



Resource TU-1: **1**
449 North Sea Road, a two-story Colonial Revival-style structure with side-gable roof, two-over-two-light windows, and a pedimented entry porch, is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of T. Lynch.



Resource TU-2: **2**
444 North Sea Road, is a two-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; constructed ca. 1890.



Resource NS-1: **1**

573 North Sea Mecox Road, currently being reclad, is a two-story three-bay vernacular dwelling which appears to date to the early to mid-19th century. It may be depicted as the home of H.D. Whitfield on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map.



Resource NS-2: **2**

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.



Resource NS-3: **3**

825 North Sea Mecox Road, is an unusual cross-gable structure with hip-on-gable roof evokes a Swiss Chalet, in part, 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.



Resource NS-4: **4**

447 North Main Street, is a two-story front-gable dwelling, clad in wood shingles, with a triangular gable window and wrap-around porch, was likely constructed as a Colonial Revival-style building in the late 19th century. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of W.P. Bishop.



Resource NS-5: 5
1 Bower Lane is a single-story three-bay vernacular farmhouse with a form somewhat unusual for the area. The house has a brick chimney, is clad in wood shingles, and has six-over-six light windows. It also has an off-center gable dormer, which was probably a late 19th century addition. 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. It may date to ca. 1830.



Resource SH-1: 1

The large potato barn at 740 County Road 39A is parged in stucco with a 'saltbox' roof clad in wood shingles. The structure features buttresses, six-over-three-light windows, and a brick chimney. Barns associated with the property of Fred Bennett are present on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map



Resource SH-2: 2

The Queen Anne-style house at 567 Hampton Road has a cross-gable roof, two-over-two-light windows, oval gable windows, chamfered corners, and corner brackets. It was constructed ca. 1890 and is clad in patterned wood shingles. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Fred Bennet



Resource SH-3: 3

The Queen Anne-style house at 103 Willow Street is clad in wood shingles, and has a half-round gable window, and two-over-two-light windows. The structure, constructed ca. 1885, has a hip-roofed porch and a brick chimney. It is depicted on the 1916 map as the home of Leopold Oieslik



Resource SH-4: 4

The two-story Gothic Revival style building at 15 Prospect Street has had several additions and alterations in recent years, including the brick and wood-frame single-story side addition. However, the house, with Gothic gable dormers, retains its original two-over-two-light windows everywhere but the gables. Probably built ca. 1870, it is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as part of the D.S. Havens estate. It was run as a restaurant called the Terrace Inn before being taken over by John Duck's restaurant in 1959 (this restaurant operated in Easport since 1870)



Resource SH-5: **5**

The compact two-story Queen Anne-style house at 146 North Main Street has a front-gable roof, a Queen Anne gable window, two-over-two-light windows, and patterned shingling. It was probably built ca. 1880



Resource SH-6 **6**

The front-gable two-story dwelling at 140 North Main Street exhibits elements of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles. The structure, likely constructed ca. 1880, has a pointed-arch stained-glass gable window and two-over-two-light windows; and is clad in wood clapboard. It appears to be depicted on the 1916 map as the G.N. Norton house



Resource SH-7: **7**

The structure at 37 Maple Street serves as the rectory of the Our Lady of Poland Church (Resource SH-8). Probably constructed ca. 1900, it is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of William Drew. The structure was sold to the congregation in 1918



Resource SH-8: **8**

Our Lady of Poland Church was constructed at 35 Maple Street ca. 1918 to provide a place of worship for Southampton's Polish community, which began to grow in the late 19th century, and remains important to this day. The church was constructed on land formerly owned by the Drew family (see Resource SH-7)



Resource SH-9: **9**

The two-story clapboard-clad dwelling at 19 Maple Street probably dates to the early 19th century, ca. 1830. The door frame includes pilasters and entablature; windows contain two-over-two-light sash. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the "Barley" house



Resource SH-10: **10**

The single-story cross-gable Victorian dwelling at 67 Layton Avenue has a steeply pitched roof trimmed with vergeboard, projecting window lintels, windows containing two-over-two-light sash, and an ornamented wrap-around porch. The structure, constructed ca. 1875, is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of J. Ellis



Resource SH-11: **11**

The shingle-clad dwelling at 24 Maple Street has a shallowly pitched cross-gable roof, six-over-one-light windows, and a hip-roofed porch. It was probably constructed ca. 1920



Resource SH-12: **12**

The two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style house at 95 Layton Avenue is clad with patterned wood shingles. The structure, constructed ca. 1900, has six-over-one-light windows, and a hip-roofed porch likely added ca. 1920. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Henry Clancy



Resource SH-13: **13**

The two-story cross-gable dwelling at 209 Elm Street exhibits elements of the Stick and Queen Anne styles. The structure, constructed ca. 1900, has stylized sunburst gable ornamentation echoed on the braces of the wrap-around porch. The structure is clad in patterned wood shingles. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of C. Bishop



Resource SH-14: **14**

The large Shingle-style residence at 108 Elm Street has a hipped-roof and cross gable, oculus gable window, multiple paired windows containing six-over-one-light sash, and a wrap-around porch supported by classical columns. The house, constructed ca. 1915, is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of D.R. Havens



Resource SH-15: **15**

The two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style dwelling at 193 Elm Street is clad in patterned wood shingles. The house has Queen Anne windows, and a wrap-around porch with decorative brackets. The house is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. L. Pohley



Resource SH-16: **16**

The two-story shingle-clad dwelling at 52 West Prospect Lane is designed in the Prairie style, with a four-square form and a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. The structure, constructed ca. 1910, has six-over-one-light windows, a hip-roofed gable dormer, and a brick chimney. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of B. Sakowicz. The property also contains a carriage barn probably built ca. 1910



Resource SH-17: **17**

The Queen Anne/Victorian-style one-and-a-half-story dwelling at 82 Prospect Lane has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof and decorative window lintels. The structure was constructed ca. 1890 and is clad in wood shingles. The structure is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the Bauzcomb house



Resource WM-1: **1**

This potato barn is located at 454 Millstone Road, immediately adjacent to the 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 SNR eligible.



Resource WM-2: **2**

The Atlantic Golf Club at 1040 Scuttlehole Road, 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, pictured here: a two-story four-bay shingle-clad structure, which may date to ca. 1900.



Resource WM-2: **3**

Also located at 1040 Scuttlehole Road, now the Atlantic Golf Club and formerly Equinox Farm, is this banked concrete block potato barn with a shingle-clad gable, shuttered windows, and a brick chimney, probably built ca. 1920.



Resource WM-3: **4**

This two-story five-bay Italianate-style house at 890 Scuttlehole Road is clad in wood clapboard, and has round arch gable windows and decorative eaves brackets. The structure 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.



Resource WM-3: **5**

The property at 890 Scuttlehole Road also includes a potato barn: a banked structure with wood-shingle siding, six-over-six light windows, a brick chimney, and roof vents.



Resource WM-4: **6**

Located at 832 Scuttlehole Road, this Queen Anne-style house with a turret, wrap-around porch, and multi-light windows, is part of the Wenofske Farm. It is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of William Collins.



Resource WM-4: **7**

The property at 832 Scuttlehole Road also includes several barns, including a banked concrete potato barn with wood clapboard gable siding and roof vents.



Resource WM-5: **8**

While the house located at 99 Cooks Lane, a small early 20th century dwelling, does not appear to meet the S/NR 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. The barn is part of the Cook Farm, and was likely built ca. 1885.



