

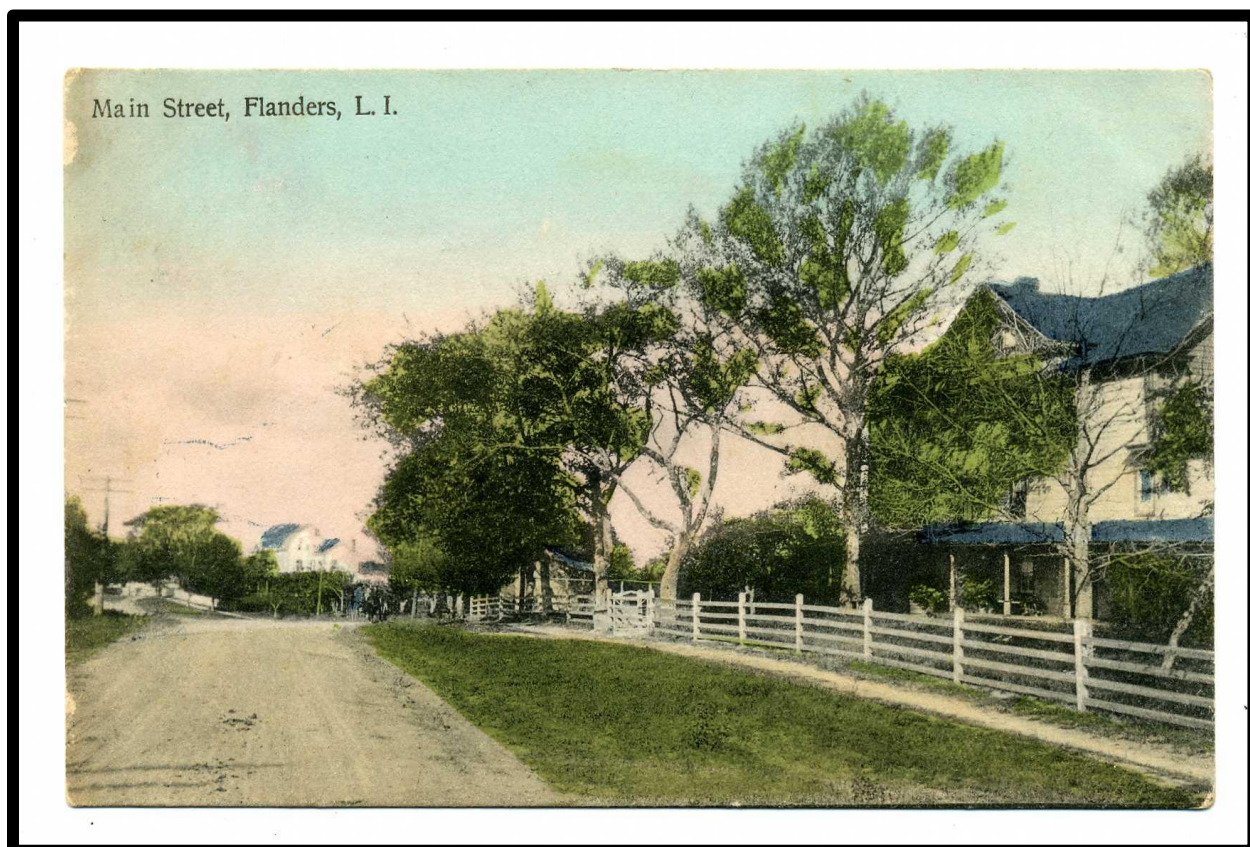
FLANDERS

Hamlet Heritage Area Report

APRIL 2014

"The historian has been the hearth at which the soul of the country has been kept alive."

Lord John Morley (1838-1923), British journalist and politician.

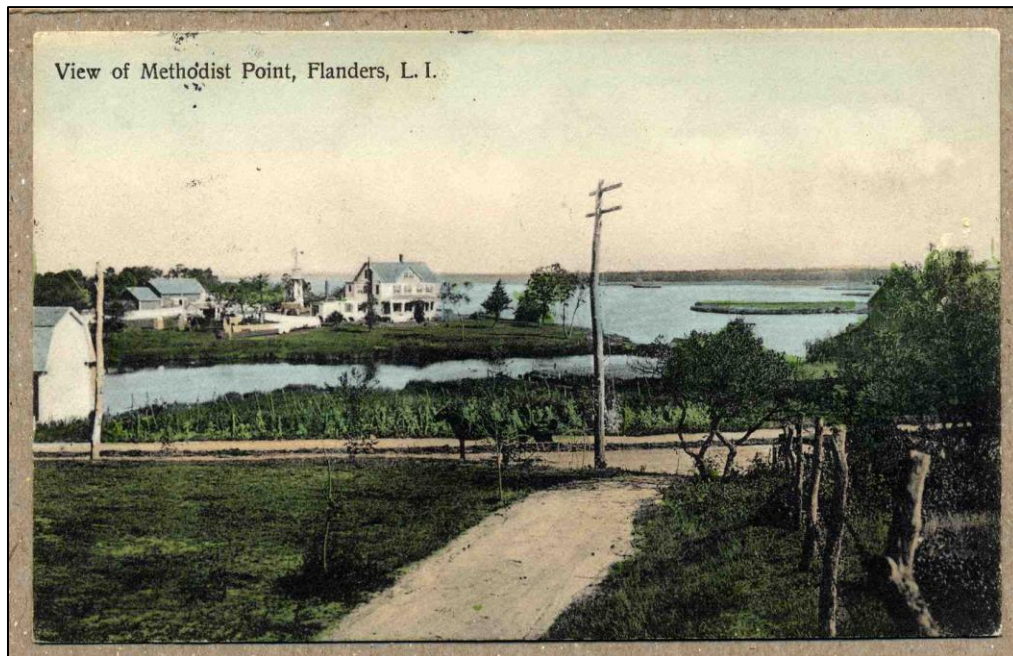


Postcard view of Main Street, Flanders. Courtesy of Eric Woodward.

Preface, Introduction and History by Gary A. Cobb, 2010; Edited and Formatted by Sally Spanburgh and Janice Jay Young. Resources Compiled by Sally Spanburgh with assistance from Janice Jay Young, Gary Cobb, and several Flanders community members and organizations. Overall compilation and oversight by the Southampton Town Landmarks & Historic Districts Board.

Preface

For reasons unknown very little of the rich history of Flanders has ever been compiled. The following historical sketch is based entirely on information that has been gathered, by the author, for the sake of posterity and in the hope that names such as Fanning, Goodale, Benjamin, Squires, Havens, Brown, Penney, Griffing and Hallock will forever remain more than merely labels on stone monuments.



Postcard circa 1910 of Methodist Point (1040 Flanders Rd.). Courtesy of Eric Woodward.

Introduction

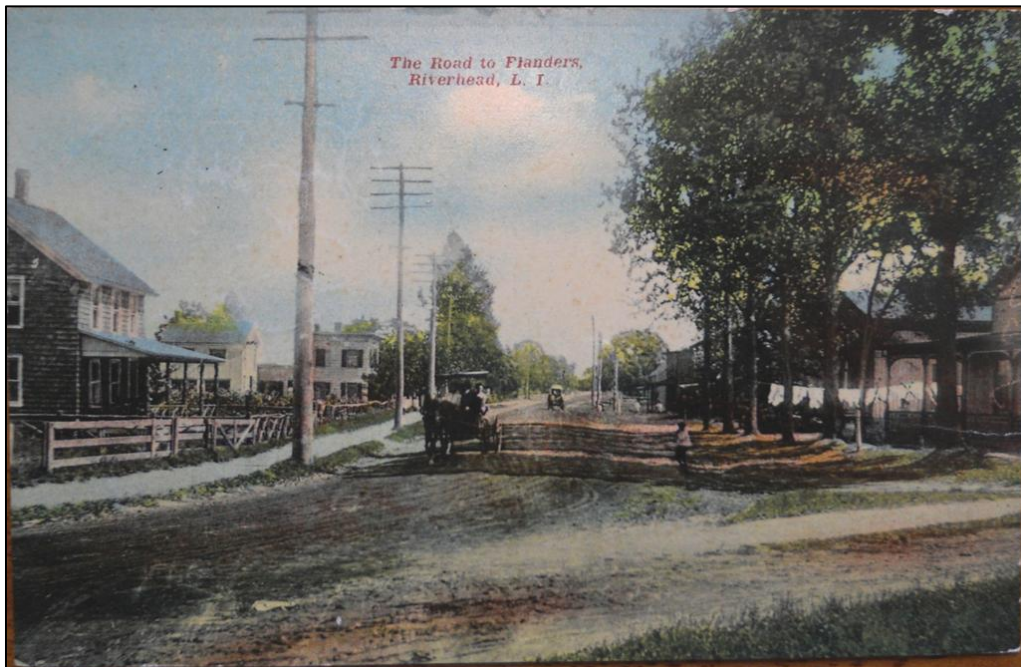
Flanders is a hamlet of the Town of Southampton, County of Suffolk, State of New York, U.S.A. The hamlet is located in the northwest corner of eastern Long Island's southern fork (latitude 40.903 north, longitude 72.618 west) and at the headwaters of the Peconic Bay Estuary. State Route 24 (Flanders Road) bisects the hamlet, which is bordered on the north by the Peconic River, Reeves Bay and Flanders Bay; on the south by the Long Island Pine Barrens; and on the east and west by the hamlets of Hampton Bays and Riverside, respectively.

Geographically and hydrologically, the Hamlet of Flanders encompasses an area that is referred to as the Flanders Drainage Basin. This area contains roughly 12 square miles of Pine Barrens and marshland that lie north of the Ronkonkoma Moraine (a ridge of hills left in the wake of the retreating Wisconsin Glacier) and south of the salt-water bays of the Peconic Estuary, several of which provide deep-water anchorage. Flanders Hill (elev. 236 ft.), the highest point on the moraine in this region, marks the southern limit of the basin. To the north of Flanders Hill, a collection of fresh water streams (Hubbard, Mill, Birch and Goose Creeks), ponds (Birch, Owl,

Sears, House, Division and others) and swamps, known as the Flanders Wetlands Complex, drain in a northerly direction from the barrens towards the estuary.

The proximity of Flanders to eastern Long Island's largest supply of drinking water (trapped in the aquifer that lies beneath the 100,000-acre preserve that comprises the Long Island Pine Barrens) has spared nearly 85 percent of its land area from development. Consequently, Flanders has become home to an abundance of county-owned and town-owned parklands (Sears Bellows, Hubbard, Iron Point and Big Duck Ranch), linked together by an extensive system of foot trails, which provide access to one of Long Island's least-disturbed ecosystems.

The residential neighborhoods of Flanders include the waterside developments of Bay View Pines, Waters Edge and Silver Brook, which, when combined with the development along Pleasure Drive, Route 24 and the section of Silver Brook that lies south of Route 24, make Flanders home to a population of roughly 4,000. The geographic features of Flanders have shaped the area's history from pre-colonial times through the present and continue to influence its current demographics.



Postcard circa 1910. Courtesy of Gary A. Cobb.

History

Present-day Flanders is but a small portion of the lands known to the native Algonquian People as Occabauk. Occabauk (or anyone of several spelling variations of that name including Accabog, Aukabog and Akkabauk) translates roughly to “cove-place” or “land at the head of the bay;” and included all of the lands on both the north and south forks of Long Island that lie near the mouth of the Peconic River. Artifacts collected throughout the Occabauk lands indicate that

pre-contact native peoples occupied the area for thousands of years prior to the 1640 arrival of the English.

In the year 1648, with their sights set on the valuable salt-hay meadows and cedar swamps that comprised a majority of the area, the settlers of Southold Town purchased the Occabauk lands (which included present-day Flanders) from natives of the North Fork. Soon after, in 1659, Southampton acquired the Occabauk lands south of the Peconic River (which also included Flanders) from the South fork's Shinnecock natives, spawning a conflict of ownership that would not be settled completely for more than 100 years. The two towns brought their claims before the Court of Assizes where it was decided, in 1667, that Southampton's claim to the area was valid. Southold's appeal of this decision eventually led to an agreement between the two towns (1686) that Southold settlers could retain some western portions of the disputed territory, although it would remain in the jurisdiction of Southampton. The dividing line between the two towns was decided on to be "the creek that comes up on the east side of Fifteen Mile Island" later to become known as "Priest's Creek."

"At the General Court of Assizes held in the city of New York by the Governor & Council & the Justices of the peace by his Majesties authority on the 30th and 31st days of October and the 1 & 2^d & 4th days of Nov. in the 19th year of the Reigne of our sovereign Lord Charles the 2nd by the grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King, defender of the points etc., and in the yeare of our Lord God 1667.

*The inhabitants of the Towne of Southampton plts, The Inhabitants of the towne of Southold defendants, The defendants having appealed from the verdict of the Jury to be heard in Equity. This Court upon consideration of the reasons given therefore doth think fit to allow of the defendants Appeale to be heard at the next Generale Court of Assizes, to be held on the first Wednesday in October, 1688 they giving security according to law, and doe order that as to the meadows in controversy between the plfs & defts they shall both have liberty to mow thereupon each the one halfe thereof at the season of the yeare & for their cattle to feed ther upon in the mean time until the title shall be decided in Equity unless they shall otherwise agree amongst themselves, which the Court doth recommend unto both parties. The Defts are to pay the charges of Court, By order of the Governor and Court of Assizes. Matthias Nicolls Sec."*¹

"Whereas we the subscribed Isaac Halsey, John Howell Jr., James White, Theophilus Howell were Chosen and apointed by the town of

¹ Southampton Town Book of Records, Volume 2, page 65.

southampton, and Mr. John Tuthill, Jonathan Horton, Thomas maps, John youngs and stephen bayly Likewise Chosen by the towne of southold to terminate and to make a final Devision between the two townes of the meadow at accabauge. Now Know yea, that we the persons Chosen and impowered as aforesaid doe finally conclude and Determine that the town of southold shall have of the said meadows at accabauge for their proportion the westward part thereof to below the going over the Riverhead and from the said pine trees all the meadow eastward to the spring at the head of the Creek that Comes up on the east side of fifteen mile Island, and southampton townes part of the said meadows for their west bounds to begin at the said spring, at the head of the Creek on the east side of fifteen mile Island, and from thence eastward all the meadow to the Creek called the Red Creek for their proportion the meadows that Lyes westward of ye aforesaid two pine trees (being by estimation about two Acres of meadow, more or Less) is by mutuall Consent Left out to Lye in Common, between the two towns, until both parties agree to Dispose of it as occasion may Require. and this to be a final determination and Descision of the bounds of the said meadows. In witness whereof we have hereunto sett our hands this 8th day of Sept. 1686,

Stephen Bailey

Isaac Halsey

John Youngs

John Howell Jr.

