

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



463

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Corwith, William, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2368 Montauk Highway [] not for publication
city or town Bridgehampton [] vicinity
state New York code NY county Suffolk code 103 zip code 11532

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] *SAPD* *3/5/03*
Signature of certifying official Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register [] see continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register [] see continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain) _____

[Signature] *Edson H. Beall* *7-3-13*
Signature of the Keeper date of action

Corwith, William, House
Name of Property

Suffolk County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		TOTAL

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION and CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD: shingle

roof WOOD: shingle

other _____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Corwith, William, House

Section 7 Page 1

Suffolk County, New York

Description

The William Corwith House is located on the north side of Montauk Highway (NY 27), at the western edge of the hamlet of Bridgehampton's commercial core. The Corwith House, now home to the Bridgehampton Historical Society, is set in an open and level lawn with modern museum buildings and several relocated historic structures at the rear (north) of the property. The Corwith House is an "L" shaped, timber-framed building of two stories dating to ca. 1837. The prominent 5-bay main block has a wood-shingled gable roof set parallel to the highway. A 2-story north wing is flush with the east elevation of the main block. The primary entry is centered on the main (south) façade beneath an open porch (1997) detailed in the Greek Revival style. Six-over-six double-hung windows are regularly arrayed on the south, east and west, with smaller six-over-six windows in the attic level. Stylistic detail on the exterior is minimal, limited to a narrow entablature with dentil course beneath the south eave and the Greek Revival style reference of the 1997 entry porch. East and west parlors flanking the central stair hall have deeply molded baseboards and door and window trim typical of the Greek Revival style. On the second floor, the east and west bed chambers have less robust but stylish trim also of the Greek Revival period. The 2-story north wing has, on the first floor, a large dining room with fireplace adjoining the front rooms at the south and a large kitchen in the north half. Small bedrooms for summer use are located in the north wing second floor off a single-loaded corridor running along the wing's west wall. The Corwith House has a very high degree of integrity and retains much of its original materials and design.

The Corwith House is set well back from Montauk Highway in an open, level lawn dotted with specimen trees and shrubs. A brick walk leads from a wooden entry gate and fence separating the Corwith House property from a public walk and the highway. The main block is composed in five regular bays of 6-over-6, double-hung windows appearing to date to the original ca. 1837 period of construction. The east and west gable ends are in two bays with 6-over-6 windows; small 6-over-6 windows light the attic level either side of the internal end chimneys. The south, east and west facades are clad in painted wood shingles of 12 inch to 14 inch exposure. The gable ends have close eaves with a narrow, raking trim appearing to taper slightly as it rises to the peak. The south eave has a shallow projection above a dentil band and simple entablature. The roofing throughout is of wood shingles.

The main entry is centered in the south facade of the original 5-bay block, sheltered by a small, open porch built in 1997 detailed to reflect the Greek Revival period of the house. The main entry is a solid wood door framed by paneled pilasters carrying a stylized entablature with rectangular motifs characteristic of the late-Federal and early Greek Revival styles. A narrow top light above the door features thin rectangular and curvilinear decorative muntins with cast or carved bosses, also characteristic of the early-19th century.

The 2-story, gable-roofed north wing extends from the main block. Originally flush with the east façade of the main block, a section of the north wing was extended in the late-19th century approximately five feet eastward to convert a room adjacent to the main block into a dining area for boarders. A 1-story octagonal bay further extends the dining area on the east. At the inner angle of the L-shaped plan, a narrow 1-story, shed-roofed addition along the north wall of main block provides storage space and a connection from the main stair hall to the dining room in the north wing. A modern ramp adjacent to the shed-roofed addition provides handicapped access to the museum by way of a rear door into the central stair hall. Fenestration of the north wing is irregular and includes 12-over-12 and 9-over-6 windows in addition to the 2-over-2 sash of

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Continuation Sheet

Corwith, William, House

Section 7 Page 2

Suffolk County, New York

the bay window on the east. The wood shingle cladding of the less visible areas of the north wing and rear elevation is of 6 to 8 inch exposure.