Resource WM-6: **9**

While partly obscured from some vantage points by vegetation, this single-story Cape Cod style dwelling located at 185-9 Strong Lane is clad in wood shingles, and has two chimneys. The date '1790' is posted above the door. The structure is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Mrs. W. Haines.



Resource WM-7: **10**

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.



Resource WM-7: **11**

Four potato barns are located on the property at 142 Blank Lane. They are banked concrete structures with shingle-clad gables and brick chimneys.



Resource WM-8: **12**

While a ca. 1920 Craftsman-style house on this property does not appear to meet the S/NR criteria, a potato barn is also located on the property. This structure is a partly-banked concrete building with buttresses, a shingle-clad gable, and a brick chimney.



Resource WM-9: **13**

Located on the corner of Montauk Highway and Hayground Road, (1524 Montauk Highway), this building was originally built in 1891 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.



Resource WM-10: **14**

The Stick-style cross-gable Zaluski Farmhouse at 820 Deerfield Road 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 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 of Polish descent.



Resource WM-11: **15**

Located at 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.



Resource WM-12: **16**

Part of the Halsey's Whitecap Farm, at 513 Deerfield Road, this front-gable Greek Revival-style farmhouse with triangular gable window and side ell; clad in wood shingles, has been in the Halsey family since it's ca. 1840 construction, and is still part of a working farm. An earlier 18th century farmhouse (WM-23) which once stood on the same property, was recently moved and now stands on a neighboring parcel.



Resource WM-13: **17**

A front-gable Greek Revival-style farmhouse at 1414 Montauk Highway, with triangular gable window, six-over-six-light windows, and single-story ell with eyebrow windows. The structure is 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.



Resource WM-14: **18**

79 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, doorframe with pilasters and transom, six-over-six-light windows, and massive brick chimneys



Resource WM-15: **19**

The Incarnation Lutheran Church at 59 Hayground Road has an almost ship-like design, and is clad largely by wood boards applied vertically and diagonally. It was constructed in the early 1950s.



Resource WM-16: **20**

Located at 94 Mecox Road, this two-story three-bay Federal-style house has a central doorway, surmounted with a transom. The house is clad in wood shingles and has six-over-six-light windows. A triangular window is located in the gable. The house is depicted on the 1858 Chace map as the home of J.H. Rogers, on the 1873 Beers map as the home of I. Halsey, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of J. Cummings.



Resource WM-17: **21**

The S. W. Squires House, at 564 Head of Pond Road, is a two-story five-bay house exhibiting elements of the Italianate style, with round-arch gable windows and six-over-six-light windows 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 and the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S.W. Squires.



Resource WM-18: **22**

Located at 22 Scuttlehole Road, this cross-gable single-story Greek Revival style house is clad in wood shingles. It 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.



Resource WM-19: **23**

This property, at 42 Water Mill Towd Road, 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. 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.



Resource WM-19: **24**

Also on the property at 42 Water Mill Towd Road are a number of barns, associated with the Corwith Farm. At least two potato barns stand on the property in addition to other agricultural buildings.



Resource WM-20: **25**
 Located at 500 Head of 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, six-over-six-light windows, and is clad in wood shingles.



Resource WM-21: **26**
 Located at 24 Water Mill Town Road and known as the Dicky Corwith House, 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.



Resource WM-22: **27**
 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. Possibly built for Charles Beach Corwith ca. 1840-50, the structure was owned by Charles Rose in the early 20th century. Although the house is currently undergoing restoration, it appears to maintain integrity.



Resource WM-23: **28**
 The Halsey House, an 18th century early Federal style house, located at 351 Deerfield Road, was part of the Halsey's Whitecap Farm (see WM-12), 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.



Resource WM-24: **29**

The Melvin P. Halsey House at 231 Deerfield Road was reportedly built in 1859 a short distance away, 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. It may be depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of C. Rogers. In the early 20th century it was owned by Melvin P. Halsey.



Resource WM-25: **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.



Resource WM-26: **31**

The history of this house, located at 136 Rose Hill Road, is not clear. The south (right) portion of the house appears to have been constructed in the Greek Revival style. It has Ionic columns flanking the doorway; the pedimented dormer does not appear to be original. The structure contains two-over-two-light double-hung sash. The north (left) portion of the house appears to have been constructed in a Colonial vernacular style not typical for the locality, and possibly newly constructed or moved from elsewhere. 136 Rose Hill Road does not appear on the 1916 map of the area.



Resource WM-27: **32**

Located at 978 Montauk Highway, just outside of the Water Mill village center, this two-story five-bay Georgian 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.



Resource WM-28: **33**

336 Head of Pond Road is an unusual cross-gable gambrel-roofed farmhouse; it appears to have a slate roof, and is clad 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.



Resource WM-29: **34**

The Water Mill Tennis Club is located at 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.



Resource WM-30: **35**

This Italian villa-style brick station at 50 Station Road 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.



Resource WM-31: **36**

The Magee House, at 265-267 Mill Pond Lane, is an ornate Queen Anne-style house with turret, cross-gable roof with decorative gable ornamentation, and wood shutters. The house, clad in wood shingles, was built in 1885 on Deerfield Road and Edge of Woods Road. As was common practice in the area, the house was moved to Montauk Highway in 1900. Under threat of development, it was moved again, roughly 200 yards, to its current location on Mill Pond Lane.



Resource WM-32: **37**

This 'half-Cape' vernacular house at 78 Lower Seven Ponds Road has brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows. It 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.



Resource WM-33: **38**

85 Seven Ponds Road is a side-gable three-bay Greek Revival-style dwelling with 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.



Resource WM-34: **39**

8 Upper Seven Ponds Road 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.



Resource WM-34: **40**

Also located on the property at 8 Upper Seven Ponds Road are several barns, including a large stucco-clad potato barn with buttresses and roof vents.



Resource WM-35: 41

112 Upper Seven Ponds Road, is 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.



Resource WM-36: 42

198 Upper Seven Ponds Road is 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.



Resource WM-37: 43

21 Old Country Road is a five-bay two-story wood-frame house with six-over-six-light windows. 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.



Resource WM-38: 44

Located at 48 Old Country Road is a single-story three-bay vernacular house with a brick side chimney, possibly constructed ca. 1830. 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



Resource WM-39: **45**

While visibility is limited of this former dwelling at 371 Montauk Highway, now White Fences Bed & Breakfast, the structure appears to be a two-story Colonial Revival-style building. 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 (see WM-43).



Resource WM-40: **46**

The S. Foster House at 355 Montauk Highway is a cross-gable shingle-clad Queen Anne-style house with 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 as the S. Foster Hotel, and on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S. Foster.



Resource WM-41: **47**

The D. Halsey House at 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 the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of D. Halsey.



Resource WM-42: **48**

The Dimon House at 14 Flying Point Road is a cross-gable structure that 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.



Resource WM-43: **49**

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.



Resource WM-44: **50**

84 Montauk Highway is a 'half-Cape' Federal-style house with door transom, clad in wood shingles. Built in 1804, the house was occupied by members of the Foster Family for most of its existence.



