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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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DEC 18 2015

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Quogue Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Various not for publication

city or town Quogue vicinity

state NY code NY county Suffolk code 059 zip code 11959

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Richard Purpoint DBATPO 12/17/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Jon Edson H. Beall 2.2.16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
248	207	buildings
2	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
251	207	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1 (Quogue Cemetery)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure

DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure

GOVERNMENT / Government Office

GOVERNMENT / Government Office

RELIGION / Religious Facility

RELIGION / Religious Facility

EDUCATION / School

EDUCATION / School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC

foundation: Brick, Stone, Concrete

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne, Shingle Style

walls: Clapboard, Shake

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS / Colonial Revival, Bungalow

roof: Asphalt

other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Quogue Historic District is situated entirely within the boundaries of the Incorporated Village of Quogue (Suffolk County, New York), which in its entirety encompasses approximately five square miles overall on Long Island's south (ocean) shore, including approximately 4.2 square miles of land and .8 square miles of water. The village occupies five historic "necks" of land and the adjacent barrier beach that forms a natural buffer between these mainland (upland) bodies of land and the Atlantic Ocean. The five necks of land (west to east) have been historically named and mapped as Assups Neck, Quogue Neck, First (Ogden's) Neck, Second Neck (Penniman's Point) and Third (Short) Neck. Today, the first three of these necks (Assups, Quogue and First) form the nucleus of Quogue village and are included within the district boundaries, whereas the latter two (Second and Third) are within the incorporated village but outside the district boundaries. The adjoining hamlets of Quogue and East Quogue (historically Fourth Neck and Atlanticville, respectively) lie to the west and east of the village, while the area known as Westhampton lies to the north and west. Significant bodies of water include Quantuck Bay and Quantuck Creek to the west, Penniman's (Ogden's) Creek and Phillip's Creek to the east, and Shinnecock Bay to the south and east.

The boundaries of present-day Quogue are bisected by the Montauk Highway (County Road 80), a thoroughfare which has origins as a pre-settlement period trail. It evolved in the 18th century as a roadway connecting many of the south shore communities, functioning essentially as a "Main Street" for many of them. In Quogue, the Montauk Highway originally followed the path of the village's Main (Quogue) Street. It was not until the mid-1890's, however, that the old roadway was straightened to align with its approaches from the west and east of the village, effectively transforming the old Main or Quogue Street into an arc that dips southward of Montauk Highway and separates the northern and southern sections of the village. The straightened Montauk Highway also connected directly with an 1868-era causeway over Quantuck Creek, effectively by-passing the village as it led east and west to other south shore villages.

The district boundary straddles Quogue Street and is largely south of the re-routed Montauk Highway. Quogue Street dips down from Montauk Highway in a V-shape corresponding with the shape of the peninsula. Important distinctions and differences can be ascribed to the buildings that characterize either side of Quogue Street. Development of the land north of Montauk Highway is of relatively recent origin; to the south of Montauk Highway, however, stretches a series of parallel residential streets that cross or terminate on Quogue Street, the main village thoroughfare along which many of the earliest dwellings may be found. A small commercial district is located on Jessup Avenue, which opened in 1878 and which runs north from Quogue Street to Montauk Highway. To the south of Quogue Street are typically larger properties with closer proximity to the ocean, on which the more substantial summer houses and related amenities were constructed, including the Quogue Field Club and golf course to the east. To the north of Quogue Street, houses tend to be of more modest scale, many having been erected for village residents who serviced or accommodated the "summer people" whose homes are concentrated nearer to the waterfront and south of Quogue Street.

Narrative Description

Architecture

The Quogue Historic District is essentially residential in character and its architectural and structural resources are predominantly single family houses and related structures (e.g., garages, barns, sheds and fences). Due to its proximity to inland waterways and the Atlantic Ocean, however, the village also retains

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maritime resources, such as a yacht club headquarters and a Victorian-era life-saving station, one of the last standing on Long Island (previously NR listed; not within district boundaries). In addition, a small cluster of commercial buildings that sprang up in the mid- to late 19th century still survives, and prior to its period of incorporation in the early 20th century, the village government and civic-minded residents constructed several municipal, religious, educational and recreational structures that are also extant. Today, representative buildings, structures and sites survive in the village from its settlement as an isolated satellite community of the early 18th century, during its heyday as a Victorian-era seaside resort, and into its emergence as a “modern” incorporated village of the early 20th century. In all, approximately 200 resources survive within the Quogue Historic District that are representative of the village’s two hundred and fifty-year long evolution.

Quogue’s historic property and resource types encompass buildings, sites and structures that contribute to its overall architectural character. Building types include Houses and Accessory Structures, Hotels and Boardinghouses, Public Buildings, Commercial Buildings and Churches. Quogue’s contributing historic sites include an active Cemetery set aside in the settlement period (active today) and a Golf Course laid out at the turn of the 19th century.

Houses and Accessory Structures

Houses and their related accessory structures (e.g., barns, sheds, and garages) make up approximately 90 percent of the historic resources surveyed throughout the Incorporated Village of Quogue. The remaining 10 percent of historic resources comprise a variety of other building types – public buildings, hotels and boardinghouses, commercial buildings and churches – as well as historic sites and structures. Periods of construction range from the mid-18th century through the mid-1930s, which has been chosen as an appropriate period of significance for the Quogue Historic District; this period also reflects the village’s growth from an early settlement into a seasonal community and its incorporation and development as a village. The integrity of these resources is very high overall, owing in large part to high land values that are characteristic of eastern Long Island in general. Remarkably, some of the earliest resources – including the Quogue Cemetery, founded in the 1750s – as well as a significant cluster of settlement period houses situated along Quogue Street remain intact, a testament to the value that its residents have placed on these resources throughout the centuries.

Quogue’s Houses and Accessory Structures encompass a variety of construction periods and sub-types that make this category of architectural resource especially interesting and, in one case, potentially unique to this locality. The earliest houses – those belonging to the Colonial and pre-Revolutionary era – are associated with its original settlement period and are designated House Type I. Characteristically two stories in height, five bays wide with gable roofs, timber-framed and clad in wood shingles, these houses often preserve kitchen wings and secondary extensions as well as accessory structures and other property features (e.g., barns, sheds, fences). They are relatively devoid of external ornamentation, such as front porches or covered entrances, overhanging roof eaves and decorative door and window treatments. Instead, they project the solid massing, multi-paned fenestration and symmetrical chimney placement associated with the Colonial and post-Colonial period. Ornamentation, when it does exist, is restricted to sidelights or a leaded transom above the front door. Houses of this type are Quogue’s earliest architectural resources.

Following the settlement period chronologically is House Type II, which comprises dwellings of the post-Revolutionary Federal and subsequent Greek Revival periods, dating from 1790 to 1850. These resources are associated with the development of the village by third and fourth generation descendants of the original settlers as well as by individuals who migrated to Quogue village to take advantage of its seaside location and other amenities. This period also marked the beginning of the resort era that would later dominate the history of the village during the second half of the 19th century. Several examples of House Type II dwellings were built or re-purposed in the early to mid-19th century as boardinghouses, thus serving as harbingers of the resort era to come (see: Hotels and Boardinghouses, below). These private home conversions were typical of other Long Island resort communities, which experienced an influx of summer

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visitors beginning in the 1820s that reflected larger national trends. It was only after the railroad lines were built at mid-century that greater access to these seaside resorts was established. Thus, the boardinghouse conversions of private dwellings dating from the first half of the 19th century were relatively few in number and considerably smaller in size when compared with the *bona fide* hotels built later in the century.

Hotels, Boardinghouses, and Summer Cottages

With the growth of the village in conjunction with the railroad's arrival in the 1870s, Quogue village experienced the rapid construction of Hotels, Boardinghouses, and Summer Cottages that accommodated its summer tourism industry. The hotels were constructed primarily along Quogue Street, the main thoroughfare, and were conspicuous for their scale and contemporary Victorian era design when compared with the residential architecture which had heretofore characterized the village. In addition to the hotels themselves, related structures included carriage sheds and accessory structures needed for their maintenance as well as a wood-frame railroad depot, built in 1876 and replaced in brick in 1907. Sadly, none of the large Victorian era hotels remain intact today; some were lost to fire, others to neglect and changing fashions, and still others to demolition due to rising land values. The building type is represented today by boardinghouses of the early to mid-19th century and a number of accessory buildings later adapted for residential use.

Another architectural phenomenon occurred as a result of Quogue's prolonged era of summer tourism, one which has left an indelible mark on the village. This was the construction of large summer "cottages" and estate houses for affluent individuals who could afford permanent residences that took the place of boardinghouses and hotels offering shared accommodations. Construction of these dwellings often resulted from a preliminary summer visit to the village and led to a long-term commitment. These freestanding summer houses, of which a large sampling remains preserved, compose House Type III. Unlike other localities on Long Island, where extensive tracts of land were available to establish summer estates with palatial homes and accessory buildings, Quogue village offered smaller house lots for such development and a wonderful seaside location. As a result, the area that stretches to the south of Quogue Street was laid out with streets in the 1870s and '80s, creating oversized house lots with ready access to the bays, creeks and ocean. Today, the scale and architectural sophistication of these summer houses is one of the Quogue Village District's most significant architectural resource.

Contemporaneous with the construction of summer houses in the second half of the 19th century was an economic expansion of the village, necessitating housing for residents who served in professional capacities as well as in the general, year-round workforce. Smaller, less ambitious dwellings were built for the most part by and for these residents on lots laid out on new streets north of Quogue Street, and on parcels subdivided from older, larger house lots. These resources are collectively identified as House Type IV to distinguish them from the larger scaled, seasonal dwellings of the "summer people" (House Type III). Typically wood-framed, shingled and two stories in height, these houses exhibit a variety of architectural styles consistent with their dates of construction; vernacular Victorian-era houses of the 1870s and '80s, late 19th and early 20th century Four Squares, and turn-of-the-century vernacular cottages predominate.

Public Buildings

The first built – and still surviving – of Quogue's public buildings is a one-room schoolhouse. While records indicate that schooling was provided to those who could afford it as early as 1795, the Town of Southampton didn't respond to state mandates and organize a uniform system of public school districts until 1813. Quogue's first schoolhouse was built in 1822 at a cost of \$350. It still stands, having been saved from demolition and moved behind the Quogue Library where it is managed by the Quogue Historical Society. At least one historian has written that the schoolhouse was Quogue's only public building for 72 years; the next being the second schoolhouse, built on Jessup Avenue in 1893 with two rooms and later enlarged (no longer stands).

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The second public building to be constructed and survive in Quogue was not a schoolhouse, but rather a life-saving station built by the federal government on Quogue's ocean beach. Constructed as part of a nationwide system of patrolling (and potentially rescuing and salvaging) stranded shipping, the Quogue Life-Saving Station (NR listed; not in district) was built in 1872 and remodeled in 1887. It was one of twenty-seven stations built on Long Island's ocean shore between Rockaway (west) and Ditch Plain at Montauk Point (east). Most of the Island's life-saving stations of the period were built in the so-called "Red House" form of 1871, which was typical for the locality. Today, only four life-saving stations remain standing. Each has been adaptively reused: Oak Island's is a community center, Southampton's is a summer chapel, and Quogue's and Amagansett's were converted into residences. Collectively, the surviving life-saving stations are considered rare and significant resources for the study of Long Island's maritime history.

Additional Public Buildings include the library, village hall, fire and police stations, and the third school building, which still serves the student population. Before the end of the 19th century, the Quogue Library Association was organized (1896) and, after finding temporary accommodations at Jessup's Store, was incorporated and a permanent building erected in 1897 to the designs of Wm. E. Stone, a New York architect. (The library was enlarged in the 1920s and underwent a major expansion in 1998-2000.) In the early 20th century, the pace of constructing Public Buildings picked up, expanding with the incorporation of the village in 1928. A village hall and fire house were built, and the third (present) school building was erected in 1935. The Quogue Community House was built in 1922-24 (now home base for the not-for-profit Hampton Theatre Company, founded in 1984), and although the United States postal system had established its presence in the village on April 8, 1828, it functioned as many rural branch offices did without its own structure until the 1920s. The current post office (privately owned) is a non-contributing building.

Commercial Buildings

With its growth in population and incorporation as a village, Quogue's small business district prospered. Concentrated along lower Jessup Avenue and at its intersection with Quogue Street, the historic Commercial Buildings in Quogue are characteristically of one story and built of either wood frame or masonry construction. Several adhere to a storefront form in which the front door is centered on a street-facing façade gable, flanked by large plate glass windows.

Jessup's Store, later the "Inn Spot," was built c. 1871 and is located at the corner of Jessup Avenue and Quogue Street. Its vernacular, two-story gable roofed form with center door flanked by store windows and symmetrical fenestration above is typical of Quogue's first generation of dedicated commercial buildings. Other wood framed examples on Jessup Avenue include Silas Jessup's c. 1875 plumbing establishment (later A. A. Tuthill's drugstore), C. S. Camerden's c. 1881 "Palace Market" and Henry Burton's c. 1887 general store.

After the turn-of-the-century, masonry or stucco construction for commercial stores became typical. Examples include the c. 1910 Muley's Garage, the c. 1925 insurance office at the corner of Jessup Avenue and Quogue Street (second story added), and c. 1930 Wexelbaum & Maintzer market. A majority of Quogue's commercial buildings remain viable and architecturally intact today.

Churches

The last building type of historical significance is Churches, of which three were built in Quogue and remain standing (all contributing within the Quogue Historic District). Prior to the construction of a formal church building, Quogue had received the itinerant services of the Rev. Azariah Horton of Southold, a Yale graduate, who also preached to the area's Native Americans in the mid-18th century. A Presbyterian meetinghouse followed in nearby Beaverdam (Westhampton) and was replaced in 1832 with a church in Quogue.

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The earliest of Quogue's surviving churches is the Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of Quogue Street and Beach Lane, built in 1870 and enlarged in 1901. Originally constructed to face Quogue Street, its front door was reoriented when the corner tower was added in the later period. Quogue's second church building was the Church of the Atonement, an Episcopal Chapel, intended for use by the "summer people" and constructed in 1884 to the plans of Sidney V. Stratton, a New York architect. The land was donated by the Craig family and Mr. & Mrs. Samuel D. Craig are interred on the grounds. The third church built in Quogue is St. Paul's A.M.E. Zion Church, located on Montauk Highway. Dedicated in 1922, Quogue's African Methodist Episcopal church had originated with a small prayer group in 1916.

Sites

By comparison to its multiple building types, Quogue's historic sites are few in number but are distinct and significant historic resources nonetheless. The Quogue Historic District preserves only two historic sites: a Cemetery and a Golf Course. The Quogue Cemetery, a historic site set aside in the mid-18th century and associated with the founding of the village and settlement patterns of Southampton Town in general, is the resting place of Quogue's early settlers and their descendants (NR listed). Not surprisingly, its headstones are significant and characteristic of the burial practices of the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. Still an active burying ground, the Quogue Cemetery has been enlarged twice, once to the south on Lamb Avenue and more recently with the acquisition of vacant land to the east. Its historic northwest section retains a majority of gravesites and headstones dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. The Quogue Field Club, by contrast, is a historic site linked to the late 19th and 20th century recreational life of the community. Designed c. 1900/01 by golf course architect and promoter Tom Bendelow, the course preserves good integrity despite the loss of its associated clubhouse. Bendelow (1868-1936) is noted for his design of New York City's Van Cortlandt Park Golf Course, the nation's first 18-hole municipal course (1898), as well as many private and public golf courses across the country.

In summary, the contributing resources within the Quogue Historic District are primarily residential in nature, with single-family wood-framed houses predominating, some dating from the 18th century settlement period and post-Revolutionary Era, but a majority from the mid- to late 19th century and early decades of the 20th century. Quogue's freestanding summer houses, which date between the 1880s and the turn-of-the-century, are its most unique architectural resource and are notable not only for their individual designs but also for their concentration on over-sized village lots within easy reach of the ocean beach. Their setting and proximity to summer recreation – the purpose for which they were built over a century ago – remains unchanged. While a few retain historic secondary buildings, including carriage houses, barns, and garages, the majority of the secondary buildings within the district were built after the period of significance; the number of these non-contributing secondary buildings skews the overall number of non-contributing buildings within the district. Quogue's commercial and civic buildings are also worthy of note; many survive from the late 19th and early 20th century and give the village a special quality because of their concentration and the lack of non-contributing primary buildings in their midst. What follows is a list of contributing and non-contributing resources in the Quogue Historic District, arranged alphabetically by street name.

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Building List: Contributing & Non-contributing Resources

Anthony Lane

#1 Anthony Lane c. 1987 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 15.3
Two-story, wood frame and clapboard sided contemporary house with steeply pitched roof, one-story side wing.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#3 Anthony Lane c. 1986 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 15.7
One-story, wood frame and shingle sided house with deep overhanging roof eaves, shed-roofed attic dormers and detached garage with pyramidal roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#5 Anthony Lane c. 1989 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 15.4
One-and-one-half story, five-bay wood frame and shingle sided contemporary house with prominent attic dormers, front porch, center door, gable roof and one-story wing.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#7 Anthony Lane c. 1986 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 15.5
One story, wood frame, shingle sided and expanded cottage organized around three sections, each with hipped roof, with recessed front entry in center section; detached garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

Assups Neck Lane

#6 Assups Neck Lane c. 1928 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 24.1
One-story, wood frame and shingle sided vernacular cottage with partial stone façade, multi-paned windows and hipped roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#8 Assups Neck Lane c. 2005 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 22.1
One-and-one-half story, expanded wood frame and shingle sided vernacular cottage; cross-axial floor plan and rear porch.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#9 Assups Neck Lane ("Beach House") c. 1920 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 4.25
One-story, four-bay gambrel roofed house with paired, shed-roofed attic dormers retaining 6-over-6 window sash. Main floor retains front center door with side lights flanked by 6-over-6 window sash and hipped roof covering; tall brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge. East wing is gambrel-roofed with a pair of attic windows and a lower, shed-roofed extension; west wing is gable-roofed with a single attic dormer. Identified as former caretaker's cottage for nearby "Sandacres" (see: #4 Sandacres Lane).
1902 (Mann); 1916 (Mann).
Contributing (1).

#10 Assups Neck Lane c. 1964 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 20
One-story, two-bay wood frame and shingle sided vernacular cottage with side wing, gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#12 Assups Neck Lane c. 1964 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 19
Two-story. Modern style cubical beach cottage with overhanging horizontal upper story wood slat siding.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#14 Assups Neck Lane c. 1997 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 18
One-story, 1970's Contemporary with wedge-shaped sections, vertical plank siding.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

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#16 Assups Neck Lane c. 1900 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 53.1
Small, one-and-one-half story, four-bay gable roofed cottage retains board-and-batten siding, pitched roof porch supported on bracketed wooden piers, and original 6-over-6 window sash on first floor, 6-light sash on upper story and front door. Brick chimney is centered on roof ridge. Back and side extensions appear to have been added. Believed to incorporate Devoe house moved from corner Jessups Ave. and Montauk Highway.
1902 (S.D. Craig/land); 1916 (Mrs. S. D. Craig estate); 1930 (Assups Neck Estates).
Contributing (1).

Barker Lane

#3 Barker Lane c. 1966 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 28
Two-story, contemporary shingle sided Queen Anne style house, integral circular tower with bell cast roof, gambrel roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#5 Barker Lane c. 1966 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 29
One-story, wood shingled Ranch style house.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#9 Barker Lane c. 1968 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 30
One-and-one-half story contemporary Chalet style beach house with integral viewing platform, low pitched gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#13 Barker Lane c. 1920 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 16
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed main house preserves attached three-bay, one story side wing. Brick chimneys are centered on roof ridges, six-over-six window sashes appear original. High entry stoop suggests that house has been lifted above original foundation level.
1902 (S. D. Craig/land); 1916 (Mrs. S. D. Craig estate).
Contributing (1).

Beach Lane

#1 Beach Lane c. 1868, 1901 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 47
Shingle sided Presbyterian Chapel originally constructed 1868; enlarged with conical roofed corner tower in the Colonial Revival style 1901. Present front door was relocated from north façade. Gable roof preserves modillioned cornices. Pedimented front entry is supported on columns; original 12-over-8 "Gothic" style arched windows on east façade and tripartite "Palladian" type window on north facade. Two-story tower preserves louvered and arch-topped windows on second story. Owned and maintained by Westhampton Beach Presbyterian Church. Designed by George Skidmore.
1878 (Presb. Ch.); 1896 (icon); 1902 (Pres. Church); 1916 (Pres. Ch.).
Contributing (1).

#2 Beach Lane c. 1966 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 63
Two-story, wood frame and shingled expanded Ranch style house with one-story extension; enclosed front porch with recessed entry; two projecting bay windows on front façade.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#3 Beach Lane ("Fieldmouse") c. 1890 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 46
Two-story, gambrel-roofed and shingle sided summer cottage with sweeping wrap-around porch retaining over-scaled brackets. Original paired, multi-light window sash, diamond paned sidelights flank the front door.
1902 (Mrs. S. Herrick); 1916 (Mrs. S. Herrick).
Contributing (1).

#5 Beach Lane c. 1902 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 44
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed Colonial Revival style cottage with L-plan, integral one-story porch with roof railing. Original 6-over-6 window sashes and louvered shutters. Design compares with companion house at #9 Beach Lane. Non-historic gazebo constructed adjacent side veranda.
1916 (J. Brewster).

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Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#6 Beach Lane c. 1973 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 64.1
One-story, wood frame and clapboard sided extended Ranch style house with gable roof, integral garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#7 Beach Lane c. 1970 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 43
One-story, wood frame and clapboard sided L-plan cottage with gable roof, integral garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#9 Beach Lane c. 1900 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 42
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided Colonial Revival style cottage with L-plan, integral porch supported on columns. Two-over-two window sashes appear original. Design compares with companion house at #5 Beach Lane. 1916 (J. Brewster). Non-historic garage.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#11 Beach Lane ("Nestledown") c. 1915 Section 11/Block 3/Lot 41
One-story, gable-roofed and shingle sided cottage with symmetrically paired attic gables and center dormer window, elongated front porch supported on Doric style columns. Front door flanked by sidelights. Original six-over-six window sashes. Screened porch (alteration). 1916 (W. Jones); 1929 ("Nestledown").
Contributing (1).

