed, mulching crops, insulating stored ice, mattress filling, and for packing goods for shipment (Flack 2011:1-4).

One of the earliest sites in the area is the Hay Ground Cemetery. The oldest gravestone is dated 1721 making the cemetery almost as old as the area itself (Flack 2011:19). In 1748, Hay Ground, specifically the site of 1621 Montauk Highway, was a center of pre-Revolutionary religious awakening. Residents seeking religious freedom from the British created their own congregation, "the people of the New Light." Their meeting house, which still stands today, altered and moved to Ocean Road, was constructed around 1748. The congregation was active until 1775 when their minister, Elijah Paine, died and was buried in the Hay Ground Cemetery (Flack 2011:23). Another early structure is located at 248 Newlight Lane; while several generations of the Corwith family owned this property since the early period of settlement in the area, the present house was constructed ca. 1810 (Flack 2011:25).

The Hay Ground Windmill, a prominent grist mill, was located north of Montauk Highway. This mill, built in 1809 at the triangular commons in the center of Hay Ground, was the town's only gristmill in operation throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. Towards the end of its use the mill would only grind corn and feed during the summer months. As production decreased the mill (and other nearby sites) gained fame in the 1916 silent film, *Hulda from Holland* starring Mary Pickford. In 1919, the windmill was shut down as the last windmill still in active commercial use on Long Island (Hefner 1983:66; Wailes and Marshall 1962:8). Subsequently it was adapted for use as a studio by artist Agnes Pelton.

During the early 1900s, the economy of the area shifted from haying and milling to duck farming. Similar conditions, such as the sandy soil, humid climate and numerous creeks, which are necessary to yield salt hay, are ideal conditions for ducks farming. The Mecox Duck Farm, located at 1 Cove Point in Hay Ground, was the eastern most duck farm on Long Island. At its peak, the farm raised an estimated five thousand ducks in 1949. Even though the Mecox Duck Farm frequently changed ownership the business lasted for over sixty years into the 1970s (Flack 2011: 36).

B. SUMMARY OF HAYGROUND-MECOX SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 51 potential Landmarks have been identified within the potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District. Of these, 13 are located in the hamlet of Bridgehampton and 38 are located in the hamlet of Water Mill.

HAYGROUND-MECOX MULTIPLE RESOURCE DISTRICT

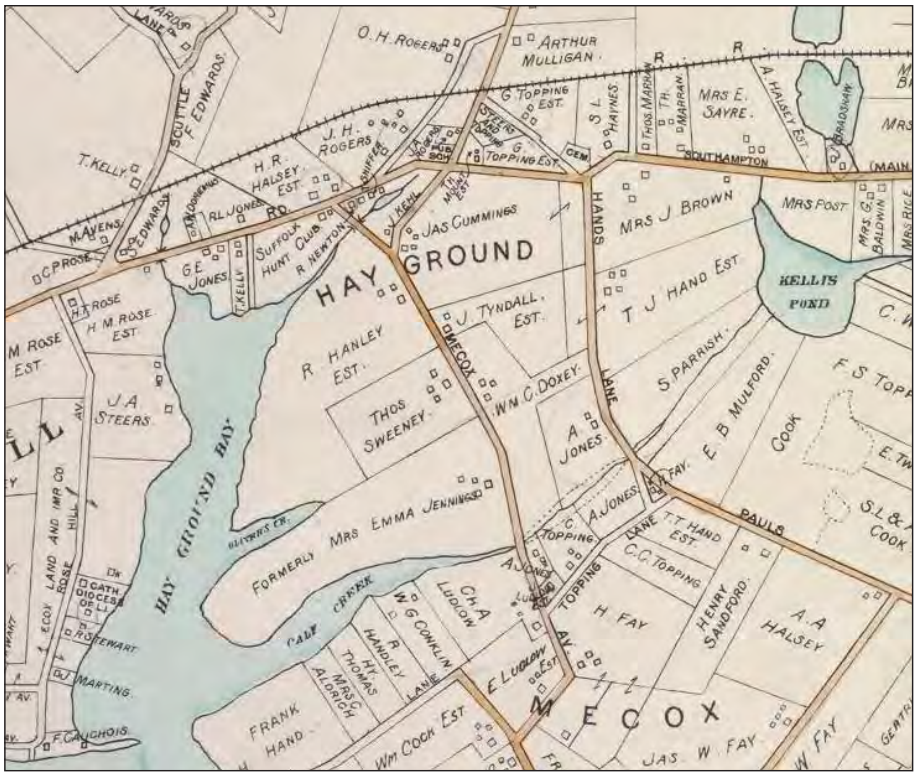
The potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District contains 51 potential contributing properties. As noted earlier, Hayground-Mecox is not a hamlet, but rather an area incorporating the two historically distinct communities of Hayground and Mecox, which are located partly in the hamlet of Water Mill (see Chapter 16) and partly in the hamlet of Bridgehampton (see Chapter 18). The properties identified as potentially contributing to a Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District have been given unique identification codes that begin with the letters "HM." A map showing the locations of the Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District properties (**Figure 17-2**) is provided at the end of this chapter. It is followed by photographs of the properties (**Figures 17-3 through 17-28**), and a table (**Table 17-1**) that describes them. The potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District includes many early vernacular houses dating to the 18th and very early 19th century such as the Timothy Halsey House (HM-7) at 168 Strongs Lane, Cook House at 421 Hayground Road (HM-9), the Gen. Abraham Rose House (HM-18) at 1703 Montauk Highway, Cook-Rose-Hand House (HM-29) at 119 Newlight Lane, 206 and 265 Mecox Road (HM-31 and 32). Examples of Greek Revival-style include the imposing Rogers House (HM-21) at 1514 Montauk Highway, and more vernacular interpretations such as the Corwith-Baldwin House at 1981 Montauk Highway (HM-17) and 248 Newlight Lane (HM-33). Many houses dating to the second half of the 19th century exhibit elements of the architectural styles of their period, such as the Italianate-style Conklin House (HM-2) at 890 Scuttlehole Road and the Queen Anne-style Wenofske farmhouse (WM-3) at 832 Scuttlehole Road. Two Modernist residences include 56 Pauls Lane (HM-10), designed by Andrew Geller in the early 1960s, and the ca. 1955 Russell House (HM-43) at 49 Huntington Lane designed by Peter Blake and Julian and Barbara Neski. Many potato barns and other farm buildings are included in the potential Multiple Resource District, representing important developments in the local agricultural economy. The late 19th century former Hayground School (HM-20) and an earlier schoolhouse at 1445 Montauk Highway (HM-25) speak to another aspect of the community's history. The house at 54 Hayground Road (HM-26) may also once have served as a local school. Hayground Cemetery (HM-19) contains many decoratively carved gravestones dating as early as the 1720s and marking the graves of some of Long Island's early settlers. The potentially contributing properties within the Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District may be eligible under Landmark criteria A, B, C, D, and E. The period of significance for the potential Multiple Resource District extends from the early 18th century to the mid-20th century, but may be altered as appropriate as further research is conducted and additional resources may be added.

OTHER PROPERTIES EVALUATED IN THE HAYGROUND-MECOX AREA

Properties located in the Hayground-Mecox area that were documented in previous surveys but which were not advanced as potential Landmarks as part of this survey are addressed in Chapters 16 and 18, depending on whether they are located in the hamlet of Water Mill or Bridgehampton.



A. **The Hayground-Mecox area in the hamlets of Water Mill and Bridgehampton, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton**



B. **The Hayground-Mecox area in the hamlets of Water Mill and Bridgehampton, on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map of Southampton**



Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

Figure 17-2





HM-1 1040 Scuttle Hole Road (Bridgehampton)

The Atlantic Golf Club, created ca. 1990, occupies land that was formerly known as Equinox or Guyer Farm. In addition to a more recently constructed clubhouse, the property contains a former farmhouse (a two-story four-bay shingle-clad structure, which may date to ca. 1900) as well as a potato barn (a banked concrete block structure with a shingle-clad gable, shuttered windows, and a brick chimney). According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, this structure was the former home of Sayre Baldwin, a dairyman, Bridgehampton National Bank officer, and civic leader. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





HM-2 890 Scuttle Hole Road (Bridgehampton)

This two-story five-bay Italianate-style house is clad in wood clapboard, and has round arch gable windows and decorative eaves brackets. The property also includes a potato barn: a banked structure with wood-shingle siding, six-over-six-light windows, a brick chimney, and roof vents. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, this is known as the Conklin House, built ca. 1845, and historically called "Breeze Hill." The house is depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the residence of S. Haynes, on the 1873 Beers map as the home of S. Haynes, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of William R. Post. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





HM-3 832 Scuttle Hole Road (Water Mill)

A Queen Anne-style house with a turret, wrap-around porch, and multi-light windows, the house is part of the Wesnofske Farm. The property, which also includes several barns, including a banked concrete potato barn with wood clapboard gable siding and roof vents. Depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the home of S. Haynes, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of William Collins. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





HM-4 99 Cooks Lane (Water Mill)

The house located at 99 Cooks Lane is a small and simple early 20th century dwelling. According to the Hayground Hamlet Area Report, it was a worker's cottage at the Maples farm and was repurposed as a family home. The large barn located on the same property, is unique, both for its large size and the good preservation of its two ornamented cupolas. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 17-4



HM-5 680 Scuttle Hole Road (Water Mill)

680 Scuttle Hole Road is a turn-of-the-century cross-gable farmhouse clad in wood shingles. Stone entry gates identify the estate as "The Maples" and bear the date of 1911. The house has a decorative gable window, a front porch and a chimney rising from the center of the roof ridge. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name William Marran. According to the Hayground Hamlet Area Report, this house is the Marran-Young-Kerillis House, built in 1911 "by William Marran to replace a Cook house which had burned that year. During the 1920s and 1930s it belonged to Raymond Young… who farmed the land until it was sold in 1943 to a prominent family exiled from France" (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-6 849 Hayground Road (Bridgehampton)

Two houses and multiple large barns are located on this large horse farm. Originally a dairy farm that later turned into a large riding stable, the property was bought by Walentas in the early 1990s. The houses located on the property include one large Shingle-style structure, and another apparently designed in the Colonial Revival style: a two-story shingle-clad structure. Formerly known as the Carwytham Farm, the property was owned by Sayre Baldwin prior to Walentas' ownership. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





HM-7 168 Strongs Lane (Water Mill)