Jonathan Horton

James White

Thomas Mapes Jr.

Theophilus Howell

John Tuthill"²

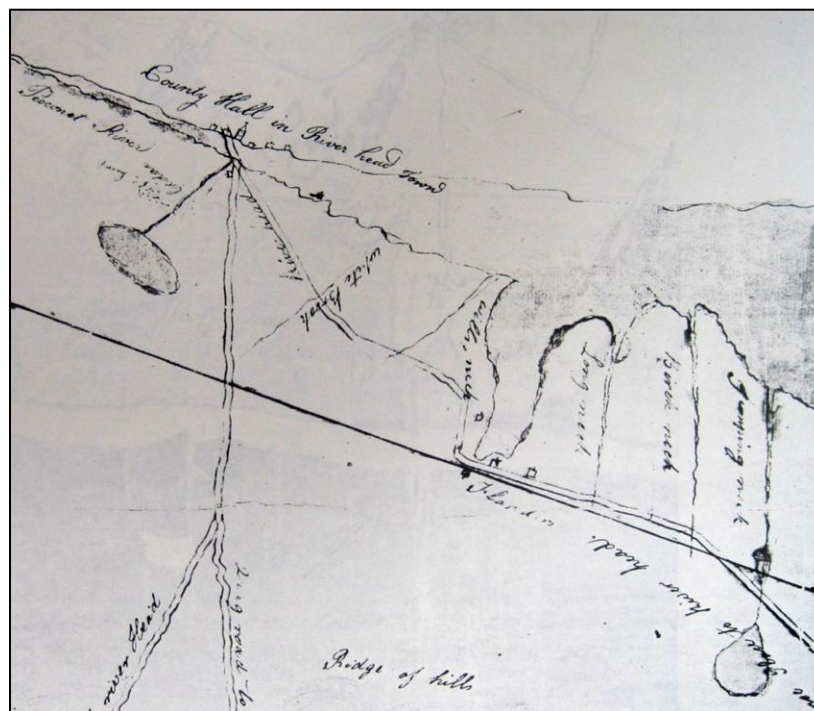
In the years immediately following the agreement between the two towns, the proprietors of Southampton apparently took little interest in the area, beyond the harvesting of the abundance of natural resources that were readily available. In addition to the timber products and salt hay previously mentioned, these included clay, bog iron and a myriad assortment of game, fowl, fish and shellfish.

Although a portion of the salt-hay meadows had been divided immediately after the 1686 agreement, the Southampton proprietors did not conduct the "drawing of lots" (the colonial method of apportioning acquired land) for the remainder of the Occabauk lands until 1763. It was stipulated at this time that any persons who already had houses within the area be allowed to remove them "without molestation." This, in addition to other surviving records, is an indication that the first dwellings in what would become the present-day hamlet of Flanders had been built by members of Southold families, who had first laid claim to the lands.

² Southampton Town Book of Records, Volume 2, page 115.

this is not very likely. However, the English were also very familiar with the European region that is known as Flanders as it is only a short sail to the east (roughly 25 miles), across the southern North Sea, from England's Southeast Coast, an area that had been home to many of Southampton's original settlers. Also, prior to setting sail for the "New World" in 1620, our Pilgrim ancestors had spent a dozen or more years in Leyden, Holland, which is a stone's throw from nearby Flanders.

The name Flanders is taken from the Flemish "Vlaanderen," which means flooded land, an obviously appropriate label for a wetlands complex such as exists at Flanders. The Belgian Coast of Flanders also bears other geographical similarities to the Southampton hamlet of Flanders since both are comprised of a system of rivers and streams that drain in a northerly direction towards large bodies of salt water. Another coincidence may exist in the fact that Southampton's claims were for the "southern" portion of the Occabauk lands, and Belgian Flanders was commonly referred to as "The Southern Lowlands." Also, European Flanders (the scene of the "80 Years War," 1566-1648) had historically been involved in so many conflicts that the term "Flanders" was occasionally used in place of the term "conflict" (i.e., "They have a real *flanders* going on over there.").



Detail of 1797 map drawn by Isaac Hulse, published by New York State.

To date, the earliest recording of the re-naming of the area, which had been historically referred to as "Occabauk," appears on a hand-drawn map of the area that is dated 1797. The establishment of the Town of Riverhead (formerly a part of Southold Town) in 1792 may have prompted the name change to avoid confusion, as Riverhead included the North Fork's hamlet of

Aquebogue, which was also formerly a part of the Occabauk lands. Another event that may have warranted a new name occurred in 1794 when Post Master General Thomas Pickering designated the first Suffolk Postal Route, which included a portion of present-day Flanders Road. A name change would have prevented mail mix-ups between Aquebogue in Riverhead Town and Accabog in Southampton Town. This becomes even more plausible when the spelling abilities of the day are taken into consideration. Or perhaps it became necessary as early as 1763 when lots were finally drawn for the remaining Occabauk land.

It is likely that the Hamlet of Flanders adopted its name based on the similarities that it shared with the Flanders Region of present-day Belgium on the continent of Europe. To date, *when* Flanders was given the name and *by whom* remains undetermined.

Josiah Goodale, who was born in Southampton in 1736, appears to have been the earliest Southampton native to permanently settle in the area that would come to be known as Flanders. Southampton Town records refer to his house at “Aukabog” as early as 1761, and other references indicate that it was likely built prior to 1760. Josiah is credited with clearing much of the land in this area and his descendants reside in the area to this day. Another early inhabitant was James Fanning II, a Southold native and son of Captain James Fanning, who was a hero of the French/Indian War and the first of the Fanning name to settle on Long Island.

James was living at Long Neck, the peninsula that is home to the present-day developments of Bay View Pines and Waters Edge, in 1765, but in the same year sold his house and all his land there to his brother Thomas. Included in the purchase was the parcel known as Fifteen Mile Island (the name may have been a reference to the distance by boat from the original settlement at Southold) and later as Goodale’s Island. This parcel, a peninsula today, is located directly to the north of, and attached to, the property situated at 1194 Flanders Road.

Thomas Fanning later sold the majority of his Flanders land to his nephew, James Fanning III, and acquired a 130-acre farm in Lebanon, Connecticut. During the Revolution, Thomas remained loyal to the Crown, attaining the rank of Captain in “The King’s American Regiment of Foot,” which had been organized by his brother, Colonel Edmund Fanning. On account of his connection to the Loyalists, Thomas Fanning’s Lebanon farm was forfeited to the government and sold at auction in October 1781. Later, James Fanning II’s grandson, Nathaniel Fanning, would become a well-known local preacher who earned the soubriquet “Priest Nat.” Priest’s Creek (located on the east side of present-day Bay Avenue and now the site of B+E Marine) was named for Nathaniel Fanning, whose homestead (circa 1825) and farm were situated on the property that is located at 1372 Flanders Road.

The oldest known surviving house in the hamlet is that of James Benjamin. His homestead, built about 1782, is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. It is located at 1182

Flanders Road, opposite the intersection of Pleasure Drive and immediately west of Goodale's Island. This area became the focal point of the early settlement as it was in close proximity to reliable springs of fresh water and afforded convenient access to the interior of the Pine Barrens as well as to the bay and North Fork. The principal landing of that time was located here, on the west side of the peninsula of Long Neck near Bay Avenue, and could accommodate many of the larger vessels of the period. Another landing point was from Goose Creek.

The Goodale, Fanning, Benjamin and other early families (including Squires, Havens, Hallock, Penney and Brown to name a few) wasted little time in acquiring vast tracts of land in the vicinity of their newly founded settlement. Their woodlots extended deeply into the virgin forests of the Pine Barrens where many of these pioneers, and several generations of their descendants, would soon find their fortunes in the wood industries. Although there is little doubt that the initial focus would have been on the more valuable varieties of timber that were available, the focus soon turned to the seemingly limitless supply of cordwood. Countless thousands of cords were harvested from the interior sections of the Pine Barrens and brought down to the landing to be loaded on vessels for shipment or stored on Goodale's Island for loading at a later date. The majority of these shipments were destined for either coastal Connecticut, where they would be used to fire the brick kilns that were located there, or for the City of New York where they were used for fuel to heat homes. Once emptied of their cargoes of wood, many of these vessels would take on loads of "ballast stone" for the return trip to Flanders. Bearing testimony to this practice are the numerous ballast-stone foundations and retaining walls that are scattered throughout the hamlet.

Near the end of the 18th century, and in the wake of our nation's costly Revolutionary War, events began to unfold that would have a lasting impact on the relatively insular settlement that would soon become known as Flanders. Several decades of lumbering, not only by the settlers but also by the British occupiers, had left the majority of Long Island nearly treeless. An upside to this for the settlements near the bays was the creation of expansive panoramic vistas that the war-weary public eagerly sought out for rest and relaxation. As the nation began to slowly recover from the effects of the War for Independence, the infrastructure of roads and bridges was repaired and improved, making travel to distant locales more convenient. The system of postal routes and post offices was also greatly expanded during this period. The stage was being set for the beginnings of the East End's lucrative tourist industry.

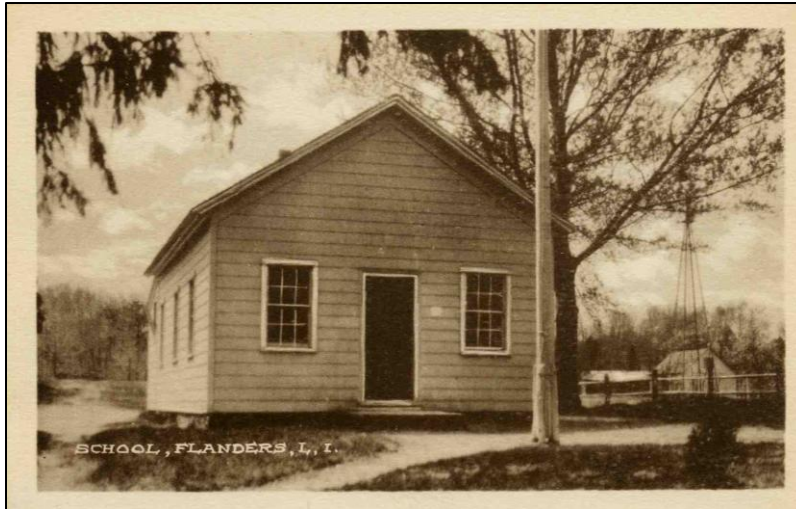
Early mail and passenger stages destined for the South Fork from points west traveled along present-day Route 25 from Queens into what is now Riverhead, continued over the Peconic River into Southampton Town and continued east along present-day Flanders Road. Upon reaching Flanders, the route then turned south along Pleasure Drive, as the eastern section of Flanders Road presented an obstacle course of creek bottoms that would not be improved for years to come. With a regular mail route running through the settlement as early as 1794, and

blessed with the cooling summer breezes that come in off the bays, Flanders, the gateway to Southampton Town, quickly became a destination. Post office services were provided within the home of the postmaster or postmistress. A post office was first established in 1834, a Congregational church was built in 1840 and a schoolhouse followed in 1858. It is about this time, although never incorporated as such, that the settlement at “Aukabog” began to be referred to as “Flanders Village.” The first depiction of a post office building on a historic map takes place in 1873.

Flanders Postmasters	Dates Appointed
Jesse Hallock	May 8, 1834
Austin E. Penny	Oct. 16, 1854
James M. Weeks	July 24, 1855
Betsy M. Goodale	April 10, 1876
Nathan B. Hallock	Oct. 16, 1883
Harvey W. Squires	May 3, 1888
Fannie E. Hallock	April 22, 1889
Jennie W. Benjamin	Sept. 8, 1894
Fannie E. Hallock	Sept. 17, 1895
Matilda D. Tuthill	Aug. 19, 1909
Grace A. Squires	Sept. 22, 1920
Matilda D. Tuthill (acting)	Nov. 25, 1921
Matilda D. Tuthill*	April 11, 1922
Grace S. Squires	Aug. 27, 1926
Mail redirected to Riverhead effective April 30, 1929.	

*Postmistress Tuthill’s letter boxes are now a part of the
Suffolk County Historical Society’s collection.

Prior to 1840 area residents had routinely crossed the bay to attend services at The Congregational Church of Upper Aquebogue (aka The Old Steeple Church) and the newly built church in Flanders was originally a branch of that parish. The trustees of the Congregational Church eventually (1891) sold their church to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church to accommodate their growing congregation. In 1931 the church was moved slightly further south, to its current location, to facilitate the widening and straightening of Flanders Road.



*The former schoolhouse at 1261 Flanders Road is now a private residence.
Courtesy of Eric Woodward.*



Postcard circa 1920 of the former Methodist Episcopal (M. E.) Church in its original location before being moved back from the road when it was widened. It is now the Flanders United Methodist Church. Courtesy of Eric Woodward.

By 1844 the railroad had been extended to Greenport and service along the south shore reached Good Ground (Hampton Bays today) in 1869. As much of a boon as the railroad proved to be to the local economy, a downside to its coming was the inherent risk of fire due to sparks. Forest fires are necessary for the survival of the Pine Barrens (the cones of the area's predominate pine, Pitch Pine [*Pinus rigida*], will only release their seeds after being scorched by fire) but the fires pose serious threats to life and property. In the decades that surrounded the turn of the 20th century, Flanders suffered more than its fair share of fires, which consumed not only vast tracts of valuable timberland and habitat, but also many structures.

In the years between 1875 and 1920 (known as "The Boarding House Era"), numerous summer hotels and boarding houses were built throughout the East End, to accommodate the ever-

increasing numbers of visitors and the service industry employees who were required to see to their needs. By the close of the 19th century, the following hotels and/or boarding houses (including the proprietors) had been or still were operating in Flanders.

Flanders Boarding Houses

Hotel/Boarding House	Proprietor
Pine (a.k.a. Penney's) Grove	Capt. R.W. Penney
Hallock House	Capt. N.B. Hallock
Summer Rest	H.E. Hallock
Peconic Bay House	H.E. Hallock
Range Hill House	H. Squires
Squires House	H. Squires
Willow Cottage	J.H. Goodale
Hillside House	Mrs. Z. Benjamin
Benjamin Villa	A. Benjamin
Havens House	C.M. Havens

The following three advertisements appeared in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle on the dates referenced. Each promoted the attributes of the establishment and the Flanders area.

June 18, 1899

“Hallock House, Flanders, on Peconic Bay, has a location unusually cool and very pleasant and healthful. It is two minutes’ walk to the bay, where there are facilities for first class still water bathing, also for boating and fishing. The rooms are cool; there is a large piazza; there is a piano-for-the-guests; tennis court nearby. The table is excellent, supplied with eggs, milk and vegetables from the farm in connection. Terms \$7 to \$10 per wk. Address: Capt. N. Hallock, Flanders, L.I.”