Main Block Interior

The interior of the Corwith House is highly intact to its early-19th century Greek Revival period origin, with areas of late-19th century finishes and trim reflecting its period of use as a summer boarding house. The main entry opens to a central stair hall flanked by east and west parlors. The central hall extends the full depth of the main block, leading directly to a rear door and opening to the boarder's dining room and kitchen in the north wing. An elegant open stair with a round handrail, slender turned balusters and substantial turned newel rises rearward along the east wall of the hall. The east parlor features deep baseboards and broad window and door trim with corner blocks, all heavily molded. The window trim is carried to the baseboard with a single recessed wood panel beneath each of the 6-over-6 windows. Walls and ceilings are of plaster with a narrow picture molding serving as a cornice. A fireplace on the east has a classically inspired surround composed of slender turned columns carrying an deep entablature, which breaks forward above the columns and a central rectangular panel. The section of the east wall north of the fireplace continues the plane of the chimney creating a thick wall within which is a window seat, narrow book shelves and a 6-over-6 window. The original window trim, matching that elsewhere in the room, has been applied to the opening of this reading nook. A small pantry or utility room north of the east parlor provides a transition between the formality of the parlor and the boarders' dining room in the north wing.

The slightly larger west parlor has deep baseboards and imposing trim similar to that of the east parlor, however, the window and door enframingent has mitered trim as opposed to square corner blocks. The fireplace in the west parlor appears to have been updated in the late-19th century to burn coal and has a semi-circular firebox opening and a marbleized surround and mantel of slate. Adjacent to the fireplace to the north is a built-in cupboard with glazed doors above and paneled doors below. As elsewhere, the walls and ceilings are plaster, demarcated by a narrow picture molding.

The main staircase rises to a narrow landing against the rear wall, with short hallways returning to the south on either side of the stair well leading to bed chambers at the southeast and west. The southwest bedroom is slightly more than half the depth of the main block and extends eastward above the stair hall. This most-brightly lit of the bedrooms includes three windows on the south and one on the west. Door and window trim is less robust than that of the parlors below but is consistent with that of the Greek Revival period in its mitered perimeter molding. Baseboards of approximately 8-inch depth are found throughout the second floor, as are plaster walls and ceilings and wide pine flooring. A smaller bedroom is located north of the southwest bedroom and is "L"-shaped due to the intrusion of an attic stairway, accessed from the hall between the doors to the two west bedrooms. Trim in the northwest room is simpler than that of the front bedrooms, indicating a hierarchy of spaces and finishes.

The southeast bedroom extends nearly the full depth of the main block, providing sufficient room for a large fireplace on the east wall and, north of the fireplace, a shallow closet the depth of the fireplace. The wood fireplace surround is, again, typical of the early 19th-century with classically inspired, paneled pilasters and a geometrically detailed entablature. The baseboard, trim and finishes match those of the southwest bedroom. Immediately north of the bedroom is a small bathroom, accessed from the hall.

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Continuation Sheet

Corwith, William, House

Section 7 Page 3

Suffolk County, New York

North Wing Interior

The rear of the central hall is opened to the north wing and the former boarders' dining room at the northeast. The dining room occupies the southern half of the north wing, spanning the full width of the wing, as expanded eastward in the late-19th century. A fireplace is centered on the north wall of the dining area and features a late-federal/early Greek Revival style wood surround with paneled pilasters and stylized entablature, similar to that of the southeast bedroom. The dining area has wainscoting of chamfered vertical boards in alternating light and dark finish. Three large 2-over-2 windows fill each facet of the octagonal bay at the east and have recessed wood panels beneath. Immediately north of the dining area is a former kitchen, now used by the Bridgehampton Historical Society as an office. This large open space features painted wood wainscoting and built-in cupboards with simple beaded-board doors. The Door and window trim is plain and unmolded.