#12 Beach Lane c. 1962 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 60
Two-story, wood frame and flush board sided barn-style house with gable end facing the street, three bays wide with gable roof and detached two-car garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#13 Beach Lane c. 1973 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 40
Two story, wood frame and shingled contemporary style house with three prominent façade gables, one-story side wing and center door surmounted by deck with railings.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#18 Beach Lane c. 1971 Section 14/Block 1/Lot 9
Two-story, wood frame and shingled barn style house with side wing, gambrel roof, projecting pent roof detailing above ground floor.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#20 Beach Lane c. 1890 Section 14/Block 1/Lot 8
One-story, three-bay, gambrel-roofed and shingle sided Bungalow with prominent paired façade gables flanking a subsumed sleeping porch. Main porch supported on five substantial posts. Brick chimney is centered on the roof ridge. Retains original twelve-over-one window sashes. Side wing is an addition. Constructed for Dr. Gilfillan. 1902 (Dr. W. Gilfillan); 1916 (Dr. W. Gilfillan Est.); 1930 (E. Jackson).
Contributing (1).

#22 Beach Lane c. 1890 Section 14/Block 1/Lot 7.1
Two-story, three-bay, hipped roof and shingle sided Colonial Revival style house with subsumed porch (screened and enclosed); end bay is three-sided. Symmetrical, centered attic dormers. Window sashes are six-over-six and six-over-one. Front door retains diamond paned sidelights. Rear additions appear to be later additions.
Contributing (1).

#23 Beach Lane c. 1920 Section 11/Block 2/Lot 36
Broad two-story, hipped roof and shingle sided Colonial Revival style house with subsumed porch, front doorway with elliptical fanlight and sidelights, wrap-around porch with projecting semi-circular and projecting end and roof railing; hipped roof attic gables with paired window sashes. Window sashes retain diamond paned uppers, single light lowers. Two brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge.

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1896 (Dr. W. Gilfillin); 1902 (Mrs. S. Herrick/land); 1916 (Dr. W. Gilfillan est.).
Contributing (1).

#24 Beach Lane c. 1928 Section 14/Block 1/Lot 7.3
One-story, three-bay, gambrel-roofed and shingle sided Colonial Revival cottage. One story addition may be a later alteration. Window sashes are six-over-six; paired windows in attic dormers appear original. Brick chimney is centered on roof ridge, exposed on end wall.
Contributing (1).

#27 Beach Lane ("Meadow Pink") c. 1884 Section 11/Block 2/Lot 34
Two-story, three-bay, hipped roof and shingle sided Colonial Revival style house with wrap-around porch, paired window sashes, centered front door with sidelights, prominent center facade dormer with flanking attic dormers, and upper "widow's walk" roof railings. Windows are six-over-six. Two tall brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge. Built for D. Gilfillan.
1902 (Dr. W. Gilfillan); 1916 (Gilfillan Est.); 1929 (J. G. Wendell heirs).
Contributing (1).

Club Lane

#3 Club Lane c. 1985 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 21
One-story, wood frame and vertically sided contemporary Ranch style home with gable roof and one-story detached garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

#5 Club Lane ("Quogueswold") c. 1920 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 23.1
One-story, extended assemblage of historic buildings preserved and reconstructed as a U-shaped residence by Eleanor Douglas Wise (Duchess de Richelieu) in 1936. Composed of an 18th century mill structure formerly located at nearby Beaver Dam, Westhampton (c. 1746), two additional local barns and an icehouse also associated with the Beaver Dam mill. The house is shingle sided and features a large, prominent and multi-paned window facing the street and a cupola that surmounts the roof ridge. A large brick chimney is centered on the ridge. The roof preserves multiple gable and shed pitched surfaces.
1902 (H. Gardiner/land); 1916 (H. Gardiner/accessory structure); 1929 (2-story house).
Contributing (1).

#6 Club Lane (Quogue Field Club/golf course) c. 1900/01 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 19 &
Section 10/Block 3/Lot 20.2
Turn-of-the-century, 9-hole golf course designed by legendary course architect Tom Bendelow (1868-1936), "The Johnny Appleseed of American Golf." Always a seaside course with features associated with the dunes and its windswept location, the course typifies this Scottish American designer's "naturalist" philosophy associated with contemporary landscape architects, Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and Jr. Six holes are unaltered; two were redone c. 1915; the ninth has been modified from the original design.
1894 (A. S. Post/land); 1902 (Quogue Field Club/Golf Links/A.S. Post); 1916 (Quogue Field Club/A.S. Post).
Contributing (1).

#7 Club Lane ("Wunnegin") c. 1913 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 24
Elongated, two-story, seven-bay shingle sided residence with hipped roof, paired brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge, pair of prominent façade gables and covered front entry supported on posts. Retains original 6-over-6 window sashes, and subsumed sleeping porch. North end is later addition. One story garage is non-historic.
1902 (H. Gardiner/land); 1916 (Mrs. S. G. Crabbe/land); 1929 (2-story dwelling).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#9 Club Lane c. 1900 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 25
Two-story, two-bay and shingle sided hipped roof Foursquare style residence with wrap around porch (side elevation altered with porch infill). Window sashes are six-over-two. Later additions to rear of dwelling.
1902 (A. S. Post/land); 1916 (Henry Blake/land); 1929 (2-story dwelling).
Contributing (1).

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#11 Club Lane c. 1890 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 26
One-story, three-bay and shingle sided hipped roof former accessory structure adaptively used as a principle dwelling; incorporates three-story tower with crenellated rooftop. A two-bay garage with pyramidal roof appears to be contemporary with the main residence.
1902 (Henry Blake/land); 1916 (Henry Blake/land); 1929 (2-story dwelling).
Contributing (2).

#13 Club Lane c. 1973 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 27
Two-story, wood frame and board-and-batten sided contemporary with flat roof organized around cubical masses and oversized window openings.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

Cooper Lane

#1 Cooper Lane Section 8/Block 1/Lot 27
Vacant land.

#3 Cooper Lane c. 1962 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 26
One-story, wood frame and shingled expanded L-plan Ranch with gable roof, overhanging pent roofs and detached one-car garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

#4 Cooper Lane c. 1967 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 30
Two-story, wood frame and shingled contemporary with hipped roof, front porch with upper deck.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

Edgewood Road

#5 Edgewood Road c. 1930 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 20
One-story, wood frame and shingled U-plan vernacular cottage.
Non-contributing: lacks integrity (1).

#7 Edgewood Road c. 1935 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 19
One-story, wood frame and shingled vernacular cottage with enclosed porch.
Non-contributing: lacks integrity (1).

#9 Edgewood Road c. 1930 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 17.1
One-story, wood frame and vertically sided Ranch style house with gable roof.
Non-contributing: lacks integrity (1).

#10 Edgewood Road (Quogue Elementary School) c. 1934 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 11
One-story, Colonial Revival style brick school building with multiple hipped roof lines, six-over-six window sashes and paneled shutters, white painted trim, pedimented front entry supported on wooden piers, slate roof, louvered cupola and two-story "campanile" with louvered round-headed openings and corner quoins. The school building has been enlarged but retains its original massing and later additions are subservient.
Contributing (1).

#11 Edgewood Road c. 1975 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 18.1
One-story, wood frame and shingled vernacular Cape with gable roof and integral garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#13 Edgewood Road c. 1975 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 18.2
One-story, wood frame and shingled Ranch style house with gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

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#15 Edgewood Road c. 1973 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 16
One-and-one-half story wood frame, shingled contemporary style house with gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#17 Edgewood Road c. 1930 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 17
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided cottage with brick chimney centered on roof ridge, center front door flanked by paired six-over-one window sashes, and a pair of one-over-one windows on the second floor. Front porch with hipped roof is supported on four wooden columns. Jerkin-head roof of two-car garage matches house.
Contributing (2).

#21 Edgewood Road c. 1910 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 14
Two-story gable roofed vernacular shingle sided farmhouse with original eight-over-eight window sashes, enclosed front porch with hipped roof (addition), and a side one-story wing (addition). Brick chimney is centered on the roof ridge. Two-car garage is not historic.
1916 (E. F. Post)
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#24 Edgewood Road c. 1966 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 16
Two-story, wood frame and shingle sided vernacular style farmhouse with one-story wings, gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#25 Edgewood Road c. 1959 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 13
One-and-one-half story, wood frame and shingle sided expanded Ranch style house with gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#26 Edgewood Road c. 1966 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 17
One-and-one-half story, wood frame and shingle sided expanded Ranch style house with subsumed front entry and gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

Foster Road

#38 Foster Road c. 1971 Section 4/Block 1/Lot 23
Two-story, wood frame and shingle sided L-plan Queen Ann style house with gambrel roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#41 Foster Road c. 1900 Section 3/Block 4/Lot 8
Two-story, gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular style house with single story side wings, end wall facing the main road. Fenestration of first and second story appears altered, although front door placed at side bay of the main block and attic window sashes are original.
1902 (J. R. & S. H. Foster). Non-historic shed.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

Jessup Avenue

#79 Jessup Avenue c. 1896 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 15.1
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular style farmhouse retains wrap around porch supported on bracketed columns, original six-over-six window sashes and late Victorian era side bay window. Gambrel-roofed back extension. Property contains an L-shaped, one-story shingle sided accessory structure that was a former livery stable, believed to have been moved from #33 Quogue Street. House built for Harmon Payne.
1902 (H. P. Payne).
Contributing (2).

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- #79A Jessup Avenue c. 1920 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 15.2
Two-story, gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular farmhouse with L-plan. Preserves skeletal wooden frame of a wind pump and water storage tower in front yard. Flag lot to adjacent #79 Jessup Avenue. Built as barn/livery stable associated #79 Jessup Avenue. See above.
1902 (H. P. Payne/accessory structure).
Contributing (1).
- #81 Jessup Avenue (LeBleu House) c. 1896 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 16
One-and-one-half story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided structure with end gable facing the street. Wrap around porch supported on bracketed posts. Two-over-two window sash and side extension original. Property preserves two contributing accessory structures: two-car garage and shed, both of one story. Clement LeBleu was one of Quogue's first plumbers.
1902 (C. H. Herman); 1916 (H. P. Payne); 1930 Clement LeBleu).
Contributing (3).
- #83 Jessup Avenue c. 1967 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 17
Two-story, wood frame and shingle vernacular style house with gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #85 Jessup Avenue c. 1881 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 18
Two-story, cross axial plan, vernacular late Victorian era farmhouse retains clapboard siding and original window sashes, shutters and overhanging roof eaves. Built in 1881 for Camerdon's "Palace Market."
1902 (C. S. Camerdon); 1916 (C. S. Camerdon).
Contributing (2).
- #86 Jessup Avenue c. 1929 Section 9/Block 1/Lot 7
Compact, one-story and clapboard sided late Colonial Revival style cottage with elongated roof dormer (rear façade), twelve-over-twelve window sashes and exterior brick chimney.
1902 (G. Jessup/land); 1916 (G. Jessup Est./land); 1929 (1½ story dwelling).
Contributing (1).
- #87 Jessup Avenue c. 1993 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 19
Extended wood frame, shingle clad one-story vernacular cottage with gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #88 Jessup Avenue Section 9/Block 1/Lot 8
Vacant land.
- #89 Jessup Avenue c. 1900 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 20.1
Two-story, three-bay, gable roofed and shingle sided Victorian-era vernacular cottage with end gable wall facing Jessup Avenue and a wrap-around porch. Window sashes are one-over-one. Back of structure has received a gambrel-roofed extension. Rear of property is site of an infamous prohibition saloon.
1902 (Mrs. M. Hallock); 1916 (W. L. Stevens).
Contributing (1).
- #99 Jessup Avenue c. 1910/74 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 21
Two-story commercial structure, wood frame and clapboard sided, gable façade facing the street; older structure has lost its architectural integrity through removals and alteration of original fabric. Non-historic cottage at back of property.
Non-contributing: loss of integrity and outside period of significance (2).
- #100 Jessup Avenue c. 2000 Section 9/Block 1/Lot 12
One-and-one-half story Queen Ann style house, wood framed and shingle clad with gambrel roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #105 Jessup Avenue c. 1958 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 22
Two-story, wood frame and vertically sided raised Ranch style home with gable roof; attached one-story porch.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

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#107 Jessup Avenue ("Jessup/Shinnecock Manor") c. 1880s Section 7/Block 2/Lot 23.3

Two-story, three-bay Mansard roofed Second Empire style dwelling converted for use as a boardinghouse (Jessup Manor); purchased in 1890s by Native American (Poospatuck) Abram Edwin Enos (d. 1920s). Remodeled and reopened as "Shinnecock Manor" by Enos' daughter Tillie and run as a boardinghouse for domestic help. Structure is clapboard sided and retains attic dormers, original six-over-six window sashes. The original wrap-around porch is supported on slender columns.

1902 (A. E. Enos); 1916 (A. E. Enos).

Contributing (1).

#108 Jessup Avenue c. 1917 Section 9/Block 1/Lot 13.1

One-story, three-bay gable roofed and clapboard sided vernacular cottage with covered entry supported on wood piers. Window sashes are two-over-two. A garage and shed that appear to be contemporary with the cottage remain standing on the property.

1902 (G. Jessup/land); 1916 (L. E. Walters/store); 1929 (Fred Perry, builder).

Contributing (3).

#111 Jessup Avenue ("Haddad's Linen Shop") c. 1912 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 24

Two-story, gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular commercial store with center door flanked by wide, former shop windows. Symmetrical fenestration with two-over-two window sashes on second and attic floors. Joseph J. Haddad came to Quogue in 1910 and later opened a store for fine linens and lace, which operated until his death in 1944. Structure adaptively reused as a residence. Second two-story vernacular house on property appears on 1916 and 1929 maps.

1902 (W. H. Camerden); 1916 (J. J. Haddad); 1929 (2-story store).

Contributing (2).

#112 Jessup Avenue c. 1920 Section 9/Block 1/Lot 14

Two-story, two-bay, hipped roof and shingle sided Foursquare style house retains original deep, hipped roof front porch supported on three Doric style columns, one-over-one window sashes and attic dormer. Louvered shutters are painted green. A brick chimney is centered at the peak of the roof.

1902 (Mrs. J. Tooker/land); 1916 (Mrs. J. Tooker/house and store).

Contributing (1).

#113 Jessup Avenue

Vacant land.

#114 Jessup Avenue c. 1910 Section 9/Block 1/Lot 15.1

One-story, gable roofed and shingle sided former commercial store with one-story side wings adaptively reused as headquarters for the Quogue Historical Society. The building retains its characteristic storefront windows flanking the center door.

1916 (Mrs. J. Tooker); 1929 (Fred Perry).

Contributing (1).

#117 Jessup Avenue c. 1929 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 26

One-story, hipped roof, brick Colonial Revival style building with three symmetrically placed attic dormers, shuttered windows, corner quoins and pedimented front entrance supported on paired wooden piers. Roof is slate covered. Windows are six-over-six.

1902 (Public School); 1916 (Public School); 1929 (Fire Dept.).

Contributing (1).

#118 Jessup Avenue.

Vacant land.

#121 Jessup Avenue c. 1875 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 27

Two-story, gable-roofed and shingle sided structure began as Silas Jessup's plumbing business. Window sashes are two-over-two. Characteristic storefront windows flank center door and brick chimney is centered on roof ridge. After Jessup's death in 1900, A. A. Tuthill opened a drugstore in the building. Functioned as telephone exchange (rear of building) prior to 1901. About 1910, the Barker brothers started a forerunner of the present day Quogue Plumbing Company.

1902 (Fire Dept.); 1916 (Barker)

Contributing (2).

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#122 Jessup Avenue c. 1989 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 1
One-story, hipped roof masonry (brick) office building with two chimneys centered on the roof ridge.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#123 Jessup Avenue (Quogue Community Hall) c. 1922-4 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 28
One-and-one-half story village and community hall constructed in Colonial Revival style, with large Palladian type window centered above two-story glazed entryway, and side wings of one story (later additions). Built by C. M. Carman; restored in 1974.
1916 (Fire Dept.); 1929 (Village Hall/Bowling/Police Dept.)
Contributing (1).

#124 Jessup Avenue c. 1925 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 2
Two-story, three-bay vernacular commercial store with gable roof, center door flanked by large storefront windows. Symmetrical fenestration on second and attic story (replacement eight-over-eight window sashes).
1916 (G. Jessup Est.)
Contributing (1).

#125 – 131 Jessup Avenue
Contiguous open space on west side of Jessup Avenue, acquired by Incorporated Village of Quogue and dedicated as public access parkland adjacent village municipal buildings.
Contributing: historic park (1).

#130 Jessup Avenue c. 1910 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 7.1
Large two-story, three-bay gable roofed and stuccoed commercial building with center doorway, wide flanking store windows, second story four-over-four sash windows and centered attic window. Occupied by village Police Dept. and municipal offices. Roof has been altered.
1902 (G. H. Jessup/land); 1916 (Muley's Garage); 1929 (offices).
Contributing (1).

#132 Jessup Avenue (Post Office 1907-17) c. 1905 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 7.2
One-story, gable roofed, clapboard sided and L-plan vernacular commercial building with overhanging roof eaves. One-over-one window sashes are original. Rear extensions are non-historic. One of three commercial structures that functioned as a post office in Quogue village.
1902 (G. H. Jessup/land); 1916 (H. Nugent).
Contributing (1).

#136 Jessup Avenue (Post Office 1917-55) c. 1917 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 8.1
One-story, hipped roof stucco commercial building with subsumed entry doors protected beneath overhanging roof supported on large columns. One-over-one window sashes are original. Brick chimney at rear of structure; deep overhanging roof eaves.
1902 (G. H. Jessup/land); 1916 (H. Nugent).
Contributing (1).

#148 Jessup Avenue c. 1930 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 8.2
One-story, brick front commercial storefront subdivided visually into three sections with the center rising above the sides. Retains large store windows. Shed at rear of property and two-car garage are non-historic.
1916 (Wexelbaum & Maintzer).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

#152 Jessup Avenue c. 1987 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 9
Two-story former commercial structure, wood framed and clapboard sided.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#164 Jessup Avenue ("Burton's General Store") c. 1884 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 10
Two-story, gable roofed and shingle sided commercial building with ground floor extension. First constructed c. 1884 at #55 Quogue Street as Henry Burton's general store; became Post Office in 1894 and was moved to present location by

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Hamlin Lamb, c. 1904. Bought by Tuthill in 1917. Structure retains six-over-one window sashes, deep overhanging roof eaves characteristic of its Victorian era construction period and storefront windows.
1902 (G. H. Jessup/land); 1916 (H. L. Lamb Store); 1929 (2-story store/insurance office).
Contributing (1).

Jessup Lane

#8 Jessup Lane ("Burton's Bungalow") c. 1890 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 34
Two-story vernacular dwelling with shingle siding, gable roofs, cross axial plan, front wrap-around porch supported on wooden piers, overhanging roof eaves with exposed "purlins" and brick chimneys centered on the roof ridges. Retains original six-over-six window sashes. Said to have been pieced together from three older buildings by H. D. Burton. Property retains a shed/garage contemporary with the main house.
1902 (H. D. Burton); 1916 (H. D. Burton); 1929 (H. D. Burton estate).
Contributing (2).

#12 Jessup Lane c. 1930 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 35
One-and-one-half story, four-bay gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular farmhouse with large front-facing attic dormer, deep overhanging eaves with gable end returns, hipped roof front door cover supported on wooden piers, paired two-over-one window sashes and brick chimney centered against north gable wall. Back wing is gable roofed and appears original. Two-car garage is of recent construction. Constructed c. 1930 for Alan Lincoln.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

Lamb Avenue

#2 Lamb Avenue c. 2008 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 1.1
Two-story, wood frame and shingled Dutch Colonial style house with gambrel roof, integral garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#4 Lamb Avenue
Vacant land.

#6 Lamb Avenue
Vacant land.

#8 Lamb Avenue c. 2005 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 1.4
Two-story, wood frame and shingle sided Colonial Revival style house with pedimented entry, gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#10 Lamb Avenue c. 1930 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 25
Two-story, hipped roof and shingle sided Foursquare style house with enclosed front porch (alteration), small brick chimney centered on peak and larger brick chimney built against front porch (alteration), attic dormer and one-over-one window sashes. The two-car garage is non-historic.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#14 Lamb Avenue c. 1992 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 24
Two-story, wood frame and clapboard sided contemporary barn style vernacular house with gable roof, end gable facing the street.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#16 Lamb Avenue c. 1935 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 23
One-story, three-bay and shingle sided hipped roof Foursquare style cottage with brick chimney centered on ridge, attic dormer. Window sashes are two-over-two. Front door porch cover is later addition. The one-story guest cottage and two-car garage are not historic.
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Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

#20 Lamb Avenue c. 1915 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 22
One-story hipped roof and shingle sided cottage with chimneys centered on ridge, enclosed front porch (alteration), paired two-over-two window sashes and front-facing attic window incorporated into roof ridge. The one-story gable roofed garage is not historic.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#22 Lamb Avenue c. 1925/59 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 21
Two-story, wood frame and shingled vernacular farmhouse with subsumed porch.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#30 Lamb Avenue c. 1930 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 1.1
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular style house with clipped roof peak, covered front doorway (alteration), returning roof eaves, six-over-six sashes and one-story side extension (alteration). The pool house is of recent construction.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#32 Lamb Avenue c. 1940/62 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 2
One-story, wood frame and shingled vernacular cottage with center door, gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#34 Lamb Avenue c. 1920 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 3
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular house with "Stick Style" roof treatment on front façade, enclosed shed roofed front porch, and shed-roofed side extension. Window sashes are one-over-one. Hipped roof pool house is not historic.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#36 Lamb Avenue c. 1920 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 4
Two-story, three-bay hipped roof and shingle sided Foursquare style house with enclosed front porch, two-over-two window sashes, massive brick chimney built against side façade (alteration). The one-story garage is not historic.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#38 Lamb Avenue c. 1986 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 5
One-story, three-bay wood frame and shingle sided vernacular cottage with center door, gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#40 Lamb Avenue c. 1914 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 6
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular style house with hipped roof front porch supported on turned posts. Window sashes are one-over-one. One story rear extension is not historic. Cottage and garage in back of property are not historic.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

#44 Lamb Avenue c. 1925 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 7
One-and-one-half story, four-bay wood frame and shingle sided vernacular Bungalow, enclosed front entry porch and attic gable. Gable roof contains one large attic dormer. Window sashes are six-over-one. Non-historic garage in rear of property.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#46 Lamb Avenue c. 1920 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 8
One-story, three-bay hipped roof and shingle sided vernacular cottage with centered front door, with original paired front windows. One-story cottage and one-story garage at rear of property are not historic,

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Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

#50 Lamb Avenue c. 1924 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 9
One-story, hipped roof and shingle sided vernacular cottage with projecting and enclosed front entryway (alteration), paired six-over-six window sashes. One-story hipped roof garage is not historic.

Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#51 Lamb Avenue c. 1989 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 47
One-story, wood frame and clapboard sided vernacular house with hipped roof, integral garage.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#53 Lamb Avenue c. 1988 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 15.7
One-story, wood frame and shingled expanded Ranch style house with L-plan, gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#55 Lamb Avenue c. 1962 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 15.3
Two-story, wood frame and shingled raised Ranch style house with covered entryway, gable roof and integral garage.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#56 Lamb Avenue c. 1920 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 19
One-story, gable and hipped roofed vernacular cottage with shingle siding, centered front porch supported on wooden piers. House preserves multiple window sash types.

Contributing (1).

#57 Lamb Avenue c. 1973 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 14
One-story, wood frame and shingled cottage with gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#58 Lamb Avenue 18th/19th/20th century Section 8/Block 1/Lot 20
Original Quogue burying ground laid out in mid-18th century, remains in active use as Quogue Cemetery Association. Contains headstones typical of 18th and 19th century practice (e.g., slate, brownstone & marble) as well as those of the 20th century (granite). Many of Quogue settlers buried here. Listed on National Register in 2013 (contributing resource in "Southampton Burying Grounds" MPDF).

Contributing (1).

#59 Lamb Avenue c. 1978 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 13.2
One-story, wood frame and shingled five-bay vernacular Cape with attic dormers.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#61 Lamb Avenue c. 1980 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 13.4
One-story, wood frame and shingled expanded Ranch style house with gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#63 Lamb Avenue c. 1977 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 13.5
One-story, wood frame and vertically sided vernacular cottage with gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#64 Lamb Avenue c. 1920 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 21
Two-story, three-bay gambrel roofed and shingle sided house retains extended roof dormer, paired six-over-six window sashes on first story with center door covered by pedimented entryway. Side porch is original. Brick chimney centered on roof ridge.
1902 & 1916 (Mrs. S. Hallock/land). One-story, two car gable roofed garage with exposed purlins appears contemporary with main house.

Contributing (2).

#66 Lamb Avenue ("On the Lamb") c. 1890 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 22

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One-and-one-half story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided farmhouse with asymmetrical L-shaped plan, original one-over-one window sashes and door; front porch is a continuation of roof and supported on turned columns, side porch is screened and likely an addition. One-story, two car gable roofed garage with exposed purlins matches that of adjoining #64 Lamb Avenue and appears to have been built c. 1920.

1902 & 1916 (Mrs. S. Hallock); 1930 (Hardy).

Contributing (2).

Midland Street

#5 Midland Street c. 1928 Section 9/Block 1/Lot 17.6

Two-story, three-bay Foursquare style house with hipped roof, wood shingle siding, wide overhanging eaves, centered attic dormer on front façade and projecting front center door enclosed within a shallow pedimented projection. Clustered banks of six-over-six window sashes on first floor appear original. Side, back extensions may also be original. Hipped roof garage is original to house construction.

Contributing (2).

#6 Midland Street c. 1977 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 5.1

One-story, concrete block commercial structure and U.S. Post Office building

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#8 Midland Street c. 1967 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 16

One-story, wood frame and shingled Ranch style house with gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#10 Midland Street c. 1965 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 18

One-story, wood frame vernacular cottage with integral one-car garage, gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#15 Midland Street c. 1966 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 10

One-story, wood frame and shingled expanded Ranch style house with hipped roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#20 Midland Street c. 1977 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 36.1

One story, wood frame and shingled vernacular cottage with twin street-facing gables, U-plan and gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#24 Midland Street c. 2001 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 37

One-story, wood frame and shingled expanded vernacular cottage with integral two-car garage, gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#26 Midland Street

Vacant land.

#28 Midland Street

Vacant land.

#31 Midland Street c. 1940/67 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 12

One-story, wood frame and shingled expanded vernacular cottage with façade dormer, pedimented entryway and gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#32 Midland Street c. 1993 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 39.1

Two-story, wood frame and shingled vernacular house with hipped roof and *porte cochere*.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#33 Midland Street c. 1920 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 25

One-story, wood frame and shingled L-plan vernacular cottage and gable roof.

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Non-contributing: lacks integrity (1).

Montauk Highway

#39 Montauk Hwy (St. Paul's AME Zion Church) c. 1922 Section 3/Block 4/Lot 74

One-story, four-bay front and six-bay side, gable roofed and shingle sided sanctuary with two-story corner tower; lancet windows, round headed louvered openings in tower and pointed "Gothic" style front doorway are all original. Brick chimney centered on the roof ridge at the back façade. Trim is painted white. Non-historic rectory located at back of property.

1929 (St. Paul's M. E. Zion Church).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#43 Montauk Highway c. 2008 Section 3/Block 4/Lot 73

One-story, wood frame and clapboard sided vernacular cottage with front porch, gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#45 Montauk Highway c. 1890 Section 3/Block 4/Lot 72

Two-story, wood frame vernacular L-plan vernacular farmhouse with hipped roof, enclosed porch, two-over-two window sashes.

Non-contributing: loss of integrity (1).

#47 Montauk Highway c. 1890 Section 3/Block 4/Lot 82.3

Two-story, gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular farmhouse with enclosed shed-roofed porch. Overhanging roof eaves. Six-over-six window sashes appear original. One-story shed on property is not historic.

1916 (J. Sutton).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#49 Montauk Highway c. 2015

Newly constructed two-story, five-bay contemporary home with six-over-six window sashes.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#51 Montauk Highway c. 1920 Section 3/Block 4/Lot 68.1

Two-story, three-bay hipped roof and shingle sided Foursquare style house with brick chimney centered on roof peak, center front door with sidelights, and paired six-over-six sash windows on both floor. Broad, hipped roof one-story porch appears original.

1916 (Wm. Hawkins).

Contributing (1).

#54 Montauk Highway c. 1920 Section 9/Block 1/Lot 67.1

Two-story gable roofed commercial store retains original storefront windows and center door, one-over-one sashes on front and side facades. Brick chimney centered on roof at back. Rear of property contains multiple sheds, barns and storage buildings: a one-story garage and one-story barn appear historic and original to the period of the store, whereas two additional sheds and three storage buildings are not historic.

1929 (store).

Contributing (3).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (5).

#57 Montauk Highway c. 1928 Section 3/Block 4/Lot 65.5

One-story, hipped roof stuccoed Craftsman Style bungalow with characteristic attic dormer, paired six-over-six window sashes and arched doorway built of stone. Side *porte cochere* appears to be original. One-story garage on property appears contemporary with the house.

1929 (dwelling).

Contributing (2).

#58 Montauk Highway c. 1930/82 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 2

One-story, wood frame and shingled vernacular cottage with gable roof.

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Non-contributing: loss of integrity (1).

#61 Montauk Highway c. 1971 Section 3/Block 4/Lot 93

One-story commercial structure with pent roof, partial stone façade.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#64 Montauk Highway c. 1930 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 4

Two-story, gambrel roofed and shingle sided Dutch Colonial style house with large attic dormer incorporating five window openings, center door with pedimented entry cover flanked by grouped one-over-one window sashes. Brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge and set against the exterior of each gable end wall. Enclosed sun porch appears original.

Hipped roof, one-story garage is not historic.

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#65 Montauk Highway c. 1920/64 Section 3/Block 4/Lots 34.1 & 34.2

Two-story, wood frame and shingle sided Colonial Revival house with gable roof.

Non-contributing: loss of integrity (1).

#67 Montauk Highway c. 1930 Section 3/Block 4/Lot 33.2

Two-story, three-bay hipped roof and shingle sided Foursquare style house retains six-over-six window sashes. One-story, two-bay gable roofed addition with exterior brick chimney

Contributing (1).

#68 Montauk Highway c. 1900 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 6

One-and-one-half story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular farmhouse preserves wrap around porch supported on wooden piers, six-over-six windows sashes and a glazed front door. One-story, pyramidal roofed garage is not original.

1916 (F. Carter).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: loss of integrity (1).

#70 Montauk Highway c. 1935 /82 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 7

Two-story, wood frame and shingled vernacular farmhouse with enclosed front entry, gable roof.

Non-contributing: loss of integrity (1).

#71 Montauk Highway c. 1930 Section 3/Block 4/Lot 32

Two-story, gable roofed and shingle sided house with covered entry supported on slender columns. Overhanging roof eaves. Six-over-six sash windows appear original. Side (east) wing may be an addition. One-story shingle sided garage appears original.

Contributing (2).

#72 Montauk Highway c. 1991 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 8

One-story, wood frame and shingled Ranch style home with gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#74 Montauk Highway c. 1890 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 9

Two-story, three-bay hipped roof Foursquare style house with hipped attic dormers, brick chimney centered on roof peak, hipped roof porch supported on widely spaced columns, and 6-over-1 window sashes.

Contributing (1).

#94 Montauk Highway c. 1984 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 3

Two-story wood frame commercial structure with extensive alterations and additions.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#96 Montauk Highway c. 1936 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 5

Modest, one-story three-bay hipped roof and shingle sided cottage with brick chimney centered on roof peak, centered front door beneath shed-roof cover supported on two wooden piers. Window sashes are two-over-two.

Contributing (1).

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#98 Montauk Highway c. 1890 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 6
Two-story, gable-roofed and shingle sided house with prominent façade gable, brick chimney centered on roof peak and subsumed front entry. Pair of tiny, 4-over-4 window sashes in façade gable and asymmetrical roofline are characteristic of its late 19th century Queen Anne-inspired design.
1902 (G.H. Culver); 1916 (Culver).
Contributing (1).

#103 Montauk Highway c. 1900 Section 4/Block 1/Lot 26.1
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular farmhouse with side wing. Main structure preserves center door, gable roofed porch and 6-over-1 window sash. Two brick chimneys are centered on roof ridge. Side wing is gable roofed, one story in height with hipped roof attic dormer, subsumed entry within porch. One-story shingle sided garage is historic.
1902 (J. P. & S. H. Foster); 1916 (J. P. & S. H. Foster).
Contributing (2).

#107 Montauk Highway c. 1870 Section 4/Block 1/Lot 27
Two-story, three-bay clapboard sided vernacular farmhouse with gable roof, overhanging eaves and center door. Original fenestration has been altered with two-over-two window sashes.
1902 (B. Harris); 1916 (R. Harris).
Contributing (1).

#109 Montauk Highway c. 1910 Section 4/Block 1/Lot 28
Two-story, five-bay clapboard sided vernacular type house with gable roof and front porch of one story. Window sashes are two-over-two and appear original. One-story shed is not historic.
1902 (A. J. Harris); 1916 (A. J. Harris).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#115 Montauk Highway ("Old Revolution"/ "Woodbine"/ "Blue Moon" tea room)
mid-18th century Section 4/Block 1/Lot 96.1
One-story, gable roofed and shingle sided Cape Cod type dwelling associated with Quogue settlement period. Front (south) section is original; later additions stretch to the rear (north) façade. Original section retains massing that is characteristic of its period of construction as well as nine-over-six window sashes that may be original. Back extensions are of one story and are arranged in a linear plan, with six-over-six window sashes. A two-bay, one story garage constructed at the rear of the property is not historic.
1873 (Mrs. F); 1902 (Foster); 1916 (J.P. & S.H. Foster);
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

Niamogue Lane

#9 Niamogue Lane Section 10/Block /Lot 33.3
Vacant land.

#11 Niamogue Lane c. 1928 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 34
Two-story, L-shaped gambrel roofed and shingle sided house retaining a prominent facade dormer, subsumed front entryway with flanking glazed porch, and projecting garage wing (addition, gambrel-roofed) designed to be sympathetic with the original design. Window sashes are twelve-over-twelve (first floor) and eight-over-eight (second floor). Brick chimney is centered on the roof ridge.
Contributing (1).

#15 Niamogue Lane c. 1935 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 35
Long, two-story gable roofed and shingle sided Colonial Revival style house with twin projecting two-story façade gables, eight-over-eight window sashes, brick chimney centered on roof ridge, pedimented entryway supported on slender columns, subsumed front porch, and a one-story side veranda with roof railings. Two-story addition contains integral garage.

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Contributing (1).

#18 Niamogue Lane c. 1890 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 20.5
Two-story, Queen Ann style house with multiple roof pitches, wrap around screened porch supported on bracketed piers, two-over-two window sashes with multi-paned upper panes, and clapboard siding (first floor) and decorative wood shingle siding (upper story). Documented to have cost \$1,200 when constructed. One-story shed is not historic.
1902 (A. S. Post); 1916 (A. S. Post).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#32 Niamogue Lane c. 1930 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 15
One-story, gambrel roofed and shingle sided cottage with shed roofed attic dormers, hooded entry, clustered windows on first floor, one-story side extensions (later additions) and exterior centered chimneys. Front entrance is hooded. Window sashes are six-over-six. Appears to be a former accessory structure adapted for use as a residence. Two-bay garage is not historic.
1916 (G. W. Betts).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#33 Niamogue Lane c. 1900 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 17
Two-story, six-bay, gable-roofed and shingle sided vernacular house retains long front porch supported on Doric style columns, brick chimney centered on roof ridge. Sash windows are six-over-six. Gambrel roofed wing is a later addition.
1916 (G. W. Betts).
Contributing (1).

#41 Niamogue Lane c. 1960 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 5
One-and-one-half story, stucco-clad cottage with gambrel roof, integral two-car garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#51 Niamogue Lane ("Shinnecock Yacht Club") c. 1904 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 51
One-story, four-bay gambrel roofed and shingle sided maritime structure occupies a wharf projecting into Penniman Creek at the easterly end of Niamogue Lane. The building continues to house the Shinnecock Yacht Club, which was organized as the Shinnecock Bay Yacht Club on April 20, 1887 (incorporated 1890; name changed to Shinnecock Yacht Club in 1901). According to club records, the clubhouse was constructed in 1904 by John Loving of Atlanticville at a cost of \$1,053. Despite repairs and general refurbishing in recent years that included renewed roof and wall siding, replacement windows and doors, and an extension of one story that provides a viewing deck that overlooks Penniman Creek, the building retains original structural framing, bead board sheathing and original lockers that housed members' gear on the loft story, and at least one panel door with hardware that dates from the c. 1904 structure.
1916 (Yacht Club).
Contributing (1).

Ocean Avenue

#2 Ocean Avenue ("Assup's Cottage") c. 1880s Section 10/Block 2/Lot 32
One-and-one-half story, four-bay gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular cottage with one story side wings (added); retains three-light upper window sashes, six-over-one first story sashes and covered entryway. Two car garage is not historic. Built by William Post on Long Point and moved to the Post House Hotel complex as an accessory cottage.
1878 (J. H. Post/Boarding House); 1894 (Post House); 1902 (Post House/H. Gardiner); 1916 (Post House/site).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#3 Ocean Avenue c. 1891 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 34
One-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided cottage with single story two-bay wing, retains six-over-one window sashes, prominent shed-roofed attic dormer centered on the front roof slope, subsumed front porch supported on wooden piers with centered front door. Roof has deep overhanging eaves. One story garage is not historic.
1902 (H. Gardiner); 1916 (Henry G. Gardiner/Hotel).
Contributing (1).

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Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#4 Ocean Avenue c. 1894 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 31
Two-story, asymmetrical plan and shingle sided Queen Ann style cottage with wrap-around porch supported on piers, front-facing façade gable, brick chimney centered on roof ridge and original eight-over-eight window sashes. 1902 (H. Gardiner); 1916 (H. Gardiner).
Contributing (1).

#5 Ocean Avenue c. 1984 Section 10/Block 2/Lots 43.3 & 44.1
One-story, wood frame and shingled Ranch style house with gable roof, recessed entry with brick-faced wall and detached two-car garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#6 Ocean Avenue ("Una Cottage") c. 1890 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 30
Long, two-story, eight-bay gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular style house with front-facing façade gable, small shed-roofed attic dormer. Window sashes are six-over-one. Brick chimney centered on roof ridge. Built for Mrs. Edward Crabbe. 1902 (H. Gardiner); 1916 (Mrs. S. G. Crabbe).
Contributing (1).

#7 Ocean Avenue c. 1910 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 43.4
One-story, five-bay and shingle sided gambrel roofed house with three symmetrically arranged shed-roofed attic dormers, long front porch that projects beyond the south (side) façade and a two-story wing. Two-car garage is not historic.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#9 Ocean Avenue c. 1925 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 36
Two-story, five-bay gambrel roofed and shingle sided house retains three symmetrically arranged attic dormers, twelve-over-one window sashes on second floor and paired French-style doors opening onto porch, wrap around porch supported on bracketed piers, and a center door with flanking sidelights mirrored on the second floor with a tri-partite window. Two-bay garage appears to be contemporary with the house. 1902 (H. Gardiner/land); 1916 (Mrs. J. K. Burnham).
Contributing (2).

#10 Ocean Avenue ("Bramwell House") c. 1900 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 29
Two-story, gable roofed and shingle sided house with cross axial floor plan, twelve-over-two window sashes, wrap around porch supported on piers, and a two-story gable roofed addition. Shed-roofed attic dormers. Brick chimney is centered on roof ridge. Three-bay shingled garage appears to be contemporary with the house. Twin house to nearby # 6 Ocean Avenue; constructed for Abram Post. 1902 (A. S. Post); 1916 (Henry Blake).
Contributing (2).

#11 Ocean Avenue c. 1920 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 37
Two-story, gambrel roofed and shingle sided house with cross axial floor plan, paired window sashes, subsumed side porch and exterior front facing chimney. Pedimented entryway is a later addition. Appears to be a former accessory structure adapted for use as a residence. 1916 (Mrs. J. K. Burnham).
Contributing (1).

#13 Ocean Avenue c. 1931 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 38
Long, two-story hipped roof brick Tudor style house with paired and hipped façade gables, attic dormers, prominent clustered brick chimney and diamond-paned window sashes. Trim is painted dark brown. 1902 (H. Gardiner/land); 1916 (R. R. Miner/land).
Contributing (1).

#15 Ocean Avenue c. 1915 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 39.1
Wide, two-story hipped roof house with pair of attic dormers, subsumed front porch supported on slender paired columns, original front door and window sashes, and a two-story side porch. Screened porches on both stories appear to be original.

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1916 (Wm. A. Keys).
Contributing (1).

#16 Ocean Avenue c. 1890 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 22.1
Large two-story, gable-roofed and shingle sided cross axial floor plan vernacular farmhouse with twelve over-one window sashes, wrap-around porch supported on shingled piers, massive brick chimneys and one-story extensions. Front doorway preserves sidelights. Attic dormers are shed-roofed. Large, one-story shingle sided garage appears to be contemporary with the house.
1896 (G. Hallock/land); 1902 (E. Hallock/land); 1916 (John Kirkpatrick).
Contributing (2).

#18 Ocean Avenue c. 1975 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 22.2
Two-story, wood frame and shingled contemporary Queen Ann style house with gambrel roof, prominent façade gable, subsumed front entryway and round corner tower with conical roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#19 Ocean Avenue c. 1900 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 38
Two-story, four-bay shingle sided and gambrel roofed house with front-facing gable wall, wrap around porch supported on slender columns, shed-roofed attic dormers, original window sashes and front door. Fenestration of first, second and attic stories appears original with diamond pane upper sashes over one. Brick chimney is centered on roof ridge. Three-bay garage and cottage are later and not historic.
1902 (A. S. Post/land); 1916 (C. H. Smith).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

#21 Ocean Avenue Section 10/Block 3/Lot 37.1
Vacant land.

#23 Ocean Avenue ("Doronet") c. 1908 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 37.2
Two-story, pyramidal roofed and shingle sided expanded Foursquare style residence with flaring roof eaves, large wrap around porch supported on shingled piers, and a subsumed second story balcony centered above the front entry. Brick chimney centered on roof peak. Half-timbering at front entry. Window sashes are eight-over-eight. Attic dormers are hipped. One-story garage is not historic.
1902 (A. S. Post/land); 1916 (F. W. Blossom).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#24 Ocean Avenue ("First House") mid-18th century Section 10/Block 3/Lot 23
Two-story, five-bay gambrel roofed and shingle sided Colonial Style residence with one story side porches, two-over-two window sashes, and a prominent front doorway retaining transom, sidelights and pedimented entry supported on slender columns. Window sashes are two-over-two. House retains livered shutters and white trim. Documented to be built on Quogue Street for Capt. John Post and moved to present site c. 1908.
1902 (A. S. Post); 1916 (A. S. Post).
Contributing (1).

#25 Ocean Avenue c. 1931 Section 10/Block 3/ Lot 36
Two-story, five-bay gable roofed and shingle sided Colonial Revival style house with one-story side wing, large brick chimneys centered within end walls on roof ridge, eight-over-eight window sashes, and paneled center door embellished with broken pediment surround and sidelights. Extension to original house contains integral garage.
Contributing (1).

Old Depot Road

#77 Old Depot Road c. 1977 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 10
Two-story, wood frame vernacular barn style house with one-story wing; vertical board siding, gable roof and integral pergola.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

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- #79 Old Depot Road c. 1912 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 11
One-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular cottage with gambrel roofed side extension; hipped roof porch supported on three piers, attic dormers appear original. Window sashes are six-over-six.
1916 (Mrs. H. Worsett).
Contributing (1).
- #81 Old Depot Road c. 1910 Section 9/Block 2/Lot 12
Two-story, three-bay shingle sided Foursquare style house with unusual, high-pitched attic dormer. Window sashes are one-over-one with louvered shutters. Two brick chimneys centered on roof ridge. One-story, flat-roofed extension at rear with roof railings appears to be a later addition. Hipped roof garage is not historic.
1916 (G. Barker).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #83 Old Depot Road c. 1910 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 18
Two-story, three-bay, shingle sided cross axial plan vernacular farmhouse with wrap around porch; two-over-two window sashes, porch columns, overhanging roof eaves appear original.
1916 (John Payne).
Contributing (1).
- #84 Old Depot Road c. 1920 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 1
One-story, three-bay, shingle sided gambrel roofed vernacular cottage with symmetrically placed shed-roofed attic dormers, and two-over-two window sashes. Appears to be a former accessory structure adaptively reused as a residence.
1916 (A. S. Post).
Contributing (1).
- #85 Old Depot Road c. 1910 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 19
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed vernacular farmhouse with rear extension. Six-over-six window sashes and centered front door appear to be original.
1916 (Gardiner).
Contributing(1).
- #87 Old Depot Road c. 1900 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 20
Two-story, gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular style house with updated six-over-six window sashes, subsumed porch at side. Garage is not historic.
1916 (O. L. Lane).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #89 Old Depot Road c. 1870 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 21
Modest, one-story shingle sided vernacular cottage with L-shaped floor plan built on brick foundation. Two-over-two and eight-over-eight window sashes, porch supported on turned posts, and brick chimney centered on roof ridge all appear to be original.
1916 (Henry Tooker).
Contributing (1).
- #90 Old Depot Road ("The Folly") 18th/19th century Section 10/Block 1/Lot 2
Main structure is a one-story, shingle sided gambrel roofed cottage that retains two-over-two window sashes, projecting two-story center façade gable that incorporates the front door, and a subsumed porch on the end wall. Smaller secondary structure ("The Folly") is a one-story, gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular structure with an exterior brick chimney, covered front entry and side porch. Originally a barn on Capt. John Post property, #94 Quogue Street. Both structures were accessory buildings adaptively converted for residential use.
1902 (A. S. Post); 1916 (A. S. Post).
Contributing (2).
- #92 Old Depot Road
Vacant land.