July 5, 1896

“ON GREAT PECONIC BAY; VERY COOL AND healthy; fine boating and fishing; three minutes’ walk to free bathing; large rooms; piazza, tennis, piano; guarantee the table to be the best that the country affords; terms \$7 per week.
HALLOCK, SUMMER REST, FLANDERS, L.I.
GOOD BOARD”

July 5, 1896

“SQUIRES HOUSE ON PECONIC BAY
Fine boating, bathing, fishing; large shady grounds; large piazza; cool, airy rooms; piano; table unsurpassed; terms reasonable.
H. SQUIRES, FLANDERS, L.I.”



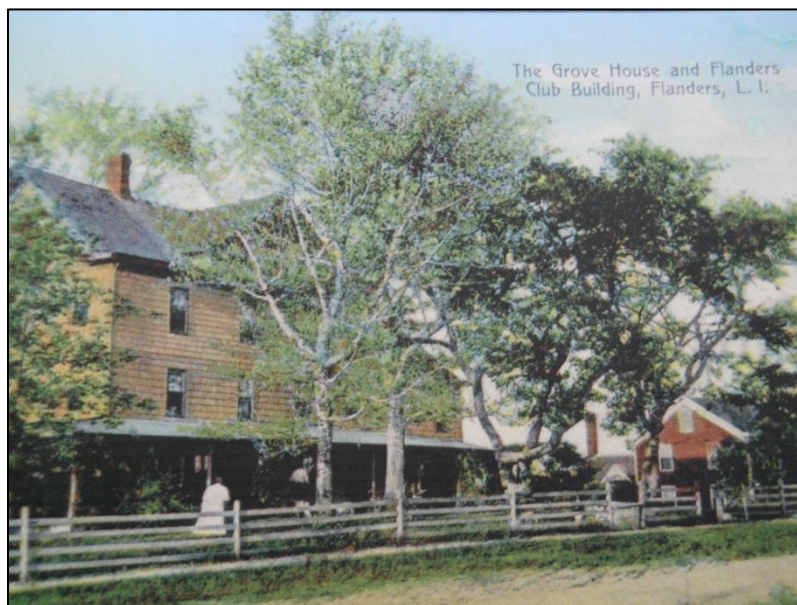
*Postcard by the Nomis Mfg. Co. Inc. (circa 1920). Courtesy of Eric Woodward.
Demolished. Original location uncertain.*



*Postcard by the Nomis Mfg. Co. Inc. (circa 1920). Courtesy of Eric Woodward.
Demolished. Original location near fire station.*

In addition to the structures already mentioned, Flanders Village also contained a mix of approximately 30 year-round and summer homes, some being quite large and well appointed. The majority of these were all located along “Main Street,” as it was known, which was the portion of present-day Flanders Road that stretches between Goose Creek at the Village’s eastern limit and Chauncey Road at its western limit.

During the “Boarding House Era,” Flanders also became well known throughout the greater New York Area as a secluded retreat for sportsmen. In 1891, eager to take advantage of the abundance of fish and game that was available, the exclusive Flanders Club erected their headquarters and lodge adjacent to one of the settlement’s grandest hotels, Captain Robert W. Penney’s “Grove House,” which had been in operation since 1880. (This would later come to be known as “The Brewster House,” which survives to this day at 1380 Flanders Road, albeit in a poor state of repair.)



*Postcard circa 1910 of 1380 Flanders Road, later known as “The Brewster House.”
Courtesy of Gary A. Cobb.*

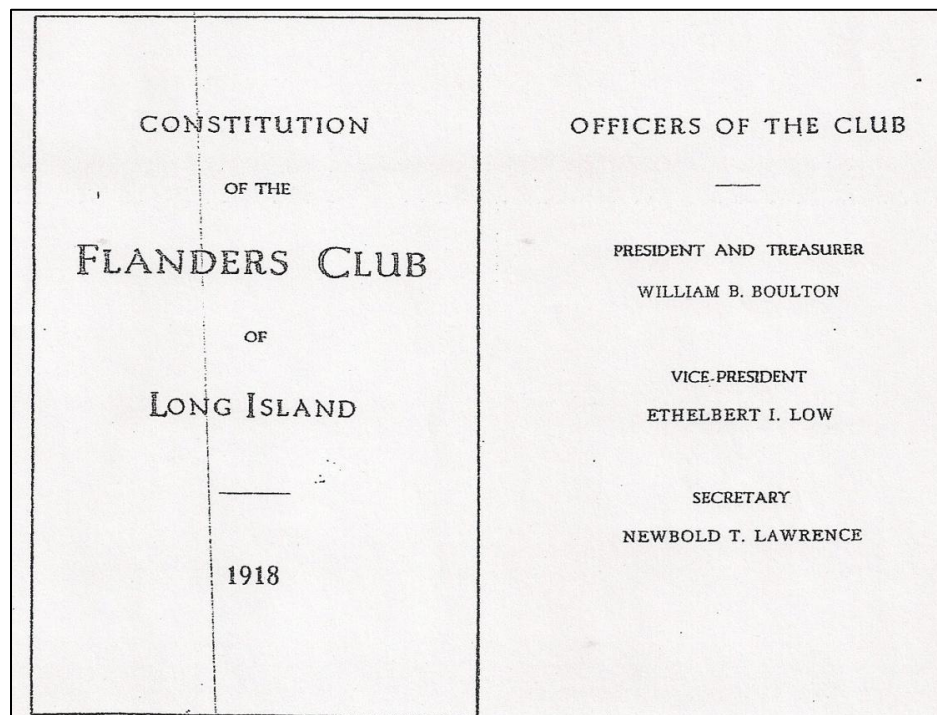
The interior of the club’s lodge was paneled in pine, and it contained a large stone fireplace but the members slept and took their meals at Captain Penney’s next door. In 1905, Captain Penney signed a 10-year contract with the club giving them virtual control of the hotel’s operations. This agreement stipulated that summer boarders could only be taken at the club’s discretion, as the majority of the rooms had been apportioned to the club’s members, and it reserved the hotel’s usage during the hunting and fishing seasons exclusively for club members and their guests.

The Flanders Club was comprised of wealthy New York City businessmen who would spare no expense in their pursuit of sport and relaxation. The club purchased 3,000 acres of marsh and

upland in the vicinity of Flanders and leased another 7,000 acres, stocking the ponds and streams and raising thousands of game birds that were later released on club lands. This gave them exclusive hunting privileges on a majority of the lands from Canoe Place (site of the present-day Shinnecock Canal) westward to Riverhead, and from Shinnecock Bay north to the Peconic Estuary.



*Postcard looking west from Grove House, later known as Brewster's (1380 Flanders Road).
Courtesy of Eric Woodward.*



*1918 Flanders Club Constitution Booklet (front and back cover).
Courtesy of Lillian Fais, Suffolk County Parks Historic Services.*

In 1918, following a series of particularly destructive forest fires, the Flanders Club president, William B. Boulton, succeeded in convincing the State Conservation Commission to erect a fire detection tower on Flanders Hill. This was the second tower to be raised on Long Island and one of 121 that were eventually constructed statewide. The first observer assigned to the Flanders Hill tower was John M. Brewster, the patriarch of the family that would later operate Brewster's Boarding House. During World War II, the Flanders Hill tower served double duty as an aircraft spotting station and continued to operate as a fire detection tower until 1959.

It was about this time, circa 1920, following a fire that had claimed their lodge, that the Flanders Club relocated their operations a few miles east, to a site on the west side, and near the mouth, of Mill Creek. In addition to a new lodge, several cabins and outbuildings were constructed, all of which survive within the confines of Hubbard County Park.



2013 Views of the Flanders Club Property. Clockwise from top left: Flanders Club Lodge front, Flanders Club Lodge rear, dog kennels, Flanders Club cabin. Courtesy of Gary A. Cobb.

A few years later, in 1924, prompted by the exclusiveness of the Flanders Club (who had reportedly denied him membership), Wall Street legend Edward Francis Hutton purchased a large tract of marsh and upland on the east side of Mill Creek directly opposite the club's headquarters. This property had been the homestead of several generations of the Hubbard family who had been actively involved in the thriving shipyard operations that existed at nearby Southport (at the time boasting more residents than Southampton Village) and with the mills that existed on the adjacent creek. E. F. Hutton expanded the old home and created a private hunting retreat of his own, which exists to this day and is known as Black Duck Lodge.



Black Duck Lodge, 2011.

The Flanders Club continued operations, although on a somewhat smaller scale, into the 1960s. R. Brinkley Smithers, who had inherited the remaining club lands via a “last man standing” clause, donated the last remaining parcel of club land (430 acres) to Suffolk County in 1971. Ducks Unlimited currently manages this parcel, known as the Smithers Preserve. The legacy of the members of The Flanders Club exists to this day in the virtually undeveloped parklands of Suffolk County’s Hubbard and Sears Bellows parkland complex.

Another important industry was introduced to the bucolic waterside village, in 1884, when Samuel Griffing first introduced duck farming to the area. Samuel had taken over the family farm at Otter Hole Neck (the colonial place name for the peninsula that is currently home to The Big Duck) that his father John had purchased from the estate of Capt. Charles Smith in 1861. (This property is located at 1040 Flanders Road.)

Samuel Griffing’s enterprise proved to be quite profitable and became even more so under the management of his son-in-law, Thomas I. Havens. In addition to having gained quite a reputation as an owner of thoroughbred trotting horses, Mr. Havens is credited with many acts of good will in the Flanders community. The facility operated by The Flanders Men’s Club (not to be confused with The Flanders Club) is located on a parcel formerly owned by Mr. Havens who gifted it to the organization in 1958.

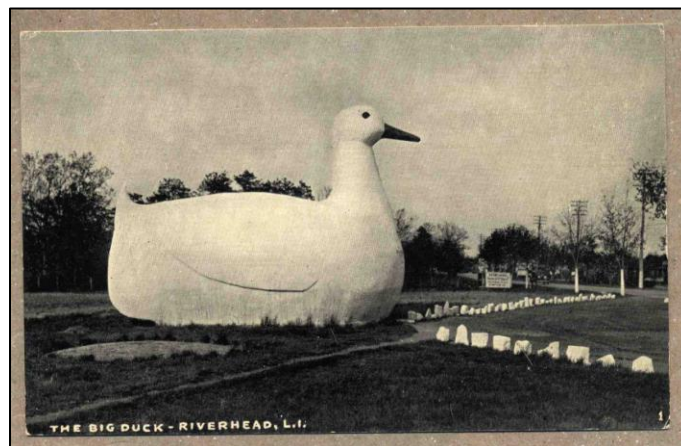
On the heels of the success of the Griffing duck farm, the western portion of Otter Hole Neck would also become home to a duck farm, that of Carl Naber. This is the current site of Long Island's most recognizable landmark, "The Big Duck." The Big Duck (a National and State Historic Landmark) was the brainchild of duck farmer Martin Maurer and it had been constructed on a farm that he leased at Upper Mills, on Riverhead's West Main Street, in 1931. In 1936, The Big Duck's first migration occurred when Maurer purchased the Naber farm and had his trademark Big Duck, from which he sold poultry products, moved from Riverhead to Flanders.



Postcard of Samuel Griffing Duck Farm. Courtesy Gary A. Cobb.

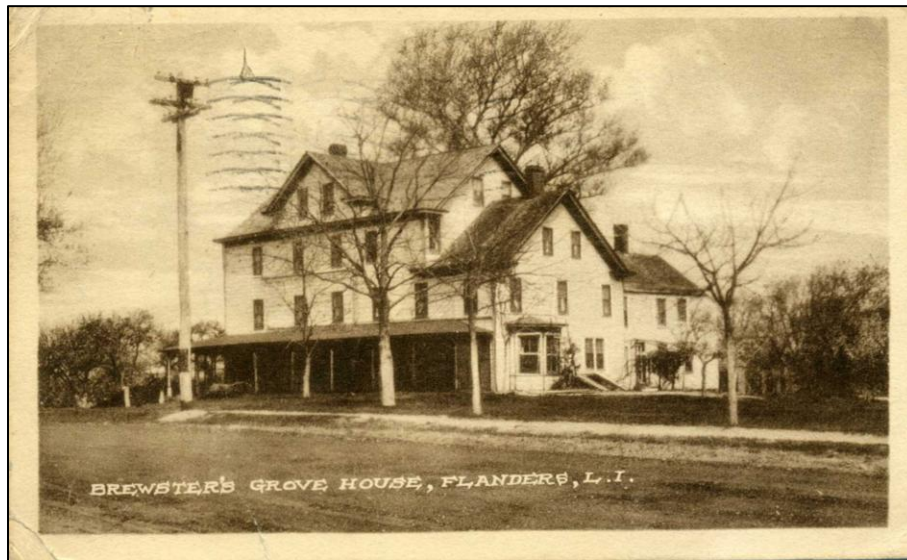
In 1987, when a development was planned for the Duck's nesting spot, the Eshghi family graciously donated the structure to Suffolk County. This required yet another migration along Flanders Road, to a site near the entrance to Sears Bellows County Park. The development plans at the former site were eventually scrapped and Southampton Town acquired the property in 2001.

In 2007, the big bird migrated back to its old Flanders roost, where hopefully the beloved icon will remain. Called "The Big Duck Ranch," its property and buildings are listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places and locally designated as a town landmark.



The Big Duck at 1012 Flanders Road. Courtesy of Eric Woodward.

With the exception of losses that resulted from the historically repetitive forest fires, the quaint village continued to prosper into the first decades of the 20th century. In 1912, the Flanders Yacht Club was formed, conducting their affairs from a newly built clubhouse (at the time located on present-day Bay Avenue), and in 1922, the Brewster Family bought Captain Penney's hotel and converted it into a boarding house. It was at this time that the old headquarters of The Flanders Club was moved to the rear of, and attached to, the hotel (where it survives to this day), to be utilized as the boarding house's kitchen. Electricity became available in 1924. But as the 1920s "roared" towards a close in Flanders, so too did the period of prosperity that had existed for more than a century.



Postcard circa 1925 of Grove House (later Brewster's). Courtesy Eric Woodward.



Kitchen addition on the north side of the Brewster House, originally the Flanders Club Headquarters built in 1891. Courtesy of Gary A. Cobb.

There are rumors extant that the Flanders area remained a destination throughout the days of Prohibition (1920-1933). Considering the social status of the area's regular visitors and the fact that Flanders was accessible by boat (convenient for "rum-runners") these rumors may have merit. Regardless, the Stock Market Crash of October 29, 1929, and the lean years of "The Great Depression" that followed, marked the end of an era in Flanders.