Resource BH-1: **1**

The five-bay Federal-style farmhouse at 83 Brick Kiln Road 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 house was built ca. 1800 and the Italianate-style porch was likely added ca. 1860. The house is depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the home of N.H. Halsey and was later occupied by William D. Halsey (1860-1939), one of Bridgehampton's preeminent historians



Resource BH-2: **2**

This potato barn, which is not associated with a house, is located close to 2126 Scuttlehole Road. The banked concrete structure is clad in wood clapboard, and has shaded multi-light windows. The structure has a painted stone pattern on the soffits of the garage doors along the façade



Resource BH-3: **3**

This shingle-clad Queen Anne-style cross-gable dwelling at 1476 Scuttlehole Road has two-over-two-light windows and an ornamented entry porch. It appears to be depicted on the 1873 Beers map as the home of T. Edwards and depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of S.E. Edwards



Resource BH-4: **4**

The late 19th century shingle-clad farmhouse located at 551 Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike was constructed ca. 1880 but has 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 an 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



Resource BH-5: **5**

Located at 453 Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, this structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been an African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This structure, which was possibly constructed in the mid-19th century, 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.



Resource BH-6: **6**

Located at 437 Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, this structure, constructed ca. 1860, is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been an 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.



Resource BH-7: **7**

A clapboard-clad farmhouse at 549 Mitchell's Lane with a cross-gable roof and two-over-two-light windows. The house, constructed ca. 1890, is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Jonathan Ruppel.



Resource BH-8: **8**

Located at 60 Sunrise Avenue, near the Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, this structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been an African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This very small single-story dwelling, constructed ca. 1920, features a brick chimney, exposed rafter ends, and a simple entry porch, making it an example of the architecture that characterizes this neighborhood.



Resource BH-9: 9

Located at 312 Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been an 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



Resource BH-10: 10

Two closely neighboring single-story wood-frame structures are located immediately south of the Hill View Farm (BH-12) at 290 and 290-South Lumber Lane. The small modest houses, constructed ca. 1920, have shallowly pitched roofs with exposed rafter ends and brick chimneys and are clad in wood shingles. They may have been housing for farm laborers



Resource BH-11: 11

Located at 282 Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor Turnpike, the structure is located in an area which since the turn of the century has been an African-American community, established largely by migrant workers from the south. This house, constructed ca. 1910 and 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



Resource BH-12: 12

Hill View Farm, 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, the front-gable clapboard-clad farmhouse located at 270 Lumber Lane 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 and has been known as the Ichabod Sheffield Seabury House, Hill View Farm, and the Hendrickson Farm



Resource BH-13: **13**

Though partly obscured by trees, the house at 307 Butter Lane appears to be an early Colonial Revival-style structure, clad in wood clapboard, with six-over-six-light windows. Likely built ca. 1900, it is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of G.G. McCallum



Resource BH-14: **14**

Two houses and multiple large barns are located on this large horse farm at 849 Hayground Road, known as Two Trees Stables. Originally constructed ca. 1920 as a dairy farm, it was later turned into a large riding stable before being purchased by Valentas in the early 1990s. The farm features houses on its property, including this structure, a large Shingle-style house. Formerly known as the Carwytham Farm, the property was owned by Sayre Baldwin prior to Valentas' ownership



Resource BH-14: **15**

The other structure located on the Two Trees Stables property at 849 Hayground Road is a two-story shingle-clad structure apparently designed in the Colonial Revival style



Resource BH-15: **16**

The large farm at 113-117 Norris Lane 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 part of a thematic grouping. 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



Resource BH-16: **17**

The front-gable vernacular dwelling at 41 Sawassett 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



Resource BH-17: **18**

The structure at 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 property also contains a shingle-clad barn. The property may be depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of E. Hildreth



Resource BH-18: **19**

This well-preserved farmhouse at 206 Snake Hollow Road exhibits elements of the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles. The wood clapboard-clad house, constructed ca. 1855, has kicked eaves, and eaves brackets. It has a pointed-arch gable window, a bracketed porch, and a pointed-arch gable window. 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



Resource BH-19: **20**

The structure at 79 Snake Hollow Road is a clapboard-clad cross-gable farmhouse with two-over-two-light windows and an entry porch supported by turned posts. Constructed ca. 1880, it is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Eugene Sayre



Resource BH-19: **21**
 A potato barn clad in wood shingles, is also located on the property of 79 Snake Hollow Road



Resource BH-20: **22**
 The structure at 34 Snake Hollow Road is a banked and shingle-clad potato barn, aligned with roof ridge perpendicular to Snake Hollow Road. The barn was constructed ca. 1940



Resource BH-21: **23**
 The Corwith House at 1981-1987 Montauk Highway is a one-and-a-half-story wood clapboard-clad Greek Revival-style house with a front-gable roof, eyebrow windows, and a decorative door surround with sidelights and toplights. Possibly constructed ca. 1830, 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



Resource BH-22: **24**
 Little is known about the history of the Greek Revival-style house at 1728 Montauk Highway. The western section (left) may be the original section, constructed ca. 1850, while the rest may have been added at a later date. 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



Resource BH-23: **25**

This cross-gable shingle-clad farmhouse at 1748 Montauk Highway exhibits elements of the Gothic Revival style; it has kicked eaves, a gable window, and two-over-two-light windows. Possibly constructed ca. 1855, it may be depicted on the 1858 Chace and 1873 Beers maps as the homes of J. and M.R. White, respectively, and the structure is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map as the home of Thomas Marran



Resource BH-24: **26**

Serving the small community of Hayground, now part of Bridgehampton, the Hayground Cemetery located at 100 Windmill Lane was established ca. 1750 and contains stones dating to the 18th century, including some which feature death's head and cherub motifs. A stone marker was placed within the cemetery to commemorate the Revolutionary War soldiers buried there



Resource BH-25: **27**

The two-bay five-story Federal-style house at 1703 Montauk Highway was built for Gen. Abraham Rose (1765-1843) in 1791. Born in Bridgehampton, Rose was a surveyor, and served in the Revolutionary War; he was made a brigadier general, and was the commander in charge of the defense of Sag Harbor during the War of 1812. The house stayed in the Rose family through the early 20th century, and is now an antique shop



Resource BH-26: **28**

Built by Nathan Cook in 1802 for Dr. Rufus Rose (1775-1835), the house at 119 Newlight Road is a two-story three-bay Federal-style house, clad in wood shingles. It retains a Federal-style transom and door surround, and six-over-six-light windows. Dr. Rufus Rose served in the Revolutionary War as a doctor and surgeon; his son Edwin Rose, a Civil Engineer, born in 1807, later lived in the house, until 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



Resource WMHD-1, at 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 part of the estate of Samuel McCorella **1**



Resource WMHD-2, the Asher Benedict House, located at 57 Old Mill Road, 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 **2**



Resource WMHD-3 is a State/National Register-Listed Water Mill located immediately north of the center of Water Mill village on the southeast side of Mill Creek on Old Mill Road. Edward Howell, a miller from Lynn, Massachusetts, arrived in Water Mill in 1640, and built a mill there 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 **3**



Resource 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, built ca. 1880, 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. **4**



Resource WMHD-5, a large Queen Anne/Prarie-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, it was originally part of the Edward P. Morse estate

5



Resource WMHD-6, the Jennings House, located at 20 Old Mill Road, is an early example of the Colonial Revival style, probably built ca. 1880. It has a triangular gable dormer, and sprung eaves creating a porch overhang. At the turn of the century, this building was owned by the Jennings family. James Jennings ran the former Corwith General Store on the main street of Water Mill at that time

6



Resource WMHD-7, 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 Corwiths sold the building to the Jennings in 1906, who operated the store until 1915, when the Scholtz family took over the business. 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

7



Located on Montauk Highway in the commercial center of Water Mill, Resource WMHD-8, 692 Montauk Highway, (left) and Resource WMHD-9, 696 Montauk Highway (right). 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. The Penny Candy Store, located at 696 Montauk Highway, 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

8



Resource WMHD-10, the Ludlum House at 700 Montauk Highway, 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