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- #93 Old Depot Road c. 1920 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 22
Two-story, three-bay Foursquare style house with large, one-story side porch (addition) and deep overhanging and bracketed roof eaves. Center front door retains a pedimented roof covering supported on paired, slender columns. Six-over-six window sashes appear original. Garden shed is not historic.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #94 Old Depot Road c. 1998 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 18
Two-story, wood frame and shingle sided Post Modern style house with gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #95 Old Depot Road c. 1982 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 23
One-story, wood frame and shingle sided Ranch with gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #96 Old Depot Road
Vacant land.
- #97 Old Depot Road c. 1985 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 24
One-story, wood frame and shingle sided Ranch with gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #99 Old Depot Road c. 1910 Section 9/Block 3/Lot 26
Large, two-story, hipped roof and stucco sided Foursquare style house with centered attic dormers, large brick chimneys, deep overhanging roof eaves and an enclosed front porch with roof balustrade supported on piers. Window sashes are six-over-one. Garage with hipped roof appears to be contemporary with house.
1916 (C. M. Carman).
Contributing (2).
- #103 Old Depot Road c. 1984 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 40
One-story, wood frame Ranch style house with stone façade.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #104 Old Depot Road c. 1925 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 17
One-story, gambrel roofed cottage retains attic dormers, six-over-six window sashes and a covered front doorway that incorporates a Colonial Revival style elliptical transom and sidelights. Appears to be a former accessory building converted for residential use.
1916 (E. S. Hadden/land).
Contributing (1).
- #105 Old Depot Road c. 1900 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 41
One-story, gambrel roofed cottage with a large addition to rear façade. Retains façade gable, shed-roofed attic dormer, six-over-one window sashes.
1902 (E. F. Post); 1916 (C. Herman Est.).
Contributing (1).
- #106 Old Depot Road ("The Laundry") c. 1898 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 15
Tall, narrow two-story, three-bay Mansard-roofed Second Empire style building with wide wrap-around porch supported on bracketed posts and original window sashes. Decorative shingle siding. Hipped roof and shingled garage appears original to property. Former laundry building for adjacent house at #84 Quogue Street.
1902 (C. G. Koss); 1916 (J. Wendel Est.); 1930 (C. W. LeBleu).
Contributing (2).

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Old Meetinghouse Road

54 Old Meetinghouse Road c. 1915

Two-story, three-bay and clapboard sided hipped roof vernacular style house with one-over-one window sashes, hipped front porch supported on posts, and a brick chimney centered on the peak of the roof. Shingle sided garage is not historic. Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

56 Old Meetinghouse Road

Two-story, shingle sided vernacular style house with wrap-around porch (enclosed), two-over-two window sashes and large rear addition. Three-car garage id vertical board sided and not original.

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

Pen Craig

#2 Pen Craig c. 2005 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 50.17

Two-story, wood frame and shingle clad contemporary style house with prominent façade gable, six-over-one window sash, hipped and gable type roofs, exposed stone chimney with raised stone foundation adjoining the front entryway and integral 3-car garage. The one-story, shingle sided pool house is contemporary with the main house.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

Post Lane

#2 Post Lane ("Longacre") c. 1880 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 47

Large two-story, five-bay, clapboard sided and gable roofed Queen Ann style house with prominent façade gables, sleeping porch above the front entry, overhanging attic gable and two-story bay window. Covered entryway is supported on turned posts. Window sashes are multi-paned. Three brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge. The hipped roof garage is not historic. Built for Stuyvesant Fish Morris.

1902 (Dr. S. F. Morris); 1916 (Dr. S. F. Morris); 1930 (Riverhead Savings Bank).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#3 Post Lane c. 1920 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 50.1

One-story, three-bay, shingle sided and gable roofed cottage with three-bay side wing; brick chimney centered on roof ridge, six-over-six window sashes, and hooded front doors appear original. The two-car garage is not historic.

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#4 Post Lane c. 1993 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 42

One-story, wood frame and shingled Cape type house with center door, projecting bay window, pedimented entryway, gable roof and detached one-car garage with gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

#5 Post Lane c. 1930 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 51

One-story, hipped roof and shingle sided former accessory building adaptively converted for use as a residence. Front door retains sidelight; attic dormers, twelve-over-twelve window sashes appear original. Pool house is not historic.

1902 (E. Beadle/land); 1916 (E. Beadle/garage).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#10 Post Lane ("Shorelands") c. 1902 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 43

Two-story, gambrel roofed and shingle sided "cottage" preserves original wrap-around porch with integral *porte cochere* supported on slender columns, attic dormers, original window sashes (diamond pane uppers over one) and projecting corner bay. Two brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge. Garage is shingle sided.

1902 (Townsend/land); 1916 (D. C. Townsend).

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Contributing (2).

#12 Post Lane c. 1910 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 44
One-story, shingle sided gambrel roofed cottage with six-over-six window sashes, symmetrically placed attic dormers, chimney centered on roof ridge. Shed is not historic.
1916 (D. C. Townsend); 1930 (Mrs. D. C. Townsend).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#14 Post Lane Section 10/Block 3/Lot 33.2
Vacant land.

#16 Post Lane c. 1935 Section 10/ Block 2/ Lot 33.1
Elongated two-story, five-bay, gambrel roofed and shingle sided Colonial Revival house with subsumed porches supported on bracketed posts, original six-over-six window sashes, chimneys centered on the roof ridge, attic dormers and a two-story tower incorporated into the front façade. Pyramidal roofed garage is a later addition.
1902 (E. F. Post/land); 1916 (R. W. Lawrence); 1930 (Mrs. D. C. Townsend).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

Quahog Lane

#3 Quahog Lane Section 8/Block 1/Lot 39.2
Vacant land.

#4 Quahog Lane Section 8/Block 1/Lot 38.3
Vacant land.

#5 Quahog Lane c. 1984 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 33.1
One-story, wood frame and shingled Ranch style house with pedimented entryway, gable roof and integral garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#6 Quahog Lane Section 8/Block 1/Lot 38.4
Vacant land.

#7 Quahog Lane c. 2004 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 34.3
Two-story, wood frame and shingled Colonial style home with gable roof and façade gables.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#9 Quahog Lane c. 2008 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 34.2
Two-story, wood frame and shingled Colonial style home with gable roof, façade gables and subsumed porch.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#10 Quahog Lane Section 8/Block 1/Lot 36.2
Vacant land.

#11 Quahog Lane Section 8/Block 1/Lot 34.1
Vacant land.

Quantuck Lane

#2 Quantuck Lane c. 1900 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 1
Large, two-story three-bay cross axial plan Victorian era house with shingle siding, extensive wrap-around porch supported on slender posts. Exterior brick chimney centered on end gable. Original paired window sashes, arched attic window, overhanging roof eaves supported on paired brackets. Attic dormer is a later alteration. Back extension of one story with

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integral garage. Moved in 1890 from nearby Stevens Farm on upper Quogue Street; site of second Howell House which burned down in 1899.

1902 (J. P. Howell); 1916 (N. D. Burton); 1930 (H. D. Burton).

Contributing (1).

#3 Quantuck Lane c. 1990 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 47.6

Two-story, wood frame and shingle clad post-Modern style house with gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#4 Quantuck Lane c. 1905/80 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 2

One-and-one-half story wood frame board-and-batten clad vernacular cottage with gable roof.

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#6 Quantuck Lane c. 1910 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 3

One-story, five-bay gable roofed and clapboard sided cottage with façade gables flanking a tapered chimney and enclosed porch. One-story garage is not historic.

1916 (Howell est.); 1930 (H. D. Burton).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#8 Quantuck Lane c. 1926 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 4

Two-story, hipped roof and shingle sided Foursquare style house with widely spaced, six-over-one paired windows and a two story side addition. Hipped roof porch extends across main block. Brick chimney centered at roof peak. Two-bay pyramidal roofed garage is contemporary with house.

1916 (G. Trowbridge/land); 1930 (G. Trowbridge).

Contributing (2).

#9 Quantuck Lane Section 7/Block 1/Lot 49.1

Vacant land.

#10 Quantuck Lane c. 1910 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 5

Two-story, three-bay hipped roof and shingled sided Foursquare style house with accentuated roof overhangs, covered entryway supported on turned posts with second story railed feature and a one-story sun room with roof railings. Pent roof stretches across matching bay windows on the front façade. Window sashes are eight-over-one and six-over-one.

1916 (Mrs. J. P. Howell/land); 1930 (Mrs. Craige).

Contributing (1).

#12 Quantuck Lane c. 1920 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 6

One-story, gambrel roofed and shingle sided Colonial Revival cottage with cross axial floor plan, shed-roofed dormers flank projecting façade gable above front entryway. Six-over-one window sash, panel door with sidelights and recessed side wing appear original. Two-car, pyramidal roofed garage is contemporary with house.

1916 (Mrs. J. P. Howell/land)

Contributing (2).

#13 Quantuck Lane ("Quantuck Manor") c. 1900 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 50.1

Two-story, five-bay mansard roofed Second Empire style house with imposing two-story porch supported on massive square piers. The roof is of metal with standing seams; overhanging roof eaves preserve paired brackets. Window sashes are nine-over-nine. Two brick chimneys are visible above the roof line. Attic dormers with steeply pitched roofs punctuate the mansard roof. Alterations include removal of original slate roofing material. The two-car garage is not original. Former Howell House Hotel (3rd) constructed at #44 Quogue Street and moved c. 1925 by C. M. Carman. Original hotel was run by Mrs. Josiah P. Howell

1916 (Mrs. J. P. Howell/land).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

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Quaquanantuck Lane

- #23 Quaquanantuck Lane c. 1910 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 36
Two-story, five-bay gambrel roofed and shingle sided Colonial Revival house preserves shed roofed wrap-around porch, prominent attic dormers that project from the front façade on the second story, and paired six-over-one window sashes that appear original to the design. A brick chimney is centered on the roof ridge. One story addition is of later construction and one-car garage is not historic.
1902 (H. D. Burton); 1916 (H. D. Burton); 1930 (Temple).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #25 Quaquanantuck Lane ("Lea Zaphier") c. 1905 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 37
Two-story, hipped roof and shingle sided Foursquare style dwelling with rectangular massing, hooded entryway flanked by tri-partite window sashes; open porch and subsumed veranda. Window sashes are one-over-one. A brick chimney is centered at the roof peak. The one-story pyramidal roofed garage and two-story guest cottage are later additions.
1916 (M. Diaz).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).
- #27 Quaquanantuck Lane c. 1965 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 38
Two-story, wood frame and shingle clad contemporary Queen Ann style home with one front façade gable and subsumed porch.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #31 Quaquanantuck Lane c. 2015 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 39
Two-story, wood frame and shingle clad contemporary Queen Ann style home with twin front façade gables and integral garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #34 Quaquanantuck Lane c. 1960 Section 14/Block 1/Lot 10
One-story wood frame, shingle clad Ranch style home with hipped roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #35 Quaquanantuck Lane c. 1971 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 59
Two-story wood frame and shingle clad vernacular style home with L-plan, gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #39 Quaquanantuck Lane c. 1976 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 58
Two-story wood frame and shingle clad vernacular style home with L-plan, gable roof, multiple roof dormers and enclosed porch.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #40 Quaquanantuck Lane ("Rosegate") c. 1918 Section 14/Block 1/Lot 11
Large two-story, four-bay and shingle sided house with covered front entryway supported on short columns, six-over-six window sashes and louvered shutters, white painted trim, bank of three attic dormers, end chimneys centered on roof ridge, side wing and sun room that appears original to the composition. One-story garage is not original.
1902 (E. F. Post/land); 1916 (E. F. Post/land); 1930 (Mrs. Bullis/land).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #49 Quaquanantuck Lane c. 1906 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 53
Elongated one-story, five-bay gable roofed and shingle sided "cottage" with prominent bank of attic dormers surmounted by elliptical attic windows; front entry subsumed and flanked by multi-paned window bays. Window sashes retain diamond paned upper sash. Two brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge. First floor of front façade features a projecting brick bay to the right of the doorway. A gazebo and one-story garden shed appear to be original to the property. Design attributed to architect George Skidmore.
1916 (J. S. Radway)
Contributing (3).

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- #51 Quaquanantuck Lane ("Crossroad Cottage") c. 1890 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 52
Large, one-and-one-half story gambrel roofed and shingle sided vernacular dwelling with end wall facing street; retains six-over-one window sashes, projecting one-story entry with roof railing, and side extension. Pair of attic dormers, brick chimneys centered on roof ridge.
1902 (E. Beadle); 1916 (E. Beadle).
Contributing (1).
- #53 Quaquanantuck Lane ("Slumberside") c. 1894 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 41
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided dwelling with wrap around porch and prominent façade gable projecting from front elevation that incorporates a sleeping porch on the attic level. Deep overhanging roof eaves. Window sashes are two-over-two. Constructed for Admiral and Mrs. Mahan.
1902 (Mrs. Mahan); 1916 (Mrs. Mahan).
Contributing (1).
- #55 Quaquanantuck Lane ("Seabreeze") c. 1891 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 40
Two-story, three-bay gambrel roofed and shingle sided dwelling with large subsumed veranda, prominent attic dormers and centered balcony; front porch supported on paired piers, original windows preserve multi-paned upper sashes (fifteen-over-two). Brick chimney centered on roof ridge. The two-car garage appears to be contemporary with the house. Formerly the Stebbins residence.
1902 (Mrs. J. T. Brown); 1916 (Arthur Robinson).
Contributing (2).
- #57 Quaquanantuck Lane ("The Links") c. 1891 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 39
Large, two-story hipped roof and shingle sided house with integral three-story corner tower; wrap-around porch supported on bracketed posts emphasizes irregular composition. Original twelve-over-two window sashes, attic dormers. Garage is not historic.
1902 (H. N. Tiff); 1916 (H. N. Tiff).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #58 Quaquanantuck Lane ("Les Palourdes") c. 1904 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 42
Wide two-story, five-bay gambrel roofed residence with shingle siding, prominent projecting center façade dormer. Original one-story wrap-around porch supported on bracketed posts, two-over-two window sashes. Pyramidal roofed garage appears original.
1902 (C. Heckscher); 1916 (C. Heckscher).
Contributing (2).
- #60 Quaquanantuck Lane c. 1903 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 40.1
One-story, hipped roof and shingle sided cottage with attic dormers, diamond-paned window sash. Deep overhanging roof eaves are original. Original shingle sided accessory structure.
1916 (Wm. A. Keys).
Contributing (2).
- #63 Quaquanantuck Lane ("The Breezes") c. 1900 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 28
Large two-story, seven-bay hipped roof and shingle sided dwelling with one-story porch, flared, overhanging roof eaves, multiple attic dormers and original eight-over-twelve window sashes. Two brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge. Built for Henry Blake and his sister Kate. Attributed to architect George Skidmore.
1902 (Henry Blake); 1916 (Henry Blake).
Contributing (1).
- #68 Quaquanantuck Lane Section 10/Block 3/Lot 20.1
Vacant land.

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Quogo Neck Lane

#2 Quogo Neck Lane c. 1967 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 18
Two-story, wood frame and shingle clad contemporary Queen Ann style home with circular tower, gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#3 Quogo Neck Lane c. 1900 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 14
Two-story, five-bay residence with gable roof, shingle siding, brick chimney centered on roof ridge, adaptively converted from former accessory structure. Two-bay garage is not original.
1916 (A. B. Hallock).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#6 Quogo Neck Lane c. 1930/54 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 19
Two-story, wood frame and shingle clad expanded vernacular farmhouse with gable roof, integral garage.
Non-contributing: loss of integrity (1).

#8 Quogo Neck Lane Section 7/Block 3/Lot 20
Vacant land.

#10 Quogo Neck Lane c. 1900 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 21
Two-story, three-bay gambrel roofed cottage with shingle siding, wrap-around porch supported on piers, paired façade gables and centered attic shed-roofed dormer, centered front door with diamond-pane lights and sidelights. Shingle sided one-story guest house is not historic.
1916 (A. B. Hallock).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

Quogue Street

#1 Quogue Street ("Shadowlawn"/"Edgewater") c. 1884 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 1.1
Large two-story, hipped roof Colonial Revival style shingle clad estate house with deep overhanging eaves, posted entry porch with roof railings, original eight-over-one window sashes, tall symmetrically placed brick chimneys, three symmetrically placed attic dormers, and side wings. Adjoining, contributing four-story shingle clad "windmill" (water tower that once supported a wind pump); one-story pyramidal roof shingle clad accessory structure.
Built for S. D. Craig; purchased by Martin Joost c. 1902.
1902 (S. D. Craig); 1916 (Martin Joost); 1930 (J. H. Senior).
Contributing (3).

#5 Quogue Street c. 1975 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 1.2
Two-story, wood frame and shingle clad contemporary vernacular style farmhouse with hipped roof, integral one-car garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#7 Quogue Street Section 7/Block 1/Lot 1.2
Vacant land.

#10 Quogue Street c. 1930 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 2
Two-story, gambrel-roofed shingle clad house with over-sized shed roofed attic dormer, clipped roof ridge and hooded front doorway. One-story, glazed and enclosed side porch with roof railings; one-over-one window sash. One story contributing gable roofed and shingle clad garage.
Contributing (2).

#12 Quogue Street ("Willowwood") mid-18th century Section 7/Block 2/Lot 4.2
Two-story, three-bay gable-roofed late Greek Revival style shingle clad house with front doorway preserving flanking pilasters and louvered shutters. Sash are six-over-six; brick chimney centered on roof ridge. Side wings are likely later additions.

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1878 (H. Stevens); 1894 (H. Stephens); 1902 (H. Stevens); 1916 (H. Stevens).
Contributing (1).

#14 Quogue Street ("Tanglewood") mid-18th century Section 7/Block 2/Lot 4.3
One-story, three-bay gambrel-roofed shingle clad cottage with covered front doorway. Attic dormer retains three window sash; main floor with 12-over-8 sash. One story side wing added. A modest farmhouse associated with the settlement period Stephens family. One-story, gable roofed 2-car garage and one story pool house are non-contributing.
1858 (Benj. & Virginia Craig).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

#17 Quogue Street (Church of the Atonement) c. 1883 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 25
Two-story, whimsical Shingle Style Episcopal church retains high level of integrity. Asymmetrical floor plan boasts hipped central block or tower, a gable roofed entry, symmetrically placed attic dormer vents in tower and one-story gable roofed sanctuary. The exterior shingle siding and multi-paned window sashes are notable for their decorative effect. Project initiated by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Craig as a church for summer worship, a function it serves to this day. The land was donated by the Craig family and the costs of construction raised through private donations. Architectural designs are attributed to Sidney V. Stratton, office of McKim, Mead & White; Mead & Taft, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, were the builders. Stained glass windows commissioned by Ellen (Mrs. Samuel) Craig and designed by Cox, Son and Buckley of London, England and the Tiffany Studio. Samuel and Ellen Craig are buried in the churchyard within a fenced enclosure.
1894 (Epis. Ch.); 1896 (church icon); 1902 (Epis. Church); 1916 (Epis. Church).
Contributing (1).

#18 Quogue Street ? Section 7/Block 2/Lot 6.4
Two-story, contemporary wood frame and shingle-clad Shingle Style house with six-over-one window sash, paneled shutters and twin façade gables. Subsumed front porch supported on wooden piers. Two-car gable roofed garage is shingle-sided.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (2).

#19 Quogue Street c. 1965 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 26
One-story, wood frame and shingle-clad vernacular cottage with eight-over-eight window sash, gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#20 Quogue Street ("Craigwood") mid-18th century Section 7/Block 2/Lot 7
Two-story, gable-roofed shingle clad Colonial era farmhouse retains six-over-six window sash, paneled front door flanked with pilasters and louvered shutters on the upper story and paneled shutters on the first story. Side wing with porch; secondary wing appears to be later addition. Two large brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge. Believed to have been moved back from Quogue Street. Gable-roofed garage is non-contributing.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#21 Quogue Street c. 1965 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 27
One-and-one-half story, L-plan shingle-clad vernacular farmhouse with long attic gables, wrap-around porch supported on Doric style columns. Windows are six-over-six and shutters are board-and-batten. The garage is integral to the structure.
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#23 Quogue Street c. 1938/80 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 32.1
One-and-one-half story, wood frame shingle-clad vernacular cottage with gable roof. Windows are six-over-six. A two-car shingled garage stands on the property.
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (2).

#24 Quogue Street ("Pen Craig") c. 1880 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 50.4
Large, rambling two-story five-bay gable and jerkin head roofed house with wrap-around porch supported on bracketed posts, center projecting section with upper story walk-out. Center hall plan house is shingle clad; attic dormers retain original nine light sash. Side wing with solarium, prominent brick chimney (added later). One story pyramidal roofed pool house is non-contributing.
1878 (S. D. Crageland); 1894 (S. D. Craig); 1896 (S. D. Craig); 1902 (S. D. Craig); 1916 (Pen Craig).
Contributing (1).

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Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#25 Quogue Street c. 1984 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 42
Two-story contemporary wood frame and shingle clad Queen Anne style house with gambrel roof, wrap-around porch supported on Doric style columns and an integral garage.
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#26 Quogue Street Section 7/ Block 2/Lot 50.3
Vacant land.

#27 Quogue Street ("Breezelawn") c. 1870 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 43
Two-story, gable roofed shingle clad Victorian era farmhouse with two-over-two window sash, projecting center bay, flaring roof eaves supported on paired brackets; wrap-around porch supported on bracketed piers, and original front door. Three-bay one-story shingled carriage house/garage with center façade gable.
1878 (S. H. Howell); 1894 (J. P. Howell); 1896 (Mrs. Howell); 1902 (Mrs. J. Howell); 1916 (Mrs. C. Hutchingson); 1930 (E. L. Fursman).
Contributing (2).