On November 30, 1929, in the wake of "The Crash" and after 95 years in operation, the Flanders Post Office was permanently closed. The following year, the widening and straightening of Flanders Road (a government attempt to bolster the area's sagging economy) only succeeded in turning the old Main Street into an expressway to points further east on the South fork. The yacht club soon disbanded and the enactment of federal migratory game bird laws marked the beginning of the end for most of the exclusive sportsmen's clubs of the day. One by one, most of the old hotels and boarding houses fell into disrepair, were demolished, or were lost to fire. Flanders heyday had sadly come to an end.

The Bungalow Era of the 1930s – 1950s

The socio-economic collapse suffered in the 1930s could not however diminish any of the geographic attributes that had been attracting visitors to the Flanders area for centuries. The post-war years of the late 1940s and early 1950s would see yet another generation of families flock to the area in search of rest and relaxation along the shores of the Peconic Estuary. It was during this period that the residential developments of Bay View Pines, Waters Edge and Silver Brook were realized.

Spending the summer at a little cottage on the beach, also referred to as a camp or bungalow, was a trend that began in Southampton around the turn-of-the 20th century and continues today. Other than the occasional and temporary whaling or fishing shack haphazardly strewn about the common beach land in earlier years, homes were not generally found too close to the ocean because of the perceived ferocity and thundering nature of its shoreline. As of about 1875 however various places around the Hamptons, such as Quogue, Southampton Village, and East Hampton, began to see cottages (mansions really) erected along the ocean dunes, largely by non-year-round residents. The expansion of the Long Island Rail Road's Sag Harbor branch in 1870 inevitably enabled this blossoming of "summer cottages," literally paving the way at the same time for the founding of the various summer colonies.

The trend of building bungalows was wholly different, however, than building a summer cottage near the ocean, for the two trends are about as similar as an apple and an orange. Small, semi-permanent structures, bungalows, were usually one-story in height and little more than a simple box, with an eat-in kitchen, living room, a couple of bedrooms, and a bathroom. The main

purpose of these structures was to provide seasonal shelter while its owners/visitors spent as much time outside as possible.

By the 1920s, coupled with the fact that the demand of these affordable structures far outweighed the availability of ocean-side property, bungalow communities began to be developed along the north shore of Long Island's south fork, along Peconic Bay. The "Pine Neck" bungalow community was created by North Sea Developments Inc. in 1925. By 1934 it contained over 100 bungalows which were rented and/or owned by locals and non-locals alike.

Next came the area known as "Scotts Landing" and the "Wickatuck" development along the south side of Noyac Road. Going to Noyac or North Sea, however, was not an attractive alternative for everyone. Therefore bungalow communities elsewhere, such as in Flanders, were developed.

Not every structure in a bungalow community was new. While house plans could be purchased and builders would often construct several structures using the same basic formula, existing structures would also be relocated to these communities and adaptively reused (such as 276 Long Neck Boulevard). The practice of moving buildings was one of significant frequency in Southampton from its founding.



Ad Advertisement in the *County Review*, July 28, 1949

Surviving bungalow communities in the hamlet of Flanders represent a significant era in the hamlet's overall development. While the majority of them have since been winterized and expanded for the area's predominately working-class families, these neighborhoods now provide year-round community life within the Town of Southampton where seasonal residences have become dominant within the overall physical make-up of its built environment.

Bungalows are not often placed at the top of historic preservation efforts, usually due to their "young" age. However, they are deserving of more awareness, appreciation and safeguarding. Many bungalows in Flanders, such as 35 West Lane, 40 Evergreen Road, 65 Point Road, 100 Flanders Boulevard, 116 Riverside Avenue, and 479 Pleasure Drive continue to physically narrate the area's developmental history and contribute to its historic character.

Thankfully there is a strong appreciation for historic architecture in the Hamptons and we are blessed to be surrounded by it on a daily basis. One would be hard-pressed to make a trip through the hamlet, which will become clear in subsequent pages, without passing a dozen or more historic structures along the way, such as the Methodist Church, the Flanders schoolhouse, and Priest Nathaniel Fanning's property. Without the collective inventory of the hamlet's overall historic structures, its unique character and identity becomes diluted.

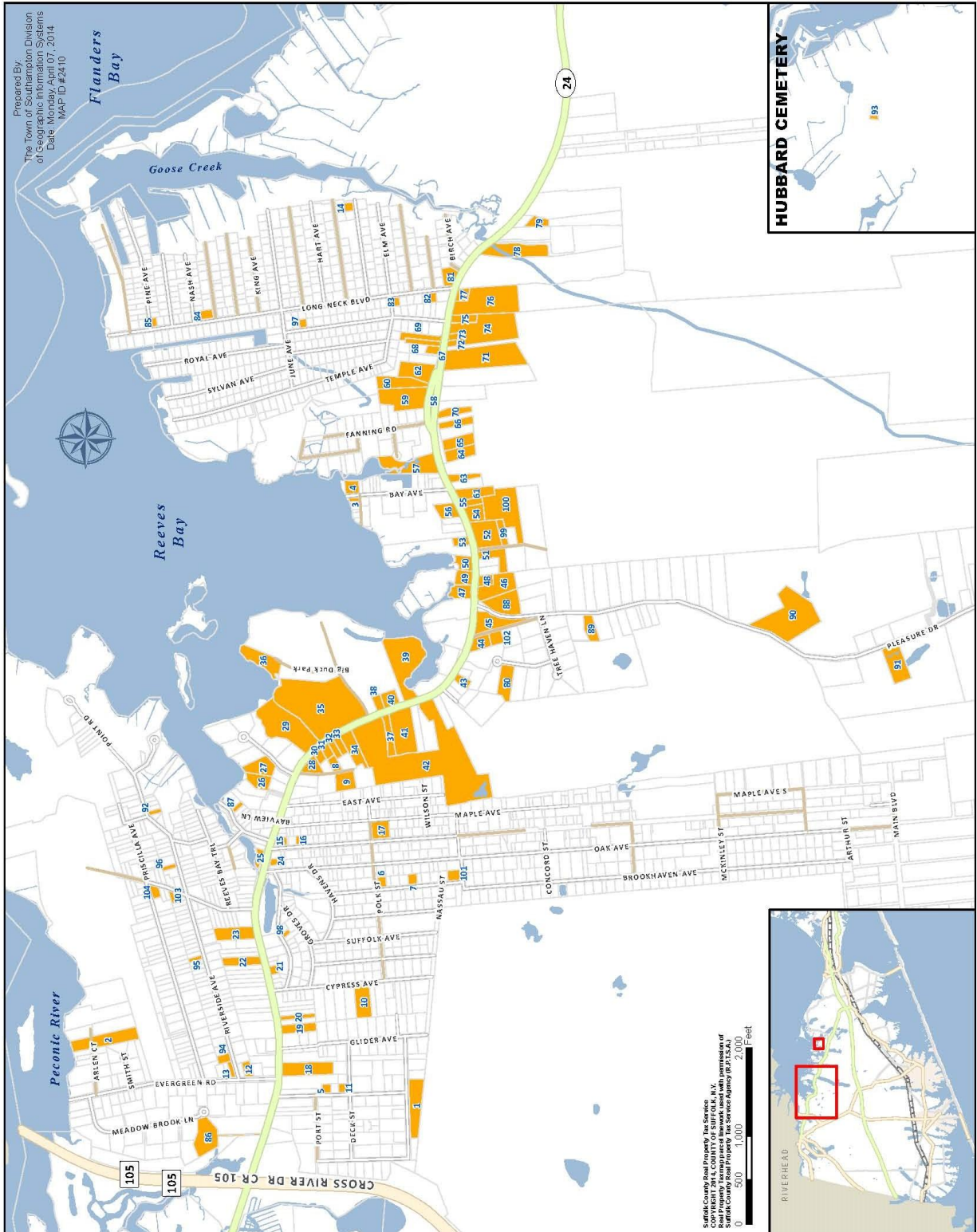
Conclusion

To date, with few exceptions, Flanders has been spared the "McMansion" invasion that has plagued many of the East End's historic hamlets. Currently, lacking commercial zoning and in consideration of its proximity to strictly protected open-space preserves, Flanders seems destined to remain perhaps the best kept secret in Southampton Town's history.

Although much has been lost since the days when Josiah Goodale and James Benjamin shared the meadows and woodlots in the vicinity of Pleasure Drive, we are fortunate that much still remains. Owing to the environmental stewardship previously provided by the Flanders Club, a few thousand acres of Pines Barrens, cedar swamp, marsh and upland still exist in nearly pristine condition within the boundaries of today's Hamlet of Flanders. Additionally, many late 19th and early 20th century structures have survived, along with a handful from earlier times. With few exceptions, these historically significant structures are all located along Flanders Road between Chauncey Road and Goose Creek, or what was historically known as Main Street in Flanders Village.

The acknowledgement of Flanders as a Hamlet Heritage Area will help to make current and future generations of area residents, visitors and the public at large aware of the variety of historic architectural styles that survive in the hamlet while also bringing attention to the important role that the area played in the early days of Southampton Town's overall historic evolution.

HISTORIC RESOURCES MAP



Note: The Flanders Hamlet Heritage Area includes structures at least 50 years old (with some exceptions) whose historic character deserves to be recognized for honorary purposes. With reference to the Town Code, Chapter 330.331, it encompasses community resources which convey the area's "special heritage." Several other historic or culturally valuable structures may exist throughout the Flanders hamlet area in addition to those included in this document. With few exceptions, those that were still recognizable from their original form were included in this report. However, human error is always a factor. If you know of a building that should be included in this report, or have information to elaborate upon or correct its contents, please forward your information to stlhdb@optonline.net or STLHDB, 116 Hampton Road, Southampton, NY 11968. Thank you!

**1. Friendship Baptist Church
ca. 1965**

**SCTM #142-1-43.1
59 Anchor Street**

Several churches operate in Flanders, such as the Friendship Baptist Church. The building is a large edifice clad with brick that is two-stories tall with a front-facing gable and rear, one-story ell. This is the home of the Harvest Gospel Concert, led by noted vocalist and choir director Maryanne McElroy. This annual community event has been sponsored by the East End Arts Council for the last 27 years.



**2. House
ca. 1908**

**SCTM #120-2-20
44 & 44B Arlen Court**

There are two structures on this property, a home and a barn converted to a residence. The home appears significantly updated but accented with some traditional detailing. The barn retains a good level of integrity. Structures are not shown in the area on historic maps but may have been associated with property owned by G. D. Squires.



**3. Bungalow
ca. 1950**

**SCTM #147-1-23
89 Bay Avenue**

This cottage, overlooking Reeves Bay, is a one-story structure with shed roofed wings to the front and rear, typical of many others of the period. Further research may show some of the cottages along the bay at the end of Bay Avenue to be original bath houses, later converted into summer bungalows.



**4. Bungalow
ca. 1930**

**SCTM #147-2-3.1
92 Bay Avenue**

This little summer cottage, which is boarded up during the off-season, retains a higher level of integrity than many in the hamlet. It is a one-story tall, one room deep structure with a gable roof, cedar shingle siding and corner boards. It rests on a concrete foundation and has an asphalt roof. Further research may show some of the cottages along the bay at the end of Bay Avenue to be original bath houses, later converted into summer bungalows.



5. Truth Community Church
ca. 1965

SCTM #142-2-15
50 Bell Avenue

Truth Community Church resides in a structure which exhibits a lot of traditional detail although its construction date is unknown. It is a one-story structure with a front-facing gable roof and a central square bell tower rising through the ridge. It is clad with a variety of siding types and asphalt roofing and rests on a concrete foundation. Double-hung windows exist throughout, some with divided light patterns. Those on either side of the entry porch are topped with fan lights.



6. Bungalow
ca. 1930

SCTM #145-1-34
48 Brookhaven Avenue

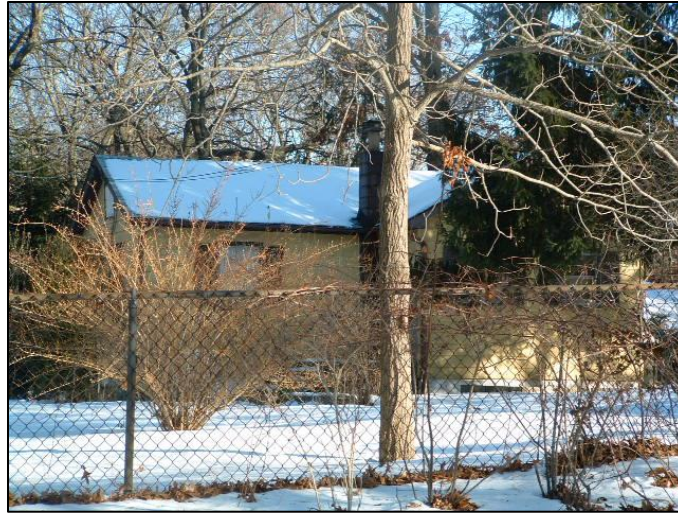
This cottage is a one-story structure with shed roofed wings to the front and rear, typical of many others of the period.



7. Bungalow
ca. 1930

SCTM #145-1-45
78 Brookhaven Avenue

This small summer cottage is one-story with a gable roof and front facing cross gable.



8. House
ca. 1930

SCTM #144-3-11
36 Chauncey Road

This home has been updated and enlarged over the years making its original construction date difficult to ascertain while still contributing a pleasing historic character to its community. It is clad in cedar shingles with some decorative patterning. The trim is painted green and most of the windows are replacement units. The house consists of a one-story and two-story volumes sitting side-by-side, both with front facing gables and a connecting wrap-around porch.



9. House
ca. 1900

SCTM #144-3-18
43 Chauncey Road

This turn-of-the-century farmhouse consists of a two-story side-gabled principal volume with a two-story ell to the rear. A hipped roof front porch was eventually added, and the windows, siding, and roofing has been replaced. The large chimney on the front is also a later modification. Shown as owned by Fred Havens on the 1916 map.



10. Bungalow
ca. 1920

SCTM #142-3-22
81 Cypress Avenue

This one-story home appears to have been an early bungalow which was later expanded. Its original volume with gable roof now has a flat-roof dormer overlooking a large shallow shed roofed extension.



**11. Bungalow
ca. 1930**

**SCTM #142-2-17
66 Deck Street**

This summer cottage retains a high level of integrity for the Flanders area. It is a one-story structure with side-facing gable roof, double-hung windows with divided light patterns and a shed roof extension to the rear. A front porch has been added and the siding and roofing has been replaced.