The second level of the north wing is reached from the main block by a doorway at the head of the central stairs. A narrow hall along the west wall of the north wing provides access to small bedrooms and storage rooms on the east and leads to a transverse, rear stairway at the north wall of the west wing. Architectural detail is minimal throughout the north wing, with unmolded wooden trim and baseboard, plaster walls and beaded-board ceilings.

The William Corwith House has an exceptional level of integrity of design materials and setting reflecting its late 19th century modifications to serve as a summer boarding house serving vacationers. Significant alterations include installation of a gable roof above the shed roof of the north wing in the 1930s and the removal of a late-19th century porch in the early 1960s.

Corwith, William, House
Name of Property

Suffolk County, New York
County and State

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 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
- 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.

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 Building Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other repository: Bridgehampton Historical Society

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Corwith, William, House

Section 8 Page 4

Suffolk County, New York

Significance

The Corwith House is architecturally and historically significant as a distinguished and intact example of an early- to mid-19th century Long Island farmer's homestead, located in the hamlet of Bridgehampton. The Bridgehampton area prospered in the pre-Civil War period, riding a booming maritime economy centered in nearby Sag Harbor and the several grand Greek Revival style residences in Bridgehampton testify to the growing wealth of Bridgehampton's leading families. As the shipping and whaling economy waned in the late-19th century, increased interest in Long Island's east end as a wholesome summer retreat brought an influx of urban dwellers seeking a refreshing coastal setting. Many Southampton and East Hampton residents gladly took in boarders to supplement their incomes, many expanding or altering their homes to accommodate their paying guest. The large rear kitchen and dining area and the conversion or addition of unheated 2nd floor space in the north wing for family use during the summer rental period reflects this aspect of Bridgehampton's history.

Constructed in ca. 1837 in the then-popular Greek Revival style, the Corwith House is representative of the type of houses the "landed gentry" of eastern Long Island were building in the first half of the 19th century. Homes like William Wickham Mill's "Mills Pond House" in Smithtown (ca. 1838, NR listed) and Joel L.G. Smith's "Deepwells" (ca. 1840, NR listed) in St. James are good extant examples of the elaborate Greek Revival style estates that came to symbolize position and status in these Long Island communities. In Bridgehampton, high-style Greek Revival style homes such as Nathaniel Rogers' "Hampton House" and the residence of Judge Abraham T. Rose also date from the 1840's and display to the community as a whole the prosperity many of these families enjoyed. Though simpler in design, the William Corwith House displayed the Corwith family's position in the community. In fact, other houses of the period in Bridgehampton are seen to mirror its simple design and elegant proportions, including the Benjamin F. Howell House (ca. 1840); both houses are five bays wide and two stories tall, built in the latest architectural fashion -- the Greek Revival style -- during a period of increasing community and personal prosperity. The Corwith House is highly intact in design and materials from its earliest construction, with minor alterations during the late 19th century, and presents the lifestyle of a successful, mid-19th century landowner on Long Islands' south fork.

The Corwith House is further significant for representing the rise of Bridgehampton as an agricultural economy that prospered in conjunction with the growth of the shipping and whaling industry in nearby Sag Harbor in the first half of the 19th century, later evolving as a summer destination for vacationers. With the arrival of summer visitors in the 1870's, the Corwith house opened its doors to summer borders. This was not unusual. According to an 1877 publication by the Long Island Railroad, there were over 35 houses in Bridgehampton that had rooms available for over 300 summer borders. In the Corwith House, it is believed that the four front bedrooms were reserved for up to 15 guests while the family retreated to three smaller bedrooms located in the rear ell of the house. It was probably also during this period that a large Victorian summer porch was added across the front of the house. By this time the property also included a windmill for pumping water, a large greenhouse, and various other outbuildings and barns. By the late-19th century, the Corwith's had amassed a great deal of land, including acreage behind Main Street, a parcel of land to the west where the Queen of the Most Holy Rosary Church is now situated, and land across the highway where the Bridgehampton Community House now sits, as well as land on the east side of Ocean Road.