#29 Quogue Street c. 1930 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 45
Two-story, gambrel roofed shingle clad former accessory building converted for residential use; gable wall fronting main road, symmetrical second story roof dormers, brick chimney centered on roof ridge, overhanging attic level supported on brackets, "demi-lune" attic window, and paired front doors centered on front façade. Sun room extension to east is an addition. Window sash are ten-over-one on first floor and six-over-one on second. One-story shingle clad pool house is non-contributing.
1916 (John Wendell estate/land); 1930 (Mary Howell/land).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#30 Quogue Street ("La Concha") c. 1900 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 44
Large rambling two-story, hipped roofed house with deep overhanging roof eaves, two prominent brick chimneys, glazed wrap around bracketed porch. Original one-over-one window sashes. Former ballroom of Pen Craig, moved c. 1900. Barn/carriage house appears to be historic; pool house is non-contributing.
1902 (Pen Craig); 1916 (Mrs. Jose De Rivas/nee Nellie Howell); 1930 (Mrs. De Rivas).
Contributing (2).
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#32 Quogue Street ("Silver Maples") c. 1870 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 41
Two-story, gable roofed clapboard sided Victorian era farmhouse with wide flaring roof overhangs, paired one-over-one window sash, one story porch, glazed sun room and roof railings (addition). One-and-one-half story barn/garage is sided with board and batten and appears contemporary with the main house.
1878 (M. Stevens); 1902 (W. H. Camerden); 1916 (W. H. Camerden); 1930 (Dr. H. Guile).
Contributing (2).

#33 Quogue Street ("The Willows") c. 1880 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 47.8
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle clad Victorian era farmhouse with wrap around porch supported on posts and pierced spandrels. Flaring, bracketed roof eaves. Original window sashes.
1878 (J. H. Howell); 1894 (J. P. Howell); 1896 (Howell House); 1902 (Charles G. Koss & H. W. Hallock); 1916 (John Wendel Est.).
Contributing (1).

#35 Quogue Street Section 7/ Block 1/ Lot 47.7
Vacant land.

#36 Quogue Street ("Willow Lawn") c. 1887 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 39
Compact one-story, four-bay gambrel roofed cottage retains paired attic dormers, two-over-one window sash, screened and subsumed front porch and pair of chimneys set behind roof ridge. Window sash are two-over-one; shutters are board-and-batten. The one-car gable roofed and shingle clad garage is non-contributing; the one story gable-roofed and board and batten shed is historic and contributing.

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1902 (W. H. Camerden); 1916 (Suf. Co. Natl. Bank).
Contributing (2).
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#38 Quogue Street ("Wonder Why") c. 1865 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 36.1
Two-story, five-bay clapboard Victorian era farmhouse with gable roof, wide flaring and overhanging eaves, 4-over-4 window sash, and projecting front doorway with hipped roof (added). Flanking one-story wings with roof railings are likely additions. An extensive back addition contains an integral 3-car garage. Built for William J. Stephens.
1902 (W. J. Stevens); 1916 (Mrs. J. P. Howell); 1929 (2-story dwelling).
Contributing (1).

#42 Quogue Street c. 1930 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 34
One-story, five-bay gable roofed and shingle-clad vernacular farmhouse with long, centered 4-bay attic dormer, hipped roof one-story porch (addition) and brick chimney centered on roof ridge. Board-and-batten shutters. The gable roofed, one-story 2-car garage is non-contributing.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#43 Quogue Street ("Davis House") c. 1910 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 15
Tall, gambrel roofed and shingle clad Colonial Revival "cottage" with posted wrap-around porch, subsumed front entry, roof and attic dormers projecting from upper and lower roof levels, and original window sash. Later extensions to side facades. The entry to the porch is supported on stone piers. Two prominent brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge.
1902 (J. P. Howell); 1916 (Dr. and Mrs. McLean).
Contributing (1).

#44 Quogue Street c. 1925 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 33
Two-story, masonry stucco-clad Tudor style corner commercial store with brick quoins and lintels, façade gables infilled with faux half-timbering, and a projecting one-story corner entryway with pointed "gothic" doorway. Four-over-four window sash on second story; recessed storefront windows and doorways on ground floor. Second story is a sympathetic modern addition.
1902 (J. P. Howell/land); 1916 (Mrs. J. P. Howell/land); 1929 (ins. off.)
Contributing (1).

#45 Quogue Street c. 1940 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 16
One-and-one-half story, three-bay wood frame vernacular Cape style home with enclosed front porch, shingle clad with gable roof. One-car garage is also non-contributing.
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (2).

#47 Quogue Street c. 1918/2014 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 17
Former two-story, eight-bay Inn at Quogue, reconstructed building (2014) on footprint of original historic structure. Neo-Victorian style inn features clapboard siding, prominent façade gables, wrap-around porch supported on bracketed posts and flanking one-story wings with flat roofs and railings. Main roof is covered with slates. Windows are six-over-six and shutters are louvered. Two reconstructed gable-roofed and clapboard sided accessory structures occupy the back yard and are finished in a matching architectural vocabulary.
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (3).

#48 Quogue Street ("Jessup's Store"/"Inn Spot") c. 1871 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 46
Two-story, gable roofed shingle clad vernacular store structure, end wall facing street; three bays with center doorway, flanking store windows and six-over-six window sash. Attic window is four-over-four. Later one-story side addition and two-story back extensions. Was George H. Jessup's store (1890-1905), Quogue Library (1890s-1897); Tuthill Pharmacy (1905-1926), and Myron Perry Drug Store (1926-1940s).
1878 (G. H. Jessup); 1894 (G. Jessup); 1896 (Jessup's Store); 1902 (G. H. Jessup); 1916 (H. L. Lamb); 1929 (Drugs).
Contributing (1).

#51 Quogue Street ("Jessup Cottage") c. 1900 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 48.1
Two-story, gable roofed and shingle clad late Victorian vernacular farmhouse with cross axial floor plan, large wrap around posted porch with hipped roof, brick chimney centered on roof ridge, original doors and one-over-one sash windows. Back

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extension has two-over-two window sash; six-over-six paired attic window sashes are also original. Built as a summer cottage for occupancy of Silas Jessup family.

1902 (G. H. Jessup); 1916 (S. F. Jessup Est.).

Contributing (1).

#52 Quogue Street ("Weathervane") 18th & 19th century Section 8/Block 1/Lot 12

An early, settlement period house substantially enlarged and converted for use as a boardinghouse in the mid-nineteenth century with two-story additions, bracketed roof eaves and front porch, and Greek Revival style doorway. Known as the "Foster House" in 19th century. The house is now a two-story, three-bay main block with two side extensions (each of two stories). Recent restoration has replaced window sashes and exterior siding. A one-story carriage house/garage remains standing on the property.

1878 (Jno. Foster/Boarding Ho.); 1894 (J. Foster/Foster Ho.); 1896 (J. Foster/Foster Hse.); 1902 (G. H. Jessup); 1916 (Geo. Jessup Est.).

Contributing (2).

#53 Quogue Street ("Jessup-Pierson Hse.") c. 1842/80 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 30

Large, five-bay, two-story vernacular gable roofed Victorian farmhouse with clapboard siding and a central façade dormer. Two-over-two window sash, attic windows, and glazed front doors are original; louvered shutters. The pedimented entryway supported on Doric style columns is a later improvement. A three-bay, gable-roofed and clapboard sided barn/garage is a contributing structure. Built by Silas Jessup (1842); enlarged for summer boarders (1880s).

1878 (E. Jessup); 1894 (S. Jessup); 1902 (S. E. Jessup); 1916 (S. E. Jessup Est.).

Contributing (2).

#54 Quogue Street ("White Gate") c. 1870 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 13.6

Large, two-story five-bay gable roofed Colonial Revival farmhouse with shingle siding and wrap-around one-story porch with roof railings, attic dormers, enclosed one-story porch with roof railings (addition). The front door preserves sidelights and is set within a projecting bay that rises to the attic level, surmounted by an attic façade gable.

1902 (Mrs. S. Herrick); 1916 (H. L. Lamb).

Contributing (1).

#55 Quogue Street ("Burton's Cottage") c. 1894 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 32

Large, two-story three-bay late Victorian farmhouse with shingle siding, cross axial floor plan, wrap-around porch; later additions to side and rear facades. Doric style columns support the porch. The gable-roofed, 2-car garage with shingle siding is non-contributing. Constructed for Henry Burton.

1894 (H. D. Burton); 1902 (H. D. Burton); 1916 (H. D. Burton).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#57 Quogue Street c. 1860 Section 7/Block 3/Lot 45

Large, two-story gable roofed, late Victorian era farmhouse with cross axial floor plan, wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported on turned posts; additions to back façade. Window sashes are one-over-one (upper sash preserve small, decorative window panes surrounding the central panel).

1902 (J. Brewster); 1916 (J. Brewster).

Contributing (1).

#58 Quogue Street c. 1979 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 2

Two-story, five-bay Colonial style house with one-story flanking wings; wood frame, shingle clad with gable roof.

Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#62 Quogue Street ("Cooperwing") c. 1880s Section 8/Block 1/Lot 45.1

One-story, nine-bay gable roofed brick structure with pedimented front entryway and paneled door with sidelights. Window sash are nine-over-six and six-over-six. A brick addition (non-historic) contains a 2-car integral garage. Was former kitchen extension to Victorian era, wood frame hotel (Cooper House).

1878 (Capt. E. H. Cooper/Boardinghouse); 1896 (M. Thompson); 1902 (Thompson & Koss); 1916 (J. Wendel Est./Quogue Hse.).

Contributing (1).

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- #65 Quogue Street c. 1963 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 62
Expanded shingle clad Ranch style home with one-story wings, gable roof and integral garage.
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).
- #67 Quogue Street c. 1907 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 55
One-story, three-bay gambrel roofed vernacular cottage with shingle siding, wrap-around posted porch, cross axial floor plan, original window sash and front doorway. Window sashes are two-over-two. An early gable roofed and vertical board sided garage/cottage is situated at the back of property.
1902 (E. F. Post); 1916 (Mrs. E. J. Robinson).
Contributing (2).
- #70 Quogue Street c. 1997 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 31
Two-story, wood frame and shingle clad contemporary Shingle Style home with twin façade gables, subsumed front entry porch.
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).
- #72 Quogue Street ("Hermitage") c. 1890 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 32
Long, two-story, hipped roof four-bay house with pair of prominent façade dormers and a centered eyebrow dormer window, clustered brick chimneys centered on roof ridge, and two-over-two window sashes and louvered shutters. Broad front porch supported on turned, bracketed posts; porch railing and front door original. Built for Erastus and Grace Post.
1878 (G. O. Post); 1894 (E. F. Post); 1896 (F. Post); 1902 (E. F. Post); 1916 (Erastus F. Post).
Contributing (1).
- #74 Quogue Street c. 1981 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 33.2
One-and-one-half story expanded wood frame vernacular cottage, vertical board siding and gable roof.
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).
- #75 Quogue Street Section 10/ Block 2/ Lot 54.3
Vacant land.
- #76 Quogue Street ("Miss Mary Post's Cottage") mid-18th cent. Section 8/Block 1/Lot 44
Two-story, four-bay gable roofed house with one-and-one-half story and one-story side wings. Retains original 12-over-12 window sash, louvered shutters, and a front door with a Federal period door surround incorporating a transom sash and fluted pilasters. Documented to have been moved c. 1820 from the south side of Quogue Street; angled placement on lot is indicative of early relocation. Property contains four accessory structures: two contributing sheds (one is possibly a privy) and two non-contributing barn/sheds.
1902 (Post); 1916 (Mary Post).
Contributing (3).
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (2).
- #77 Quogue Street ("Clovercroft") c. 1889 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 48
Large, two-story five-bay gambrel roofed Colonial Revival style house with attic shingle siding, roof dormers and a centered eyebrow dormer, paired brick chimneys centered on roof ridge, hipped roofed front porch supported on Doric style columns and original eight-over-twelve window sash. One story side wings added. Gambrel-roofed 2-car garage is non-historic. Built by Josiah Post.
1902 (J. H. Post); 1916 (J. H. Post).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).
- #80 Quogue Street c. 1980 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 43.2
One-story, wood frame and shingle clad Ranch style home with prominent brick chimney, integral garage.
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).
- #81 Quogue Street ("West Cottage") c. 1898 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 46
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed late Victorian cross axial plan farmhouse with shingle siding, wrap-around porch supported on bracketed turned posts; original one-over-one windows preserve decorative upper sashes with large center panes surrounded by small square panes. Gable roofed garage is non-historic. Former annex to adjoining Gardiner House.

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1902 (H. Gardiner); 1916 (Henry Gardiner).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#82 Quogue Street ("Bonnyfield") c. 1886 Section 8/Block 1/Lot 43.3
Large, rambling, two-story four-bay gable roofed Victorian farmhouse with expansive wrap-around front porch terminating on a conical projection; retains original twelve-over-one window sashes and doors, with later additions to rear façade. Porch is supported on bracketed piers; louvered shutters. Non-historic garage and guest house at rear of property. Built by Josiah Howell Post; designed by George Skidmore.
1902 (Josiah Post); 1916 (J. H. Post).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (2).

#83 Quogue Street c. 1820/additions Section 10/Block 2/Lot 45.1
Classic, two-story five-bay gable roofed Victorian era farmhouse with center door, gable roof with flared eaves, louvered shutters, brick chimneys centered on the ridge and symmetrical fenestration. Window sash are six-over-six. Two-story, three-bay side extension with its flat pitched gable roof appears to be a post-Civil War era addition. Porch has been removed. An historic, one-story barn/carriage house at the rear of the property is clad with vertical boards. Sold to Henry Gardiner in 1826 for \$625.
1902 (H. Gardiner); 1916 (Henry Gardiner).
Contributing (2).

#84 Quogue Street ("Zephyros") c. 1888 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 15
Rambling, two-story Second Empire style house with shingle siding, three-bay front façade, steeply pitched mansard roof with attic dormers and wrap-around porch. Window sash are two-over-two and shutters are louvered. Turned porch posts, tall window sashes and front doorway are all original. The standing seam metal roof on the front porch is a restoration. Extensive additions to side and rear façade constructed in manner of original architecture. The 2-car gable roofed garage and mansard roofed pool house are modern structures.
1902 (C. G. Koss); 1916 (J. Wendel Est.).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (2).

#87 Quogue Street ("East Cottage") c. 1890 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 33
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed vernacular Victorian farm house with clapboard siding and two-story wing. Enlarged from earlier dwelling as annex to Gardiner House Inn. Flaring and bracketed roof eaves, two-over-two window sash, paired brick chimneys centered on roof ridge, arched attic windows and wrap-around porch supported on square piers are original. The one-story guest/pool house and garage are non-historic.
1902 (H. Gardiner); 1916 (Henry Gardiner/Hotel).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing; outside period of significance (2).

#88 Quogue Street ("Kronest") c. 1895 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 14
Large, two-story hipped roof Colonial Revival style house with wrap around, posted porch and *porte cochere*. Paired multi-paned window sash, front door and door surround, clustered brick chimneys and attic dormers are original. Built for Crowell Hadden.
1902 (E. S. Hadden); 1916 (E. S. Hadden).
Contributing (1).

#90 Quogue Street c. 1897 (with additions) & c. 1822 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 13
Now a rambling, one-story structure due to several additions, original Quogue Library (top) survives as the front-facing portion of present structure. Quogue's first one-room schoolhouse (1822) moved to rear of the property in 1949 and now maintained by Quogue Historical Society (bottom). One-story, four-bay gable roofed schoolhouse retains original structural form consistent with others of its period; twelve-over-twelve windows are intact.
1902 (Quogue Library); 1916 (Quogue Library).
Contributing (2).

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#91 Quogue Street ("Post House Annex") c. 1870s, 1908 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 20

Two-story, gable roofed vernacular late Victorian farmhouse with center façade gable, attic dormers, covered front entry and *porte cochere*. Built as accessory structure on adjacent hotel property. Originally built as private residence for John H. Post.

1902 (H. Gardiner); 1916 (H. Gardiner).

Contributing (2).

#94 Quogue Street ("Winnecomac") c. 1907 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 12

Large two-story, hipped roof house with attic dormers, multiple chimneys, façade gables, subsumed front doorway, tall chimneys and glazed veranda set on extensive grounds. Window sash are six-over-one. The first story of the house is of brick, upper story frame construction. The roof is covered with slate with copper ridge caps and there is a "widow's walk" with wooden railing centered on the ridge. A sunken garden with associated open arbors stretches to the rear and side of the property. Woodruff Leeming, architect.

1902 (A. S. Post); 1916 (A. S. Post).

Contributing (1).

#102 Quogue Street c. 1906 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 4

One-story, four-bay gable roofed building with shingle siding, pedimented entryway, centered façade gable with shed roof, attic dormers and cupola centered on the ridge. Constructed as accessory carriage house and adapted for use as a dwelling.

Contributing (1).

#106 Quogue Street c. 1939 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 7

One-story, gable-roofed and shingle clad vernacular farmhouse with shed roofed attic dormers, six-over-six window sash. Accessory pool house.

Non-contributing; outside period of significance (2).

#107 Quogue Street ("Waygate") c. 1894 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 18.4

Compact, one-story gambrel roofed Colonial Revival "cottage" with original wide façade dormer, subsumed front porch supported on over-scaled Doric columns, and intact twelve-over-twelve windows and doors. Paired brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge. Was former half of Wylie House (#109 Quogue Street); houses divided c. 1962. Attributed to Isaac Green.

Contributing (1).

#108 Quogue Street ("Foster Homestead") mid-18th century Section 10/Block 1/Lot 11

Two-story, five-bay gable roofed dwelling dating from settlement period, retains original 12-over-12 window sashes, paneled center front door with Federal period over-lights and surround, brick chimney centered on roof ridge. A one-story, gable-roofed garage with board-and-batten siding stands behind the house (later addition).

1878 (Mrs. S. H. Foster); 1902 (J. P. & S. H. Foster); 1916 (J. P. & S. H. Foster); 1929 (2-story dwelling).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#109 Quogue Street c. 1894 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 18.2

Compact, one-story gambrel roofed Colonial Revival "cottage" with cross axial floor plan, one story porch with roof railing, exterior façade chimney and one story addition with roof railings. Window sashes are twelve-over-twelve, doors remain intact. Former half of Wylie house (see #107 Quogue Street). Designed by Isaac Green. A one-story, shed-roofed garage occupies the rear of the property.

1896 (B. H. Howell); 1902 (Thos. A. Howell); 1916 (Thos. A. Howell); 2-story dwelling).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#111 Quogue Street ("Zegendall"/Happy Valley) c. 1893 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 2.1

Sprawling, two-story Colonial Revival summer "cottage" with multiple roof pitches and corner tower, attic dormers and façade gable, extensive porches with round and hexagonal corner projections, and original window sashes. Large addition has been built to the north and east incorporating the garage.

1896 (O. B. Smith); 1902 (O. B. Smith); 1916 (O. B. Smith); 1929 (3-story dwelling).

Contributing (1).

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#112 Quogue Street ("Misthoma"/My Island Home) c. 1884 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 10.1

Compact, one-story gambrel roofed Colonial Revival cottage with shed roofed attic dormers that preserves original six-over-six window sashes, front door and door surround with sidelights and paneled shutters. East wing believed to have been recycled from nearby Foster Homestead (#108 Quogue Street). A 2-car gable roofed garage occupies the side yard. 1896 (Miss J. Foster); 1902 (Dr. Van Dewater); 1916 (J. P. & S. H. Foster); 1929 (2-story dwelling).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#114 Quogue Street ("Narioch"/Point of Land) c. 1890 Section 10/Block 1/Lot 22.1

Two-story, gambrel roofed Colonial Revival house with wrap-around, posted porch; six-over-one window sashes; brick chimney centered on roof ridge and projecting façade gable over front entry. Built by Josiah P. Young. The attached garage is an addition.

1902 (Dr. Van Dewater); 1916 (J. P. & S. H. Foster); 1929 (2½ story dwelling)

Contributing (1).

Sandacres Lane

#1 Sandacres Lane c. 1998 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 4.20

Two-story, wood frame, shingle clad Post Modern style house with shallow porch supported on Doric style columns, integral three-car garage, gable roof.

Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#2 Sandacres Lane c. 2002 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 4.21

Two-story, wood frame and shingled contemporary Queen Ann style house with gambrel roof, integral two-car garage.

Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#4 Sandacres Lane c. 1884 Section 7/Block 1/Lot 4.30

Long, one-story gambrel roofed water fronting house with dominant, multi-windowed attic dormer, subsumed porch that stretches across the front façade with paired doorways, and two brick chimneys centered on the roof ridge. House remodeled 1919/20 by Herbert Eggert.

1902 (S. V. Mann); 1916 (S. V. Mann).

Contributing (1).

Shinnecock Road

#5 Shinnecock Road c. 1900 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 18.3

Two-story, shingle sided and gambrel roofed house with large projecting façade gable, twelve-over-twelve window sashes, brick chimney centered on ridge; gambrel roofed attached three-bay, one-story garage is an addition. One story shed is not original.

1902 (Thos. A. Howell); 1916 (Thos. A. Howell).

Contributing (1).

Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#7 Shinnecock Road c. 1996 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 17

One-story, wood frame Ranch style house with gable roof.

Non-contributing; outside period of significance (1).

#11 Shinnecock Road ("Coseycote") c. 1890 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 16

Two-story, gable roofed and shingle sided house with hipped roof wrap-around porch supported on slender columns and subsumed across side façade. Eight-over-one window sashes with louvered shutters, gable roofed attic dormers and back extension all appear to be original. Trim painted white.

1896 (B. H. Howell); 1902 (Miss C. B. Howell); 1916 (Mrs. C. Wiley).

Contributing (1).