**12. House
ca. 1930**

**SCTM #143-2-2
26 Evergreen Road**

This home reflects the Colonial version of the Cape Cod style. It is one-and-a-half stories with a side gable roof, central entry, and center chimney. It has double-hung windows throughout. Its roofing and siding have been replaced.



13. Bungalow
ca. 1938

SCTM #143-1-71
40 Evergreen Road

This summer cottage has a detached garage matching its style and character. The home is one-story with a front-facing gable and divided light double-hung windows. It has a side entry and a concrete foundation. A chimney was a later addition, and the building has been re-clad.



14. Bungalow
ca. 1950

SCTM #148-4-40
84 Fern Avenue

This small summer cottage in the Bay View Pines Community is one-story with a side-facing gable that sweeps to cover the full-width front porch. A small one-story wing with shallow shed roof extends to one side. The home is clad with painted wood siding and has a side external brick chimney. The home is thought to be the oldest in the community and even predates its development indicating that the Town's estimated construction date may be incorrect.



15. “Frenchies” Deli
ca. 1942

SCTM #144-2-43
14 Flanders Boulevard

Now a private home, this 1940s structure contained a popular delicatessen operation known as “Frenchies” and was run by two sisters. A small farm-stand type structure lies on the street-front corner of the property.



16. Bungalow
ca. 1938

SCTM #144-2-46
26 Flanders Boulevard

This small summer cottage is one-story with a side-facing gable that sweeps to cover the full-width front porch. A slightly smaller one-story wing extends to one side. The home has double-hung windows with divided light patterns, an asphalt roof, and asbestos siding.



**17. Bungalow
ca. 1938**

**SCTM #145-2-20
100 Flanders Boulevard**

This summer home has been added onto over the years. The original principal one-story front-facing gable volume now has a rear cross gable ell and an enclosed front porch.



**18. David W. Crohan Community Center
(Former Site of Ben's Rollerdom)**

**SCTM #142-2-3
655 Flanders Road**

The David W. Crohan Community Center was renovated and reopened in 2009 as a youth and senior center with much enthusiasm and gratitude from the Flanders community. “Dubbed the David W. Crohan Community Center in honor of the late David Crohan, a 40-year veteran of the Flanders Fire Department and well-known community activist and town employee, the center is a fitting tribute to a man who spent years serving the community and the town's senior citizens.” (Hamptons.com) David W. Crohan was a son to Ida Crohan, a resident of Flanders since the late 1920s and a primary source of information contained in this document. Prior to the original Community Center, the site hosted a bakery and a roller-rink called “Ben's Rollerdom” as well as a long row of garages that included several businesses such as Worthing Glass, Turbull, and Cain Roofing.



19. Silverbrook Glass Works
ca. 1942

SCTM #142-3-2
693 Flanders Road

“The small establishment, a mile or two outside of Riverhead in Flanders, [was] operated by four Czechoslovakian brothers, Joseph, John, Frank and Henry Kreutz.... One of the brothers, Joseph, [was] the president of the company, which was started in 1942. The modest size and equipment of the factory [was] deceptive; for the little starred Silverbrook seal can be found in gift or department stores in any state in the United States, and in many countries of the world. The appeal of an object of beauty created by a pair of human hands instead of by a machine is universal.” (Long Island Forum, Vol. 24, 1961) The factory has a concrete block façade with stair-stepping roof line and some decorative masonry work. The one-story residence, probably added to the site after the factory already existed, has a concrete foundation, vinyl clapboard siding and an asphalt roof. It also has a center entry and double-hung windows.



20. “Marianne’s Place”
ca. 1950

SCTM #142-3-4
709 Flanders Road

Next door to the Silverbrook Glass Works was this little structure, a small one-story building with a shallow, side-gabled roof. In the summertime the building used to house a refreshment stand type business, selling hamburgers and hotdogs. It is now a private home.



21. Bungalow
ca. 1936

SCTM #144-1-5
745 Flanders Road

This one-story cottage has a side-facing gable roof with shed roof extensions to the front and rear. The full-width front porch/sun room has been enclosed. Double-hung windows and a brick chimney contribute to the bungalow's character, with replacement siding and roofing.



22. Cottage and Motel
ca. 1937

SCTM #143-2-42
754 Flanders Road

This one-story cross-gabled building rests on a poured concrete foundation. It functions as the main office to the motel located just behind it. The motel is a linear building with a gable roof and six units.



23. Jeski's (formerly Rosie's)
ca. 1940

SCTM #143-2-38.1
790 Flanders Road

Before becoming a general store, coffee shop, and garden center, this property was called “Rosie’s Log Cabin,” owned by Rosie and Mike, whose niece, Connie Francis, was a famous singer. Jeski was the third owner. The property contains several buildings of various ages. The house and garage are the oldest and are simple vernacular structures.



24. House
ca. 1935

SCTM #144-2-2
851 Flanders Road

This one-and-a-half story home has a side-facing gambrel roof, replacement siding and roofing. It has a shed-dormer facing the front, and an offset main entry. It rests on a concrete foundation and has double-hung windows, some with six-over-six divided light patterns. A flat roof one-story addition extends to one side.



25. Post Office - Barber Shop
ca. 1900

SCTM #143-3-44
856 Flanders Road

This building has been added onto and changed over the years and now contains elements from a variety of periods. It is a wood-frame building on a concrete and brick foundation with several window and roof types. It began as a barber shop and has grown to become an apartment building. It also operated as an ice cream parlor in the late 1940s-early 1950s.



26. Augustus J. Dunbar House
ca. 1895

SCTM #146-1-4
916 Flanders Road

A twin with the house next door, this is a lovely example of the Queen Anne style within the hamlet of Flanders. It is a two-story structure with cross gables accented with projected spindle-work and sunburst panels in the gable ends. It has a central brick chimney and cedar shingle siding with decorative patterning. It has a wrap-around porch supported by turned posts and decorative brackets, and double-hung windows throughout, many with stained glass divided lights. The home retains a very high level of integrity. “A. J.” and brother Thomas (next door) were entertainers.



27. Thomas Dunbar House
ca. 1895

SCTM #146-1-6
17 Huntington Lane (924 Flanders Road)

A twin with the house next door, this home is a lovely example of the Queen Anne style within the hamlet of Flanders. It is a two-story structure with cross gables with spindle-work accenting jerkin head gable ends. It has a central brick chimney and cedar shingle siding with decorative patterning. It has a wrap-around porch supported by turned posts and decorative brackets, and double-hung windows throughout, many with stained glass divided lights. The home retains a very high level of integrity. A surviving two-story barn with vented cupola matches the home in style, period, and character. Thomas and brother “A. J.” (next door) were both entertainers.



28. “The Blue Barn”
19th Century with 20th Century Repairs

SCTM #144-3-7
949 Flanders Road

The Klokis family operated an antique store in this barn, known locally as “The Blue Barn,” for its color of course. Before then it belonged to Frederick (Ted) Havens and was relocated to its present site from its original location a bit west. Period siding survives beneath the present textured plywood. The second floor and roof framing is circa 1930, after a fire. The surviving original timber frame structure, which also shows evidence that the building was used to hold horses, implies a construction date during the 19th century. This structure is a designated Southampton Town landmark, is owned by the town, and is stewarded by the Flanders Village Historical Society. It is shown on the 1902 and 1916 maps as owned by Havens.



29. House and Store
ca. 1930

SCTM #146-1-15
956 Flanders Road

This home, as seen from the side, is a large bungalow structure with Craftsman style detailing that has been enlarged over the years. Its side-facing gable roof has wide overhanging eaves and extends forward to shelter the front porch. The home is clad with cedar shingle siding, an asphalt roof and a variety of window types. A small hipped-roof accessory structure with exposed rafter tails once served as a farm-stand known as “Mrs. Kracky’s.” It is listed as part of the “N. King Est.” on historic maps.



30. House
ca. 1920

SCTM #144-3-9
957 Flanders Road

This Colonial revival style home is two-stories tall with a front-facing gambrel roof and side dormers with shed roofs. A front porch with hipped roof leads to a center entry. The siding and roofing have been replaced. Double-hung windows exist throughout along with a few other window types, while the home sits on a concrete block foundation.



**31. Post Office – “Rest-A-While”
ca. 1855**

**SCTM #144-3-10.3
969 Flanders Road**

This small cottage is a one-story structure with a side-facing gable roof and shed roofed extensions to the front and rear. The original siding, roofing, and fenestration all appear to have been replaced over the years. Before 1916 it was located on the opposite side of Flanders Road and was utilized as a store and post office associated with James M. Weeks. It was nicknamed “Rest-A-While,” because a sign on the building announced “500 Feet to the Rest-Awhile,” meaning Methodist point, property of Methodist church trustee, Samuel Griffing.



**32. House
ca. 1900**

**SCTM #144-3-13
971 Flanders Road**

This turn-of-the-century vernacular farmhouse consists of a one-and-a-half principal volume with a front-facing gable and substantial overhangs that return at the eave ends. The front porch with hipped roof has been enclosed. Double-hung windows dominate throughout.



**33. House
ca. 1898**

**SCTM #144-3-14
981 Flanders Road**

This Cape Cod style residence is five bays wide and one-and-a-half stories tall. It has a central brick chimney, a central entrance and double-hung windows. Its siding and roofing have been replaced. A garage wing was added in later years. Retaining walls on the site consist of ballast stone from ships that landed along Flanders' coast taking cut lumber from the area to and from Connecticut.



**34. House
ca. 1930**

**SCTM #144-3-16.3
987 Flanders Road**

This home is a one-story structure with front-facing cross gable and jerkin head gable end. It is clad with vinyl siding, an asphalt roof, and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The main arched-top entry door is located to the side of the front-facing cross-gable while double-hung windows exist throughout. The home may have originally been a Sears, Roebuck & Co. kit house.



35. Big Duck Ranch
ca. 1931

SCTM #146-1-41.3
1012 Flanders Road

The iconic “Big Duck” is a sculptured shop building originally built for Martin Maurer, a duck farmer, in Riverhead. After purchasing the present site from Carl Naber, Maurer moved the duck to its present location at Big Duck Ranch. It currently functions as a visitor’s information center and store. The site, which contains other historic accessory structures, such as the Brooder barn the Victorian barn, a stucco structure and wishing well, hosts many seasonal community functions. The site was designated as a Southampton Town Landmark in 1997 and listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 2008. The property is shown on the 1916 map as being owned by Carl Naber.



36. Flanders Men’s Club
ca. 1950

SCTM #146-1-17
1018 Flanders Road

This structure is a long and wide one-story building with gable roof and side shed roof extension. Rather than to exude sophistication and elitism, it appears modest, quiet, and simply private instead. The property on which the facility exists was gifted to the club by Thomas I. Havens, Samuel Griffing’s son-in-law, of Methodist Point. The structure was originally a duckling house. Rails exist below the present concrete slab that carried a feed car through the building. The roof was heightened after the Flanders Men’s Club took possession of the building.



37. House
ca. 1900

SCTM #145-4-3
1033 Flanders Road

This is a two-story vernacular farmhouse with center chimney and wrap-around porch supported by turned posts. The siding, roofing, and windows have been replaced. In the 1950s this building was occupied by the State Troopers and an overnight jail cell was built in the rear.



38. Griffing Duck Farm Staff House 1
ca. 1925

SCTM #146-1-40.1
1038 Flanders Road

This home may look like an old south-facing salt box from days long ago that has been added onto and changed over the years, but it's not. It is a two story home with wood siding and double-hung windows. A small surviving barn exists on the property, with some original cladding and framing. The home was originally built to accommodate the employees of the Griffing Duck Farm.



39. Samuel Griffing Farmhouse
ca. 1890

SCTM #145-5-1
1040 Flanders Road

This property, once the homestead of Capt. Charles Smith (1800-1861) was purchased by John Griffing in 1861. John's son, Samuel, established Flanders' first duck farm on this site in 1884, which was later passed down to his son-in-law, Thomas I. Havens. In addition to the farmhouse and barn that are visible from Flanders Road, several period outbuildings also survive on the property, which is also known as "Methodist Point." The 1873 map shows the land as the property of J. Griffing. The 1916 map shows the property as owned by S. S. Griffing.



40. Griffing Duck Farm Staff House 2
ca. 1925

SCTM #146-1-40.2
1044 Flanders Road

This vernacular farmhouse is one-and-a-half stories tall and has a front-facing gable roof with center brick chimney. It has double-hung windows throughout and a front porch that has been enclosed. It was originally built to house employees of the duck farm.



**41. Fred Orth House
ca. 1901**

**SCTM #145-4-4
1049 Flanders Road**

This turn-of-the-century farmhouse has been given a contemporary flair with vertical board and batten siding and simple square porch columns. The principal volume is a two-story front-facing gabled structure with one-story additions to the front and side. It was owned in the 1930s by Fred Orth, a local Justice of the Peace.



**42. Percy Moore's House and Barn
ca. 1910**

**SCTM #145-4-6.3
1065 Flanders Road**

At one time, this may have been a vernacular two-story farmhouse with a gabled roof and cross gable. Over time its siding, roofing, and fenestration have been replaced leaving only the roof form to suggest its original historic character. A surviving two-story barn with gambrel roof and one-story shed roof rear extension exists on the rear of the property. Both structures were relocated to this site about 1931. Concrete steps near the front of the property are a remnant of the former Squires boarding house. The property is listed as owned by P. Moore on the 1916 map.



43. House
ca. 1910

SCTM #145-5-7
1101 Flanders Road

This Colonial Revival style home is one-and-a-half stories tall with a side-facing gable roof with jerkin head gable ends. A front-facing, centered dormer with hipped roof and a pair of windows sits above a gabled main entry porch, which is likely a later modification. The home is clad with cedar shingles, asphalt roofing, and double-hung windows throughout with divided light patterns. It retains a high level of integrity.



44. Flanders Yacht Club
ca. 1920

SCTM #145-5-12
1139 Flanders Road

This one-story home with sweeping gable roof and full-width front porch was once the home of the Flanders Yacht Club located on Bay Avenue. It was moved to its present location in 1926 and at one time belonged to Frank Hallock. Along with its conversion, it has been added onto and changed.



45. House
ca. 1930

SCTM #168-1-19
1149 Flanders Road

This home is a one-story cottage built during the popular bungalow trend. It has a side-facing gable roof, two brick chimneys, and a variety of window types.



46. Benjamin Boarding House
ca. 1910

SCTM #168-1-11
1181 Flanders Road

This home is a large two-story vernacular farmhouse with a front-facing gable, cross gables, and shed dormers. It has wide trim along some of the kicked eaves and a wrap-around porch. It once operated as a boarding house.