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Section 8, 9, 10, Page 5

Suffolk County, New York

During the first part of the 20th century there were only minimal changes made to the house. Plumbing and electricity were installed, and the Victorian porch was rebuilt in a simpler style. In fact the 18th century well located near the front of the property was used right up to 1921 when it was cemented over. During the 1930's the rear ells shed roof was replaced with a gable style one and the rear chimney was extended through this new roof. It was also in these years following William Augustus [Corwith's] death that the family's property holdings began to shrink in size. Land was sold for the construction of the Bridgehampton Community House, the Catholic Church, and land was sold to private individuals for the construction of new homes.

Following Susan Corwith's death in 1912, the house continued to be owned by her surviving children, Lucy, Anabel, and Cornelia (1860-1967). After owning this land for over 180 years, in 1960, Cornelia Corwith gave the house and land surrounding it to the Hampton Library. This also happened to be just four years after the town celebrated its 300th Anniversary and the Bridgehampton Historical Society was founded. Later that year, after exhibiting in the Community House for a number of years, the historical society leased the Corwith House from the Hampton Library. In 1972 the Society negotiated the purchase of the house from the library and made the building their official museum and headquarters.

Now overseen by the Historical Society, the Corwith House displays furnishings of the mid- and late 19th century in a highly intact setting reflecting Bridgehampton's formative years. The history of town's rise as a maritime and agriculture-based community and its later transformation to a fashionable summer destination is recorded in the Corwith House and preserved and interpreted to the new wave of year-round visitors eager to experience Long Island's historic east end.

Bibliography

Adams, James Truslow. History of Southampton. Bridgehampton, NY: Hampton Press, 1918.

Adams, James Truslow. Memorials of Old Bridgehampton. Bridgehampton, NY: Private printing, 1916.

Bayles, Richard M. Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Suffolk County with a Historical Outline of Long Island. Port Washington, NY: Ira J. Friedman, Inc. 1962 (reprint of 1873 edition).

Belcher-Hyde, E. Atlas of a Part of Suffolk County, Long Island. New York, South Side-Ocean Shore, Complete in Two Volumes. New York: E. Belcher-Hyde, 1916.

Bicentennial of the Presbyterian Church in Bridge-Hampton, November 10th, 1886, New York. Sag Harbor, NY: Express-
Steam Print, 1886.

Bridge Hampton Historical Society. Unpublished Corwith Family Letter Collection, various dates from the 1830's through the 1880's.

_____. Unpublished photographs of the Corwin House, circa 1870 to 1970.

Clowes, Ernest S. Wayfarings, A Collection Chosen from Pieces Which Appeared Under That Title in the Bridgehampton News 1941-1953. Bridgehampton, New York: 1953.

Curts, Paul H., ed. Bridgehampton's Three Hundred Years. Bridgehampton, NY: The Hampton Press, 1956.

Halsey, William D. Sketches from Local History. Southampton, NY: Yankee Peddler Book Company, 1966.

Corwith, William, House
Name of Property

Suffolk County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

18 726810 4534920
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Warren
organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation (SHPO) date June 2002
street & number P.O. Box 189 telephone
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name Bridgehampton Historical Society, Inc.
street & number P.O. Box 977 telephone (631) 537-1088
city or town Bridgehampton state NY zip code 11932

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. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

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Continuation Sheet

Corwith, William, House

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Suffolk County, New York

Howell, George Rogers. History of Southampton, Long Island, New York. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Company, 1887.

Long Island Railroad Company. Long Island and Where to Go! New York: Lovibond & Jackson, 1877.

Manual of the Presbyterian Church in Bridge-Hampton, Suffolk County, N.Y. Sag Harbor: John H. Hunt, 1874.