9



Resource WMHD-11, 710 Montauk Highway, is a stucco-clad building, constructed in the 1920s to house LeFerre Plumbing, now an antique shop

10



Resource WMHD-12, 720 Montauk Highway, originally the Lefevre home, 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

11



Resource WMHD-13, 728 Montauk Highway, is a two-story flat-roofed shingle-clad commercial building, 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 windows, however, the first-story shopfront appears to have been updated in recent years

12



Resource WMHD-14, the G. Halsey House, located at 838 **13**
 Montauk Highway, 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



Resource WMHD-15, located at 43 David's Lane, is a **14**
 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



Resource WMHD-16, the David Halsey House, located at 173 **15**
 David's Lane, 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 poor 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



Resource WMHD-17, 185 David's Lane, is **16**
 a cross-gable two-story house with triangular gable windows,
 two-over-two light windows, and a hip-roofed porch



Resource WMHD-18, the ca. 1880 D. Halsey House at 258 Halsey Lane is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style dwelling with decorative multi-light windows, and a porch supported by classical columns **17**



Resource WMHD-19, 829 Montauk Highway, is part of a large farm; the house fronts on Halsey Lane. It is a Queen Anne/Prarie-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 **18**



Resource WMHD-20, the Martin-Halsey House, also known as Cedarlea, is located at 132 Halsey Lane. Built in 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 **19**



Resource WMHD-21, the Hildreth House, located at 120 Halsey Lane, 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 **20**



Resource WMHD-22, 112 Halsey Lane, is a ca. 1925 Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with 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 clad in asphalt shingles **21**



The property at 773 Montauk Highway, (Resource WMHD-23), includes two houses. Originally dwellings, the structures are now part of a garden center that occupies the property. Shown here is a single-story Spanish Eclectic-style dwelling **22**



Also located at 773 Montauk Highway, (Resource WMHD-23), and now part of a garden center, is a Prairie-style house with a hipped roof and a four-square form **23**



Resource WMHD-24, known as the Half-Way House or the Warren House, is located at 755 Montauk Highway. This two-story five-bay residence was constructed in two parts, one of which (probably the western two bays) was likely moved from elsewhere. The two are not entirely flush on the front (south) 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, and is now a restaurant **24**



Resource WMHD-25, Water Mill Community House, located 743 Montauk Highway, was built in 1897 as the Union Chapel. The Shingle-style structure served as a non-denominational church building through the 1920s. Prior to the construction of this building, Water Mill residents traveled to Southampton or Bridgehampton for religious services. The construction was funded by public 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

25



Resource WMHD-26, Water Mill Cemetery, is located on Montauk Highway, immediately west of the Community House. The cemetery was founded in 1729 and contains gravestones dating from the early 18th through the late 20th century. Many of the earlier stones feature traditional cherub or death's head motifs and bear the names of some of the area's founding families, including Corwith, Rose, Cook, and Halsey

26a



Shown above are two gravestones in the Water Mill Cemetery, dating to the early 18th century, and featuring death's heads motifs

26b



Resource WMHD-27, the Corwith House, at 72 Halsey Lane, is a two-story five-bay central-entry house, exhibiting elements of the Greek Revival and Federal styles. 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. Probably built ca. 1820, the house was owned by the Corwith Family for most of its existence

27



Resource WMHD-28, 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 open to the public as a museum. **28**



Resource WMHD-29, the Augustus Busnell Halsey House, located at 115 Halsey Lane, 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. **29**



Resource WMHD-30, 99 Halsey Lane, stylistically appears to be a Late Federal/early Greek Revival-style house, however, the structure is not clearly depicted on historic maps. 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 an unusual dormer, likely a recent addition. **30**



Resource 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. **31**



Resource WMHD-32, the former 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 convent was constructed in the Queen Anne style in 1887 by oil magnates 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 Eclectic-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 Siena Spirituality Center remains in operation, and the main building is currently being rehabilitated

32



Resource WMHD-33, 15 Little Cobb Road, 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

33



Resource WMHD-34, 10 Little Cobb Road, also part of the T. R. Ball Estate in the early 20th century, is a large Queen Anne-style dwelling with multiple gables, dormers, and multi-light windows; it is clad in wood shingles

34



Resource WMHD-35, 425 Cobb Road (a.k.a. 4 Little Cobb Road), 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 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 multi-light windows

35



Resource WMHD-36, 1 Little Cobb Road, built ca. 1910, was originally part of the Theodore Conrow Estate. It is a large Craftsman-style house with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, clad in wood shingles **36**



Also on the 1 Little Cobb Road property (Resource WMHD-36), 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 **37**



Resource WMHD-37, 396 Cobb Road, also formerly a part of the Theodore Conrow Estate, is a Craftsman/Tudor Revival-style dwelling, with jetties, a round-arch gable window, and brick chimneys. It was built ca. 1910 **38**



Resource BHIHD-1: **1**

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



Resource BHIHD-2: **2**

This wood shingle-clad warehouse, located at 48 Foster Avenue, was probably constructed in the early 1920s



Resource BHIHD-3: **3**

A gambrel-roofed warehouse, constructed ca. 1939



Resource BHIHD-4: **4**

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, built ca. 1920, was historically associated with the East Hampton Lumber Company



Resources BHIHD-4: **5**

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, constructed ca. 1900 was likely once part of the East Hampton Lumber Company complex



Resource BHIHD-5: **6**

The Pulver Gas Company Warehouse at 233 Butter Lane, a complex of wood shingle-clad barn structures, was once part of the East Hampton Lumber Company, founded by J.E. Hunting in 1889



Resource BHIHD-6: **7**

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



Resource BHHD-1: **1**

130 Butter Lane is depicted on the 1916 Belcher-Hyde map of the area as the home of D. Dickenson. It is a Queen Anne-style house with a cross-gable roof and a wrap-around porch.



Resource BHHD-2: **2**

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.



Resource BHHD-3: **3**

94 Butter Lane, the C. A. Halsey House, a two-story Queen Anne-style house, clad in wood shingles, constructed ca. 1890.



Resource BHHD-4: **4**

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.



Resource BHHD-5: **5**
64 Butter Lane, the Aldrich House, is a two-story cross-gable Victorian dwelling, clad in wood shingles; probably built ca. 1870



Resource BHHD-6: **6**
56 Butter Lane, largely obscured by a hedge, is a two-story cross-gable Victorian Gothic-style dwelling with paired pointed-arch gable windows and gable ornamentation



Resource BHHD-7: **7**
131 Butter Lane, the Capt. Charles Pierson House, is a wood shingle-clad Greek Revival-style house, constructed ca. 1840



Resource BHHD-8: **8**
121 Butter Lane is a front-gable shingle-clad dwelling with wrap-around porch and sunburst gable ornament



Resource BHHD-9: **9**
 105 Butter Lane, the Sayre House, is a small front-gable Greek Revival-style dwelling clad in wood shingles, constructed ca. 1850



Resource BHHD-10: **10**
 49 Butter Lane, a one-and-a-half-story clapboard-clad vernacular dwelling with a single-story ell, Italianate-style doorway, and brick chimneys; built ca. 1860



Resource BHHD-11: **11**
 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 18th century



Resource BHHD-12: **12**
 2214 Montauk Hwy, the Hugh Halsey House, is a two-story three-bay Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840. The front-gable wood shingle-clad structure includes pediment and pilasters. Italianate elements, including entry porch, additions and gable window may slightly later updates