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- #12 Shinnecock Road c. 1904 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 7.1
Two-story, gambrel roofed L-shaped "cottage" retains shingle siding, eight-over-one and six-over-one window sashes, shed-roofed attic dormer and back extensions. Two brick chimneys are centered on the roof ridge. The one-story two-bay garage is not historic.
1916 (O. H. Smith).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #14 Shinnecock Road c. 1982 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 9
One-story wood frame and shingle clad vernacular cottage, L-plan with gable roof and 3-car integral garage.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #17 Shinnecock Road ("Foster Cottage") c. 1890 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 15
Compact, two-story gambrel roofed "cottage" retains wrap around porch with hipped roof supported on slender posts, projecting façade gable above front entryway, two-story side bay window, brick chimney centered on roof ridge, and six-over-one window sashes. One-story, two-bay and pyramidal roofed garage is of historic construction.
1902 (J. P. & S. H. Foster); 1916 (J. P. & S. H. Foster).
Contributing (2).
- #19 Shinnecock Road c. 1890 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 14
Two-story, five-bay gambrel roofed Colonial Revival house with prominent façade gable centered above the front entry, oversized window sashes including Palladian style window/door on second story façade gable, porches supported on columns, brick chimneys centered on roof ridge, and a two-story wing (later addition). One-story garden shed is a later addition.
1896 (H. B. Howell); 1902 (J. Post Howell); 1916 (Miss Alice Howell).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).
- #20 Shinnecock Road ("Talofa") c. 1899 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 10
Two-story, five-bay gambrel roofed and shingle sided Colonial Revival house with prominent façade gable surmounting the front entry, Palladian style attic window, original doors and window sashes, and a hipped entry roof. Shingle-sided, two-bay garage with attached tower is original. Built for Miss Mary Cullen; attributed to architect Isaac Green.
1902 (Mrs. H. J. Cullen, Jr.); 1916 (Mrs. H. J. Cullen, Jr.).
Contributing (2).
- #23 Shinnecock Road ("Rose Manor") c. 1900 Section 10/Block 2/Lot 13.3
Large formal two-story, seven-bay hipped roof Georgian Revival house with imposing two-story pedimented front porch supported on Ionic columns. Window sashes are six-over-six. Original attic dormers, window sashes, front door surmounted by tri-partite window and balcony, two-story side wing and one-story veranda surmounted by roof railings. Later additions to rear.
1896 (Mrs. Foster); 1902 (J. P. & S. H. Foster); 1916 (E. F. Greeff).
Contributing (1).
- #25 Shinnecock Road ("Fair Acres") c. 1910 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 19
Tall, formal two-story, five-bay gambrel roof house in Colonial Revival style is shingle sided with raised basement, decorative quoins, covered one-story front entry with roof railings, symmetrical pedimented attic dormers, and one-story side porches with roof railings. One-story garage with caretaker's quarters is styled like house and original. (Note: also identified as #26 Shinnecock Road/service entrance).
1916 (Theo. Wentz).
Contributing (2).
- #28 Shinnecock Road c. 1930 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 3
One-story, gambrel roofed cottage with original shed-roofed attic dormers, stone chimney centered on the roof ridge, round attic gable window, eight-over-eight window sashes, and integral "windmill" tower.
1896 (F. G. Lloyd); 1902 (Francis G. Lloyd); 1916 (Francis G. Lloyd).
Contributing (1).

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#29 Shinnecock Road c. 1967 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 18
Two-story, wood frame and shingle clad vernacular farmhouse style house with gable roof.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#31 Shinnecock Road c. 1920 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 16
Large, two-story five-bay gambrel roofed Colonial Revival style house is shingle sided with hipped roof porch above center entryway, subsumed porch on side (south) wall supported on columns, large window sashes and front door retaining sidelights, Palladian style attic dormer, massive paired brick chimneys centered on roof ridge and a two-story wing. Two-car garage is a later addition.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#32 Shinnecock Road c. 1886 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 4
Large, two-story six-bay hipped roof Shingle Style "cottage" is shingle sided and retains eight-over-eight window sashes, paired front-facing façade gables, wrap around hipped roof porch and a massive brick chimney. One-story pool house is not historic.
1896 (W. A. Childs); 1902 (Wm. A. Childs); 1916 (Wm. A. Childs).
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#38 Shinnecock Road ("Aunt Molly's Bay") c. 1887 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 6
Large two-story, gable roofed and shingle sided "cottage" with multiple roof pitches (gable and hipped), subsumed front entry, multiple façade gables, original multi-paned window sashes with louvered shutters and brick chimneys centered on the roof ridges. Screened porches face the water. The two-bay, pyramidal roofed and shingle sided garage appears to be original to the house.
1896 (Mary H. Maurey); 1902 (Miss Maurey); 1916 (Maurey Est.).
Contributing (2).

#42 Shinnecock Road c. 1902 Section 10/Block 3/Lot 7
One-story, gambrel roofed and shingle sided "cottage" with six-over-one and eight-over-one window sashes, symmetrical attic dormers, brick chimney centered on ridge. Dormer windows may be an alteration and side wing appears to have been added. One-story, pyramidal roofed garage appears to be original to the house.
Contributing (2).

Simon Court

#3 Simon Court c. 2008 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 5.3
Large, two-story hipped roof Spanish Revival house with stucco walls, integral garage, subsumed and centered entryway and prominent chimney.
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

Village Lane

#1 Village Lane c. 1926 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 38
One-story, gable roofed cottage with symmetrical side wings, wide attic dormer with two paired six-over-six window sashes, and center door covered by projecting pedimented hood. Gable roofed garage is not historic.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

#5 Village Lane c. 1928 Section 7/Block 2/Lot 37
Two-story, three-bay gable roofed and shingle sided dwelling with prominent center façade gable, original 6-over-6 window sashes, deep overhanging roof eaves with exposed "purlins" and an enclosed front doorway (later addition). Board and batten shutters. Back extension appears original. Pyramidal roofed and shingle sided pool house is not original.
Contributing (1).
Non-contributing: outside period of significance (1).

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Willow Lane

#15 Willow Lane

c. 1900

Section 7/Block 2/Lot 40

One-story, gable roofed and shingle sided vernacular cottage faces south on lot and may pre-date its recorded history. Although fenestration and chimneys have been altered, the placement of the front door is historically correct and the basic form and massing ("salt box" profile) is indicative of possible late 18th or early 19th century vernacular house construction. Two-over-one window sashes are a later alteration, as is the integral garage extension to the rear. Brick chimney is attached to east façade (added).

1902 (J. P. Howell); 1916 (Mrs. J. P. Howell).

Contributing (1).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1750 - 1935

Significant Dates

1876, 1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins ca. 1750 to reflect Quogue's early settlement. The Village of Quogue was incorporated in 1928 and a new school, the last substantial institutional building to be built in the Village, was completed in 1935.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Quogue Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of settlement and social history and recreation. The district is additionally significant under Criterion C for its remarkable collection of architecture that reflects Quogue's history as an early agricultural community that transformed into a predominantly seasonal community during the nineteenth century. The Incorporated Village of Quogue is located in the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, which is eastern Long Island's first documented settlement of English-born immigrants. Southampton was settled in 1640 by Puritans from Lynn, Massachusetts, who formed a company to create a Long Island "plantation." While incorporation of the Village of Quogue did not occur until 1928, its settlement took place nearly two hundred years prior, and about a hundred years after the town's founding in 1640. Much of the history and evolution of the Incorporated Village of Quogue owes its distinct character to geography. Like other of Long Island's south shore communities, Quogue occupies several peninsulas or "necks" of land surrounded on all but one side by water. These have helped to define the place, but served alternatively as both an asset and a hindrance in the development of the village. Importantly, a barrier beach separates Quogue's mainland from the ocean, which has been a source of prosperity (whales in the settlement period, summer tourists and vacation homes in the later centuries) and provided some protection from natural threats due to extreme weather events, especially hurricanes.

Originally made up of twelve proprietors, the company increased its numbers to include others who pledged to build dwellings, lay out planting lots and so forth. The descendants of Edward Howell and Thomas Halsey, members of the original mid-17th century company, were among the earliest settlers of Quogue a century later. Town records suggest that Quogue's salt hay was used for grazing and other purposes at an earlier period, but construction of dwellings is believed to have begun in the 1750s and was due to four individuals who acquired large home lots for that purpose. Their surnames – Cooper, Jessup, Stephens and Howell – are associated with houses and street names that survive in the village today, and the names of other early settlers – Foster and Post, for example – are similarly preserved. The mortal remains of these founding family members were laid to rest in the Quogue Cemetery, where headstones characteristic of mid- to late 18th century funerary practices may still be found (National Register listed). Tourists began coming to the small, primarily agricultural community during the mid-19th century, and in greater numbers after the Long Island Railroad was completed to Quogue in 1876. Quogue's beautiful beaches and comfortable public houses and hotels attracted many visitors seeking a summer respite from New York City; many previously existing homes were modified to accommodate the seasonal tourists. During the 1880s, new roads were laid out to accommodate the construction of seaside cottages for summer residents. Confined to relatively small lots, these cottages reflect popular national architectural trends as well as the historic use of a consistent form, size, and use of materials within the community. By the turn of the century, Quogue's businesses and tourism industries were thriving. Locals and summer residents began working together to expand and create new community institutions, including the creation of a library association, fire department, new amenities and utilities, and the Quogue Improvement Association. These efforts culminated in Quogue's incorporation in 1928 and the construction of a large, new school in 1935.

17th & 18th Century Beginnings

The Southampton settlement of 1640 was bounded on the west by a land mass that acquired the name "Canoe Place" because of the narrow portage it afforded the Native Americans between the adjacent Great Peconic (north) and Shinnecock Bays (south). By 1659, an area uninhabited by the settlers and bordering the Atlantic Ocean to the west of Canoe Place was acquired from the Native Americans by John Ogden, then a prominent member of the town. The so-called "Quogue purchase" was then acquired by Captain John Scott and sold to the town in 1663. At about the same time, a large tract of land to the north of the Quogue purchase was acquired by Captain Thomas Topping; by 1666, it also became town land. In this way, the

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present western boundary of Southampton Town was fixed at an early date and its uninhabited parcels were prepared ready for settlement.

Prior to the 1659 purchase, references in the *Town Records* indicate that Southampton settlers were already managing the necks of land and adjoining waterways that would become modern-day Quogue. Among them is a record dated September 11, 1652 that an “attempt or tryall shall be [made] by cutting a trench between Shinecock water & quanquanantuck [Quogue] water, to which end 8 men shall goe with the first conveniency and are to have 2s [shillings] 6d [pence] a man per day for every day they are upon the said business.”¹ And on October 6, 1652, records show that it was the practice of Southampton settlers to access Quogue’s open meadows for salt hay and that “hee that likewise shall kill a wolf at quaquanantuck [Quogue] shall have 10 shillings.”² This reference suggests that livestock were being pastured there as an alternative to the adjoining upland, which required more labor to clear.

In addition to Quogue’s valuable salt marshes, which were a natural source of “hay” for livestock, were its ocean beaches, where whales drifted ashore having died or been grounded on the sandbars. The earliest records of organized attempts to harvest these resources occurred in the 1660s and were summarized by historian William S. Pelletreau:

The dead whales cast upon the shore furnished an important part of the revenues of the town, and coming as they did without their care or labor, were naturally looked upon as the direct gift of all-bountiful Providence... As early as 1660 a small vessel, owned by a company, of which John Ogden was the leader, carried on the business of the whale fishery along the shores, and upon the waters of the bays upon terms agreed upon between them and the inhabitants at large.³

The John Ogden referenced in this description was the individual who made the first Quogue purchase from the Native Americans in 1659, and it was this tract of land that was acquired four years later by the town and later subdivided for settlement.

The first division of the Quogue purchase by Southampton Town was made in 1738. Previously, ownership and access to the highly prized salt meadows along the waterfront served the town’s economy but did not result in true community-building. As historian Pelletreau wrote:

... the neck called by the Indians Quaquanantuck, which has been contracted to ‘Quogue’ ... is the first point east of Rockaway where access can be had to the ocean shore without crossing the bay, and to this fact the village owes its prosperity; for Quogue is undoubtedly, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, the wealthiest village on Long Island. The great extent of salt meadow was the cause of the first settlement, and it is probable that the first collection of houses in the western part of the town sufficiently numerous

¹ William S. Pelletreau, *The First Book of Records of the Town of Southampton with other Ancient Documents of Historic Value* (Sag Harbor, NY: John H. Hunt, 1874), 87-88.

² Pelletreau, *The First Book of Records of the Town of Southampton*, 85.

³ William S. Pelletreau, *The Second Book of Records of the Town of Southampton with other Ancient Documents of Historic Value* (Sag Harbor, NY: John H. Hunt, 1877), introduction.

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to be called a village was at this place. The first actual notice that we have a settlement is in 1748, when William Johnes sold to Jonathan Cook '60 acres in Quogue purchase, bounded N. by highway, S. by bay, W. by Josiah Howell, E. by John Post, with all the buildings and fences thereon.⁴

The historian wrote further that "among the early settlers was Captain John Post.... Another was Josiah Foster, a son of John Foster, Jr., of Southampton... Captain Josiah Howell and Deacon Thomas Cooper, with Captain Obadiah Rogers also had houses toward the west end of the village, while the Jessup family still retain [i.e., 1882] much of the land owned by their ancestor Deacon Thomas Jessup" (p.28).

Quogue Neck was originally divided into four large tracts of land divided roughly (from east to west) among the Cooper, Jessup, Stephens and Howell families. Some of the other settlers that figured prominently in the early period and whose descendants would later play a role in Quogue's development were members of the Rogers, Post and Halsey families. Pelletreau writes:

The only part of the western portion of the town which was for long years considered of any value was the salt meadows which skirt the borders of the bay. As these produced annually an abundant crop of grass without labor or cultivation, it is not strange that they should be considered of more importance than any other land... The first division in the western part of the town was made in 1673, and was the division of the meadows at Quogue.⁵

The extensive tracts of woodland that stretched to the west and north of these meadows were not valued at this early date, and it was therefore not until 1738 that the first of a series of major divisions west of Canoe Place was made. The last division occurred in 1782, laying open the entire region for settlement west of Canoe Place and north to Peconic Bay.

Quogue developed slowly as a village during the decades that followed the 1738 division, at which time farm lots were laid out and houses soon followed. The earliest of these remain standing on Quogue Street today. The earliest settlement may actually precede Pelletreau's account, as it is recorded that two girls were lost in the Quogue woods in 1735. According to Richard H. Post in his *Notes on Quogue* (1959):

The only daughter of Ichabod Cooper, aged twelve, and a daughter of Henry Jessup, aged six, "went in the woods... to gather berries (presumably winter-green berries) and the snow falling very thick towards night, their parents and neighbors went in quest of them." It is stated "their parents very often retired to Coagg [sic], about 12 miles distant, in the winter with their families." The word "neighbors" implies permanent settlement and is the earliest reference to such in "Coagg."⁶

Post's information was drawn from Henry Onderdonk (1851), quoting the *New York Gazette* of March 1735. This extraordinary anecdote, besides the tragedy implied, is important evidence that settlement had taken

⁴ W. W. Munsell, *History of Suffolk County, New York* (New York: W. W. Munsell & Co., 1882), 28.

⁵ Munsell, *History of Suffolk County*, 10.

⁶ Richard H. Post, *Notes on Quogue, 1659-1959* (Quogue, NY: The Quogue Tercentenary Committee, 1989), 13.

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place in Quogue prior to the formal subdivision into house lots in 1738. Further, the reference to “neighbors” indicates that an actual village had begun to spring up at that early date. But its evolution was evidently slow during the decades leading up to the Revolution. House lots and farms were relatively large and ownership continued to be held predominantly in the hands of the original settlers, with relatively few families represented. The interments that survive in the Quogue Cemetery dating from the 18th century confirm the point. As Post writes:

In the present area of Quogue Village, according to Howell [*The Early History of Southampton, Long Island, New York*, 1887], settlements began “about 1740.” Four family names are mentioned, -- those of Jonathan Cook (1700-1754), John Foster (1695-1773), Elisha Howell (1704-1777) and Capt. John Post (1700-1792). Capt. John Post, Howell states, was “the first settler here.” The graves of three are in the Quogue Cemetery and that of the fourth, John Foster, may be there too or perhaps is on his own property. Four more men whose graves have been identified in Quogue Cemetery are believed to have settled at approximately the same time: Nathan Herrick (1700-1783), Capt. Thomas Stephens (1705-1779), Josiah Howell (1709-1775) and Edward Herrick (1715-1772). It is of note that three were born in the year 1700 and three more within five years, indicating that all six must have been well known to one another since childhood in Southampton.⁷

Despite its isolation from the population center at Southampton, Quogue suffered along with other Long Island villages at the hands of both British forces and the rebels who resisted them at the close of the 18th century. After Washington’s defeat in Brooklyn at the Battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776, Long Island was occupied until the end of hostilities in 1783. The nearest British strongholds to Quogue were established at Smith’s Point in Mastic (to the west) and Southampton Village (to the east). Local legend recounts that British forces were sometimes quartered at Quogue; the garrison at Southampton was occupied in part by Hessian troops, who are believed to have occupied the Herrick homestead, and British soldiers occupied both the Post and Foster Homesteads and are blamed for burning the Foster barn after sleeping in it. As illustrious a pair of officers as Sir Henry Clinton (commander-in-chief of British forces) and Major John Andre, who was later hanged as a spy, are said to have occupied the Post homestead for a time. Despite its small and scattered population, Long Island was prized by the British primarily for its natural resources: hay, cordwood and livestock. After all local men aged sixteen to sixty were ordered to enroll in the Continental Army in 1776, villages were left defenseless and citizens were urged to flee to Connecticut. Quogue families are documented to have fled across Long Island Sound as well as to Pennsylvania, where relatives resided (Fosters and Posts). Their loss of personal property was substantial due to the forced supply of occupying forces and indiscriminant pillaging; like other East End villages, it took time to rebuild the village and its economy after peace was restored in 1783.

According to the Census of 1790, the first of its kind in the new nation, the population of Quogue included twelve families with 99 individuals including 17 free white males (over 16), 29 free white males (under 16), 36 free white females, 13 other free persons (likely indentured servants), and 4 slaves. The slave population in all of Southampton Town then counted 146 in a total population of 3,408 or approximately 4 percent, equivalent to that of Quogue. Although their gender was unrecorded in the census and their duties

⁷ Post, *Notes on Quogue*, 16.

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were similarly undefined, it is likely that the female slaves in Quogue functioned as household servants and the males as farmhands. Only four of the twelve families had slaves, one per household. Thus, the presence of slavery in Quogue in 1790 cannot be seen as the backbone of its economy, but rather as an example of how the practice had spread to remote farming villages in a period where slaves as well as indentured servants were still incorporated into a percentage of the households. (It is interesting to note that the four Quogue households in which slaves were present were the largest of all, between 9 and 12 members each, and that no slaves were present in households with indentured servants, suggesting a moral preference among those heads of families.)

The New York Manumission Society, which was based in the Quaker population of Long Island, formed in 1785 to pressure slave owners, the state legislature and the general population to abandon the practice. In 1788 the slave trade was outlawed in New York State and in 1799 the legislature passed "An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery," which provided for gradual manumission. But slavery remained in effect in New York for decades, due to cheats and loopholes, until 1841, when the state finally declared itself a "free" region. The real argument against slavery in the north, however, was a financial one; in New York, which experienced a booming birth rate after the Revolution and an influx of white laborers from other states, the economics of slavery became obsolete. Like many other East End hamlets, Quogue's slaves were freed from bondage by the early 19th century.

19th Century Prosperity

In the decades following the Revolution, Quogue's settlement families gradually repaired and recovered from the losses sustained during the conflict. They began to prosper in the early nineteenth century, as newcomers were attracted to the community, in part because of its natural geographical advantages. Historian William S. Pelletreau wrote:

The proximity of this village to the ocean renders it a favorite summer resort, and its privileges have for many years been highly appreciated by the class of wealthy citizens who desire to spend the heated season "on old Long Island's sea-girt shore." The business thus created has from a small beginning very largely increased, and the place is now almost wholly composed of large boarding-houses, which are very liberally patronized.⁸

In addition to the boarding houses that attracted summer travelers, Quogue residents experimented with other money-making ventures, including extracting iodine from seawater and separating particles of iron ore from sand for steel production. While neither of these latter enterprises succeeded, Quogue's tourist trade became an economic engine in the second half of the nineteenth century and into the early decades of the twentieth. Not only were its boarding houses and hotels highly successful, but related enterprises and industries also thrived; provisioning the summer trade, providing recreational activities such as fishing and boating, and organizing sporting opportunities (the Quogue Field Club and Shinnecock Yacht Club were both incorporated in 1887) that all provided livelihoods for the "locals" and added to the allure of Quogue as a full-fledged summer destination.

One of the most significant events propelling the development of Quogue was the arrival of the railroad in 1870. As was true elsewhere on Long Island, the railroad transformed the rural nature of the region in the

⁸ Munsell, *History of Suffolk County*, 28.

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mid-19th century by facilitating commerce and tourism and was responsible for the proliferation of boarding houses, hotels and a service industry that catered to seasonal employment. As summer visitors returned year after year, private home construction began to serve the needs of more affluent families and a new architectural era dawned – the creation of “country” houses and large estates – which became the norm for prosperous urban vacationers. Without the railroad, this phenomenon would not have developed.

What became the Long Island Rail Road was created to connect New York City with Boston. It began as the Brooklyn & Jamaica Rail Road, incorporated in 1832 to build from the East River in Brooklyn through the communities of Brooklyn, Bedford, and East New York to Jamaica (Queens). The railroad’s chief engineer, Major D. B. Douglass, soon planned a continuation of the line and visualized an eleven-hour combination rail-and-steamship route between New York City and Boston. The all-land route through southern Connecticut was considered impossible at the time due to numerous hills, river valleys and other obstacles. Douglass attracted wealthy New Yorkers and Bostonians to invest in the project and received a charter for the “Long-Island Rail-Road Company” on April 24, 1834. Because the plan was never intended to serve local communities on Long Island, the railroad avoided existing population centers along the north and south shores of the island and instead built through the middle of the island, which was largely uninhabited and relatively free of grade crossings. The Long Island Rail Road was organized on June 17, 1835.

Construction of the railroad reached Greenport in 1844. Its success was short-lived, however, because the New York & New Haven Railroad was constructed through the seemingly impassable countryside of southern Connecticut in 1849. Thus, a competing overland route from New York to Boston was accomplished and the Long Island Rail Road’s combination sea-and-land plan was undermined. The only remaining region to serve was Long Island itself, and efforts were soon made to build branches to the small Long Island communities like Quogue, which were clustered along its northern and southern shores.