47. James Benjamin Homestead
ca. 1782

SCTM #168-1-10
1182 Flanders Road

Reportedly the oldest surviving home in the hamlet of Flanders, the James Benjamin House is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. It is a five-bay wide, two-room deep, two-story structure with a side-facing gabled roof and off-center brick chimney rising through the roof ridge. It is clad with cypress shingles and corner boards and has nine-over-six divided light, double-hung windows throughout. The home reportedly contains many period interior details as well. Several one and two-story additions exist to the rear. A full-width front porch no longer survives. The 1873, 1902 and 1916 maps show the house belonging to A. Benjamin. The Benjamin family also took-in boarders at one time.



48. Flanders United Methodist Church
ca. 1840

SCTM #168-1-28
1193 Flanders Road

Originally built as a Congregational church, it was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1891 and was moved back, away from the road, to its present site in 1930. It is a one-story wood-frame structure with a front-facing gabled roof and vented steeple with internal bell and steeply pitched roof. A fanlight exists in the gable end. The building is clad in painted cedar shingles. A front porch has been enclosed. Queen Anne style windows with stained glass exist throughout. These were likely later 1890s modifications and may have helped reduce sun glare on the interior. A smaller accessory building was added to the property in later years.



49. Oscar Goodale House
ca. 1900

SCTM #147-1-2
1194 Flanders Road

An early vernacular one-and-a-half story farmhouse, this home has been enlarged with one-story additions to the front, sides and rear. It is clad with cedar shingle siding and an asphalt roof and has double-hung windows throughout, some of which may be original. The property was part of Josiah Goodale's original homestead, one of Southampton's early settlers. A large barn with gambrel roof exists to the rear. The 1873 map shows the property owned by O. Goodale, and in 1902 and 1916 by J. Goodale.



50. Josiah Goodale Homestead/Willow Cottage
ca. 1778/1890

SCTM #147-1-3
1212 Flanders Road

This property was once Josiah Goodale's homestead, later inherited by his great-great-grandson who enlarged the structure and operated it as a boarding house named "Willow Cottage." It is a two-and-a-half story cross-gabled building with kicked eaves and double-hung windows with two-over-two divided light patterns symmetrically arranged throughout. A one-story enclosed sun porch exists to one side and a porte-cochere on the other. The rear southern portion is thought to be the earliest part of the building. In the 1950s it was known as "Lillian's" and offered small rooms for rent. The 1873 map shows the building owned by O. Goodale. The 1902 and 1916 maps show the building owned by J. Goodale.



51. House
ca. 1900

SCTM #170-1-4.3
1215 Flanders Road

This home retains a high level of historic integrity and is a good example of the turn-of-the-century Queen Anne style in Flanders. It is a two-story structure with a cross-gabled roof, two-over-two double-hung windows, and cedar shingle siding with decorative patterning. It has wide trim along the eaves and the gable ends are accented with paired arched windows. The house is listed on the 1902 and 1916 maps as being owned by R. Brown.



52. Thadeus K. Miller's Cottage and Carriage House
ca. 1890

SCTM #170-1-9
1227 Flanders Road

This home is one of the more prominent Queen Anne structures in Flanders with a high level of integrity. It was originally built for Thadeus K. Miller, a railroad owner, but also accommodated boarders. It is two-stories tall with multiple cross-gables, wings, bay windows, and a tower. The wrap-around porch has a hipped-roof and is supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. The building's paint scheme reflects its Victorian era construction date. The large carriage house survives to the rear. The house is shown as owned by T. K. Miller on an 1894 map by F. W. Beers, E. Miller on the 1902 map, and T. K. Miller on the 1916 map.



53. Norman Penney House
ca. 1930

SCTM #147-1-4
1230 Flanders Road

This is a one-and-a-half story summer bungalow with gable roof and jerkin head gable ends. It has double-hung windows throughout and a central entry with a Colonial Revival style porch with gable roof, elliptical arch, and round Tuscan columns. It retains a high level of historic integrity. It was built for a man who was given the land by his employer, Justice Almon G. Rasquin, of Riverhead. The Penney family maintains the Flanders Cemetery.



54. House
ca. 1900

SCTM #170-1-10
1231 Flanders Road

This home is two-stories tall with a gable roof, cross gables and two brick chimneys, each centered on the ridge. It has kicked eave ends and Italianate style brackets along the wide eave trim. A one story wrap-around porch is supported by segmented columns. Double-hung windows with two-over-two divided light patterns exist throughout, many of which appear original. This home operated as a boarding house at one time. The house is shown on the 1902 map but without a name. It is shown belonging to a Miss E. H. Tighe on the 1916 map.



55. Flanders Schoolhouse
ca. 1880

SCTM #170-1-11
1261 Flanders Road

This building is exemplary of the early schoolhouse and church building type. It is a long rectangular one-story building with a front-facing gabled roof. A shallow front porch with gable roof was later enclosed. It is clad in cedar shingles with corner boards, and a central brick chimney rises from the rear. Double-hung windows exist throughout. This building served the community as a school from 1886-1959. It appears on the 1873 map as School No. 4. It is now a private residence. Prior to its use as a schoolhouse, it had functioned as a church. The building used to have a small vented cupola as a bell tower.



56. Almon G. Rasquin House
ca. 1920

SCTM #147-1-7
1262 Flanders Road

This lovely Queen Anne style home has two-and-a-half stories and a gable roof with cross gables and a center brick chimney. It is clad in painted cedar shingles and an asphalt roof and has many original double-hung windows, some with stained glass. Its original wrap-around porch has been enlarged and enclosed. The home was built for Almon G. Rasquin, the “United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the First New York District.” Upon his sudden death at the age of 53, president Roosevelt sent his condolences and many dignitaries attended his Riverhead memorial service.



57. Hallock House
ca. 1890

SCTM #147-2-17
1306 Flanders Road

This three-story structure once operated as the 21-room Hallock Boarding House. It is a vernacular example of the Shingle style with cedar shingle cladding, a front-facing gambrel roof with shed dormers, double-hung windows, and a full-width front porch. It now functions as a rehabilitation center for those suffering from substance abuse. The 1902 and 1916 maps list the property as the Hallock House.



58. Flanders Memorial Park
ca. 2001

No SCTM No.
Along Flanders Road, near Fannings Road

This park is owned by the Town of Southamptton and is dedicated to the memory of fallen heroes during various wars and events. Park benches and plaques provide visitors with information and means to reflect. The parcel was created by the straightening of Flanders Road many years prior to 2001.



**59. Priest Nathaniel Fanning's House, then Store
ca. 1825**

**SCTM #149-1-2.1
1372 Flanders Road**

This is the site of Nathaniel Fanning's home and farm. Nathaniel was a descendant of Capt. James Fanning, the first of the Fanning family to settle on Long Island. The structure is a two-story, three-bay wide building with an side entry and brick chimney. It has a side-facing gable roof and shed extensions to the rear. The home is clad with painted cedar shingles and an asphalt roof. Double-hung windows exist throughout. The home is currently undergoing renovation. The 1858 map lists the property owner as N. Fanning. The 1873, 1902 and 1916 maps list the property owner as J. F. Penney. (See introduction for more information.)



**60. House and Barn
ca. 1910**

**SCTM #149-1-3
1376 Flanders Road**

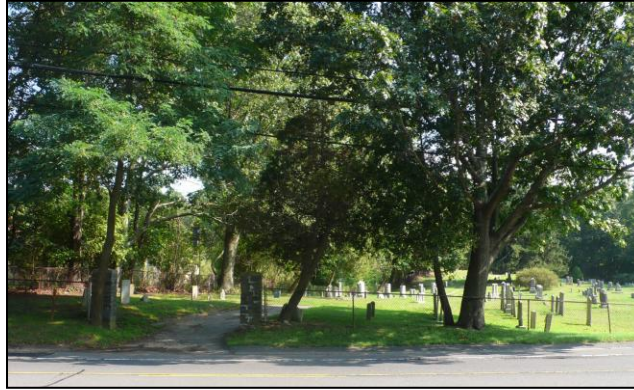
This resource is a two-story structure with gambrel roof, shed dormers, and two-story octagonal tower on the side. A deep wrap-around porch with hipped roof and tapered columns dresses the front elevation. Double-hung replacement units, along with replacement siding and roofing exist throughout. A barn exists at the rear of the property mimicking the house in style and character. The 1916 Map by E. Belcher Hyde indicates "E. Fishel" as the property owner at that time.



61. Flanders Cemetery
ca. 1770

SCTM #170-1-12
1377 Flanders Road

Located adjacent to the old schoolhouse, Flanders Cemetery is an active community cemetery containing approximately 310 gravestones.



62. Capt. Robert W. Penney's "Grove House"
ca. 1880

SCTM #149-1-4
1380 Flanders Road

This structure was originally Capt. Robert W. Penney's very popular boarding house, later operated, as of 1922, by the Brewster family. About 1922 the Flanders Club building was moved to the back of the building to function as a kitchen. In the early 1950s it functioned as a police headquarters. Police Chief William Ashauer committed suicide in the building in 1959. Some recall that when it was a boarding house it catered to Jewish clientele, and may have been Kosher. It is a large three-story tall structure with central cross gabled dormers accenting the front and side elevations and appendages to each side and the rear. It has been added onto and changed over the years and once had a full-width front porch. It is clad with asbestos shingles and has double-hung windows throughout. (See introduction for more information.) A new owner has recently acquired the property with hopes of reviving its hotel/boarding house use.



63. School Bus Barn
ca. 1900

SCTM #170-1-13
1385 Flanders Road

There are several barns on this property alluding to a bygone time. This particular structure, with vertical siding, gable roof, and vented cupola is said to have housed school busses at one time and was relocated to this property from behind the school, giving credence to that theory.



64. House
ca. 1898

SCTM #170-1-17.2
1393 Flanders Road

This two-story vernacular farmhouse has a cross-gabled roof, central brick chimney, double-hung windows, and an enclosed porch. It was probably originally clad with cedar shingle siding rather than vertical planks. While it has changed considerably since its original construction date, its overall form remains and continues to contribute to the community's historic character.



65. Fanning Cemetery
ca. 1820

SCTM #170-1-18.1
1395 Flanders Road

At the rear of this well maintained property, behind a 1930s bungalow style home and a few abandoned accessory structures, is a burial ground containing members of the local Fanning family dating back to the 1820s.



66. House
ca. 1920

SCTM #170-1-20
1399 Flanders Road

This home is a one-and-a-half story structure with a front-facing gable, a full-width front porch with arched openings and a bay enclosure, and two-over-two double-hung windows throughout. It is clad with painted cedar shingles and an asphalt roof and rests on a poured concrete foundation. A surviving, contributing barn converted into a cottage exists to the rear.



67. House
ca. 1910

SCTM #149-1-8
1406 Flanders Road

This is a three bay wide, two-story tall vernacular farmhouse with a front-facing gable and central brick chimney. It has a full-width front porch with hipped roof supported by turned columns and double-hung windows throughout.



68. House
ca. 1930

SCTM #149-1-9
1416 Flanders Road

This is a one-and-a-half story tall Craftsman style home with a side-facing gable and shed dormer facing the front. The porch has been enclosed and the house has been expanded with additions to the rear. It has double-hung windows and is clad with replacement siding and roofing. For many years this was the home of beloved Riverhead school teacher, Stacia Doscinski and her husband.



69. Barn
ca. 1900

SCTM #149-1-10
1420 Flanders Road

Behind a 1930s bungalow on this property is an older turn-of-the-century barn, which is rare these days. It is a gabled structure with a shed-roof “lean-to” to one side and clad with vertical wood siding.



70. House
ca. 1920

SCTM #170-1-21
1451 Flanders Road

This is a one-and-a-half story Craftsman style home with side-facing gable roof, central brick chimney, and shed roof dormer with exposed rafter ends. It has an integral front porch, which has been screened-in, and double-hung windows throughout.



71. Daniel C. Hallock House
ca. 1840

SCTM #170-1-24.1
1483 Flanders Road

Parts of this home are said to date back to the mid 1800s when it was built for Daniel C. Hallock. It is now a one and two-story amalgamation of building volumes with replacement siding, roofing, and windows. It was associated with J. Kent on the 1873 map, Mrs. Mary Dulken on the 1902 map, and the Mrs. M. Dulken Est. on the 1916 map. Mrs. Mary Dulken was the widow of a Professor Dulken who was an accomplished pianist that performed often at Penney's Grove.



72. Hadley Brown House
ca. 1905

SCTM #170-1-25.2
1489 Flanders Road

This is a one-and-a-half story structure with a front-facing gable and double-hung windows throughout, many of which may be original. The front porch has been enclosed and a flat-roof addition exists to one side.



73. Hadley Brown Bungalow
ca. 1935

SCTM #170-1-26.3
1493 Flanders Road

This is a summer bungalow house with front and side extensions. It is one-story tall and has double-hung windows with divided light patterns.



74. House
ca. 1840-90

SCTM #170-1-27.2
1499 Flanders Road

This structure may be older than it appears although it is missing an indicative chimney. It was originally associated with the Brown family, with adjacent resources surviving nearby. It is a one-and-a-half story structure with a side facing gable roof, a one-story wing to the side, and a shed extension to the rear. Original windows, siding, and roofing have been replaced. Timber from old ships may have been used to build the house, which at one time held two families with two separate entrances. The house is shown as owned by H. W. Brown on the 1873 and 1902 maps, and Chas. Brown on the 1916 map. It is currently occupied by Ida Crohan, who is affectionately known as “the mayor of Flanders.”



**75. Elbert Brown's Service Station
ca. 1910**

**SCTM #170-1-35.1
1551 Flanders Road**

The building to the right is a one-story wood frame structure with a side-facing gable roof and integral overhanging porch supported by brick piers. It operated as a service station in the early 1900s. Bathrooms were housed in the little shingled cottage to the left. It continued to operate as a gas station in the early 1950s with a store that sold penny candy and was operated by Pete Brown. Norman Penny ran the "Flying A" gas station, now the USA station, across the street. There were once six gas stations in the area.



**76. George W. Brown House
ca. 1888**

**SCTM #170-1-36.4
1553 Flanders Road**

This lovely old farmhouse is two-stories tall, three bays wide, with a front-facing gable roof and a full-width front porch with Italianate style detailing. It has painted cedar shingle siding, corner boards and a brick foundation. The windows throughout are double-hung units, some of which have been replaced. One-story additions exist to each side. The house was built for George W. Brown, father of the nearby service station owner, and remains owned by the family today. Several period accessory barns survive on the property. The 1873 map shows the property owned by Chas. Sanford, the 1902 map shows the buildings owned by G. W. Brown, and the 1916 map says R. Brown.