This house may have an alternate address at 185-189 Strongs Lane. The first photograph shows the house as it looked in 2007. The building is currently being rehabilitated; the other photograph is current, showing it in mid-restoration. The full Cape Cod-style dwelling is said to have been the former home of the local schoolmaster, Timothy Halsey, and may date as early as ca. 1790. It is unusual in having two brick chimneys rising from the roof ridge at either side of its central doorway. The central doorway is flanked by sidelights. The structure is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. W. Haines. The current owner, who is replacing rotted structural members, plans to restore the house to its former appearance.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-8 1224 Head of Pond Road (Water Mill)

The structure at 1224 Head of Pond Road is a front-gable three-bay Greek Revival-style residence with a cornice, an entry porch, a brick chimney, and a single-story side wing. It is clad in wood shingles. The house is shown on both the 1873 and the 1916 map with the name G.W. Strong. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 17-6





HM-9 420 Hayground Road

This early house at 421 Hayground Road (sometimes identified as 439 Hayground Road) is a two-story four-bay structure with a side gable roof. Brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge towards either end. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six and eight-over-eight light double-hung sash. This house probably originally consisted of only the three-bay section that contains the current entry; this was probably constructed in the 18th or early 19th century. Previous surveys have identified it as the 18th century Cook House. The additional bay may have been added slightly later, but probably not later than the mid 19th century. A small entry porch was likely a late 19th century addition, and the original front door surround appears to have been altered. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-10 56 Pauls Lane (Water Mill)

This cottage and a smaller studio structure of similar design on the property were designed in 1962 by noted architect and graphic designer Andrew Geller (1924-2011). The single-story shingle-clad structures have canted walls evoking the shape of a boat, as well as projecting wood features reminiscent of centerboards. Their windows provide a view towards the water. Landscape features integral to the original design may survive. The property is currently being remodeled by Bates Masi architects; alterations being made include moving the small structure and constructing boardwalks and a low single-story structure with a narrow L-shaped plan. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs



HM-11 421 Scuttlehole Road (Water Mill)

This structure is identified by previous surveys as the Rogers Potato Barn, built ca. 1946. The banked barn is clad in wood shingles, features concrete buttresses on its front façade, and two louvered apertures on its gable. It has a brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C). (Photo from Hay Ground Heritage Area Report [Flack 2011]).



HM-12 53 Narrow Lane (Water Mill)

While the Craftsman-style house on this property does not appear to represent a potential landmark, a potato barn is also located on the property. The barn is a partly banked concrete and frame structure with buttresses along the side elevations and a wood shingle-clad gable. It has large doors on the front façade, louvered apertures in the gable, and a brick chimney at the rear end of the roof ridge. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-13 246 Scuttle Hole Road (Water Mill)

Identified by previous surveys as the ca. 1740 Edwards House, this building is clad in wood shingles and has six-over-six-light windows. Views of the front façade were very limited during the survey. According to the Hayground Heritage Report, "In both style and scale this is an impressive contribution to Hay Ground's vernacular architecture" (HHAR). The structure appears on the 1916 map on the property of F. Edwards. It appears to be shown on the 1873 map as the C. Turbell house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-14 240 Hayground Road (Water Mill)

A potato barn located at 240 Hayground Road is emblematic of its agricultural building type, with its rectangular plan banked into a hillside and a high concrete foundation. The front gable is clad in wood shingles. Vents are placed periodically along the roof ridge, and a brick chimney rises from one of the roof slopes. An eight-over-one-light window is located in the gable field flanked by triangular apertures containing louvered vents. A smaller concrete block structure is appended to the side. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-15 1748 Montauk Highway (Bridgehampton)

This cross-gable shingle-clad farmhouse exhibits elements of the Gothic Revival style; it has kicked eaves, a gable window, and two-over-two-light windows. This structure was identified in the Hayground Heritage Report as the White-Marron House, possibly built as early as 1790 and extensively altered at a later date. If the house was standing in the early 1800s, it is believed to be historically associated with Silas White, a vestryman of the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church. It appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the homes of J. and M.R. White, respectively, the structure is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Thomas Marran. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-16 1728 Montauk Highway (Bridgehampton)

Little is known about the history of this Greek Revival-style house. The western section (left) may be the original section, while the rest may have been added at a later date. The Hayground Heritage Report identifies this as the Rose-Corwith-Haynes House, built ca. 1875. The GAI survey refers to it as the Topping House. The house may be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as D. Rose and D.P. Rose, respectively, and depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S.L. Haynes. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 17-10



HM-17 1981 Montauk Highway (Bridgehampton)

This one-and-a-half-story wood clapboard-clad Greek Revival-style house has a front-gable roof, eyebrow windows, and a decorative door surround with sidelights and toplights. The Hayground Heritage Report identifies this as the Corwith-Baldwin House; a portion of the house is reported to date to ca. 1730, while the larger Greek Revival-style portion of the structure was constructed in 1837. The house appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps and the homes of Corwith and D. Corwith, respectively, and is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. G. Baldwin.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-18 1703 Montauk Highway (Bridgehampton)

This two-bay five-story Federal-style house was originally the home of Dr. Rufus Rose and Phebe Sandford Rose. The house later became associated with the doctor's older brother a military hero, Gen. Abraham Rose (1765-1843). A surveyor and original windmill owner, Gen. Rose commanded the Long Island troops who successfully defended Sag Harbor during the War of 1812. He was also a US presidential elector for the Whig ticket in 1840. The house stayed in the Rose family through the early 20th century, and is now and antique shop. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 17-11



HM-19 100 Windmill Lane

Hayground Cemetery, also known as Hayground Graveyard, is located at 100 Windmill Lane off of Montauk Highway. This cemetery contains approximately 350 stones, some of which date as early as 1725 and feature carvings emblematic of their period. The earlier stones tend to be sandstone or slate, slightly later stones of marble, and late 19th century and early 20th century stones in the cemetery include granite and zinc. Early stone piers are visible along the perimeter of the cemetery; and a more recent picket fence encloses the parcel. The cemetery is generally in good condition (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004).
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).



HM-20 1524 Montauk Highway (Water Mill)

Located on the corner of Montauk Highway and Hayground Road, this building was built in 1912 as the Hayground School. The school served the small community of Hayground (most of which is now part of Bridgehampton). The building was used as a school until 1946, then by the Knights of Columbus, and is now an antique shop. The single-story shingle-clad structure with bell tower and elliptical dormers appears much as it did in the early 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 17-12



HM-21 1514 Montauk Highway (Water Mill)

Although this house is not visible from the road, the Hayground Hamlet Area Report identifies it as the Rogers House, built ca. 1845. "Benjamin Rogers was instrumental in building the Windmill; Nathaniel Rogers was born on this site in an earlier houses 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 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 Roger's driveway. This 5-bay Greek Revival, with imposing Ionic columns, corresponds understandably to Bridgehampton's Nathaniel Rogers House of the same vintage" (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C). (Photo from Hay Ground Heritage Area Report [Flack 2011]).



HM-22 22 Scuttle Hole Road (Water Mill)

A cross-gable single-story Greek Revival style house, clad in wood shingles, 22 Scuttle Hole Road appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the home of Captain H. Hallock and depicted on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of M. Avens. The Hayground Heritage Area report identifies this as the Hallock-Avens-Halsey House, built ca. 1825 and notes that it "might be considered the cornerstone of the Hay Ground Heritage Area." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs



HM-23 1414 Montauk Highway (Water Mill)

1414 Montauk Highway is a front-gable Greek Revival-style farmhouse with triangular gable window, six-over-six-light windows, and single-story ell with eyebrow windows. Previous studies identify this as the house of Herman R. Halsey during the mid 19th century. Depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of H. Halsey and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the estate of H.R. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-24 78 Mecox Road (Water Mill)

78 Mecox Road is a two-story vernacular house composed of at least three sections. The center and west (right) sections probably date to the first half of the 19th century, exhibiting elements of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, including a simple wood cornice, door frame with pilasters and transom, six-over-six-light windows, and massive brick chimneys. Previous surveys identify this as Box Farm and suggest that the earliest section of the house may have been built as early as ca. 1690. Richard Newton, a painter, lived here in the early 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-25 1445 Montauk Highway (Water Mill)

The single-story former schoolhouse appears to qualify as a potential landmark; it served as the Hay Ground School until 1830. It may have been built as early as the late 18th century. The later residences on the property do not appear to retain sufficient integrity to qualify as landmarks.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-26 54 Hayground Road (Water Mill)

This turn-of-the-century one-and-a-half-story wood shingle-clad vernacular structure, which appears to be in compromised condition, may once have served as a local schoolhouse. It has been identified in the Hayground Heritage Area report as the Schoolhouse/ Kehl House, built ca. 1880. According to this study, it served as District School No. 8 until a new structure was built to fill that role and this building was purchased by John Kehl Jr. in 1912, moved across Montauk Highway, and remodeled for use as a residence. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-27 59 Hayground Road (Water Mill)

The Incarnation Lutheran Church has an almost ship-like design, and is clad largely by wood boards applied vertically and diagonally. It was constructed in 1961. The unusual building was designed by the Murphy Company. Prefabricated components were shipped from Urbana, Illinois, then assembled by crane on the site. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-28 1874 Montauk Highway (Bridgehampton)

This structure does not appear to have been previously inventoried, however, based on its architectural characteristics and information provided by the Town could be a legitimate ca. 1805 house rather than a reconstruction. It is visible only from a distance and is set back a considerable distance from Montauk Highway. The house is two stories in height with a central doorway with three-quarter sidelights and an entry porch. Full height pilasters define each of the five bays of the façade. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six-light double hung sash. The house appears to be clad in wood shingles. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge to either side of the central bay. A building appears in this approximate location on the 1916 map on the property of Mrs. E. Sayre. A house is not clearly shown in this location on the 1873 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs



HM-29 119 Newlight Lane (Bridgehampton)

Built by Nathan Cook in 1802 for Dr. Rufus Rose (1775-1835), the house is a two-story three-bay Federal-style house, clad in wood shingles, with a Federal-style transom and door surround, and six-over-six-light windows. Dr. Rose served in the Revolutionary War as a surgeon; his son Edwin, a Civil Engineer, born in 1807, later lived in the house. He sold it to Capt. George Hand (1819-1887). The property was the Hand Brothers Farm until the early 1970s. Several 19th century barns and outbuildings remain on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).