Resource BHHD-13: **13**

The Queen of Most Holy Rosary Catholic Church was designed by F. Burrall Hoffman and built in 1912 as the first Catholic Church in Bridgehampton. Prior to its construction, Catholics had to travel to Sag Harbor for 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



Resource BHHD-14: **14**

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 Wheelright Shop, and multiple barns and outbuildings that were moved to the site in the late 20th century



Resource BHHD-15: **15**

154 Corwith Avenue is a two-story hip-roofed dwelling clad in wood shingles



Resource BHHD-16: **16**

142 Corwith Avenue, likely constructed ca. 1915, is a two-story Prairie-style house with a four-square form and a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. It is clad in wood shingles and has two-over-two-light windows



Resource BHHD-17: **17**
154 Maple Lane is a cross-gable dwelling with overhanging eaves and a hip-roofed porch, constructed circa 1925



Photo 18: Resource BHHD-18: **18**
166 Maple Lane is a cross-gable dwelling with shed-roofed porch, constructed circa 1920. Windows and siding appear to be later replacements



Resource BHHD-19: **19**
174 Maple Lane is a cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with patterned wood shingles, constructed circa 1900



Resource BHHD-20: **20**
180 Maple Lane is a multi-gable two-story dwelling with hip-roofed porch, clad in patterned wood shingles, constructed circa 1900



Resource BHHD-21: **21**
 188 Maple Lane is a single-story frame dwelling with a small addition. The Bridgehampton Hamlet Plan identifies it as being constructed circa 1844



Resource BHHD-22: **22**
 196 Maple Lane, the Thomas Topping House, is a cross-gable Queen Anne/Shingle-style house clad in wood clapboard, with half-round gable window and an integral entry porch; constructed circa 1900



Resource BHHD-23: **23**
 206 Maple Lane, the J.S. Havens House, is a cross-gable brick dwelling with segmental-arch windows and textured and polychromatic brickwork, constructed in 1891. A date plate adorns the gable. It has two-over-two light windows and a Queen Anne-style door



Resource BHHD-24: **24**
 214 Maple Lane, the H. Sayre House, is a two-story cross-gable Queen Anne-style dwelling with gable ornamentation and bracketed porch. Clad in patterned shingles and clapboard, it was constructed circa 1880



Resource BHHD-25: **25**
163 Maple Lane is a cross-gable Colonial-Revival style cottage with dormer and a porch under sprung eaves supported by turned spindles. The house was constructed circa 1925



Resource BHHD-26: **26**
177 Maple Lane, a cross-gable Queen Anne-style dwelling with triangular gable windows



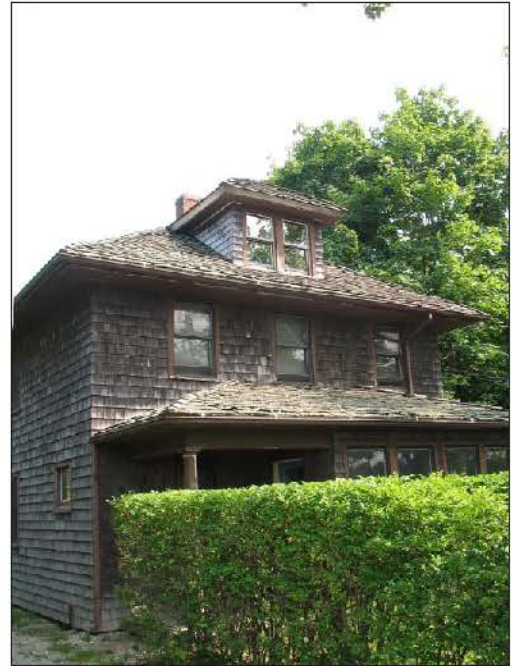
Resource BHHD-27: **27**
173 Maple Lane, a cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with corner brackets, round-arch gable windows, and pedimented entry porch, was constructed circa 1890



Resource BHHD-28: **28**
131 Corwith Avenue, a long narrow single-story storage building, constructed of concrete block, was built circa 1930



Resource BHHD-29: **29**
 107 Corwith Avenue is a Prairie-style house with a 'four-square' form; clad in clapboard. The hip-roofed entry porch has been enclosed. Possibly a 'mail-order' house, it was constructed circa 1920



Resource BHHD-30: **30**
 101 Corwith Avenue, a Prairie-style house with a 'four-square' form; clad in wood shingles, with a dormer and hip-roofed entry porch, was constructed circa 1910



Resource BHHD-31: **31**
 93 Corwith Avenue, a single-story Colonial Revival-style house with a 'Cape Cod-style' form, with gable dormer, was constructed circa 1915



Resource BHHD-32: **32**
 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



Resource BHHD-33: **33**
73 Corwith Avenue, a small single-story vernacular/Craftsman-style front-gable cottage clad in wood shingles, was constructed circa 1928



Resource BHHD-34: **34**
69 Corwith Avenue, a shingle-clad Colonial Revival/Prairie-style house with a porch and wall dormers, was constructed circa 1910



Resource BHHD-35: **35**
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. Constructed circa 1870, alterations may date to circa 1900



Resource BHHD-36: **36**
14 Halsey Street is a front-gable dwelling combining elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, constructed circa 1860. The three-bay structure has a triangular gable window and bracketed cornice and entry porch



Resource BHHD-37: **37**
19 Halsey Street is a one-and-a-half-story three-bay side-gable shingle-clad vernacular dwelling with brick chimney



Resource BHHD-38: **38**
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



Resource BHHD-39: **39**
19 Newman Avenue, built ca. 1910, is a cross-gable dwelling, clad in wood clapboard, with a brick chimney



Resource BHHD-40: **40**
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



Resource BHHD-42: **41**
 63 Newman Avenue, the McCaslin House, was built in 1888 for Francis McCaslin, partner in the neighboring Halsey and McCaslin Blacksmith Shop



Resource BHHD-42: **42**
 39 Corwith Avenue, a small cross-gable Queen Anne-style dwelling, constructed circa 1910



Resource BHHD-43: **43**
 23 Corwith Avenue was constructed circa 1908. This three-story shingle-clad turreted building served as the Bridgehampton Hook & Ladder Co. fire house 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



Resource BHHD-44: **44**
 2404 Montauk Highway is a two-story Tudor Revival-style commercial building which operated as Bobby Van's restaurant for several decades. The structure, with half-timbering and bracketed cornice, was built ca. 1910



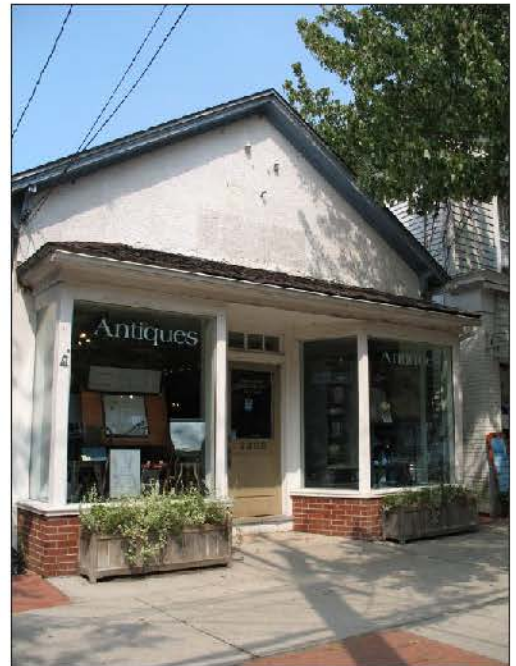
Resource BHHD-45: **45**
 2414 Montauk Highway, is a one-and-a-half-story front-gable commercial building, clad in wood clapboard. It may have been constructed at the turn of the century, however the upper-story ribbon windows were likely a mid-20th century addition