77. Walter Oppenheim House
ca. 1910

SCTM #170-1-37.1
1885 Flanders Road

This is a one-and-a-half story home with a front-facing gable roof and center chimney. It has a wrap-around porch supported by round Doric columns. Shed dormers were later added to the roof, and a one-story shed roof addition extends to one side. Double-hung windows exist throughout. The property was likely parceled by the Browns, for Walter Oppenheim, who married George Brown's daughter. The 1916 map shows the house owned by Walter Oppenheim. Earlier maps show the property owned by G. W. Brown.



78. Converted Barn and Goodale Gravesite
ca. 1857

SCTM #170-1-40.1
2021 Flanders Road

The home on this property was once a barn that was converted to a home after the house on the property was destroyed by fire. It is a two-story timber frame structure with side-facing gable roof and front, centered cross gable that is accented with an elliptical transom. The building is clad with a variety of materials. A one-story shed roof addition extends to the rear. At the back of the property are the gravesites of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Goodale, circa 1832. At the front of the property are the brick foundation remains of an earlier dwelling.



79. Joseph Goodale House
ca. 1776

SCTM #170-1-31
2043 Flanders Road

The center portion of this structure is said to be one of the oldest resources in the hamlet of Flanders. It is two-stories tall with a side-facing gable roof. Several additions and modifications have been made over the years.



80. Pleasure Woods Cemetery
ca. 1822

SCTM #145-5-17.1
15 Goldenleaf Trail

Long before the arrival of the surrounding subdivision, community members were buried on this site, near to family homes. Members of the Havens family are among them. The graveyard is surrounded by a white fence for protection, but is in need of maintenance.



81. Bay View Market
ca. 1948-9

SCTM #149-2-28
6 Long Neck Boulevard

This building sits at the entrance to the Bay View Pines community. It was first owned by the Callahan family and operated as the community market for over 60 years. It is a one-story structure with a hipped roof on three sides and is finished with wood siding and an asphalt roof. Of the same era as Rosie's Log Cabin, Ben's Rollerdom, and Schuster's Garage, after a 1947 house fire on Bay Avenue claimed two lives, the Flanders Fire Department was formed and held their first meetings here, or in people's homes, before the firehouse was completed in 1951.



82. Converted Church
ca. 1845

SCTM #149-2-6
19 Long Neck Boulevard

Around 1845, not happy with the church in his community being congregational, Nathaniel Fanning built his own Methodist Church further east on Flanders Road and across from his house next to Fanning Avenue. After the Methodists purchased the Congregational Church (1891), Nathaniel's church was no longer needed so it too was eventually relocated to its present location on Long Neck Boulevard. The porch was added when it was converted into a residence as was a rear addition that was reportedly salvaged from one of the old boarding houses. A previous owner confirmed that the building originally had ten-foot high ceilings and a double entry door.



83. Bungalow
ca. 1940

SCTM #148-2-18
53 Long Neck Boulevard

This small summer cottage in the Bay View Pines community is one-story with a front-facing cross-gable. The home has a variety of windows, some with divided light patterns, cedar shingle siding and an asphalt roof. It was reportedly moved to its present site from Riverhead.



84. Bungalow
ca. 1944

SCTM #123-3-39
230 Long Neck Boulevard

This small summer cottage in the Bay View Pines community is one-story with a front-facing gable and enclosed front porch with hipped roof. A small one-story addition with shed roof extends to one side. The home has double-hung windows with divided light patterns, an asphalt roof, and asbestos siding. The interior finishes are said to predate the home.



85. Bungalow
ca. 1948

SCTM #123-2-46
276 Long Neck Boulevard

This small summer cottage in the Bay View Pines community was once an air force barracks relocated from the Westhampton air base. It is one-story with a front-facing gable. The home is clad with cedar shingles, an asphalt roof, and rests on a concrete foundation. During a renovation, the homeowners found military brochures behind wall finishes. The Town's estimated date of construction is 1960, which may be incorrect.



86. “Meadow Brook Duck Farm”
ca. 1920

SCTM #119-2-4.23
28 Meadow Brook Lane

This Craftsman style home is two-stories tall with a side-facing gable, a central brick chimney, and dormers. It has an integral front porch and rests on a concrete foundation. It appears to retain some original windows, and a good level of integrity. The property lies on the northeast corner of Flanders Road and Route 105. It contained a duck farming operation in the 1920s owned by Frank M. Corwin.



87. Bungalow
ca. 1935

SCTM #146-1-31
48 Peconic Trail

This summer cottage is a one-story structure with side-facing gable roof and shed extensions to the front and rear. It is typical of many such structures in the hamlet.



88. House
ca. 1860

SCTM #168-1-12
38 Pleasure Drive

This home is a five-bay wide, two-story tall structure with twin internal brick chimneys, cedar shingle cladding, a stone foundation, and double-hung windows, many of which have been replaced. The 1873 map shows the house belonging to J. Benjamin. The 1916 map shows the house belonging to W. Benjamin.



89. House
ca. 1930

SCTM #166-4-16.1
101 Pleasure Drive

This resource is a late Four Square style structure, two stories tall, square plan, with hipped roof and center brick chimney. The front porch has been enclosed. Double-hung windows exist throughout.



90. Benjamin Farm
ca. 1915

SCTM #170-2-2
300 Pleasure Drive

A number of vintage buildings survive on this property, including contemporary light industrial storage buildings housing a world-class art storage operation. The property was originally associated with the Benjamin family, confirmed by “Alanson Benjamin Est.” on the 1916 map. Of interest are a unique three-story barn with gambrel roof and tower, a one-and-a-half story, three-bay wide home with a side-facing gable roof and other outbuildings. In 1945, it was sold to Adrian Allan of Westhampton, a former NYSE broker who had served in the Coast Guard. He tried his hand at farming here, unsuccessfully. Two years later he changed the farm into a woodworking operation that was instantly successful, even selling goods to New York City department stores. “Flanders Mill,” as it was known, produced a wide variety of wood products such as common lumber items, to cabinetry and housewares.



91. Bungalow
ca. 1930

SCTM #183-1-2.3
479 Pleasure Drive

This one-story summer cottage rests on a concrete foundation and has both shed and gabled extensions to the front and rear. It is clad with cedar shingle siding and an asphalt roof and contains a variety of window types.



92. Bungalow
ca. 1935

SCTM #122-3-3
65 Point Road

This summer bungalow is exemplary of several in the hamlet. It is one-story tall with a side-facing gable roof and shed-roofed extensions to the front and rear. Double-hung windows exist throughout. It is clad with asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt roof.



93. Black Duck Lodge and Hubbard Cemetery
ca. 1838

SCTM #150-1-22
2 Red Creek Road

Located just west of Hubbard's Creek, Black Duck Lodge was built by the Hubbard family in 1838 and later owned by financier, E. F. Hutton. A number of architectural styles are present in the overall rambling structure which maintains a very high level of historic integrity. It is located in Hubbard County Park and is not open to the public. Approximately nine members of the Hubbard family are laid to rest in this burial ground near Black Duck Lodge in Hubbard County Park. The property is shown as owned by N. Hubbard on the 1902 map, and owned by both E. Hubbard and Macray & Rosenthal on the 1916 map.



94. House
ca. 1930

SCTM #143-1-70.1
20 Riverside Avenue

Located within the Riverside Colony community, this summer cottage was constructed during the peak of the 1930s summer bungalow trend along with many others along the avenue. It is a one-and-a-half story structure with a side-facing gable roof and centered entry with a gabled front porch. It rests on a concrete foundation, has an asphalt shingle roof, replacement siding, and double-hung windows with divided light patterns throughout.



95. Bungalow
ca. 1930

SCTM #143-1-51
116 Riverside Avenue

This summer bungalow is a one-story structure with a front-facing gable and shed roof addition to the front that may have been an enclosed porch originally. It rests on a concrete foundation, has an asphalt shingle roof, and replacement siding. The windows throughout are mostly double-hung units with divided light patterns.



96. Bungalow
ca. 1935

SCTM #122-1-36
208 Riverside Avenue

This bungalow is a one-story structure with side-facing gable and shed roof additions to the front and rear. The front addition may have been an enclosed porch originally. It rests on a concrete foundation, has an asphalt shingle roof, and its original siding appears to be replaced with either asbestos or aluminum. The windows throughout are mostly double-hung units, although some have been replaced.



97. Bungalow
ca. 1950

SCTM #148-2-34
134 Royal Avenue

This summer cottage in the Waters Edge community is a one-and-a-half story home with a side-facing gable roof and one-story cross-gabled, centered and enclosed entry porch. The home has a variety of window types, asbestos siding and an asphalt roof. A small one-story addition exists to one side which extends a breezeway connection to a front facing one-story garage with front-facing gable roof. It is thought to be one of the oldest surviving homes in the community. Among the other oldest homes in that community are 209 Sylvan Avenue and 315 Royal Avenue, both of which have been enlarged into more substantial structures.



98. Bungalow
ca. 1910

SCTM #144-1-32
49 Silver Brook Drive

This bungalow is a one-story structure with side-facing gable and shed roof additions to the front and rear. The front addition may have been an enclosed porch originally. It rests on a concrete foundation, has an asphalt shingle roof, and its original siding appears to be replaced. The windows throughout are mostly double-hung units, although some have been replaced.



99. Methodist Parsonage
ca. 1900

SCTM #170-1-8
28 Townsend Avenue

This home was originally the Methodist Church's parsonage. It is a turn-of-the-century one-and-a-half story structure with a side-facing gable that sweeps to cover the front porch supported by simple square posts. It has a center brick chimney, a shed dormer, a one-story hipped roof addition to the side, and double-hung windows throughout. It is clad with cedar shingles and an asphalt roof.



100. House
ca. 1929

SCTM #170-1-6
40 Townsend Avenue

This home is a typical Four Square type structure. It is two stories tall and square in plan. It has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles with deep overhanging eaves. Its side chimney appears to be a later addition. The original front porch has been enclosed and other one-story appendages exist to the side. Double-hung windows exist throughout amid replacement siding.



101. Bungalow
ca. 1938

SCTM #145-1-54
14 Tyler Street

This summer bungalow is a one-story structure with side-facing gable and a smaller gabled extension to one side. Its eaves have exposed rafter tails. It has an asphalt shingle roof and wood siding. The windows throughout are covered in the off-season.



102. Bungalow
ca. 1920

SCTM #145-5-13
35 West Lane

This summer bungalow is a one-story structure with a front-facing gable. A front porch with hipped roof has been enclosed. A detached garage exists at the rear of the property.



103. Bungalow
ca. 1930

SCTM #143-1-37
77 Wood Road Trail

This summer cottage, within the Silver Brook Colony community, is one story with a gable roof and shed roof addition on the front which may have been a sun porch at one time but is now enclosed.



104. House
ca. 1935

SCTM #143-1-34
95 Wood Road Trail

This interesting two-story residence lies in the Silver Brook Colony cottage community. It has large square industrial openings with metal windows throughout and a center entry with a flat roof. To each side are shallow wings with balconies on the second level. It rests on a tall concrete foundation and is clad with painted asbestos shingle siding.



FLANDERS HISTORIC RESOURCES

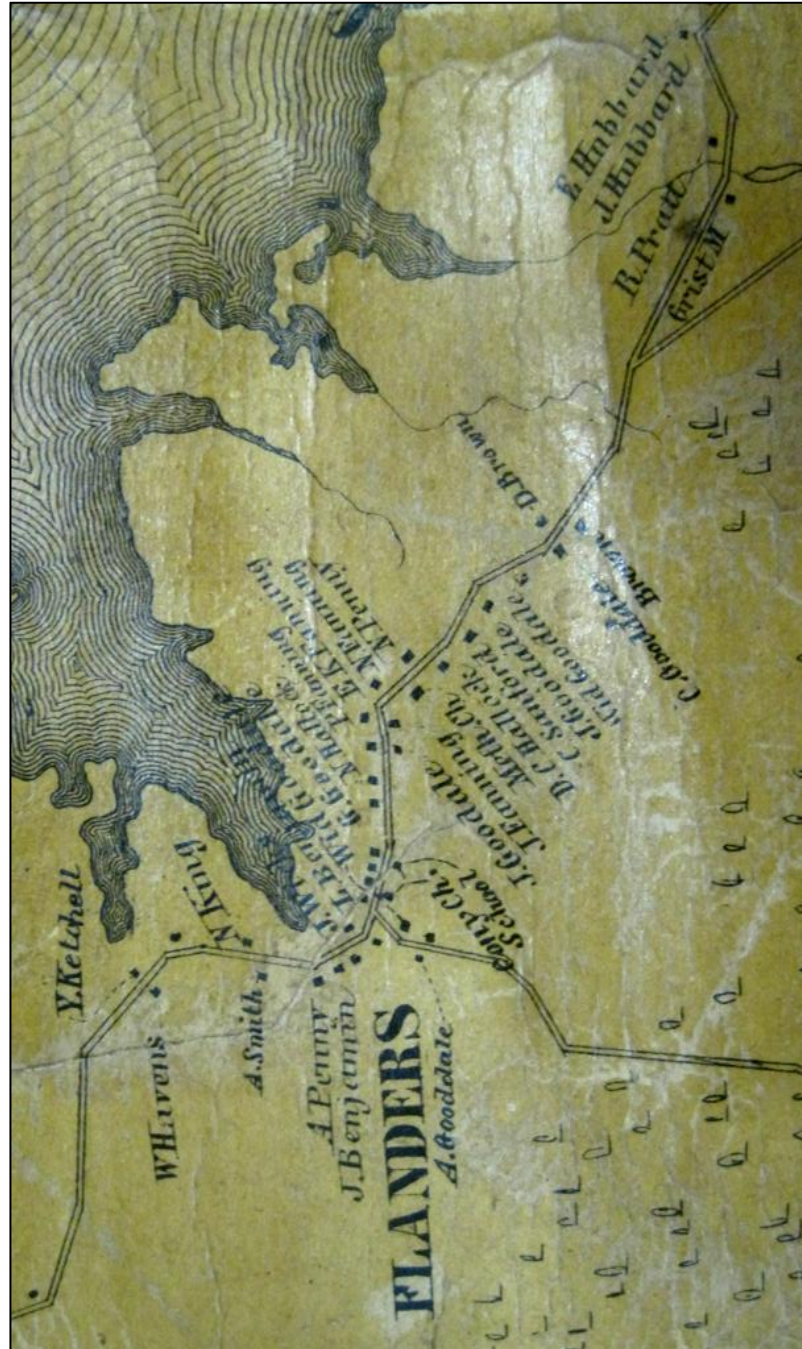
	Tax Map	Address	AYB	Name
1	473689 142.000-0001-043.001	59 Anchor St	1965	Church
2	473689 120.000-0002-020.000	44&44B Arlen Ct	1908	House&Barn
3	473689 147.000-0001-023.000	89 Bay Ave	1950	Bungalow
4	473689 147.000-0002-003.001	92 Bay Ave	1930	Bungalow
5	473689 142.000-0002-015.000	50 Bell Ave	1965	Church
6	473689 145.000-0001-034.000	48 Brookhaven Ave	1930	Bungalow
7	473689 145.000-0001-045.000	78 Brookhaven Ave	1930	Bungalow
8	473689 144.000-0003-011.000	36 Chauncey Rd	1930	House
9	473689 144.000-0003-018.000	43 Chauncey Rd	1900	House
10	473689 142.000-0003-022.000	81 Cypress Ave	1920	Bungalow
11	473689 142.000-0002-017.000	66 Deck St	1930	Bungalow
12	473689 143.000-0002-002.000	26 Evergreen Rd	1930	House
13	473689 143.000-0001-071.000	40 Evergreen Rd	1938	Bungalow
14	473689 148.000-0004-040.000	84 Fern Ave	1950	Bungalow
15	473689 144.000-0002-043.000	14 Flanders Blvd	1942	Deli
16	473689 144.000-0002-046.000	26 Flanders Blvd	1938	Bungalow
17	473689 145.000-0002-020.000	100 Flanders Blvd	1938	Bungalow
18	473689 142.000-0002-003.000	655 Flanders Rd	unknown	Comm. Ctr.
19	473689 142.000-0003-002.000	693 Flanders Rd	1942	Glass Fact.
20	473689 142.000-0003-004.000	709 Flanders Rd	1950	Food Stand
21	473689 144.000-0001-005.000	745 Flanders Rd	1936	Bungalow
22	473689 143.000-0002-042.000	754 Flanders Rd	1937	Motel
23	473689 143.000-0002-038.001	790 Flanders Rd	1940	Rosie's
24	473689 144.000-0002-002.000	851 Flanders Rd	1935	House
25	473689 143.000-0003-044.000	856 Flanders Rd	1900	Post Ofc.
26	473689 146.000-0001-004.000	916 Flanders Rd	1895	A. Dunbar
27	473689 146.000-0001-006.000	924 Flanders Rd (17 Huntington Ln)	1895	T. Dunbar
28	473689 144.000-0003-007.000	949 Flanders Rd	1850	Blue Barn
29	473689 146.000-0001-015.000	956 Flanders Rd	1930	House&Store
30	473689 144.000-0003-009.000	957 Flanders Rd	1920	House
31	473689 144.000-0003-010.003	969 Flanders Rd	1855	Rest-A-While
32	473689 144.000-0003-013.000	971 Flanders Rd	1900	House
33	473689 144.000-0003-014.000	981 Flanders Rd	1898	House
34	473689 144.000-0003-016.003	987 Flanders Rd	1930	House
35	473689 146.000-0001-041.003	1012 Flanders Rd	1931	Big Duck
36	473689 146.000-0001-017.000	1018 Flanders Rd	1950	Men's Club
37	473689 145.000-0004-003.000	1033 Flanders Rd	1900	House
38	473689 146.000-0001-040.001	1038 Flanders Rd	1925	Staff Hse 1
39	473689 145.000-0005-001.000	1040 Flanders Rd	1890	S. Griffing
40	473689 146.000-0001-040.002	1044 Flanders Rd	1925	Staff Hse 2
41	473689 145.000-0004-004.000	1049 Flanders Rd	1901	F. Orth
42	473689 145.000-0004-006.003	1065 Flanders Rd	1910	P. Moore
43	473689 145.000-0005-007.000	1101 Flanders Rd	1910	House
44	473689 145.000-0005-012.000	1139 Flanders Rd	1920	Yacht Club
45	473689 168.000-0001-019.000	1149 Flanders Rd	1930	House