HM-30 163 Mecox Road (Water Mill)

This structure is a two-story three-bay vernacular structure that appears to date to the late 18th or early 19th century. It is sided in wood shingles and the roof is also clad in wood shingles. A large brick chimney emerges from the center of the roof ridge. The central doorway is framed with a Federal-style surround and surmounted by a five-light transom window. The windows throughout the building contain twelve-over-eight-light double-hung sash. No structure is shown in this location on historic maps. According to the Hayground Heritage Report, the structure, known as Hay Ground House, was built ca. 1723 and was originally a saltbox in form; it originally stood on Montauk Highway adjacent to Mecox Road; it was altered in 1832 and moved in the 1960s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 17-17





HM-31 206 Mecox Road (Water Mill)

206 Mecox Road is a half-Cape vernacular house. The appearance of the front façade has been altered somewhat by the addition of a wall dormer. The house is clad in wood shingles; a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The windows on the front elevation have been retrofitted with six-over-two-light double-hung sash. The side elevations of the structure retain nine-over-six and six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The structure is listed as belonging to J. Kendall on the 1873 map, M. Tyndall on the 1902 map, and the estate of J. Tyndall on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





HM-32 265 Mecox Road (Water Mill)

This vernacular dwelling is a story and a half in height and a half-Cape in form. It is clad in wood shingles; a large brick chimney emerges from its roof ridge. The doorway is distinguished by a Federal-style transom and door surround. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Based on its exterior, the house appears to date to the late 18th or early 19th century. The structure appears on the 1873 Beers map, owned by D. Sweeny. T. Sweeny is also listed as the owner on the 1902 map and Thos. Sweeny is noted on the 1916 map. The Hayground Heritage Area report identifies this as the Sweeney House, built ca. 1785. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs



HM-33 248 Newlight Lane (Water Mill)

248 Newlight Lane is located adjacent to the terminus of Kellis Pond Road. The two-story front gable dwelling is a fine example of the Greek Revival style. A cornice and returns are supported by pilasters. The off-center entry, which contains a paneled wood door, has a decorative surround featuring pilasters, entablature, and sidelights. A triangular window decorates the gable. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof slope. A single-story flanking wing, probably original, also bears Greek Revival-style trim. The house is clad in wood shingles. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. On the second story, there are twelve-over-eight light windows. The structure was occupied by W. Haynes in 1873 and Mrs. W. Haynes in 1902. The 1916 map listed A. Jones as the resident.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-34 317 Mecox Road (Water Mill)

This two-story three-bay house appears to be an early structure, though some alterations may have been made in the Colonial Revival style. The house is sided in wood shingles and its roof is clad in the same material. Two brick chimneys rise from the upper portion of the roof slope on the front façade. The facade has a central doorway flanked by sidelights. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A.G. Jennings is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. Mrs. Emma Jennings is given as the owner on the 1902 map. The 1916 map notes the house is “formerly Mrs. Emma Jennings.” (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-35 436 Mecox Road (Water Mill)

This unusual single-story three-bay vernacular structure may date to the turn of the century. It is sided in wood clapboard; the roof is clad in the same material. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The central doorway is flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Although the form of the main section of the house is obscured by a small addition, it appears to have a saltbox roof. The addition has a peaked roof with sprung eaves in the Dutch Colonial Revival tradition. The house appears on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map; the owner at that time is listed as A. Jones. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-36 433 Mecox Road (Water Mill)

A potato barn, probably dating to the early to mid-20th century, 433 Mecox Road exhibits many characteristics typical of its function type. The narrow rectangular-plan structure is banked into a hillside immediately adjacent to the roadway. Its front-gable façade contains a large door flanked by concrete buttresses. The structure is clad in wood shingles and has one or more brick chimneystacks. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-37 24 Bay Lane (Water Mill)

The structure appears to be a large Colonial Revival-style mansion with a massive cross-gable gambrel roof with pedimented and arched gable dormers, integral porches, and brick chimneys. It is clad in wood shingles. It appears to date to the 1910s or 1920s. A structure appears in this location on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map with the name W. G. Conklin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-38 619 Mecox Road (Water Mill)

This turn-of-the-century Queen Anne-style farmhouse features wood shingles, kicked eaves and a fanlight. Its integrity is compromised somewhat with retrofitted window sash and a recent brick chimney; a barn is located at the rear of the property. This house is shown on the 1916 map as being on the E. Ludlow property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 17-21



HM-39 693 Mecox Road (Water Mill)

693 Mecox Road is a front-gable dwelling, likely constructed ca. 1870. The structure is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. Its overhanging eaves are supported by decorative brackets. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-one-light double hung sash. G. Hand is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. F. H. Hand is given as the owner on both the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-40 39 Horsemill Lane (Bridgehampton)

39 Horsemill Lane is a small one-and-a-half story front-gable dwelling that appears to date to ca. 1880. The wood-shingle clad building is set on the east side of Horsemill Lane, quite near Mecox Bay, on land long associated with the Ludlow family. It has a flat-roofed front porch supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. The windows on the three-bay front façade contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A small single-story ell, possibly dating to the late 19th century, is located on the north side. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-41 19 Horsemill Lane (Bridgehampton)

Located on the north side of Horsemill Road at Mecox Road, this house has long been associated with the Ludlow family. Based on its architectural style, it likely dates to the late 19th century. The side-gable house is five bays wide with a central entryway. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Three symmetrically placed gable dormers, likely part of the original construction, are located on the roof slope above the front façade. A brick side-chimney is located on the west end of the house. The front doorway is accessed via a short flight of steps which lead through a partially enclosed three-bay entry porch. Gordon Ludlow is given as the owner on both the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-42 855 Mecox Road (Bridgehampton)

Also associated with the Ludlow family, this simple story-and-half cross-gable house probably dates to the last quarter of the 19th century. The house is clad in wood shingles. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The Ludlow diary farm was established by 1894, although the house may date to 1870. The farm is still owned by the Ludlow family. It appears on the 1894 maps as Ludlow, and on the 1902 and 1916 maps as Gurden Ludlow.
(This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-43 49 Huntington Lane (Water Mill)

The Russell House; ca. 1955. According to the Hayground Heritage Area report, this Modernist residence was designed by Peter Blake and Julian & Barbara Neski as a summerhome for businessman client, Jack Russell. It is a horizontal box with large windows supported by a ten-foot-high base (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D). (Photo from Hay Ground Heritage Area Report [Flack 2011]).



HM-44 12 Hayground Road (Water Mill)

Views of this structure are limited. Based on limited views, the integrity of this saltbox-form structure appears to be substantially compromised; changes include fenestration and door and chimney placement as well as structural additions. However, it appears to retain the form of its original core. Some of the changes may have been made in the late 19th century and may be significant in their own right. Additional research would be necessary to evaluate the integrity of this house. According to the Hamlet Heritage Area Report, this is the Halsey-Kehl House," built ca. 1825; "Kehl, Sr., a German-born gardener, acquired this early 19th 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. …Over time, John Kehl Sr. and Isabella's household numbered as many as nine, which may account for the later addition to the building" (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-45 103 Hayground Road (Water Mill)

A four-square house clad in wood shingles with six-over-one-light windows; the original survey index concluded that the integrity of the house was compromised. Though some alterations have been made, the structure does retain its original form, cladding, chimney, and windows, and will be included for further evaluation as a potential landmark. The Hamlet Heritage Area Report called this the Havens House and dated it to ca. 1929 (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-46 15 Huntington Lane (Water Mill)

This structure is purported to date to ca. 1926. It appears to be composed of a single-story section with a knee wall exhibiting elements associated with the Greek Revival style, such as wide cornice and frieze band windows; a small addition evokes the 19th century Gothic Revival-style addition. However, certain stylistic elements suggest this house may have been built at one time, possibly ca. 1926, to reference earlier architectural styles. Additional research should be conducted on the history of the house to confirm its construction date and integrity. The 1916 map indicates that Huntington Lane had not yet been constructed at this time; however, a property on Mecox Road labeled “Formerly Mrs. Emma Jennings,” includes structures in the vicinity of this house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 17-25



HM-47 1458 Montauk Highway (Water Mill)

This turn-of-the-century residence appears to have retrofitted window sash. However, it retains its four-square form, gable dormers with Palladian windows, brick chimney, porch, and wood shingle siding. This was identified in the Hamlet Heritage Area Report as the Halsey-Rogers House, ca. 1810: "A shingle-clad residence with 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 Robert Halsey's (HHAR).



HM-48 107 Narod Blvd (Water Mill)

This structure is a side-gable one-and-a-half-story structure with a three-bay façade and central doorway. The windows contain either six-over-six or six-over-one-light double hung sash. Although some more recent alterations have been made, including wings and an entry porch, the core of the structure appears relatively intact. Stylistically it appears to be a 19th century vernacular residence, but may have a later date. The building does not appear on the 1916 map, and thus may have been moved or may be a later 20th century residence that references an earlier form. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-49 147 Narod Blvd (Water Mill)

This residence appears to be composed of a three-bay Greek Revival-style section, which retains eyebrow windows in a frieze band, and an off-set doorway with pilasters, sidelights, and transom. This structure does not appear on the 1916 map of the area; and thus may have been moved or may be a later 20th century residence that references an earlier form. A small single-story wing, likely dating to the mid-20th century, does not appear to contribute to the historic character of the house but does not severely detract from the visual character of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).



HM-50 222 Newlight Lane (Water Mill)

Views of this house are still extremely limited due to foliage, however, the two-story front-gable house appears to date to the third quarter of the 19th century and appears to feature a bracketed cornice, projecting bays, and two-over-two-light windows. Additional field evaluation and research should be conducted to confirm that the house retains sufficient historic integrity. It is shown on the 1916 map on the property of A. Jones. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 17-27



HM-51 95 Strongs Lane (Water Mill)

This structure is a relatively intact example of mid-20th century Colonial Revival architecture. The wood shingle cladding, six-over-one-light windows, shutters, doorway, and entry porch appear original. The Hamlet Heritage Area Report refers to this building as the Strong House, built ca. 1939; "A Colonial Revival-style house significant for its association with Monroe Strong, "The Count," 1906-1984. (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria C and E).