The Long Island Rail Road completed the first leg of its eastern extension into Southampton Town in 1870, with the thriving mercantile population center of Sag Harbor as its ultimate destination. The railroad was built through the south shore villages of Eastport, Speonk, Westhampton, Quogue, Good Ground (Hampton Bays), Shinnecock Hills, and Southampton to Sag Harbor. Initially, the primary freight carried by the railroad was farm products. Long Island was an agricultural region devoted to general farming, but with the construction of the railroad farmers turned to “truck farming” and specialized cash crops such as berries, fruits and other produce that took advantage of fast transportation to city markets. The railroad also stimulated the development of summer tourism. Beginning in the 1870’s, significant beach resorts sprang up at Westhampton Beach, Quogue and Southampton village as a result, and boarding houses appeared throughout their downtown business districts.

Despite the apparent success of the railroad, however, controversy over its construction arose. According to one historian:

While welcomed as a boom to the boarding house business the railway was also bitterly resented. Sparks from the wood-burning locomotives caused devastating forest fires, destroying all the woodland humus and leaving ‘nothing but sand and stones,’ virtually ending the cordwood business. Freight rates were high.... Trains and their whistles broke the Sabbath.⁹

⁹ Post, *Notes on Quogue*, 39.

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Nevertheless, a railroad station was built in Quogue by 1876 and the tourist industry soon dominated the local economy. But it would be wrong to assume that it was due to the railroad alone that tourism found a foothold on Long Island's ocean shore. Not only were national trends at work that afforded the middle and upper classes the time, resources and desire for travel but Long Island itself, advantageously situated within close proximity of metropolitan New York City, was geographically destined to provide the urban population with relief and recreation during the summer months.

A stage coach service, established in the mid-18th century to connect New York with rural Long Island and its coastal villages, had introduced earlier travelers to the island's natural beauties. At first offered on a weekly basis (later increased to tri-weekly) and occupying three days or more to traverse the island, the coach traveled east along the southerly route and returned to New York along the north shore. Quogue, an overnight stop along the way, established itself as a future destination when travel became quicker and more affordable. The following description provides a vivid account of one traveler's experience:

A mighty change has been produced in Long Island within the last few years, by the introduction of the railroad; now by its means travellers leave New York city, after breakfasting, and arrive in Boston between five and six o'clock the same evening. Only as late as 1835, the regular mail-stage left Brooklyn once a week, on Thursday... and this was the only conveyance travellers could then have through this island, unless they took a private carriage. The practice then was to leave Brooklyn about nine o'clock in the morning... travel on to Hempstead, where they dined; and after that, jog on to Babylon, where they put up for the night... The next morning you left Babylon just after daylight – which in the summer was of itself worth living for – journeyed on to Patchogue, where you got your breakfast [and] travel along slowly and pleasantly until you reached the rural post-office at *Fire Place*, standing on the edge of the wood...

Shortly after sunset you would stop for the night, the second one of your journey, at a place called Quagg or Quogue. Here you might, after supper, on a moonlight night in the beginning of August, if you were so fortunate as to be there at such a time, as we were, cross the meadows with a guide, and walk down to the sea-beach, where, with no sound but the beating of the waves upon the shore, swelling in from a waste of waters of three thousand miles, and making the earth tremble under your feet, with scarcely a breath of air to move the hair upon your forehead, and nothing in sight or miles upon miles but the white sand hills glistening in the moonbeams on one side, and this world of waters on the other, you would more than at any other time realize the immensity of creation, and your own comparative insignificance. The following morning you would breakfast at Southampton, after passing through a pine forest, in a portion of which, from the early hour and blindness of the road, you would probably require a guide to go ahead of

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the horses with a lighted lantern.¹⁰

After the introduction of the railroad in 1870, travel times and costs were gradually reduced, thus contributing to the popularity of summer tourism in general and the discovery of Quogue and other coastal Long Island villages as seasonal destinations in their own right.

Another important consequence of Quogue's location on the ocean shore was its contribution to search and rescue efforts associated with coastal shipping, which was institutionalized in 1871 with the creation of the U. S. Life-Saving Service (later the U.S. Coast Guard). Formerly undertaken by private initiative and often motivated by profits from salvage, the increase in commerce and risk of lives and cargo due to adverse weather, obstructions and collisions prompted the U.S. Federal government to inaugurate a uniform system of patrolling the nation's coastlines. On Long Island, a system of lifesaving stations was built along the beach and staffed by the government, taking the place of volunteers who had formerly monitored the shoreline. Quogue's first lifesaving station was built in 1875 and functioned until the service was merged with the Treasury Department's Revenue Cutter Service to form the U.S. Coast Guard in 1915. After that time, lifesaving stations were decommissioned and replaced with a system that no longer depended upon land-based outposts.

By the 1880s, Quogue village began to witness a changing landscape that reflected not only the needs of its growing local population but also the interests of its summer visitors. New roads were opened – Old Depot Road gave access to the railroad station, while Jessup Avenue, Shinnecock Road and Midhampton Road were laid out for home lots – and new recreational amenities were introduced – the Quogue Field Club and Shinnecock Yacht Club in 1887. Later in the '80s additional roads were opened – Ocean Avenue, Post Lane, Niamogue Lane and Quaquanantuck Lane – all to accommodate new home construction, and a new causeway and fixed bridge were constructed across the "creek" and swamp at Ocean Avenue by William Post.

But it was the proliferation of boarding houses along Quogue Street that sustained its reputation as a summer resort. In "Walling's Route and City Guide" for 1868 the following entry appeared under "Long Island via Long Island Railroad":

Seatuck, Speonk and Quogue are hamlets on the shore of East Bay, the Waters of which are famous for the excellent eels which are there taken. At Quogue there are four large boarding houses which can accommodate A large number of visitors.¹¹

And by 1877, the railroad published its own travel guide entitled "Long Island and Where to Go" in which the following descriptive passage appears:

Quogue
78 miles from Long Island City
Number of trains each way daily 2
Single fares \$1.95 Excursion \$3.50

Situated in close proximity to the sea, on a peninsula extending to the Ocean, directly between the two great south bays, it has been celebrated as a watering place for over a half century and is annually visited by those who have made it their summer residence for many years past. For

¹⁰ Gabriel Furman, *Antiquities of Long Island* (New York: J.W. Bouton, 1875), 242-246.

¹¹ *Long Island via the Long Island Railroad: with sketches of villages, stations, rural resorts, scenery, and objects of interest along the railroad and its branches*, Walling's Route and City Guides (New York: Taintor Brothers, 1868).

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surf bathing, boating, fishing and fowling it is unsurpassed, and the selection of a good hotel or boarding house can be made from the following list:

Jon P. Howell & Son	can accommodate	75 to 80
John D. Hallock	can accommodate	50
J. P. Foster	can accommodate	50 to 60
Capt. Cooper	can accommodate	70
S. H. Hallock	can accommodate	40 to 50
H. T. Gardiner	can accommodate	25
Wm. Post	can accommodate	50
M. E. Griffin	can accommodate	20
William Brewster	can accommodate	20 to 25
Silas E. Jessup	can accommodate	10

Rooms for approximately 420 visitors or about 800 people on a double occupancy basis.

Hallock's stage line meets all trains and accommodates parties for drives, etc.

As a watering place Quogue stands pre-eminent among those on the South Shore. And whilst many very eligible building locations have already been secured, yet many can still be obtained at fair price.

The reduced railroad freight rates and cheaper fares have attracted the attention of the agriculturists.

Open wastes and broad acres are now being changed into market gardens, and the forest will ere long become cultivated fields.

Among those of great prominence owning country residences here are Samuel D. Craig, Gardiner B. Penniman, George Willard and George E. Stone.

There is one Union Chapel open to all denominations.¹²

While self-promotional in nature, the railroad's tourism brochure quoted above captures the spirit and energy of the times, and reveals that the number of boarding houses more than doubled in less than a decade and that capacity had probably tripled with construction of ever-larger facilities. Clearly, summer tourism had become Quogue's leading industry and one that would support many related enterprises for decades to come. By 1885, an annual railroad report showed that 8,905 passengers were carried to and from Quogue between October 1, 1884 and September 30, 1885 (the majority of whom were transported in the summer months) and that 2,599 tons of freight were carried during the same time period. Outgoing freight included large quantities of fish and seafood: Shinnecock Bay oysters, eels, white perch, blue claw crabs and soft shell clams (steamers), all destined for New York tables; in addition, potatoes were emerging as a local cash crop for export. Incoming freight, especially in the summer months, included not only the food, beverage and other commodities consumed by visitors but also the goods and supplies that local merchants offered for sale and year-round residents bought for their own use.

A rising economy based on tourism defined Quogue's prosperity in the second half of the 19th century, and it was reflected in two aspects of its architecture: boarding houses and summer homes. The boarding

¹² Long Island Rail Road, "Long Island and Where to Go" (Long Island Rail Road, 1877).

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houses came first, as waves of seasonal visitors took advantage of improved travel and the economics of an age that supported an expanding middle class. Quogue's boarding houses stretched along Quogue Street, the main thoroughfare, where some of the private houses of an earlier period were first converted for public use in the early 19th century. From these rudimentary beginnings a thriving industry evolved. As tourism grew, larger purpose-built inns were added to the inventory by enterprising individuals. And by the end of the century, at the heyday of the era, over a dozen boarding houses and private homes were accommodating between fifteen and 150 guests each at a time. Total capacity ranged between 400 and 500 per night and, as Long Island Railroad records suggest, the public houses of Quogue did a lucrative business. They owed their success, in large part, to the fact that Quogue had served as an overnight stop on the stagecoach run between Brooklyn and Southampton in the early 1800s. Travelers of that earlier time had experienced a familiarity with Quogue by spending a single night there *en route* to their destination and, after the emergence of a leisure class in the mid-19th century that sought out such places for recreational purposes, it was inevitable that Quogue evolved as a preferred destination.

The first inns or "public houses" were converted or enlarged private dwellings; the 18th century Jessup Homestead, later known as the "Weathervane," is a surviving example. While their overnight capacity was small, these public houses served the important function of accommodating stage coach travelers heading east who needed a meal and an overnight stay. Traffic increased, and with the arrival of the rail road in the 1870s, the opportunity for prolonging a stay at Quogue became affordable. The boarding house era was born. More and larger establishments followed, and of course as success and the need for lodging travelers became apparent, more home owners joined the ranks of inn keepers. The Foster homestead on Quogue Street and that of Captain E. H. Cooper next door were renovated to meet the demand. But soon these modest establishments proved insufficient; larger ones followed, including the Howell, Hallock, Ocean and Cooper Houses, all once located on Quogue Street and all regrettably gone. Others, including the Post House, built by John H. Post at the corner of Ocean Avenue, and the Foster House owned and operated by Mrs. Josiah P. Howell, presented a formidable array of choices for vacationers. And with this success came the inspiration for an alternative destination for more affluent tourists: the summer home.

In a short space of time, Quogue became a choice location for constructing seaside "cottages," and families of means flocked to the place. Several factors contributed to its appeal. First, it had a long tradition of accommodating summer travelers, some of whom had enjoyed its amenities for more than a generation. Thus the familiarity of the place as a destination naturally led to longer stays and inevitably, permanent homes. Second, the infrastructure that enabled easy access to the village – the Long Island Rail Road – remained a viable and increasingly affordable means of reaching the seaside resort. Third, its geography was unsurpassed; its "Main Street" (Quogue Street) was located at a comfortable distance inland from the shoreline, which was itself protected by a barrier beach. This undeveloped land was ripe for residential development, and the rapid creation of roads and the subdivision of these parcels in the late 19th century attests to their desirability as home lots. A newer era was born, one that evolved from the boardinghouse era, which was that of the "second" or vacation home, which persists to this day.

Quogue's summer "cottages" are not architecturally unique in the larger context of second home construction on Long Island, but their concentration on relatively small building lots and the similarities between their materials, scale and design set them apart. The building lots on which the homes were constructed were made possible by the opening of several residential streets that evidently encouraged improvement: Old Depot Road (access to the LIRR) in 1875, Jessup Avenue (the new business district) in 1878, Shinnecock Road in 1881, Midhampton Road in 1883, and finally Ocean Avenue, Post Lane, Niamaug Lane and Quaquanantuck Lane in 1888. After the turn-of-the-century, Club Lane was opened (1901), followed by Old Point and Scrub Oak Roads (1904), the Quogue-Riverhead Road (1908), and finally Edgewood and Dune Roads (1910-11). This expansion of building lots over a thirty-year period was limited to a relatively concentrated area and seems in retrospect to have encouraged seasonal development of the village. It

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enabled the construction of dozens of summer homes which exhibit contemporary architectural styles and a preference for wood shingles as wall covering, which has a long tradition on Eastern Long Island.

A typical Quogue “cottage” is wood-framed, shingle-clad (roof and walls) and boasts one or more porches, sleeping decks or balconies affording views of neighboring properties and perhaps one of the bodies of water that surround the village on three sides. Several were architect-designed; the majority, which weren’t, emulated the sophistication of the others, employing gambrel roofs, towers and other devices that suggest summer pleasures and outdoor living. This emphasis on seasonal occupation is a key component in the architectural program of a summer “cottage,” which was, after all, a luxury dwelling erected for occasional use and adapted specifically to the heat of summer. Interiors were similarly site- and season-specific; expansive entry “halls” with open staircases captured summer breezes, while large bedchambers were arranged with windows serving an identical purpose. Informality was an essential element. The few “mansions” or large-scaled houses built in Quogue at the time now stand out as pretentious and ill-suited to their architectural and historical context.

The shift toward building such summer homes and “cottages” reflected a national trend, and nowhere was the phenomenon demonstrated more dramatically than on Long Island. Literally thousands of summer homes ranging from modest, unheated bungalows on tiny parcels to great estates situated on large tracts of land were established on Long Island between the Civil War and the Great Depression. The proximity of metropolitan New York, located a relatively short distance to the west, was the primary driver of this trend. And while the landscape varied from waterfront parcels offering spectacular water views of Long Island Sound or the Atlantic Ocean to landlocked, wooded acreage and farm fields affording quiet and respite from city life, Long Island was an attractive commute for those who could afford it. Quogue found its niche among the affluent who sought land for building summer homes and its domestic architecture, much of it preserved today, remains a distinctive example of this phenomenon.

Early 20th Century Civic, Institutional & Commercial Expansion

Of equal significance to the proliferation of new roads and the construction of summer houses at the end of the 19th century was the expansion or creation of new community enterprises in Quogue at the beginning of the 20th century. This movement appears to have involved both “summer people” and “locals” alike. The number and diversity of these services introduced in the first decade – some commercial or institutional in nature, others civic and recreational – is truly remarkable.

To be accurate, signs of Quogue’s awakening as a modern village with services commensurate with its economic prosperity may be traced to the last decade of the 19th century. A two-room schoolhouse was constructed in 1893 to replace its one-room predecessor, which dated from the early 19th century. While formal schooling in Southampton Town can be traced to its original settlement, the earliest school records in Quogue date from 1795, when 24 boys and 9 girls, including an African American boy named Rufus, attended school from November 1795 until March 1796. Their schoolmaster, Josiah Foster, Jr., received 11 shillings per scholar in compensation. After the town’s formation of school districts in 1813, communities like Quogue began to erect schoolhouses, and it is believed that Quogue’s (School District No. 3) was erected in 1822. (Originally built on Quogue Street near the intersection of Old Depot Road, it was moved in the 1870s and functioned until its replacement in 1893, when it was saved from demolition by Abram S. Post and eventually moved for preservation to its present location on library property in 1948.)

Additional evidence that Quogue’s progressive spirit began in the late 19th century was the organization of a Library Association in 1896. “About twenty ladies” initiated the effort, each donating a book and a dollar, after which time hundreds of books were collected from neighbors or purchased. As a result, the shelf space

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at Jessup's Store soon proved inadequate and quickly led to the construction of a library on a half-acre of land on Quogue Street. Plans were donated by New York architect William E. Stone and the new library opened on July 23, 1897.

By the turn-of-the-century, Quogue's public services saw rapid growth. In 1902, the Consolidated Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company opened its first Long Island station at the Quogue Life-saving Station and the Quantuck Water Works Company was incorporated in the same year. The Quogue Fire Department was organized in 1903, and the Quogue and Westhampton Beach Hook and Ladder and Hose Company No.1 was formed in 1904. The Quogue Improvement Association was incorporated in 1905, and the Quogue Gas Co. and Bridle Path Association in 1906. These public services and institutions paved the way for creating a "modern" village that would provide a level of comfort and security its residents and seasonal visitors had grown to experience in other localities and expected from their own.

The Quogue Improvement Association, for example, sprinkled the dusty roads and maintained bicycle and foot paths, and before the installation of gas street lights by Southampton Town in 1907, helped keep the kerosene street lights lit. In fact, it was the Quogue Improvement Association that would later recommend incorporation of the village (1926), which was accomplished in 1928. It has been said that the instigation of this organization "marked the date when Quogue changed from an oft forgotten step child of the Town of Southampton and a hamlet to a village of progress and vigor in handling its own affairs." Its formation was relatively quick. Members of the Quogue Field Club, essentially a members-only tennis club organized in the 1880s, met on the evening of July 22, 1905 to discuss the need for watering the roads of Quogue. The suggestion that a committee of five be appointed "to suggest plans for organizing a village improvement society" was also approved. At a meeting on July 29, 1905 proposed by-laws for the Quogue Improvement Association were read and approved, and the new organization was formed and officers appointed. In the prior month, two watering carts were already purchased from Studebaker & Company for \$500 and delivered to Quogue Station, Fred R. Swezey had been contracted to supply two teams – one man and two horses per team – to begin work sprinkling the roads, and \$1,217 had been secured in pledges with \$697 cash on hand. This was an organization with a mission!

The successor to the Quogue Improvement Association, the Quogue Protective Association (re-named the Quogue Association in 1961), was formed in 1929. It was during these early decades that other public institutions were also formed or expanded – the Police District in 1922 and the Fire District (separated from Westhampton Beach in 1926) in 1935. An African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was built in 1921. Completed in 1935, the new school building was the last significant institutional building completed in the village. The civic, social and commercial life of Quogue village reached maturity during this time period, and its surviving architecture represents over two hundred years of growth and change from the initial settlement period in the early 18th century until its incorporation as a village over two centuries later.

At the same time that Quogue's civic institutions and community services came into being, the village witnessed similar growth in its commercial enterprises. From a modest commercial center at the intersection of Quogue Street and Jessup Avenue where the majority of the village's enterprises were located at the end of the 19th century, grew a thriving business district which offered every service or commodity a bustling village could desire. By the late 1920s when Quogue was newly incorporated, a synopsis of its downtown enterprises then clustered along Jessup Avenue was as follows:

Jessup Avenue (east side, going north from Quogue Street)

Western Union

A.A. Tuthill Real Estate & Insurance

Harry Sacks & Son (wholesale fruits & vegetables)

H. & I. Wimpfheimer's Quogue Market

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Thomas Roulston Groceries
Jerome Wimpfheimer Liquors
Fountain of Youth (Henry Lester's soda & candy)
Post Office
Squire, Marcus & Griffin Insurance
Maley's Machine & Bicycle Shop
Davies' Tailor Shop
Mrs. Mary Payne's Notions & Novelties
Fred B. Perry, Contractor
Chinese Laundry
Chester H.G. Vail's Dodge Agency

Jessup Avenue (west side, going north from Quogue Street)

Carman Building (Clarence A. Carman, Builder; Russell V. Carman, Insurance; Baylis & Co., Stock Broker; Marezzi Mazetti, Caterers; Mrs. Leteriello, Dressmaker)
Walter Golding, Jr., Hardware
Community House & Bowling Alleys
Fire House (horse carts)
Fred & George Barker's Quogue Plumbing Company
Quogue Grade School
Quogue Telephone Exchange
Shinnecock Arms (boarding house)
Blackburn House (boarding house)
Joe Federico's Barber Shop
Stevens Café
C.W. LeBleu Plumbing
Harmon P. Payne's Stage Line
Joseph P. Payne's Ford Agency
Quogue Inn (Elliott Jamison, Prop.)
Quogue Bottling Works
Quogue Ice Co. (north of LIRR)

This "snapshot" of Quogue's business district in the late 1920s illustrates not only the variety of goods and services available to its residents and summer guests at the time, but also hints at the ethnic diversity that began to characterize the village after the turn-of-the-century. While the names of Quogue's "legacy" families were represented in the ownership of its inns and boardinghouses (e.g., Howell, Foster, Cooper, Hallock, Gardiner, Post, Brewster, Griffin & Jessup), entrepreneurial immigrants were setting up shop along Jessup Avenue as well. The appearance of surnames such as Wimpfheimer, Roulston, LeBleu, Mazetti and Golding are indicative of the trend; their goods and services – e.g., hardware, liquors, dressmaking, barbershop & plumbing – illustrate the small scale of their enterprises, all modest but essential to a self-sustained village.

The increase of European surnames may be explained in part by the arrival of the Long Island Rail Road in the 1870s, which facilitated travel between Quogue and metropolitan New York City, which was experiencing an unprecedented wave of immigration. Just as the middle classes of American society were increasingly able to participate in summer leisure activities, so too did immigrants begin to seek out alternatives for gainful employment outside urban environments, which were their initial destinations. The Quogue census of 1910/11 lists not only the surnames of old established families from the 18th and 19th century, but also those of Eastern European origin (Balkonski and Kopenski) and others from the British Isles or the Continent (Camerden, Coyle, Kelly and Olsen). The "face" of Quogue was changing, not only with the

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influx of affluent “summer” people whose needs and interests affected the society and local economy, but also with the diversity in ethnicity, especially among its merchants and service providers.

Another significant aspect of Quogue’s ethnic diversity was represented by its residents of Native and African American descent. The 1910/11 census lists several members of the Enos and Arch families, all of whom belonged to one or both of these groups. Abram Edwin Enos (“laborer”) and Mrs. Susan, both heads-of-households, are listed together with other family members, including Abram’s three children who were not in town when the census was taken (James, a real estate businessman in Washington, DC; Mathilda, living in Brooklyn; and Mary, a teacher in Greenville, North Carolina). Charlotte Enos was also listed, evidently another daughter of Abram’s, as well as Gilbert, Jr., and Jane, children of Susan. Little is known of the extended Enos family in Quogue, except that Abram is said to have been a full-blooded Poospatuck Indian who served as a sailor in the Civil War. He bought the former Jessup House on Jessup Avenue c. 1890. The ample Victorian farmhouse included a farm with considerable property behind it for raising horses. Abram lived there until his death in 1920, after which time the house was enlarged and converted into a boarding house called the Shinnecock Arms. It was patronized primarily by chauffeurs and other domestic summer help.