Mather, Frederic G. The Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut. Albany: J.B. Lyon & Company, 1916.

Pelletreau, William S, H.D. Sleight et al. Records of the Town of Southampton. Sag Harbor, NY: John H. Hunt et al., 1874-1928, Volumes 1-7.

Records of the Town of East Hampton. Sag Harbor, NY: John H. Hunt, 1889, Volume 4.

Tolleson, Karin. "When Half a House is Better," House Beautiful, Volume 127, Number 8, August 1985, 60-67.

Boundary Description

The nominated parcel is a portion of the 2 acre parcel owned by the Bridgehampton Historical Society and identified as Suffolk County Tax parcel 0900--069-02-22. The boundary of the nominated property is the southerly line of the parcel and continues 150 feet westerly along the east and west property lines.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is a major portion of that legal parcel associated with the Corwith House. The north line of the nominated property has been drawn to exclude several modern museum-related buildings and several historic structures relocated to the property during ownership by the Bridgehampton Historical Society (since 1967).

Photographs

All photographs by James Warren, NYSHPO, June 2002; negatives at NYSHPO.

- Photo 1 Main façade; view toward northeast.
- Photo 2 East elevation; view toward southwest.
- Photo 3 West elevation; view toward southeast.
- Photo 4 Interior: north wing dining area; view toward northeast.
- Photo 5 Interior: east parlor; view toward northeast.
- Photo 6 Interior: stair hall and stairs; view toward north.
- Photo 7 Interior: north wing former kitchen (office); view toward northwest.
- Photo 8 Interior: 2nd floor east bedroom; view toward southeast.
- Photo 9 Interior: 2nd floor corridor in north wing; view toward north.

1199

SURVEY OF PROPERTY

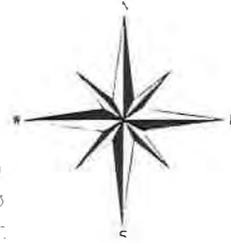
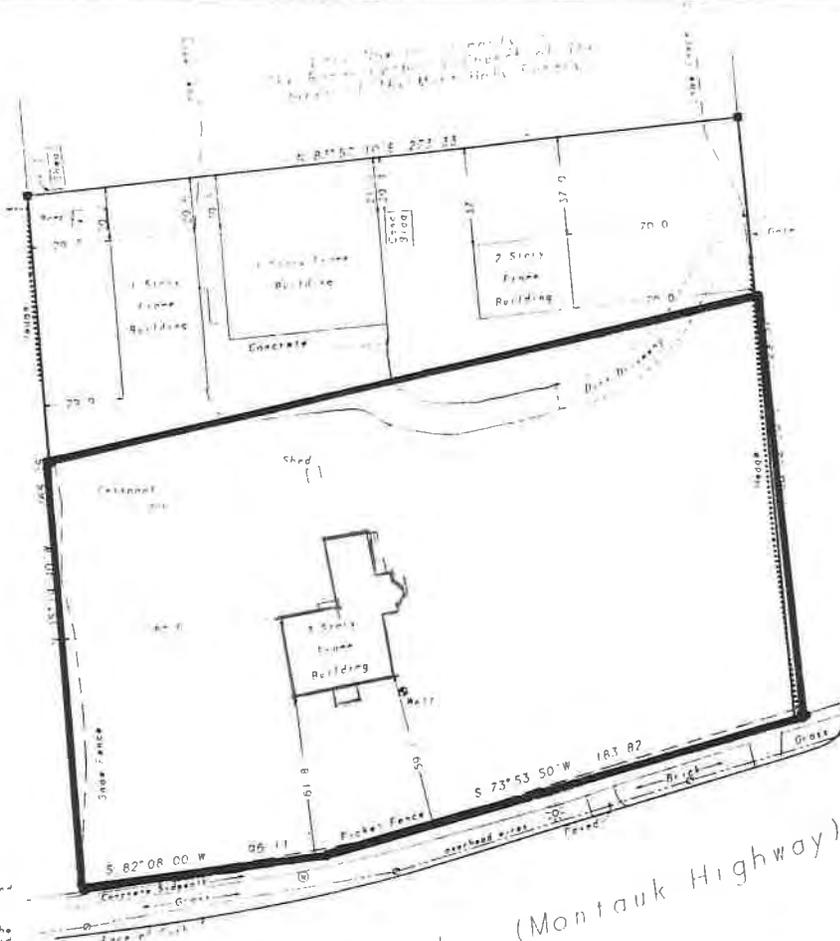
BRIDGEHAMPTON
Town of Southampton
Suffolk County, New York