Hayground Mecox Multiple Resources District
Photographs
Figure 17-28

Table 17-1

Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-1	1040 Scuttle Hole Rd (Bridgehampton)	"House & Potato Barn (ca. 1920)/ ca. 1900" (FEL 2008). "Former home of Sayre Baldwin, dairyman, Bridgehampton National Bank officer, and civic leader" (HHAR).	The Atlantic Golf Club, created ca. 1990, occupies land that was formerly known as Equinox or Guyer Farm. In addition to a more recently constructed clubhouse, the property contains a former farmhouse (a two-story four-bay shingle-clad structure, which may date to ca. 1900) as well as a potato barn (a banked concrete block structure with a shingle-clad gable, shuttered windows, and a brick chimney). According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, this structure was the former home of Sayre Baldwin, a dairyman, Bridgehampton National Bank officer, and civic leader. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #16).
HM-2	890 Scuttle Hole Rd (Bridgehampton)	"House & Potato Barn (ca. 1920)/ ca. 1870" (FEL 2008). "Conklin House, ca. 1845; 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 Hayground. 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. … Breeze Hill also includes a potato barn… This property has been preserved through Southampton Town's Community Preservation Fund" (HHAR). "Breeze Hill (Esq. Hynes, NYC), ca. 1845; Federal style with Italianate brackets added later onto a porch and under the eaves" (BHAR).	This two-story five-bay Italianate-style house is clad in wood clapboard, and has round arch gable windows and decorative eaves brackets. The property also includes a potato barn: a banked structure with wood-shingle siding, six-over-six-light windows, a brick chimney, and roof vents. According to the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report, this is known as the Conklin House, built ca. 1845, and historically called "Breeze Hill." The house is depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the residence of S. Haynes, on the 1873 Beers map as the home of S. Haynes, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of William R. Post. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #17); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-3	832 Scuttle Hole Rd (Water Mill)	"Potato Barn (1940)/ ca. 1800" (FEL 2008); "Sandford Site/Wesnofske Farms, ca. 1920; 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… then the State Senate, followed by two terms in the US 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 (HHAR).	A Queen Anne-style house with a turret, wrap-around porch, and multi-light windows, the house is part of the Wesnofske Farm. The property, which also includes several barns, including a banked concrete potato barn with wood clapboard gable siding and roof vents. Depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the home of S. Haynes, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of William Collins. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #18).
HM-4	99 Cooks Ln (Water Mill)	"Barn, ca. 1885" (FEL 2008). "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, but it must have been there at that time and, despite being left out of the picture, properly valued" (HHAR).	The house located at 99 Cooks Lane is a small and simple early 20th century dwelling. According to the Hayground Hamlet Area Report, it was a worker's cottage at the Maples farm and was repurposed as a family home. The large barn located on the same property, is unique, both for its large size and the good preservation of its two ornamented cupolas. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Hamlet Area Report (Resource #14).

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-5	680 Scuttle Hole Rd (Water Mill)	"Marran-Young-Kerillis House, ca. 1911; 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 1930s it belonged to Raymond Young… 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" (HHAR).	680 Scuttle Hole Road is a turn-of-the-century cross-gable farmhouse clad in wood shingles. Stone entry gates identify the estate as "The Maples" and bear the date of 1911. The house has a decorative gable window, a front porch and a chimney rising from the center of the roof ridge. The house is shown on the 1916 map with the name William Marran. According to the Hayground Hamlet Area Report, this house is the Marran-Young-Kerillis House, built in 1911 "by William Marran to replace a Cook house which had burned that year. During the 1920s and 1930s it belonged to Raymond Young… who farmed the land until it was sold in 1943 to a prominent family exiled from France" (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Hayground Hamlet Area Report (Resource #19).

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-6	849 Hayground Rd (Bridgehampton)	Two Trees Stables; Haines House/Carwytham Farms, ca. 1890 and 1935; 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 19th century and the other from about 45 years later. Core sections of the older go back to 1679 as noted in the Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report" (HHAR). "Haines/Walentas House; ca. 1890 (has core sections from 1679" (BHAR).	Two houses and multiple large barns are located on this large horse farm. Originally a dairy farm that later turned into a large riding stable, the property was bought by Walentas in the early 1990s. The houses located on the property include one large Shingle-style structure, and another apparently designed in the Colonial Revival style: a two-story shingle-clad structure. Formerly known as the Carwytham Farm, the property was owned by Sayre Baldwin prior to Walentas' ownership. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #20); Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
HM-7	168 Strongs Ln (Water Mill)	"Haynes House, 1790" (FEL 2008); Identified by Façade Easement List Alternately as 185-9 Strong Lane, "House, ca. 1790" (FEL 2008). Halsey House; 'Master Tim Halsey,' an early schoolmaster lived here; later the house was owned by Haynes family" (HHAR).	This house may have an alternate address at 185-189 Strongs Lane. The first photograph shows the house as it looked in 2007. The building is currently being rehabilitated; the other photograph is current, showing it in mid-restoration. The full Cape Cod-style dwelling is said to have been the former home of the local schoolmaster, Timothy Halsey, and may date as early as ca. 1790. It is unusual in having two brick chimneys rising from the roof ridge at either side of its central doorway. The central doorway is flanked by sidelights. The structure is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. W. Haines. The current owner, who is replacing rotted structural members, plans to restore the house to its former appearance. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #4); Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
HM-8	1224 Head of Pond Road (Water Mill)	"Strong House, ca. 1810; the current structure has suffered from surficial neglect and inappropriate additons…" (HHAR)	The structure at 1224 Head of Pond Road is a front-gable three-bay Greek Revival-style residence with a cornice, an entry porch, a brick chimney, and a single-story side wing. It is clad in wood shingles. The house is shown on both the 1873 and the 1916 map with the name G.W. Strong. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report (Resource #5)

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-9	421 Hayground Rd (Bridgehampton)	"Cook House, 1760" (FEL 2008) "Cook House, ca. 1760;" appears associated with Nathan T. Cook on 1793 map; a "shingle-clad house" that faces west (HHAR).	This early house at 421 Hayground Road (sometimes identified as 439 Hayground Road) is a two-story four-bay structure with a side gable roof. Brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge towards either end. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six and eight-over-eight light double-hung sash. This house probably originally consisted of only the three-bay section that contains the current entry; this was probably constructed in the 18th or early 19th century. Previous surveys have identified it as the 18th century Cook House. The additional bay may have been added slightly later, but probably not later than the mid 19th century. A small entry porch was likely a late 19th century addition, and the original front door surround appears to have been altered. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
HM-10	56 Pauls Lane (Water Mill)	Geller Cottage; AIA Award for Addition, Bates Masi, 1960s	This cottage and a smaller studio structure of similar design on the property were designed in 1962 by noted architect and graphic designer Andrew Geller (1924-2011). The single-story shingle-clad structures have canted walls evoking the shape of a boat, as well as projecting wood features reminiscent of centerboards. Their windows provide a view towards the water. Landscape features integral to the original design may survive. The property is currently being remodeled by Bates Masi architects; alterations being made include moving the small structure and constructing boardwalks and a low single-story structure with a narrow L-shaped plan. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Hamlet Heritage Report.
HM-11	421 Scuttlehole Road (Water Mill)	"Rogers Potato Barn, ca. 1946; 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. … The potatoes were literally piled up from floor to underside of trusses, with the pile reaching a height of over 12 feet…'" (HHAR).	This structure is identified by previous surveys as the Rogers Potato Barn, built ca. 1946. The banked barn is clad in wood shingles, features concrete buttresses on its front façade, and two louvered apertures on its gable. It has a brick chimney. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C). (Photo from Hay Ground Heritage Area Report [Flack 2011]).	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #51)

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-12	53 Narrow Ln (Water Mill)	"Potato Barn, ca. 1940" (FEL 2008). Identified by FEL and LIPA Survey as 55 Narrow Lane.	While the Craftsman-style house on this property does not appear to represent a potential landmark, a potato barn is also located on the property. The barn is a partly banked concrete and frame structure with buttresses along the side elevations and a wood shingle-clad gable. It has large doors on the front façade, louvered apertures in the gable, and a brick chimney at the rear end of the roof ridge. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)
HM-13	246 Scuttlehole Road (Water Mill)	"Edwards House, ca. 1740; 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" (HHAR).	Identified by previous surveys as the ca. 1740 Edwards House, this building is clad in wood shingles and has six-over-six-light windows. Views of the front façade were very limited during the survey. According to the Hayground Heritage Report, "In both style and scale this is an impressive contribution to Hay Ground's vernacular architecture" (HHAR). The structure appears on the 1916 map on the property of F. Edwards. It appears to be shown on the 1873 map as the C. Turbell house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #50)
HM-14	240 Hayground Rd (Water Mill)	"Potato Barn/ Hayground Nursery (FEL 2008)	A potato barn located at 240 Hayground Road is emblematic of its agricultural building type, with its rectangular plan banked into a hillside and a high concrete foundation. The front gable is clad in wood shingles. Vents are placed periodically along the roof ridge, and a brick chimney rises from one of the roof slopes. An eight-over-one-light window is located in the gable field flanked by triangular apertures containing louvered vents. A smaller concrete block structure is appended to the side. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Façade Easements List 2008