46	473689 168.000-0001-011.000	1181	Flanders Rd	1910	Boarding Hse
47	473689 168.000-0001-010.000	1182	Flanders Rd	1782	J. Benjamin
48	473689 168.000-0001-028.000	1193	Flanders Rd	1840	Church
49	473689 147.000-0001-002.000	1194	Flanders Rd	1900	O. Goodale
50	473689 147.000-0001-003.000	1212	Flanders Rd	1778/1890	J. Goodale
51	473689 170.000-0001-004.003	1215	Flanders Rd	1900	House
52	473689 170.000-0001-009.000	1227	Flanders Rd	1890	T. K. Miller
53	473689 147.000-0001-004.000	1230	Flanders Rd	1930	N. Penney
54	473689 170.000-0001-010.000	1231	Flanders Rd	1900	House
55	473689 170.000-0001-011.000	1261	Flanders Rd	1880	School
56	473689 147.000-0001-007.000	1262	Flanders Rd	1920	A. Rasquin
57	473689 147.000-0002-017.000	1306	Flanders Rd	1890	Boarding Hse
58	n/a		Flanders Rd	2001	Park
59	473689 149.000-0001-002.001	1372	Flanders Rd	1825	N. Fanning
60	473689 149.000-0001-003.000	1376	Flanders Rd	1910	House&Barn
61	473689 170.000-0001-012.000	1377	Flanders Rd	1770	Cemetery
62	473689 149.000-0001-004.000	1380	Flanders Rd	1880	Boarding Hse
63	473689 170.000-0001-013.000	1385	Flanders Rd	1900	Barn
64	473689 170.000-0001-017.002	1393	Flanders Rd	1898	House
65	473689 170.000-0001-018.001	1395	Flanders Rd	1820	Cemetery
66	473689 170.000-0001-020.000	1399	Flanders Rd	1920	House
67	473689 149.000-0001-008.000	1406	Flanders Rd	1910	House
68	473689 149.000-0001-009.000	1416	Flanders Rd	1930	House
69	473689 149.000-0001-010.000	1420	Flanders Rd	1900	Barn
70	473689 170.000-0001-021.000	1451	Flanders Rd	1920	House
71	473689 170.000-0001-024.001	1483	Flanders Rd	1840	D. C. Hallock
72	473689 170.000-0001-025.002	1489	Flanders Rd	1905	H. Brown
73	473689 170.000-0001-026.003	1493	Flanders Rd	1935	H. Brown
74	473689 170.000-0001-027.002	1499	Flanders Rd	1840-90	House
75	473689 170.000-0001-035.001	1551	Flanders Rd	1910	E. Brown
76	473689 170.000-0001-036.004	1553	Flanders Rd	1888	G.W. Brown
77	473689 170.000-0001-037.001	1885	Flanders Rd	1910	Oppenheim
78	473689 170.000-0001-040.001	2021	Flanders Rd	1857	B. Goodale
79	473689 170.000-0001-031.000	2043	Flanders Rd	1776	J. Goodale
80	473689 145.000-0005-017.001	15	Goldenleaf Trl	1822	Cemetery
81	473689 149.000-0002-028.000	6	Long Neck Blvd	1948	Market
82	473689 149.000-0002-006.000	19	Long Neck Blvd	1845	Church
83	473689 148.000-0002-018.000	53	Long Neck Blvd	1940	Bungalow
84	473689 123.000-0003-039.000	230	Long Neck Blvd	1944	Bungalow
85	473689 123.000-0002-046.000	276	Long Neck Blvd	1948	Bungalow
86	473689 119.000-0002-004.023	28	Meadow Brook Ln	1920	F. Corwin
87	473689 146.000-0001-031.000	48	Peconic Trl	1935	Bungalow
88	473689 168.000-0001-012.000	38	Pleasure Dr	1860	House
89	473689 166.000-0004-016.001	101	Pleasure Dr	1930	House
90	473689 170.000-0002-002.000	300	Pleasure Dr	1915	A. Benjamin
91	473689 183.000-0001-002.003	479	Pleasure Dr	1930	Bungalow

92	473689 122.000-0003-003.000	65	Point Rd	1935	Bungalow
93	473689 150.000-0001-022.000	2	Red Creek Rd	1838	Hubbard
94	473689 143.000-0001-070.001	20	Riverside Ave	1930	House
95	473689 143.000-0001-051.000	116	Riverside Ave	1930	Bungalow
96	473689 122.000-0001-036.000	208	Riverside Ave	1935	Bungalow
97	473689 148.000-0002-034.000	134	Royal Ave	1950	Bungalow
98	473689 144.000-0001-032.000	49	Silver Brook Dr	1910	Bungalow
99	473689 170.000-0001-008.000	28	Townsend Ave	1900	Parsonage
100	473689 170.000-0001-006.000	40	Townsend Ave	1929	House
101	473689 145.000-0001-054.000	14	Tyler St	1938	Bungalow
102	473689 145.000-0005-013.000	35	West Ln	1920	Bungalow
103	473689 143.000-0001-037.000	77	Wood Road Trl	1930	Bungalow
104	473689 143.000-0001-034.000	95	Wood Road Trl	1935	House

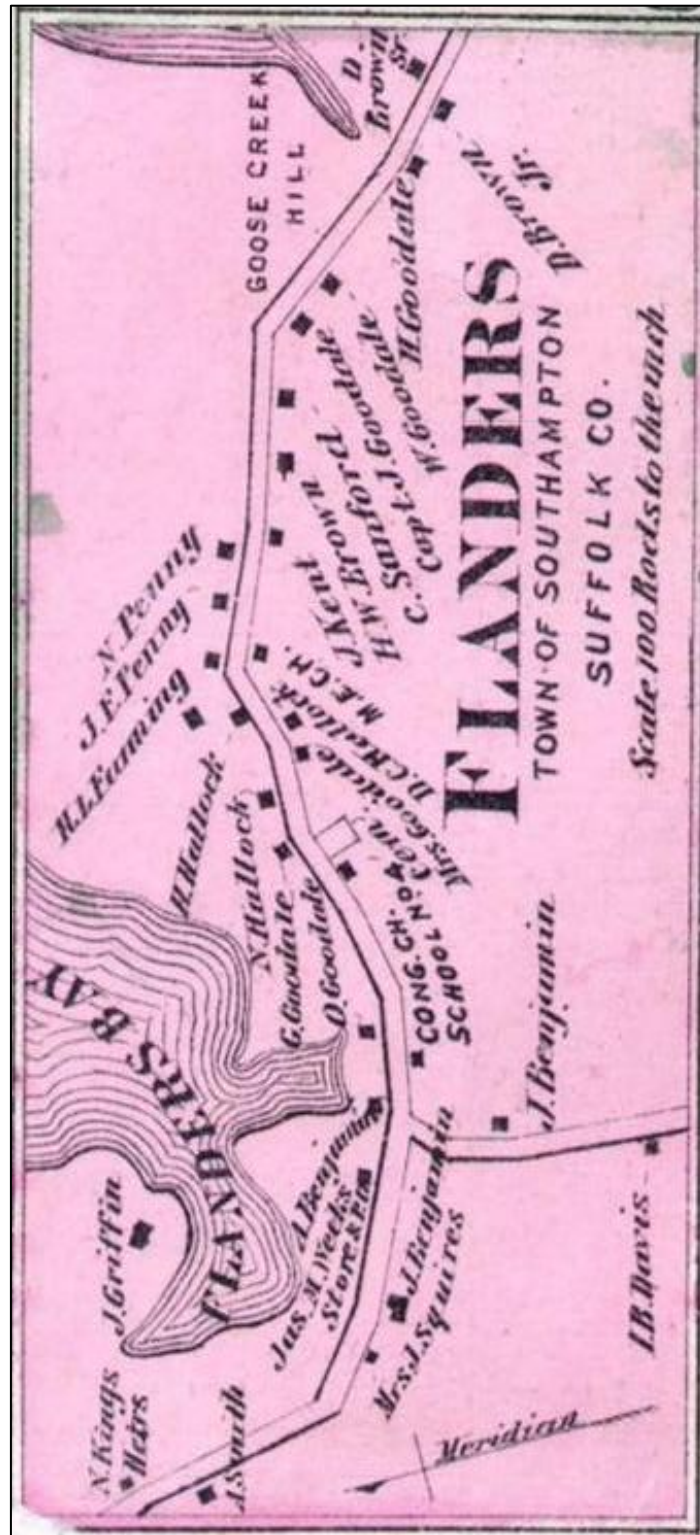
HISTORIC MAP REFERENCES

Detail of 1858 Map by Chace



HISTORIC MAP REFERENCES

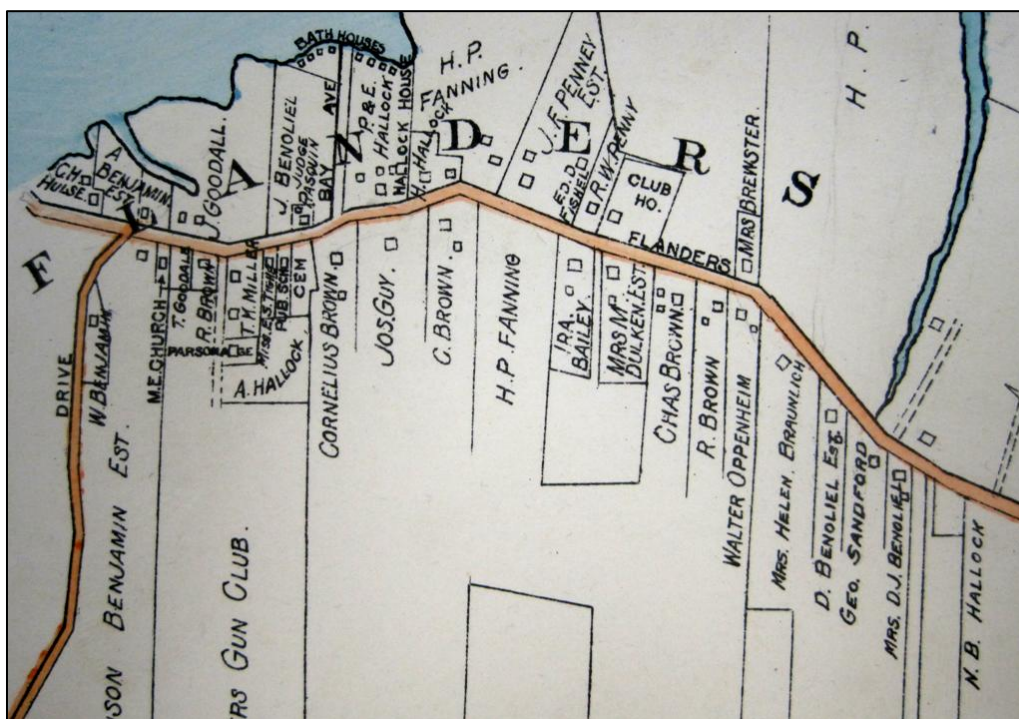
1873 Map by F. W. Beers



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Detail of 1902 Map by E. Belcher Hyde



Flanders Hamlet Heritage Area Report

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