Resource BHHD-46: **46**
 2446 Montauk Highway, formerly a food market, now Sotheby's, is a two-story four-bay building that 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



Resource BHHD-47: **47**
 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 more recent single-story shop front addition has changed the appearance of the shop



Resource BHHD-48: **48**
 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



Resource BHHD-49: **49**

2468 Montauk Highway was constructed in 1888 as E.J. Hildreth's store, which sold sporting goods, confections, 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



BHHD-50: **50**

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



Resource BHHD-51: **51**

2486 Montauk Highway is a front-gable shop, constructed ca. 1900. While the shopfront retains integrity, the upper story has been re-clad

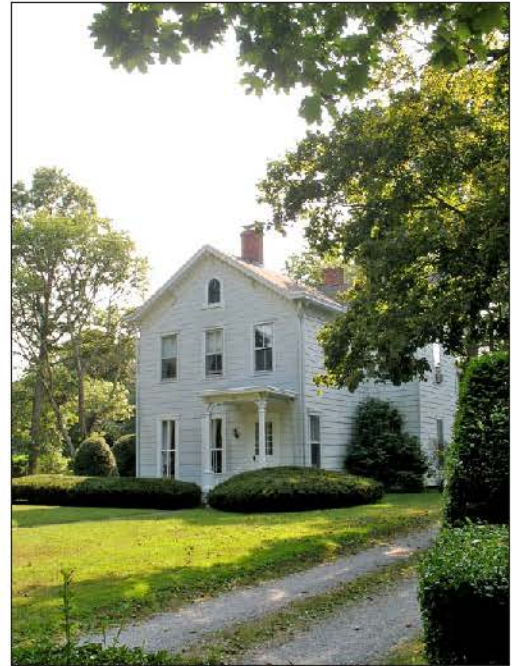


Resource BHHD-52: **52**

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



Resource BHHD-53: **53**
 24 Lumber Lane, the ca. 1873 Schenk House or Dr. E. B. Mulford 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



Resource BHHD-54: **54**
 48 Lumber Lane, the ca. 1855 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



Resource BHHD-55: **55**
 60 Lumber Lane, is largely obscured by vegetation, however, appears to be a 19th century building, with six-over-six light windows; clad in wood clapboard



Resource BHHD-56: **56**
 72 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style two-story shingle-clad, cross-gable dwelling with a pedimented entry porch was constructed circa 1890. A hipped roof section was likely added in the early 20th century



Resource BHHD-57: **57**
 80 Lumber Lane, a front-gable dwelling with a Queen Anne-style multi-light gable window, clad in wood clapboard, was constructed circa 1890



Resource BHHD-58: **58**
 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



Resource BHHD-59: **59**
 106 Lumber Lane, is a Prairie-style dwelling with a 'four-square' form and a wrap-around porch. It is clad in wood shingles



Resource BHHD-60: **60**
 122 Lumber Lane appears to be an early vernacular "half Cape." A wall dormer and shed-roofed entry porch are later additions



Resource BHHD-61: **61**
237 Maple Lane, a cross-gable Queen Anne-style house with corner brackets, round-arch gable windows, and pedimented entry porch, was constructed ca. 1890



Resource BHHD-62: **62**
150 Lumber Lane, the Titus-Aldrich House, an Italianate-style wood-clapboard-clad house with low hipped roof and bay windows, was constructed ca. 1870



Resource BHHD-63: **63**
188 Lumber Lane, a one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style cottage clad in wood shingles, may have been constructed ca. 1940



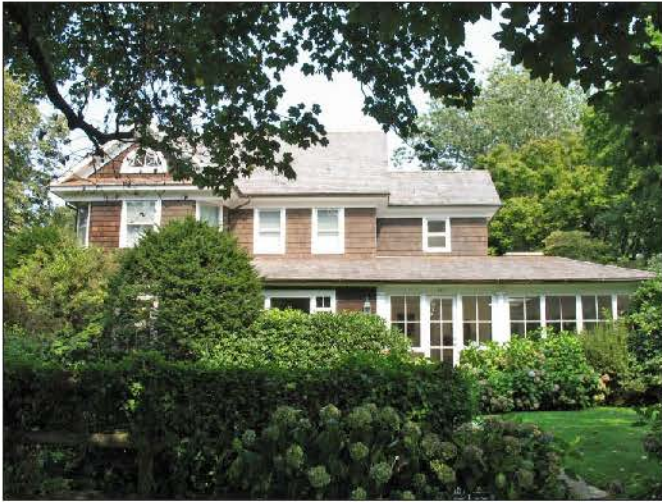
Resource BHHD-64: **64**
201 Lumber Lane was constructed ca. 1850. The one and-a-half-story section of this house may be a mid-19th century vernacular-style house; extensive additions appear recent



Resource BHHD-65: **65**
 64 Narrow Lane is a Prairie-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



Resource BHHD-66: **66**
 189 Lumber Lane, the ca. 1840 Jacob Strong House, is a three-bay front-gable Greek Revival-style house, clad in wood clapboard, with pilasters, dentilled eaves, and Greek Revival-style door frame. The house has a brick chimney and six-over-six-light windows



Resource BHHD-67: **67**
 167 Lumber Lane is a Queen Anne-style two-story cross-gable house clad in wood shingles. Many of the windows and the rear porch were likely added in the early 20th century



Resource BHHD-68: **68**
 161 Lumber Lane, the D. Gardiner House, is a three-bay front-gable Greek Revival-style dwelling with a triangular window in the pedimented gable, pilasters, six-over-six-light windows, wood shutters, and sidelights around entryway and original entry porch. The structure has a brick chimney and a brownstone foundation, and was likely constructed ca. 1840



Resource BHHD-69: **69**
145 Lumber Lane is a ca. 1925 Spanish Eclectic-style single-story house with a cross gable; parged in stucco



Resource BHHD-70: **70**
137 Lumber Lane is a ca. 1920 Craftsman-style house with 'four-square' form, central dormer, overhanging eaves, and hip-roofed entry porch



Resource BHHD-71: **71**
127 Lumber Lane, a two-story, multi-gable house, combining elements of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles, was constructed ca. 1900



Resource BHHD-72: **72**
119 Lumber Lane is a Queen Anne-style cross-gable house with corner brackets and ornamented entry porch, clad in patterned wood shingles, constructed ca. 1890



Resource BHHD-73: **73**
 99 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style, cross-gable dwelling with hip-roofed entry porch, is clad in wood shingles and was constructed ca. 1900



Resource BHHD-74: **74**
 91 Lumber Lane, the S.J. Hildreth House, a three-bay, front-gable dwelling, combining elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, was constructed ca. 1860. The structure has a triangular gable window and ornamented entry porch and is clad in wood clapboard



Resource BHHD-75: **75**
 83 Lumber Lane, a Queen Anne-style, cross-gable dwelling, clad in wood shingles, was constructed ca. 1890. The hip-roofed porch was likely added in the early 20th century



Resource BHHD-76: **76**
 63 Lumber Lane is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house, clad in wood shingles, with wall dormers and gable-roofed entry porch supported by massive round columns; constructed in 1915



Resource BHHD-77: **77**
 47 Lumber Lane is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house, clad in wood shingles, with wall dormers and gable-roofed entry porch; constructed ca. 1930



Resource BHHD-78: **78**
 A side-gable vernacular Greek Revival-style dwelling located at 40 Lumber Lane, the Dr. Corwith House was built ca. 1840