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-15	1748 Montauk Hwy (Bridgehampton)	"White-Marron House, ca. 1790; Officially dated 1790, this centered gable 3-bay… house clearly has undergone alterations. …If this was the early 1800s home of Deacon Silas White, an initial vestryman of the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church, it must have looked quite different at the time… (HHAR).	This cross-gable shingle-clad farmhouse exhibits elements of the Gothic Revival style; it has kicked eaves, a gable window, and two-over-two-light windows. This structure was identified in the Hayground Heritage Report as the White-Marron House, possibly built as early as 1790 and extensively altered at a later date. If the house was standing in the early 1800s, it is believed to be historically associated with Silas White, a vestryman of the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church. It appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the homes of J. and M.R. White, respectively, the structure is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Thomas Marran. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #24).
HM-16	1728 Montauk Hwy (Bridgehampton)	"Topping House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000). Identified by FEL as being in Hayground: "Topping House" (FEL 200*); "Rose-Corwith-Haynes House, ca. 1875; Another former Rose house… the original part has been given a series of additions sympathetic to its Greek Revival architecture" (HHAR).	Little is known about the history of this Greek Revival-style house. The western section (left) may be the original section, while the rest may have been added at a later date. The Hayground Heritage Report identifies this as the Rose-Corwith-Haynes House, built ca. 1875. The GAI survey refers to it as the Topping House. The house may be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as D. Rose and D.P. Rose, respectively, and depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S.L. Haynes. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (WA-46); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #22).
HM-17	1981 Montauk Hwy (Bridgehampton)	"Corwith-Baldwin House, ca. 1730; 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 90 years. The structure's oldest part is dated 1730; as it appears now… 1837 would seem plausible" (HHAR). "David Corwith House, 1837" (BHAR).	This one-and-a-half-story wood clapboard-clad Greek Revival-style house has a front-gable roof, eyebrow windows, and a decorative door surround with sidelights and toplights. The Hayground Heritage Report identifies this as the Corwith-Baldwin House; a portion of the house is reported to date to ca. 1730, while the larger Greek Revival-style portion of the structure was constructed in 1837. The house appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps and the homes of Corwith and D. Corwith, respectively, and is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. G. Baldwin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Hayground Heritage Area Report; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-18	1703 Montauk Hwy (Bridgehampton)	"Rose House/ Laurin Copen Antiques, 1791" (FEL 2008); "Rose-Brown-Smith House, ca. 1791; … First the home of Dr. Rufus Rose and Phebe Sandford Rose, it next became associated with the General Abraham Rose the surveyor, original Windmill owner, and commander of the Long Island troops during the War of 1812 who successfully defended Sag Harbor, and US presidential elector for the Whig ticket in 1840…" (HHAR).	This two-bay five-story Federal-style house was originally the home of Dr. Rufus Rose and Phebe Sandford Rose. The house later became associated with the doctor's older brother a military hero, Gen. Abraham Rose (1765-1843). A surveyor and original windmill owner, Gen. Rose commanded the Long Island troops who successfully defended Sag Harbor during the War of 1812. He was also a US presidential elector for the Whig ticket in 1840. The house stayed in the Rose family through the early 20th century, and is now and antique shop. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #23).
HM-19	100 Windmill Ln (Water Mill)	"Hayground Cemetery; 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). "Hay Ground Cemetery, 1721" (FEL 2008). "…This burying ground is a repository of almost three centuries worth of historical data" (HHAR).	Hayground Cemetery, also known as Hayground Graveyard, is located at 100 Windmill Lane off of Montauk Highway. This cemetery contains approximately 350 stones, some of which date as early as 1725 and feature carvings emblematic of their period. The earlier stones tend to be sandstone or slate, slightly later stones of marble, and late 19th century and early 20th century stones in the cemetery include granite and zinc. Early stone piers are visible along the perimeter of the cemetery; and a more recent picket fence encloses the parcel. The cemetery is generally in good condition (Town of Southampton Cemetery Inventory Sheets 2004). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and E).	LIPA Survey; SH Cemetery Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (WA-48); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #21); Comprehensive Plan Update 1999
HM-20	1524 Montauk Hwy (Water Mill)	"Hayground School; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR. Built in 1912, this is the largest extant pre-WWI school building in Southampton" (GAI 2000); Hay Ground School/ Knights of Columbus Hall/ Antiques at Hay Ground, 1912" (FEL 2008); "Schoolhouse/Benevolent Society Hall, ca. 1912" (HHAR).	Located on the corner of Montauk Highway and Hayground Road, this building was built in 1912 as the Hayground School. The school served the small community of Hayground (most of which is now part of Bridgehampton). The building was used as a school until 1946, then by the Knights of Columbus, and is now an antique shop. The single-story shingle-clad structure with bell tower and elliptical dormers appears much as it did in the early 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (WA-26); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #36).

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-21	1514 Montauk Highway (Water Mill)	"Rogers House, ca. 1845; 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 houses 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 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 Roger's driveway. This 5-bay Greek Revival, with imposing Ionic columns, corresponds understandably to Bridgehampton's Nathaniel Rogers House of the same vintage (HHAR).	Although this house is not visible from the road, the Hayground Hamlet Area Report identifies it as the Rogers House, built ca. 1845. "Benjamin Rogers was instrumental in building the Windmill; Nathaniel Rogers was born on this site in an earlier houses 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 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 Roger's driveway. This 5-bay Greek Revival, with imposing Ionic columns, corresponds understandably to Bridgehampton's Nathaniel Rogers House of the same vintage" (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #35); Façade Easements List 2008
HM-22	22 Scuttle Hole Rd (Water Mill)	Greek Revival-style house (LIPA Survey); "Hallock-Avens-Halsey House, ca. 1825; At the foot of Scuttlehole Road, this house might be considered a cornerstone of the Hay Ground Heritage Area…" (HHAR).	A cross-gable single-story Greek Revival style house, clad in wood shingles, 22 Scuttle Hole Road appears to be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the home of Captain H. Hallock and depicted on the 1916 Belcher Hyde map as the home of M. Avens. The Hayground Heritage Area report identifies this as the Hallock-Avens-Halsey House, built ca. 1825 and notes that it "might be considered the cornerstone of the Hay Ground Heritage Area." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #48)

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-23	1414 Montauk Hwy (Water Mill)	"H.R. Halsey House; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000); "House, ca. 1840" (FEL 2008); "Halsey House, ca. 1870; Currently a dentist practices in what was Herman R. Halsey's farmhouse during the post-Civil War period. The front-gable 2-story wing is now clapboard…" (HHAR).	1414 Montauk Highway is a front-gable Greek Revival-style farmhouse with triangular gable window, six-over-six-light windows, and single-story ell with eyebrow windows. Previous studies identify this as the house of Herman R. Halsey during the mid 19th century. Depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of H. Halsey and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the estate of H.R. Halsey. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (WA-27); Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #41)
HM-24	78 Mecox Rd (Water Mill)	"Box Farm; This resource is potentially eligible for individual listing in the NR" (GAI 2000). Identified by LIPA and FEL as 79 Mecox Road; "House, ca. 1830" (FEL 2008). "Box Farm, ca. 1690; 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 (1910-1916)" (HHAR).	78 Mecox Road is a two-story vernacular house composed of at least three sections. The center and west (right) sections probably date to the first half of the 19th century, exhibiting elements of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, including a simple wood cornice, door frame with pilasters and transom, six-over-six-light windows, and massive brick chimneys. Previous surveys identify this as Box Farm and suggest that the earliest section of the house may have been built as early as ca. 1690. Richard Newton, a painter, lived here in the early 20th century. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	SHPO Database (State/National Register Eligible); LIPA Survey (WM-14); GAI Survey (WA-45) Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #40)
HM-25	1445 Montauk Hwy (Water Mill)	"Three houses, 1790, 1906, and 1988" (FEL 2008); "Two houses, ca. 1790 and 1906; Three related houses make up this compound, tow of them being important as potential heritage resources. The small 3-bay 1.5-story shingled house that may be as old as the end of the 18th century, is the most significant because it likely served as the first Hay Ground School until 1830, when it was relocated across the Highway on Andrew Fordham's property. …The other building, probably from the early 20th century, has a clapboard front porch, jerkin head roof…" (HHAR)	The single-story former schoolhouse appears to qualify as a potential landmark; it served as the Hay Ground School until 1830. It may have been built as early as the late 18th century. The later residences on the property do not appear to retain sufficient integrity to qualify as landmarks. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Façade Easements List 2008

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-26	54 Hayground Road (Water Mill)	"one and one-half story house, 1880" (FEL 2008). "Schoolhouse/ Kehl House, ca. 1880; This 1.5-story shingle-covered house is perhaps beyond distressed. …Yet 54 stands nonetheless as an existential reminder of a common architectural style… for twenty years it served as District School No. 8 before the last one was built in 1912. 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" (HHAR).	This turn-of-the-century one-and-a-half-story wood shingle-clad vernacular structure, which appears to be in compromised condition, may once have served as a local schoolhouse. It has been identified in the Hayground Heritage Area report as the Schoolhouse/ Kehl House, built ca. 1880. According to this study, it served as District School No. 8 until a new structure was built to fill that role and this building was purchased by John Kehl Jr. in 1912, moved across Montauk Highway, and remodeled for use as a residence. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Façade Easements List 2008; Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #37)
HM-27	59 Hayground Rd (Water Mill)	"Church, ca. 1954" (FEL 2008).	The Incarnation Lutheran Church has an almost ship-like design, and is clad largely by wood boards applied vertically and diagonally. It was constructed in 1961. The unusual building was designed by the Murphy Company. Prefabricated components were shipped from Urbana, Illinois, then assembled by crane on the site. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Façade Easements List 2008

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-28	1874 Montauk Highway (Bridgehampton)	1805 (Town-provided comment)	This structure does not appear to have been previously inventoried, however, based on its architectural characteristics and information provided by the Town could be a legitimate ca. 1805 house rather than a reconstruction. It is visible only from a distance and is set back a considerable distance from Montauk Highway. The house is two stories in height with a central doorway with three-quarter sidelights and an entry porch. Full height pilasters define each of the five bays of the façade. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six-light double hung sash. The house appears to be clad in wood shingles. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge to either side of the central bay. A building appears in this approximate location on the 1916 map on the property of Mrs. E. Sayre. A house is not clearly shown in this location on the 1873 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
HM-29	119 Newlight Ln (Bridgehampton)	"Rose-Hand House, ca. 1804; Built by Nathan Topping Cook, it has two stories, three chimneys, and additive massing on the rear." Between the 1830s and 1860s it was the home of Edwin Rose, a West Point graduate, school commissioner, justice of the peace, Southampton Town supervisor, Suffolk County representative in the State Legislature, US customs collector in Sag Harbor, and superintendent of lighthouses. He was also involved in Abraham Lincoln's political campaign, and served colonel of the 81st N.Y. Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. He died in 1864, and his widow sold the property to the Hand family. The Hands ran the property as a farm (HHAR).	Built by Nathan Cook in 1802 for Dr. Rufus Rose (1775-1835), the house is a two-story three-bay Federal-style house, clad in wood shingles, with a Federal-style transom and door surround, and six-over-six-light windows. Dr. Rose served in the Revolutionary War as a surgeon; his son Edwin, a Civil Engineer, born in 1807, later lived in the house. He sold it to Capt. George Hand (1819-1887). The property was the Hand Brothers Farm until the early 1970s. Several 19th century barns and outbuildings remain on the property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #26).