Other Native and African Americans in Quogue were members of the Arch family. Few blacks lived in Quogue at this early date, and the first who did were slaves; the First U.S. Census of 1790 lists five slaves in the community, one each belonging to Edward Stevens, Josiah Howell, Henry Jessup, John Cooper and Jonathan Cook. Their names were unrecorded. But by the mid-19th when slavery was outlawed in New York State and largely abandoned in northern states generally, the freed descendants of these enslaved individuals were becoming land owners and heads-of-households in their own right. Barzillar Arch, whose remains are interred at the Quogue Cemetery, is one such man. The 1880 Census lists “Brazilla” Arch (presumably the same individual), then aged 45 and born in 1834. The names of his wife, Louiza, and their daughter, Elnora, are also carved on his headstone (another daughter, Roxanna, was not identified on the stone).

Also living in Quogue at the time was the larger family of Warren Arch, born in 1828 and married to Sarah, who together had seven children: Celia, Edward, Leander, Malvenia, Henriette, Kitty and Warren, Jr. A third Arch family, headed by Ephraim Arch (b. 1840) and his wife, Mary, had four children by 1880: Isaac, Prudence, Eugenie and Frederick. Legend has it that the first of the Arch name had come to Quogue as the survivor of a shipwreck, although the source cannot be confirmed. Nevertheless, it is documented that Ephraim Arch was a navy volunteer in the Civil War. Collectively, members of the Enos, Arch and other Native and African Americans families contributed to the ethnic diversity of Quogue’s historic population and, given their socio-economic status, were most likely employed in one of the service industries that thrived in the village in the mid-19th to early 20th century.

The significant population of African American families in Quogue led to the formation of an African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in 1922. The origins of the congregation date from 1916, however, when local resident Minnie Hawkins and her friends created a “Christian Club” in the hopes of forming a church. The club was soon accepted and organized as a church of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion faith, which was formally established in New York in 1801. After several years of fund-raising, the twelve original founders purchased land on Montauk Highway and erected the shingle clad church which continues to serve congregants from Quogue and surrounding communities.

Conclusion

The evolution of the Incorporated Village of Quogue, from its settlement in the 1740s until its incorporation in 1928 at the beginning of the modern period, is represented by its diverse architectural and historical resources. First established as a satellite or outpost of the 1640 Southampton “plantation” and later

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developed as a farming and fishing community in its own right, Quogue owes its unique character in large part to its unusual geography. Surrounded on three sides by water with close proximity to the ocean beach, Quogue was situated directly on the old Montauk Highway that connected it with other south shore Long Island communities via stage coach to and from New York. As an overnight stop on the stage route, Quogue's reputation as a destination emerged after modest growth in the 18th century centered largely on the construction of vernacular farmhouses and accessory structures. Some of these lent themselves to conversion as "public houses" in the early 19th century, and by the end of the century Quogue's Main Street was lined with boardinghouses and hotels that catered primarily to a summer clientele.

Construction of the Long Island Railroad through Quogue in the 1870s accelerated its growth as a tourist destination. The architectural footprint of this phenomenon proved larger than the public houses of the period would suggest; while virtually all of those buildings are now gone, the other vestige was the construction of sizable summer houses, many of which remain standing today. Typically wood-shingled, two-stories high with wrap-around or subsumed porches, Quogue's summer "cottages" display a wide array of styles, shapes and sizes but share a common attribute in their modest scale and lot proportions. Only a limited amount of vacant land was opened for development south of Quogue Street in the late 19th century, and the summer colony that arose there appears to have been relatively cohesive and like-minded. Few large-scaled estate houses were ever built in Quogue; its summer houses, while ample in size, appear better suited for supporting the recreational pursuits that the village and surrounding bodies of water offered. These houses have adapted well in the modern era, which accounts for their relatively high rate of survival.

In addition to its residential architecture – by far the greatest proportion of historic resources in the village – are its distinctive churches, commercial structures and civic buildings constructed in the late 19th and early 20th century, when the number of transient summer vacationers waned and year-round residents and summer "colonists" set their sights on long-range municipal improvements. Incorporation of Quogue in 1928 was the culmination of a vision shared by many residents, both local and seasonal, setting the scene for steady growth in the last century that respected the charm and architectural integrity of its early history. Incorporation also coincided with a time when Quogue residents collaborated on a wide variety of civic institutions, business enterprises and improvements to infrastructure that redefined the place as a "modern" village. These continued to impact life in Quogue until the Great Depression (1929-1939), which stymied growth and brought the local, regional and national economy to a virtual standstill. Despite this all-pervasive economic stagnation, the Quogue School was constructed in the mid-1930s to replace a long-outdated schoolhouse, serving as an emblem for a progressive village which had witnessed unprecedented growth and transformation in the early 20th century. Historically, the 1935 construction of the Quogue School marked the end of a two hundred year period during which the hamlet evolved from a tiny cluster of farmhouses remote from the population center of Southampton to a village whose architecture and history define it as a unique component of Southampton Town.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 511.74
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>702710</u> Easting	<u>4522011</u> Northing	3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>701314</u> Easting	<u>4520852</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>700882</u> Easting	<u>4521774</u> Northing	4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>703609</u> Easting	<u>4520942</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

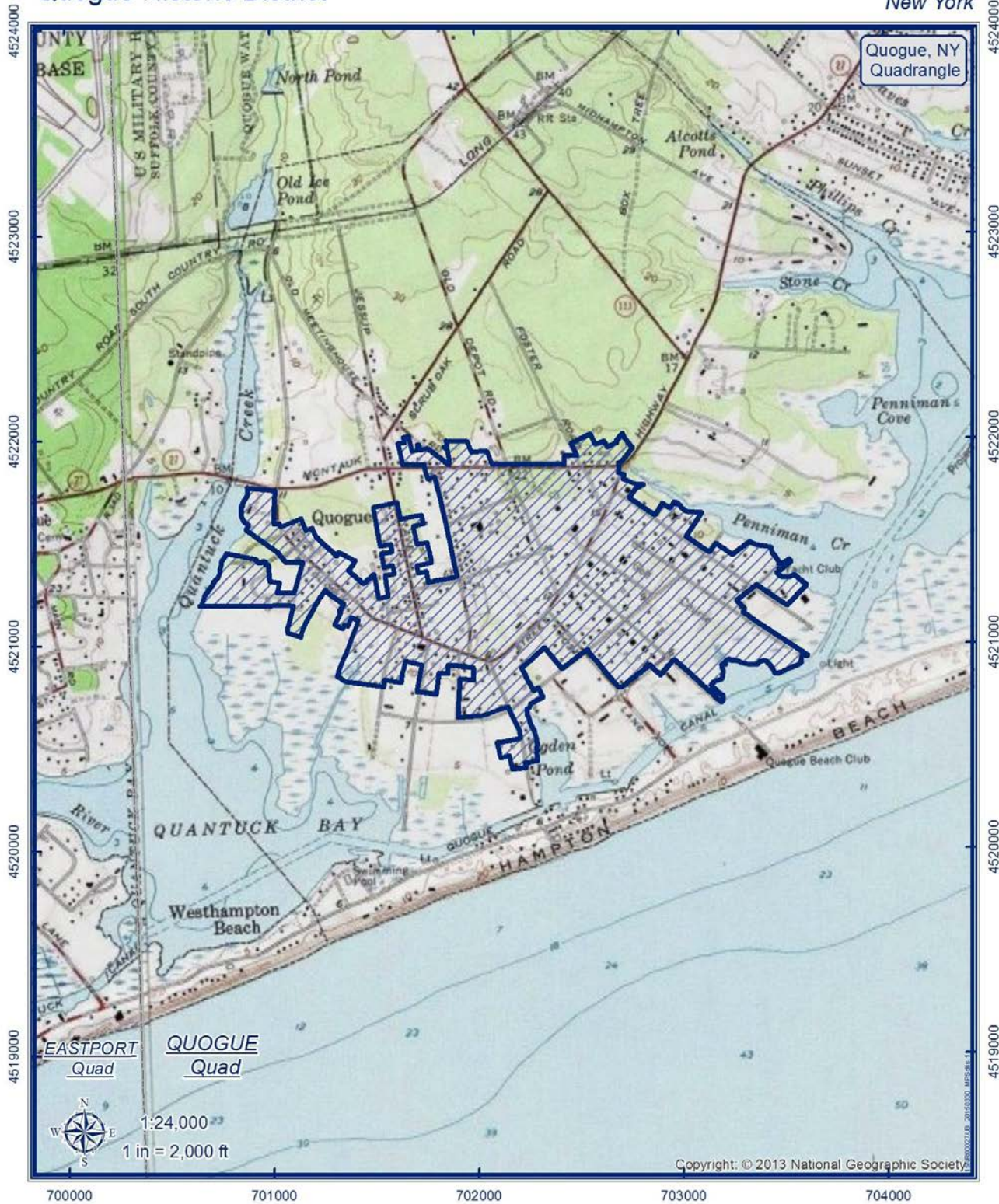
The boundaries for the Quogue Historic District were drawn to incorporate the core of the historic village, represent both historic seasonal and year-round (generally smaller, service) residences, and include the amenities and institutions that reflect the community's growth and development into a village. Quogue Street, which extends south from the Montauk Highway in a V-shape, is the primary street through the village and was included for its full length. Commercial properties and more modest, year-round or service residences are located north of Quogue Street; the area of the village that retains that character and integrity to this period, Jessup Avenue and the area west of Lamb Avenue, was included within the district. Larger, seasonal homes and amenities like the Quogue Field Club were built south of Quogue Street to be in closer proximity to the canal and ocean to the south. In the lots closest to the edges of the peninsula, historic resources have been lost over time due to weather events and demolitions. As such, the southern boundary of the district was drawn to include the greatest number of intact historic resources.

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Quogue Historic District

Southampton, Suffolk Co.,
New York



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

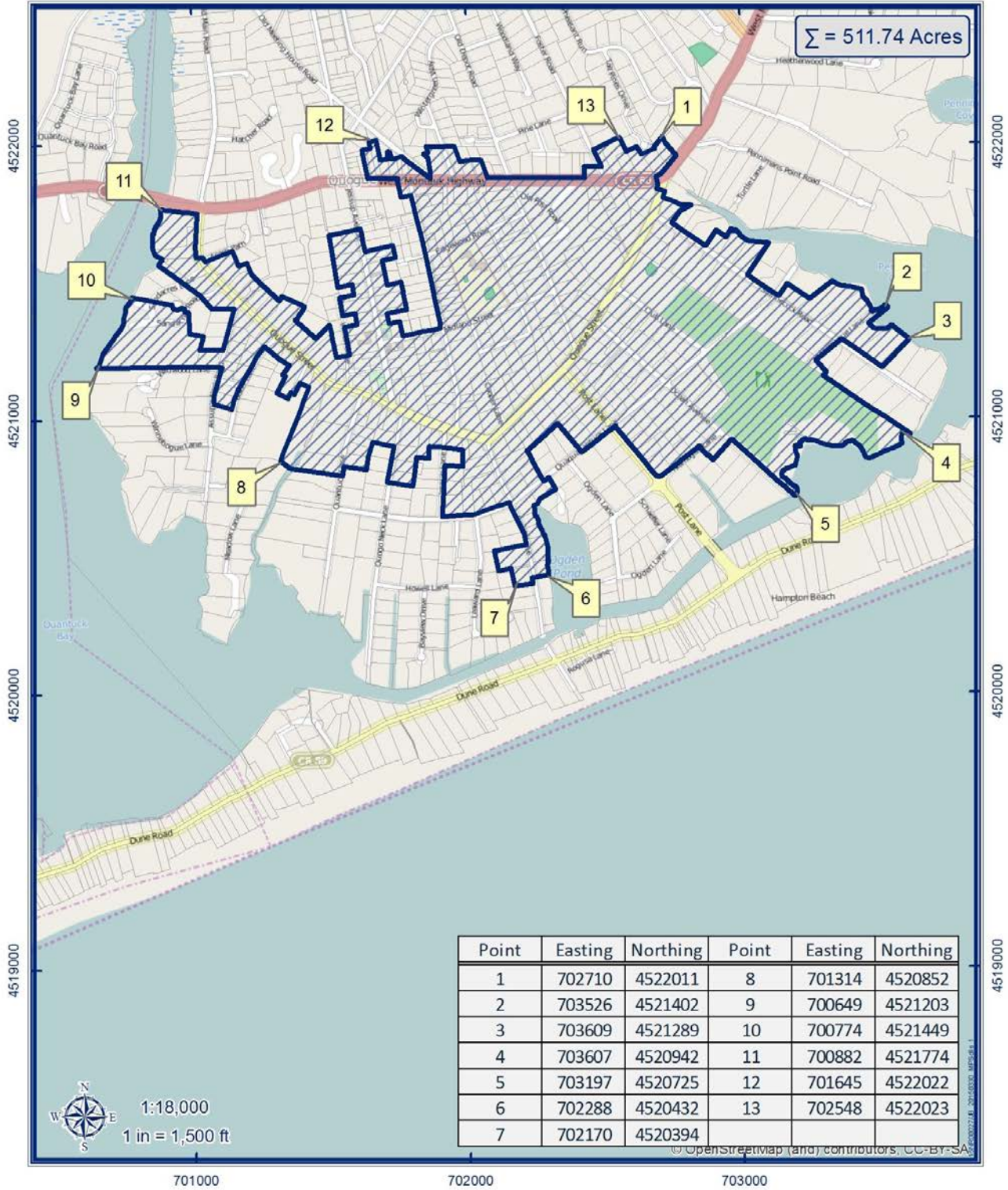


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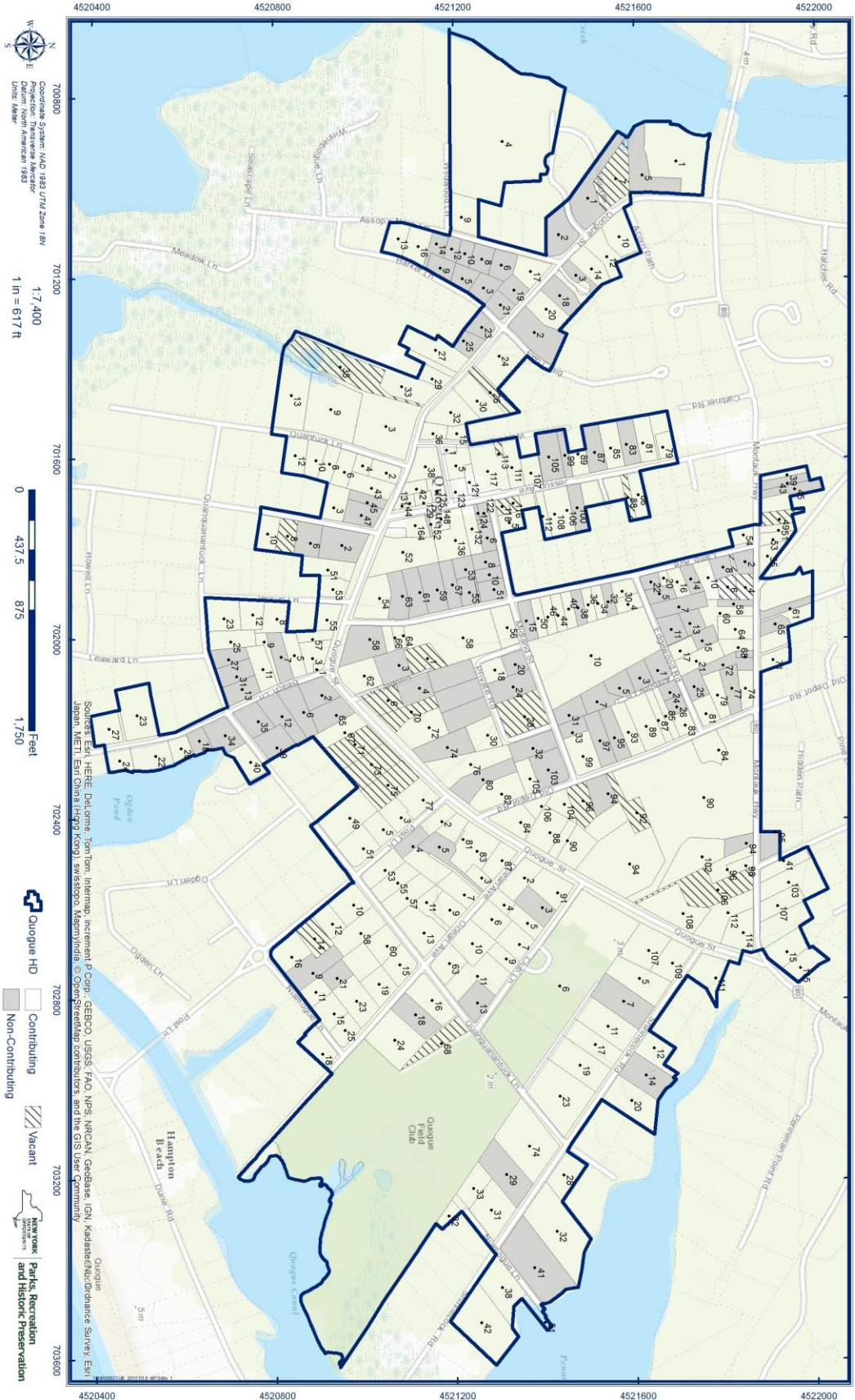
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 New York*



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Quogue Historic District

Southampton, Suffolk Co.,
 New York

Scale: 1 in = 617 ft
 0 437.5 875 1,750 Feet

Quogue HD
 Contributing
 Non-Contributing
 Vacant
 Park, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Geobase, IGN, Kadaster/NL, and the GIS User Community

Quogue Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Zachary Studenroth (edited by Jennifer Betsworth, NY SHPO)
organization _____ date _____
street & number 116 Hampton Road telephone _____
city or town Southampton state NY zip code 11068
e-mail studenroth@aol.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Quogue Historic District
City or Vicinity: Quogue
County: Suffolk State: NY

Photographer: Zachary Studenroth

Date Photographed: 10/25/15

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0001
Quogue Street, facing southeast

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0002
Quogue Street, facing north

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0003
1 Quogue Street, facing north

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0004
88 Quogue Street, facing northwest

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0005
84 Quogue Street, facing southwest

Quogue Historic District

Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY

County and State

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0006
83 Quogue Street, facing south

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0007
Jessup Avenue, facing southwest

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0008
Jessup Avenue, facing southeast

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0009
148 Jessup Avenue, facing east

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0010
117 Jessup Avenue, facing northwest

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0011
123 Jessup Avenue, facing west

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0012
114 Jessup Avenue, facing east

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0013
3 Beach Lane, facing south

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0014
4 Sandacres Lane, facing northeast

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0015
13 Quantuck Lane, facing southwest

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0016
16 Post Lane, facing northeast

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0017
38 Shinnecock Road, facing north

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0018
27 Beach Lane, facing southwest

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0019
55 Quanquanantuck Lane, facing north

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0020
52 Quogue Street, "Weathervane," facing north

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0021
Quogue Field Club golf course, facing east (from Quanquanantuck Lane)

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0022
51 Niamogue Lane, facing northeast

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0023
Church of the Atonement, 17 Quogue Street, facing east

Quogue Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY
County and State

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0024
St. Paul AME Zion Church, 39 Montauk Highway, facing north

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0025
Presbyterian Chapel, 1 Beach Lane, facing southwest

NY_Suffolk Co_Quogue HD_0026
Quogue Cemetery, Lamb Avenue, facing northeast

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Quogue Historic District
Name of Property

Suffolk County, NY
County and State



Village of Quogue, ca. 1935. Courtesy of the Quogue Historical Society.

















DOUBLE RAINBOW

HomeSpot

Vintage & Modern Interiors

Vintage & Modern Interiors

2 HOUR PARKING
MON-FRI 9AM-5PM
SAT 9AM-4PM
SUN 10AM-4PM

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DELICATESSEN

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Seasonal LOCAL PRODUCE

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AT HOMETOWN PRICES

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PIZZA

USDA PRIME
Hand Carved
MEAT

Hand Carved
ORANGE

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HOMESTYLE MEALS
AT HOMETOWN PRICES

CATERING
ORDER HERE



QUOGUE FIRE DEPT.





GEORGE J.
COMMUNITY HALL

123























SHINNECOCK YACHT CLUB

EST. 1887

43





MARY PAUL AFRICAN
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

WALTER HARRIS, Sr.
Pastor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Quogue Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 12/18/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/15/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/01/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/02/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15001028

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2-2-16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Village of Quogue, N.Y.

P.O. Box 926
Quogue, New York 11959-0926

(631) 653-4498 Fax (631) 653-4776

PETER SARTORIUS
Mayor

AIMEE BUHL
Village Clerk

November 4, 2015

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Division of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for your letter dated October 2, 2015 regarding the proposed Quogue Historical District.

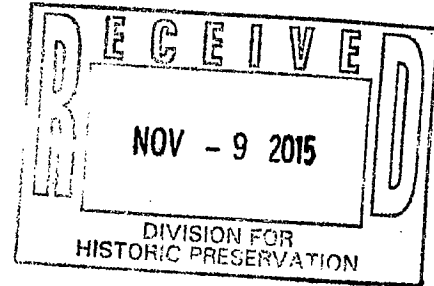
I have personally been a member of the committee developing the proposal for the Quogue Historic District and am therefore very familiar with its boundaries and properties that are in it.

The Village of Quogue Board of Trustees, which is the governing body of the Village, has authorized me to write to you to confirm that it is supportive of the creation of the Quogue Historic District.

Sincerely,

Peter Sartorius
Mayor

PS/sw



November 1, 2015

To the NY Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

We strongly endorse Quogue
being nominated to the National and
State Registers and thereby become
a Historic District which ultimately would
be listed on the National Register
of Historic Places.

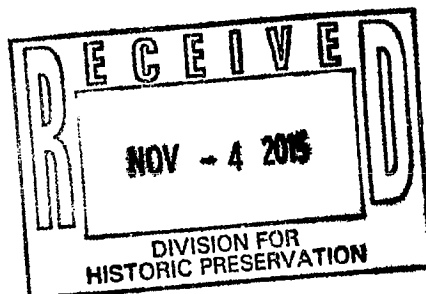
Sincerely,

Jane Diethe ~~Paul Diethe~~
Jane + Paul Diethe

P.O. Box 603

24 Quogue St

Quogue NY 11959





**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

RECEIVED 2280

DEC 18 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

13 November 2015

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following seven nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Quogue Historic District, Suffolk County
Fargo Estate Historic District, Erie County
Conkling-Boardman-Eldridge Farm, Albany County
Wilbur, Campbell, Stephens Company Collar and Cuff Factory, Rensselaer County
Old Field Club and Farm, Suffolk County
F.R. Bain House, Dutchess County
Sinclair, Rooney and Company, Erie County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office