Resource BHHD-79: **79**
 2546 Montauk Highway is a large square-plan Greek Revival-style mansion with a cupola, pilasters, an elaborate door frame; and wood-shingle cladding. It was constructed for Judge Abraham Topping Rose ca. 1842. Later it was used as a restaurant and inn, operated as the Colonial House and the Bull's Head Inn. Today it is an antique shop



Resource BHHD-80: **80**
 2566 Montauk Highway is a Queen Anne-style cross-gable dwelling, with bay windows and corner brackets



Resource BHHD-81: **81**
 2604 Montauk Highway, formerly known as Rose Hall, 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, and a steep roofline with vergeboard trim



Resource BHHD-82: **82**
 95 Norris Lane is a Queen Anne-style cross-gable house with sunburst gable ornaments and a hip-roofed wrap-around porch



Resource BHHD-83: **83**
 67 Norris Lane is a two-story Prairie-style hip-roofed dwelling with a 'four-square' form, a hip-roofed dormer, and a full-width enclosed hip-roofed porch. The building, constructed ca. 1910, is clad in wood shingles. The windows are more recent replacements



Resource BHHD-84: **84**
 33 Norris Lane is a two-story Prairie-style hip-roofed dwelling with a 'four-square' form, a hip-roofed dormer, and a full-width hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. It retains six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, and is clad in wood shingles

Resource BHHD-85: **85**

23 Norris Lane is a two-story Prairie-style hip-roofed dwelling with a 'four-square' form, 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

Resource BHHD-86: **86**

2653 Montauk Highway is a large two-story Prairie-style dwelling with a 'four-square' form, and a hipped roof with a flat section at the apex, surrounded by a parapet, where the central brick chimney is located. The house has a hip-roofed dormer and a wall dormer, and a wrap-around entry porch supported by round columns. It retains six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, and is clad in wood shingles

Resource BHHD-87: **87**

2645 Montauk Highway is a shingle-clad Craftsman-style bungalow, one-and-a-half-stories high, with a side-gable roof, and an integral porch supported by large square columns. The structure has a wall dormer, overhanging eaves, and a large brick end-chimney

Resource BHHD-88: **88**

2635 Montauk Highway is a single-story side-gable house with a brick chimney, probably built as a Colonial Revival-style structure in the late 19th century; hip-roofed porches and other additions probably added ca. 1920



Resource BHHD-89: **89**
 2623 Montauk Highway is a Queen Anne-style cross-gable dwelling



Resource BHHD-90: **90**
 2583 Montauk Highway, an 18th century two-story five-bay vernacular dwelling with massive brick side chimneys, six-over-six-light windows, a central doorway, a stone foundation, and a 'flounder-wing' side addition. 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



Resource BHHD-91: **91**
 2569 Montauk Highway is a Prairie-style house with a 'four-square' form; clad in wood shingles.



Resource BHHD-92: **92**
 Previously determined S/NR-eligible, 2539 Montauk Highway, Captain Nathaniel Rogers House, also known as the Hampton House and the 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, a first-class hotel and boarding house



Resource BHHD-93: **93**
 43 Ocean Road, the Capt. James Huntting House, currently in the process of recladding, a two-story side-gable vernacular house, built ca. 1850. Bays added to the front façade were likely a late 19th century addition. The house was built for Capt. James Huntting (1825-1882), who commanded several ships in the 1840s-1860s, and was cofounder of the local mercantile firm Tiffany & Huntting



Resource BHHD-94: **94**
 63 Ocean Road is a Queen Anne/Craftsman-style house, built in 1901; the single-story side-gable dwelling has a turret, a hip-roofed gable dormer, and an integral entry porch



Resource BHHD-95: **95**
 81 Ocean Road, also known as the E. A. Hildreth House is believed to have been constructed ca. 1790 as a Federal-style vernacular dwelling, which was updated in the early and late 19th century. The two-story five-bay side-gable structure has a central doorway, corbelled chimneys at both the center and north end 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



Resource BHHD-96: **96**
 Listed on the S/NR, the Beebe Windmill, located on the southeast corner of Ocean Road (a.k.a. Atlantic Avenue) and Hildreth Road (a.k.a. Oak Street), was originally constructed for Capt. 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 again moved in 1882 by J.A. Sanford. In the 1910s, John Berwind, owner of estate that now neighbors the mill, purchased the mill and moved it to his estate. The mill was relocated once more within the Berwind estate to its current location in 1935



Resource BHHD-97: **97**

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 lawns. It was built 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



Resource BHHD-98: **98**

2495 Ocean Road, located at the corner of Montauk Highway, is a two-story triangular-plan brick commercial building with a flat roof, a chamfered entry bay, and a corbelled brick cornice. Built as the D.L. Chester Drygoods Store in 1907, a restaurant now occupies the structure



Resource BHHD-99: **99**

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



Resource BHHD-100: **100**

52 Ocean Road, the S. Halsey House, is a vernacular shingle-clad Cape Cod-style structure, built in the mid 19th century, with a wall dormer and hip-roofed porch likely added ca. 1900



Resource BHHD-101: **101**
46 Ocean Road. (Possibly also known as 20 Hull Lane, "The Mamie Haven House") is a two-story shingle-clad structure with six-over-six-light windows



Resource BHHD-102: **102a**
St. Ann's Episcopal Church, at 2463 Montauk Highway, was constructed on the site in 1907



Resource BHHD-102: **102b**
Also located on the St. Ann's Episcopal Church property, a parish house, constructed in 1915 through a donation from John Berwind, owner of the nearby estate, Minden



BHHD-102: **102c**
A rectory, also located on the St. Ann's Episcopal Church property, was moved from Sagaponack ca. 1920. The Dutch Colonial Revival-style structure was originally a private dwelling



Resource BHHD-103: **103**
 Immediately adjacent to the Presbyterian Church (but not historically linked to it) the Old Bridgehampton Cemetery was an independent burial ground since ca. 1782. The cemetery is in good condition, retaining many early gravestones



Resource BHHD-104: **104**
 Previously determined SNR-eligible, the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church, located at 2429 Montauk Highway, 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



Resource BHHD-105: **105**
 94 Ocean Road, the Dr. Levi Wright House, was constructed ca. 1840 in the Greek Revival style, a three-bay front-gable residence with pediment supported by full-height columns. An earlier rectangular gable window was replaced with the current half-round window



Resource BHHD-106: **106**
 104 Ocean Road, the Stephen Sayre House, is a 'half-Cape' vernacular cottage constructed ca. 1800; clad in wood clapboard, with a brick chimney. The paired windows are likely a mid-20th century alteration. The house was originally constructed on another site in Bridgehampton for farmer Stephen Sayre. It is currently in its third location

Resource BHHD-107: **107**

116 Ocean Road, the E.C. Loper House, is a large cross-gable Queen Anne-style house, clad in wood shingles, with porches, bay windows, and multi-light gable windows. The house was originally owned by E.C. Loper, who ran the General Store on Main Street (Montauk Highway) in the early 20th century

Resource BHHD-108: **108**

124 Ocean Road, partly obscured, appears to be a colonial Revival style structure known as the S.O. Hedge's House, it may date to ca. 1900

Resource BHHD-109: **109**

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 early 20th century alterations. The house may be the original New Light Church originally located on New Light Lane, and reportedly moved to Ocean Road in the late 19th century

Resource BHHD-110: **110**

182 Church Lane, the Kahle House, is a large cross-gable mansion with a cupola, clad in wood clapboard, and set in 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; other sources suggest that the ca. 1850 Kahle Mansion demolished ca. 1940. The present structure may have been built at that time



Resource BHHD-111: **111**
 172 Church Lane, a clapboard-clad dwelling with gable ornamentation and brick chimney, possibly constructed ca. 1920. It includes multiple late 20th century alterations



Resource BHHD-112: **112**
 156 Church Lane, the Nell Prince House, a one-and-a-half-story vernacular-style dwelling with a saltbox form, is said to have been constructed ca. 1850. The structure is clad in wood shingles and has a large brick chimney.