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-30	163 Mecox Rd (Water Mill)	"Hay Ground House, ca. 1723; Originally a saltbox 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" (HHAR)	This structure is a two-story three-bay vernacular structure that appears to date to the late 18th or early 19th century. It is sided in wood shingles and the roof is also clad in wood shingles. A large brick chimney emerges from the center of the roof ridge. The central doorway is framed with a Federal-style surround and surmounted by a five-light transom window. The windows throughout the building contain twelve-over-eight-light double-hung sash. No structure is shown in this location on historic maps. According to the Hayground Heritage Report, the structure, known as Hay Ground House, was built ca. 1723 and was originally a saltbox in form; it originally stood on Montauk Highway adjacent to Mecox Road; it was altered in 1832 and moved in the 1960s. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #42)
HM-31	206 Mecox Rd (Water Mill)	"Tyndall House, ca. 1800; This 3-part series of connected structures forms a truncated version of the 'big house, little house, back, house, barn' arrangement which became especially popular in rural New England during the 19th century…" (HHAR).	206 Mecox Road is a half-Cape vernacular house. The appearance of the front façade has been altered somewhat by the addition of a wall dormer. The house is clad in wood shingles; a brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The windows on the front elevation have been retrofitted with six-over-two-light double-hung sash. The side elevations of the structure retain nine-over-six and six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The structure is listed as belonging to J. Kendall on the 1873 map, M. Tyndall on the 1902 map, and the estate of J. Tyndall on the 1916 map. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #43)

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-32	265 Mecox Rd (Water Mill)	"Sweeney House, ca. 1785; …Doyle and Matsey Cook Sweeney appear to have been on the 25-acre parcel during the mid-19th century. He was absent for long stretches of time as a whaling captain, then during his California adventure. In 1849 he sailed on the Sabrina, the vessel that carried fifty local men from Greenport to the gold fields. The captain and his widow died three weeks apart in 1887…" (HHAR).	This vernacular dwelling is a story and a half in height and a half-Cape in form. It is clad in wood shingles; a large brick chimney emerges from its roof ridge. The doorway is distinguished by a Federal-style transom and door surround. The windows throughout the structure contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Based on its exterior, the house appears to date to the late 18th or early 19th century. The structure appears on the 1873 Beers map, owned by D. Sweeny. T. Sweeny is also listed as the owner on the 1902 map and Thos. Sweeny is noted on the 1916 map. The Hayground Heritage Area report identifies this as the Sweeney House, built ca. 1785. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, B, and C).	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #44)
HM-33	248 Newlight Ln (Water Mill)	"Corwith-Haynes-Jones House, ca. 1810;" The wing may be late 18th century while the Greek Revival-style portion could date to 1810 based on an iron representation of that date above the entry. The house belonged to the Corwiths early on, likely miller Caleb Corwith and his wife, Mary. Later in the 19th century, it was owned by Halseys and in the early 20th century by the Joneses of Brooklyn (HHAR).	248 Newlight Lane is located adjacent to the terminus of Kellis Pond Road. The two-story front gable dwelling is a fine example of the Greek Revival style. A cornice and returns are supported by pilasters. The off-center entry, which contains a paneled wood door, has a decorative surround featuring pilasters, entablature, and sidelights. A triangular window decorates the gable. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof slope. A single-story flanking wing, probably original, also bears Greek Revival-style trim. The house is clad in wood shingles. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. On the second story, there are twelve-over-eight light windows. The structure was occupied by W. Haynes in 1873 and Mrs. W. Haynes in 1902. The 1916 map listed A. Jones as the resident. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #29).

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-34	317 Mecox Rd (Water Mill)	"House, ca. 1860; As far as style is concerned, this follows the pre-Greek Revival farmhouse vocabulary. Its two stories are shingle-clad with simple cornices… Yet the Town's summary card states its building year as 1960. Possibly this is an effective reproduction evoking a sense of Hay Ground's past 50 years ago…" (HHAR).	This two-story three-bay house appears to be an early structure, though some alterations may have been made in the Colonial Revival style. The house is sided in wood shingles and its roof is clad in the same material. Two brick chimneys rise from the upper portion of the roof slope on the front façade. The facade has a central doorway flanked by sidelights. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A.G. Jennings is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. Mrs. Emma Jennings is given as the owner on the 1902 map. The 1916 map notes the house is "formerly Mrs. Emma Jennings." (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Hayground Heritage Area Report (Resource #45)
HM-35	436 Mecox Rd (Water Mill)		This unusual single-story three-bay vernacular structure may date to the turn of the century. It is sided in wood clapboard; the roof is clad in the same material. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge. The central doorway is flanked by windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Although the form of the main section of the house is obscured by a small addition, it appears to have a saltbox roof. The addition has a peaked roof with sprung eaves in the Dutch Colonial Revival tradition. The house appears on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map; the owner at that time is listed as A. Jones. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
HM-36	433 Mecox Rd (Water Mill)		A potato barn, probably dating to the early to mid-20th century, 433 Mecox Road exhibits many characteristics typical of its function type. The narrow rectangular-plan structure is banked into a hillside immediately adjacent to the roadway. Its front-gable façade contains a large door flanked by concrete buttresses. The structure is clad in wood shingles and has one or more brick chimneystacks. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-37	24 Bay Lane (Water Mill)	1925 (Town-provided comments)	The structure appears to be a large Colonial Revival-style mansion with a massive cross-gable gambrel roof with pedimented and arched gable dormers, integral porches, and brick chimneys. It is clad in wood shingles. It appears to date to the 1910s or 1920s. A structure appears in this location on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map with the name W. G. Conklin. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
HM-38	619 Mecox Road (Water Mill)	Ca. 1900 House	This turn-of-the-century Queen Anne-style farmhouse features wood shingles, kicked eaves and a fanlight. Its integrity is compromised somewhat with retrofitted window sash and a recent brick chimney; a barn is located at the rear of the property. This house is shown on the 1916 map as being on the E. Ludlow property. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Not previously surveyed; included in Sally's photos
HM-39	693 Mecox Rd (Water Mill)		693 Mecox Road is a front-gable dwelling, likely constructed ca. 1870. The structure is clad in wood shingles and has a brick chimney. Its overhanging eaves are supported by decorative brackets. The windows throughout the house contain six-over-one-light double hung sash. G. Hand is listed as the owner on the 1873 map. F. H. Hand is given as the owner on both the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
HM-40	39 Horsemill Ln (Bridgehampton)		39 Horsemill Lane is a small one-and-a-half story front-gable dwelling that appears to date to ca. 1880. The wood-shingle clad building is set on the east side of Horsemill Lane, quite near Mecox Bay, on land long associated with the Ludlow family. It has a flat-roofed front porch supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. The windows on the three-bay front façade contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. A small single-story ell, possibly dating to the late 19th century, is located on the north side. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-41	19 Horsemill Ln (Bridgehampton)	"Ludlow House; Mecox Road At Horse Mill Lane (SE)" (GAI 2000); "Ludlow House. late 19th century" (FEL 2008); "Ludlow House, ca. 1850" (BHAR).	Located on the north side of Horsemill Road at Mecox Road, this house has long been associated with the Ludlow family. Based on its architectural style, it likely dates to the late 19th century. The side-gable house is five bays wide with a central entryway. The windows contain two-over-two-light double-hung sash. Three symmetrically placed gable dormers, likely part of the original construction, are located on the roof slope above the front façade. A brick side-chimney is located on the west end of the house. The front doorway is accessed via a short flight of steps which lead through a partially enclosed three-bay entry porch. Gordon Ludlow is given as the owner on both the 1902 and 1916 maps. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-26; Survey #26); Façade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
HM-42	855 Mecox Rd (Bridgehampton)		Also associated with the Ludlow family, this simple story-and-half cross-gable house probably dates to the last quarter of the 19th century. The house is clad in wood shingles. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The Ludlow diary farm was established by 1894, although the house may date to 1870. The farm is still owned by the Ludlow family. It appears on the 1894 maps as Ludlow, and on the 1902 and 1916 maps as Gurden Ludlow. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
HM-43	49 Huntington Lane (Water Mill)	"Russell House; ca. 1955;" Modernist residence, designed by Peter Blake and Julian & Barbara Neski as a summer home for businessman client, Jack Russell. It is a horizontal box with large windows supported by a ten-foot-high base (HHAR).	The Russell House; ca. 1955. According to the Hayground Heritage Area report, this Modernist residence was designed by Peter Blake and Julian & Barbara Neski as a summer home for businessman client, Jack Russell. It is a horizontal box with large windows supported by a ten-foot-high base (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A, C, and D).	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report (Resource #31)

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-44	12 Hayground Road (Water Mill)	1825 (Town-provided comments)	Views of this structure are limited. Based on limited views, the integrity of this saltbox-form structure appears to be substantially compromised; changes include fenestration and door and chimney placement as well as structural additions. However, it appears to retain the form of its original core. Some of the changes may have been made in the late 19th century and may be significant in their own right. Additional research would be necessary to evaluate the integrity of this house. According to the Hamlet Heritage Area Report, this is the Halsey-Kehl House," built ca. 1825; "Kehl, Sr., a German-born gardener, acquired this early 19th 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. …Over time, John Kehl Sr. and Isabella's household numbered as many as nine, which may account for the later addition to the building" (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report
HM-45	103 Hayground Road (Water Mill)	1929 (Town-provided comments)	A four-square house clad in wood shingles with six-over-one-light windows; the original survey index concluded that the integrity of the house was compromised. Though some alterations have been made, the structure does retain its original form, cladding, chimney, and windows, and will be included for further evaluation as a potential landmark. The Hamlet Heritage Area Report called this the Havens House and dated it to ca. 1929 (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-46	15 Huntington Lane (Water Mill)	1926 (Town-provided comments)	This structure is purported to date to ca. 1926. It appears to be composed of a single-story section with a knee wall exhibiting elements associated with the Greek Revival style, such as wide cornice and frieze band windows; a small addition evokes the 19th century Gothic Revival-style addition. However, certain stylistic elements suggest this house may have been built at one time, possibly ca. 1926, to reference earlier architectural styles. Additional research should be conducted on the history of the house to confirm its construction date and integrity. The 1916 map indicates that Huntington Lane had not yet been constructed at this time; however, a property on Mecox Road labeled "Formerly Mrs. Emma Jennings," includes structures in the vicinity of this house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
HM-47	1458 Montauk Highway (Water Mill)		This turn-of-the-century residence appears to have retrofitted window sash. However, it retains its four-square form, gable dormers with Palladian windows, brick chimney, porch, and wood shingle siding. This was identified in the Hamlet Heritage Area Report as the Halsey-Rogers House, ca. 1810: "A shingle-clad residence with 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 Robert Halsey's (HHAR).	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report
HM-48	107 Narod Blvd (Water Mill)		This structure is a side-gable one-and-a-half-story structure with a three-bay façade and central doorway. The windows contain either six-over-six or six-over-one-light double hung sash. Although some more recent alterations have been made, including wings and an entry porch, the core of the structure appears relatively intact. Stylistically it appears to be a 19th century vernacular residence, but may have a later date. The building does not appear on the 1916 map, and thus may have been moved or may be a later 20th century residence that references an earlier form. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 17-1 (cont'd)
Potential Hayground-Mecox Multiple Resource District

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Report	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
HM-49	147 Narod Blvd (Water Mill)	1820 (Town-provided comments)	This residence appears to be composed of a three-bay Greek Revival-style section, which retains eyebrow windows in a frieze band, and an off-set doorway with pilasters, sidelights, and transom. This structure does not appear on the 1916 map of the area; and thus may have been moved or may be a later 20th century residence that references an earlier form. A small single-story wing, likely dating to the mid-20th century, does not appear to contribute to the historic character of the house but does not severely detract from the visual character of the house. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
HM-50	222 Newlight Lane (Water Mill)	1860 (Town-provided comments)	Views of this house are still extremely limited due to foliage, however, the two-story front-gable house appears to date to the third quarter of the 19th century and appears to feature a bracketed cornice, projecting bays, and two-over-two-light windows. Additional field evaluation and research should be conducted to confirm that the house retains sufficient historic integrity. It is shown on the 1916 map on the property of A. Jones. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	
HM-51	95 Strongs Lane (Water Mill)	1939 (Town-provided comments)	This structure is a relatively intact example of mid-20th century Colonial Revival architecture. The wood shingle cladding, six-over-one-light windows, shutters, doorway, and entry porch appear original. The Hamlet Heritage Area Report refers to this building as the Strong House, built ca. 1939; "A Colonial Revival-style house significant for its association with Monroe Strong, "The Count," 1906-1984. (HHAR). (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria C and E).	Hayground Hamlet Heritage Area Report

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 Sandford 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 Sandford, 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

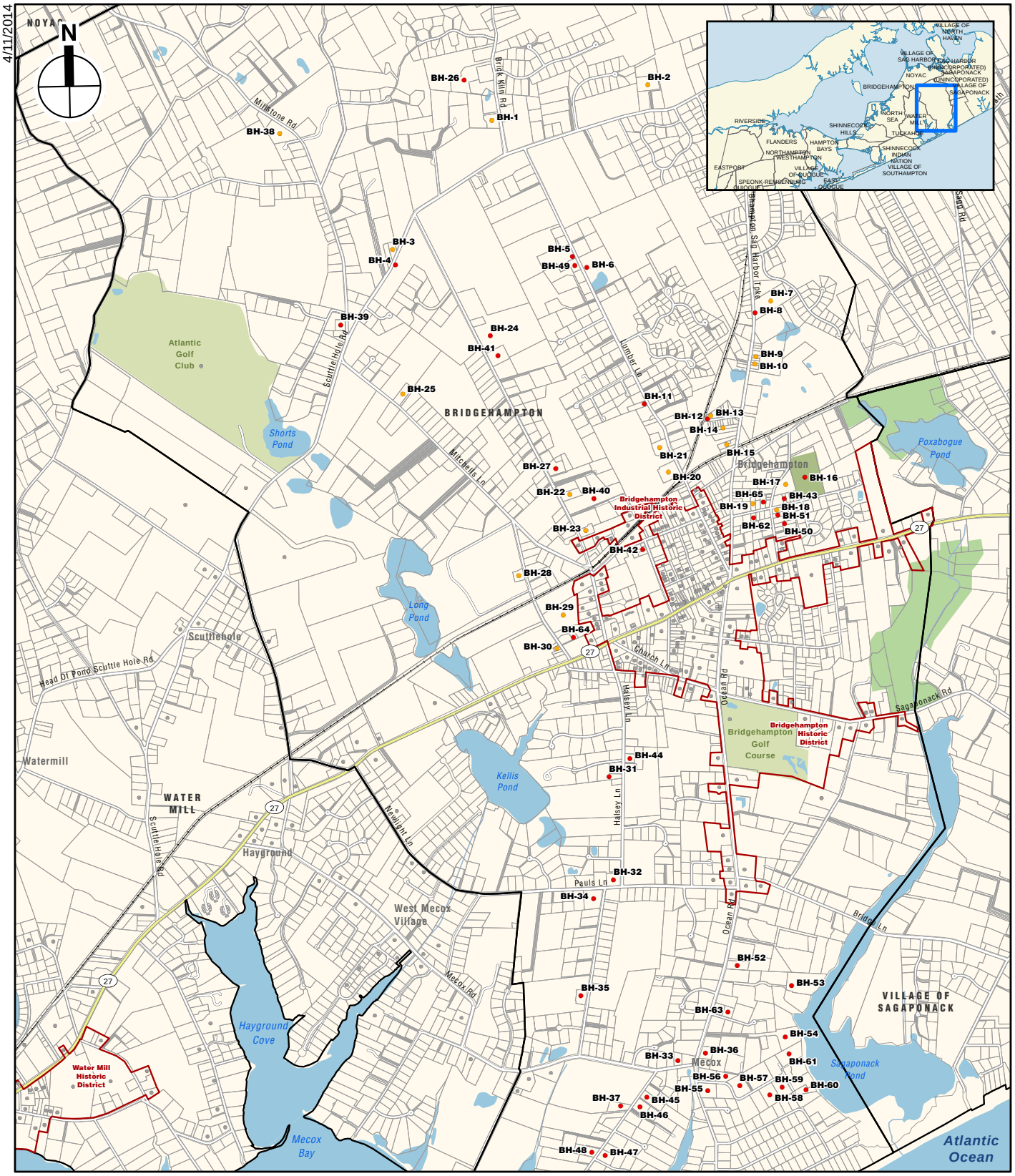
Potential Contributing Property
Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Eligible
Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Listed
Potential Contributing Property, State/National Register Listed and Town Landmark
Potential or Listed Resources in other Multiple Resource Districts (see other maps)

Potential Town Historic District Boundary
Hamlet Boundaries
Tax Parcels

0 1,000 Feet
SCALE

Potential Bridgehampton and Bridgehampton Industrial Historic Districts

Figure 18-2



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 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)



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 chimneys rise from the roof slopes. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-4



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-5



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-8



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. Corwithe, 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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-9



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-10



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-12



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. Burral 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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-17



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. 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).



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs



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, 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).



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. Rupple 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 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).



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 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).



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-41



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 Prarie-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 o 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 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).



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-47



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-55



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 neice 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 Revial-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 it 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 englarged 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. Heartt, and note that linden trees in the yard came ashore on the wreck of the Louis Phillipe (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 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).



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 Sandford 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 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

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

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs
Figure 18-81



BHHD-157 2578 Montauk Highway

This stucture 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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs



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).

Bridgehampton Historic District
Photographs



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).



BHIHD-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).



BHIHD-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).



BHIHD-3 61 Foster Avenue

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





BHIHD-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).



BHIHD-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. Huntting in 1889. (This property is potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).





BHIHD-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. Huntting 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).

Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



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).

Bridgehampton Multiple Resource District
Photographs



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 enframement 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 labled 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 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 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

s



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	"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)	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-10; Survey #10); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-011	2266 Montauk Hwy	"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).	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. Corwithe, and on the 1916 map with the name 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-9; Survey #9); Facade Easements 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-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 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).	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		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-019	81 Church Ln	"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)	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-39; Survey #39); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-020	95 Church Ln	"House (steep gable), 1850" (FEL 2008)	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).	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-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 Southhampton 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	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).	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).	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
BHHD-028	2352 Montauk Hwy	"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).	The Queen of Most Holy Rosary Catholic Church was designed by F. Burral 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).	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.

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 bythe 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 builing. 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 DePetric 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	"'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).	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-045	2466 Montauk Hwy	"'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).	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).	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-046	2468 Montauk Hwy	"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).	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-5; Survey #5) ; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-047	2478 Montauk Hwy	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).	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).	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

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	"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).	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-3; Survey #3); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-049	2488 Montauk Hwy	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).	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).	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-050	24 Lumber Ln	"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).	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-051	48 Lumber Ln	"Mortimer Gray House. ca. 1870" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-052	60 Lumber Ln	"House, 1900" (FEL 2008; BHAR)	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).	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-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. Rupple 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, 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).	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	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).	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey # BR-2; Survey #2); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-078	2566 Montauk Hwy	"'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)	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-079	2604 Montauk Hwy	"'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)	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).	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-080	33 Norris Ln	"Foursquare with attic dormer, 1920; With Prarie-style elements; hipped main roof as well as on the porch and the garage; six-over-one-light windows" (BHAR)	A two-story Prarie-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	"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)	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey # BR-75; Survey #75); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BHHD-084	2623 Montauk Hwy	"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)	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 o 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-74; Survey #74). 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-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		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).	
BHHD-093	2881 Montauk Hwy		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).	

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 o fthe 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	"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).	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-100	2463 Montauk Hwy	"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)	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).	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

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	"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)	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).	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
BHHD-102	52 Ocean Rd	"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).	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-42; Survey #42); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-103	32 Hull Lane	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)	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).	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.

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	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).	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).	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
BHHD-105	94 Ocean Rd	"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).	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).	SHPO Database (S/NR-eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-19; Survey #19); 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-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; Facade 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 Revial-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 wich was purchased and enlarged ca. 1905 by the German American Kahle famiy. …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).	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 it 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).	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		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).	
BHHD-126	112 Sagaponack Rd		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).	

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		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 Rd		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 Rd	"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).	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).	Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report; Comprehensive Plan Update 1999; Façade Easements List 2008

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 englarged 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 *Louis Phillipe*. Heartt edited the useful volume of history, The Story of a Celebration, Bridgehampton 1660-1910. 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		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 Rd	"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).	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).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-35; Survey #35); 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-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		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 Ln	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).	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).	GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-36; Survey #36); 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-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 *Architecture Theme"* (GAI 2000); "John Sandford House. 1745" (FEL 2008). "…[T]his 3-bay saltbox …was built by Ezekiel [Sandford] I'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 *Louis Phillipe*, 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. Bohak'. 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 Prarie-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-quare 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 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).	LIPA Survey (Resource #BHHD-8)
BHHD-165	12 Chester Street	Ca. 1910 (Town-provided comments)	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).	

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 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).	Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BHHD-167	27 Corwith Avenue	Four Square (Town-provided comments)	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	1870 (Town-provided comments)	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).	

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 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).	

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 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	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 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).	

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. Huntting 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. Huntting 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	"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).	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).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
BH-02	2126 Scuttle Hole Rd		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).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)
BH-03	1476 Scuttle Hole Rd		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).	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-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 excape 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	"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).	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).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report
BH-21	290 Lumber Ln		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).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible)
BH-22	307 Butter Ln	"House," (GAI 2000); "Small house, set back." (FEL 2008)	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).	LIPA Survey; SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-57; Survey #57); Facade 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-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 *Architecture Theme*" (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 int o 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 enframement 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 labled 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); 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-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		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).	

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 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).	

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 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).	

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		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).	

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		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).	

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 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).	

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 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 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 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).	

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 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		A small side-gable vernacular house likely dating to the first quarter of the 20th 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 nad 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 20th 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; builtin 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 signifigant, 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 Prarie-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 Prarie-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 20th 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 signifigance/ 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 signifigance/ 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 18th or early 19th 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.	Structures 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	"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)	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.	Demolished	SHPO Database (S/NR-Eligible); LIPA Survey; GAI Survey (Village Survey #BR-15; Survey #15); Facade Easements List 2008; Bridgehampton Heritage Area Report.
20 Chester Street	1930s (Town-provided comments)	A single-story house believed to date to the 1930s. The front addition alters the historic character. Limited views are available.	Structure appears to lack sufficient significance or integrity.	
121 Halsey Lane	1907 (Town-provided comments)	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	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 20th 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 19th 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 20th 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 20th 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 19th century and in the 20th 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.	