Resource BHHD-113: **113**
 144 Church Lane, a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style dwelling with a bracketed entry porch, brick chimney, and dormers, clad in wood shingles, was constructed in 1922



Resource BHHD-114: **114**
 7 School Street is a three-bay 'half-Cape' vernacular cottage. The structure appears to be depicted as the home of L. Brown on an 1873 map; and is part of the Schellinger Estate on a 1916 map. The dormers, entry porch, and small side additions appear to date to the turn-of-the-century



Resource BHH-115: **115**
 47 School Street is 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, the house was built after the Nathan Hand property was subdivided ca. 1920



Resource BHH-116: **116**
 55 School Street is a Prairie-style 'four-square'-form house, clad in wood shingles, with a hip-roofed porch, and six-over-one-light windows



Resource BHH-117: **117**
 61 School Street is a single-story five-bay Prairie/Colonial Revival-style dwelling, with a central doorway, six-over-one-light windows, a hip-on-gable side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, and a hip-roofed entry porch



Resource BHH-118: **118**
 71 School Street is a Prairie-style 'four-square'-form house, clad in wood shingles, with a hip-roofed dormer and a hip-roofed porch. This may have been the Nathan Hand House, originally located a short distance north, on a site now occupied by 2385 Montauk Highway



Resource BHHD-119: **119**
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; clad in wood shingles



Resource BHHD-120: **120**
2411 Montauk Highway, a Prairie-style stucco-clad shop with a hipped roof



Resource BHHD-121: **121**
A view of the side and rear of 2405 Montauk Highway, a cross-gable wood-frame house, probably dating to the late 19th century; the front facade has a mid-20th century commercial addition



Resource BHHD-122: **122**
2397-2401 Montauk Highway a Queen Anne-style dwelling known as the H. Chatfield House, with turret and eaves brackets; now a shop



Resource BHHD-123: 123

Operated as the Bridgehampton Candy Kitchen since it was constructed in 1925, this luncheonette and soda fountain at 2385 Montauk Highway is a two-story brick commercial building with a triangular plan, and a chamfered entry bay. The original signage remains in place



Resource BHHD-124: 124

2357 Montauk Highway, the Bridgehampton Community House, a large, Classical Revival-style community house with two-story height entry portico, was constructed ca. 1923. Construction of the Community House was instigated largely by local resident and author James Truslow Adams; it was constructed through the donations of local residents. The venue was used for movies, plays, dances, and other community events



Resource BHHD-125: 125

2339 Montauk Highway, now Pulver Gas, is a large, two-story, flat-roofed building, faced in brick on the first story, and stucco on the second story; constructed ca. 1910. Originally a Studebaker dealership with large display windows, the Studebaker emblem still remains on the top of the building



Resource BHHD-126: 126

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 ca. 1880. A rear addition appears to date to ca. 1910



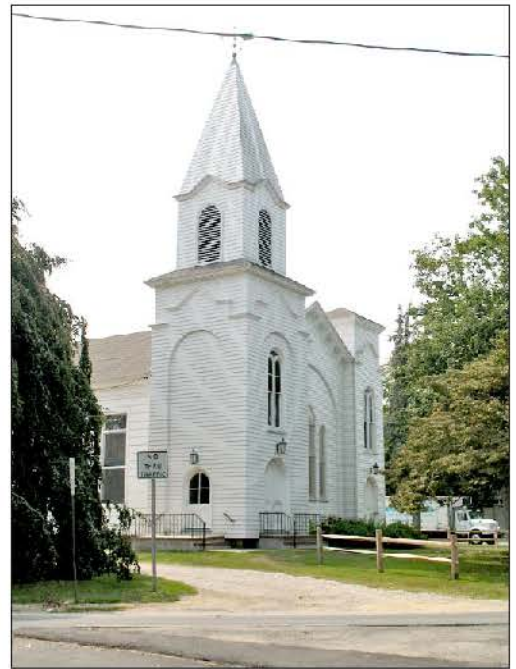
Resource BHHD-127: **127**
 2309 Montauk Highway, the Howard Halsey House/ Salibello Antiques, a cross-gable, Queen Anne/ Craftsman-style house, with gable ornamentation was constructed ca. 1900. Several alterations occurred in the late 20th century



Resource BHHD-128: **128**
 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 ca. 1900. The shingle-clad structure has a brick chimney and a hip-roofed porch supported by classical columns



Resource BHHD-129: **129**
 2273 Montauk Highway, the H. Fordham House, a three-bay, side-gable building, is a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style, constructed ca. 1830. The structure is clad in wood shingles, has a wide cornice, and a classical door surround with top-light and sidelights. The windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash



Resource BHHD-130: **130a**
 The Bridgehampton United Methodist Church at 2247 Montauk Highway 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



Resource BHHD-130: **130b**

The Bridgehampton United Methodist Church Parsonage, also at 2247 Montauk Highway, is located adjacent to and behind the church, and is a simple three-bay shingle-clad Queen Anne-style building with a bracketed entry porch, and an oculus gable window



Resource BHHD-131: **131**

35 Halsey Lane, a front-gable, shingle-clad dwelling with pedimented and hip-roofed entry porch, was constructed ca. 1940



Resource BHHD-132: **132**

45 Halsey Lane, a front-gable, shingle-clad dwelling with hip-roofed entry porch, was constructed ca. 1940



Resource BHHD-133: **132**

43 Church Lane is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with wall dormers and six-over-one-light windows; built ca. 1930



Resource BHHD-134: **134**
57 Church Lane, a wood-shingle-clad, cross-gable structure, may have been constructed as a Queen Anne-style dwelling ca. 1900, but has been significantly altered in the 20th century



Resource BHHD-135: **135**
69 Church Lane, the C.H. Topping House, a two-story, five bay dwelling, clad in wood clapboard, with six-over-six-light windows and a stone foundation, was constructed ca. 1825



Resource BHHD-136: **136**
81 Church Lane, the A. Winters House, a Queen Anne-style house, clad in wood shingles, with gable ornamentation and a bracketed porch; constructed ca. 1900



Resource BHHD-137: **137**
95 Church Lane, the A. Edwards House, a two-story dwelling with a steeply pitched roof. Originally a Gothic Revival-style structure, constructed ca. 1870, it has undergone extensive alterations



Resource BHHD-138: **138**
105 Church Lane, a structure with kicked eaves, clad in wood shingles, with a central brick chimney, was constructed ca. 1870



Resource BHHD-139: **139**
119 Church Lane, a small single-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling, was constructed ca. 1930



Resource BHHD-140: **140**
162 Hildreth Lane, appears to be a Colonial Revival-style structure. It is a single-story dwelling with side-gable roof and six-over-six-light windows; clad in wood shingles



Resource BHHD-141: **141**
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; possibly constructed ca. 1920



BHHD-142: **142**
55 Halsey Lane (aka 118 Halsey Lane) is a shingle-clad cross-gable house, built ca. 1890



BHHD-143: **143**
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