Chapter 19: Unincorporated Sag Harbor & Sagaponack Results

A. UNINCORPORATED SAG HARBOR AND SAGAPONACK HISTORIC CONTEXT

Both Sag Harbor and Sagaponack are primarily composed of incorporated villages that were outside of the defined survey area. However, portions of both Sag Harbor and Sagaponack are not part of the corresponding incorporated villages and were not excluded from the survey area. Because these areas form a relatively limited fringe of the villages which which they are associated, a full historic context is not provided for Sag Harbor and Sagaponack here, except insofar as the histories of these villages are addressed in the historical overview of the Town of Southampton provided in Chapter 2. However, historic maps show that the areas that now form the contiguous unincorporated hamlets of Sag Harbor and Sagaponack were sparsely developed through the early 20th century. The 1873 Beers map and 1916 E. Belcher Hyde (see **Figure 19-1**) illustrates that although two ponds were located in the northern portion of the area and the railroad ran along its western edge, few structures are shown in this area. Today much of this area is wooded, with the majority of residential development having occurred between the mid-20th century and the present.

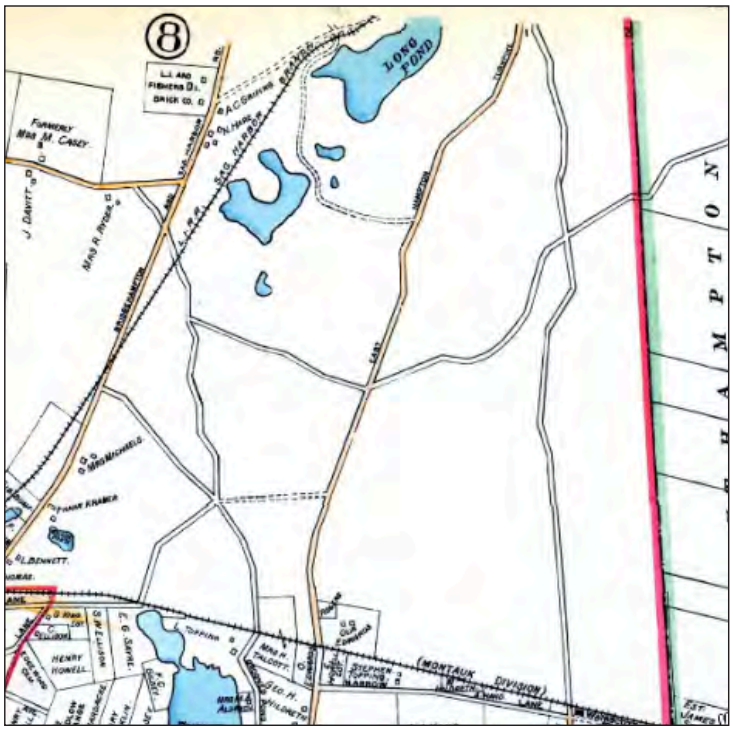
B. SUMMARY OF BRIDGEHAMPTON SURVEY RESULTS

One potential Landmark has been identified in the unincorporated hamlet of Sagaponack, illustrated on **Figures 19-2 and 19-3**. One Town Landmark, 820 Brick Kiln Road, which was designated in 2013, has been identified in the unincorporated hamlet of Sag Harbor. This structure is illustrated on **Figures 19-2 and 19-4**.

No previously surveyed resources within these unincorporated hamlets were noted and no additional properties within these hamlets were brought to the authors' attention by the Town. If future research or additional field investigation identifies additional properties in these hamlets that have not been evaluated as part of this survey and appear to meet the Landmarks criteria, these should be assessed in the future.

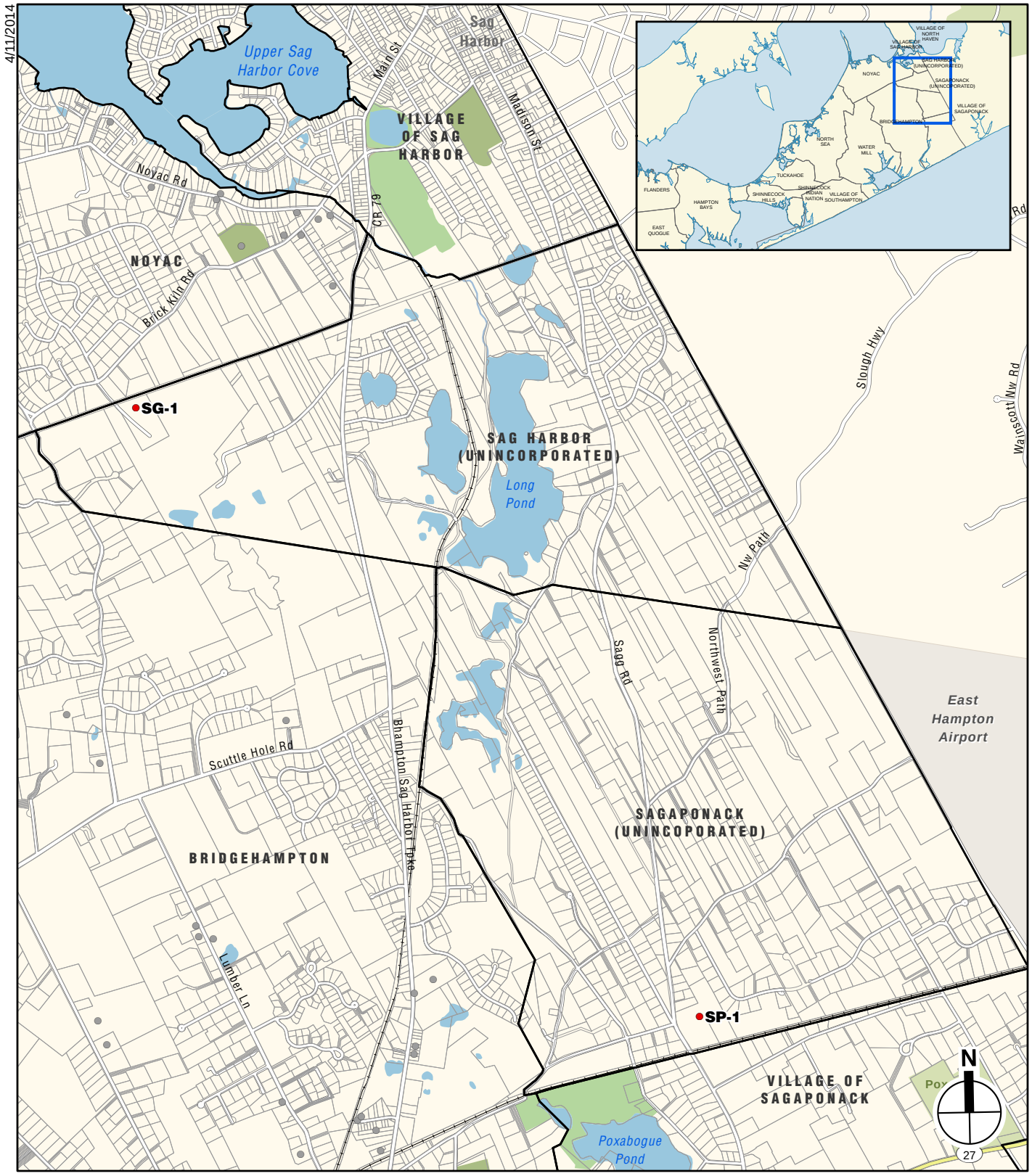


A. **The unincorporated hamlets of Sag Harbor and Sagaponack, shown on the 1873 F.W. Beers map of Southampton**



B. **The unincorporated hamlets of Sag Harbor and Sagaponack, shown on the 1916 E. Belcher Hyde map of Southampton**

Sag Harbor and Sagaponack (Unincorporated)
Historic Maps
Figure 19-1



Potential Multiple Resource Districts in Sag Harbor and Sagaponack (Unincorporated)

Figure 19-2





SP-1 369 Sagg Road

The farm at 369 Sagg Road includes a residence and several barns that appear to date to the 1910s or 1920s. The residence is a Prairie-style structure with a "four-square" form, a pyramidal roof, hip-roofed dormer and hip-roofed front porch. It retains a brick chimney and wood shingle cladding. The historic integrity of the house has been compromised with several later alterations including the replacement of windows with one-over-one-light sash, and enclosing the front porch. At least three large barns are located on the property, including one gambrel-roofed barn with its upper story sided in wood shingles; and two gable-roofed barns. While the historic integrity of residence is compromised, the farmstead merits further research and evaluation as it may retain integrity as a complex of buildings. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).

Unincorporated Sagaponack
Photographs
Figure 19-3



SG-1 820 Brick Kiln Road

Designated a Southampton Town Landmark in October of 2013, the White-Collins-Mulvihill Residence was built ca. 1900. It was once part of Spring Farm, which comprised 110 acres. It is a two-story side-gable house clad in wood shingles.

Unincorporated Sag Harbor
Photographs
Figure 19-4

Table 19-1
Unincorporated Sagaponack Potential Resources

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SP-1	369 Sagg Road	1925 Barns (Town-provided comments)	The farm at 369 Sagg Road includes a residence and several barns that appear to date to the 1910s or 1920s. The residence is a Prairie-style structure with a "four-square" form, a pyramidal roof, hip-roofed dormer and hip-roofed front porch. It retains a brick chimney and wood shingle cladding. The historic integrity of the house has been compromised with several later alterations including the replacement of windows with one-over-one-light sash, and enclosing the front porch. At least three large barns are located on the property, including one gambrel-roofed barn with its upper story sided in wood shingles; and two gable-roofed barns. While the historic integrity of residence is compromised, the farmstead merits further research and evaluation as it may retain integrity as a complex of buildings. (This property may be potentially landmark eligible under Town Criteria A and C).	

Table 19-2
Unincorporated Sag Harbor Potential Resources

ID	Address	Name/Description from Previous Surveys	Name/Description from AKRF Survey	Previous Survey
SG-1	820 Brick Kiln Road	1900 (Town-provided comments)	Designated a Southampton Town Landmark on October 22 2013, the White-Collins-Mulvihill Residence was built ca. 1900. It was once part of Spring Farm, which comprised 110 acres. It is a two-story side-gable house clad in wood shingles.	Southampton Town Landmark

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