SCALE 1" = 40'

AREA 60,328 sq ft
or 1.3916 acres

Certified only to
Bridgehampton Historical Society

Land now or formerly of
The Roman Catholic Church of
The Queen of the Most Holy Rosary



Corwith Avenue

Main Street (Montauk Highway)

- indicates found concrete monument
- indicates found granite monument
- indicates utility pole
- ⊙ indicates water meter
- ⊛ indicates light pole

- NOTES
1. Unauthorized alteration or addition to a survey not bearing a licensed land surveyor's seal is a violation of section 2200, subdivision 2 of the N.Y. State Education Law.
 2. Only copies from the original of this survey marked with an original of the land surveyor's embossed seal or signed seal shall be considered in legal cases.
 3. Certifications indicated herein signify that this survey was prepared in accordance with the existing Code of Practice for Land Surveys adopted by the N.Y. State Association of Professional Land Surveyors. Said certifications shall run only to the person for whom the survey is prepared, and on his behalf to the title company, governmental agency and lending institution listed herein and to the assignees of the lending institution. Certifications are not transferable to additional institutions or subsequent owners.
 4. Underground improvements or encroachments, if any, are not shown herein.
 5. The existence of rights of way, easements and/or encroachments of record, if any, are not shown and are not guaranteed.

Surveyed April 29, 1907
 David L. Saska
 N.Y.S. Lic. No. 04000
 Saska Surveying Company
 10 Pantigo Road
 East Hampton, New York 11937
 (516) 324-6917

William Corwith House
 (Bridgehampton Historical Society)
 Bridgehampton
 Suffolk County
 New York



NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SAG HARBOR QUADRANGLE
NEW YORK-SUFFOLK CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES



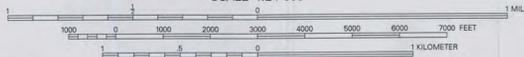
Published by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

Map base from 1956 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle. Map revisions made using aerial photographs dated 1990, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil and public land boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Gray tint indicates developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. Darker gray tint indicates open water features. Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards. Correspondence concerning this and other Department of Transportation maps should be directed to: Map Information Unit, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Building 4, Room 105, Albany, New York 12232. Revisions by D. Stahl and E.A. Herman



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24 000



Transverse Mercator projection; 1927 North American Datum
To place on the 1983 North American Datum, move the projection lines 12 meters south and 39 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.

1000-meter ticks based on the New York Transverse Mercator projection /grid. Between 72° and 76° West Longitude, this projection/grid is identical to Zone 18 of the Universal Transverse Mercator projection/grid. Areas east of 72° and west of 76° are direct mathematical extensions of Zone 18. The scale of this map has been adjusted by its projection scale factor in order to maintain true 1:24,000 scale. The Transverse Mercator projection scale factor at this quadrangle location is 1.0002.

10,000-foot ticks based on the New York State Plane Coordinate System, Long Island Zone.

1991 magnetic declination is approximately 14.5° West

Contours, at 10-foot intervals, shown unrevised from 1956 U.S. Geological Survey map. Dashed lines represent 5-foot contours. Datum is mean sea level.

INDEX TO
1:9600 (1"=800')
MAP COVERAGE

SAG HARBOR (north)
SAG HARBOR (south)

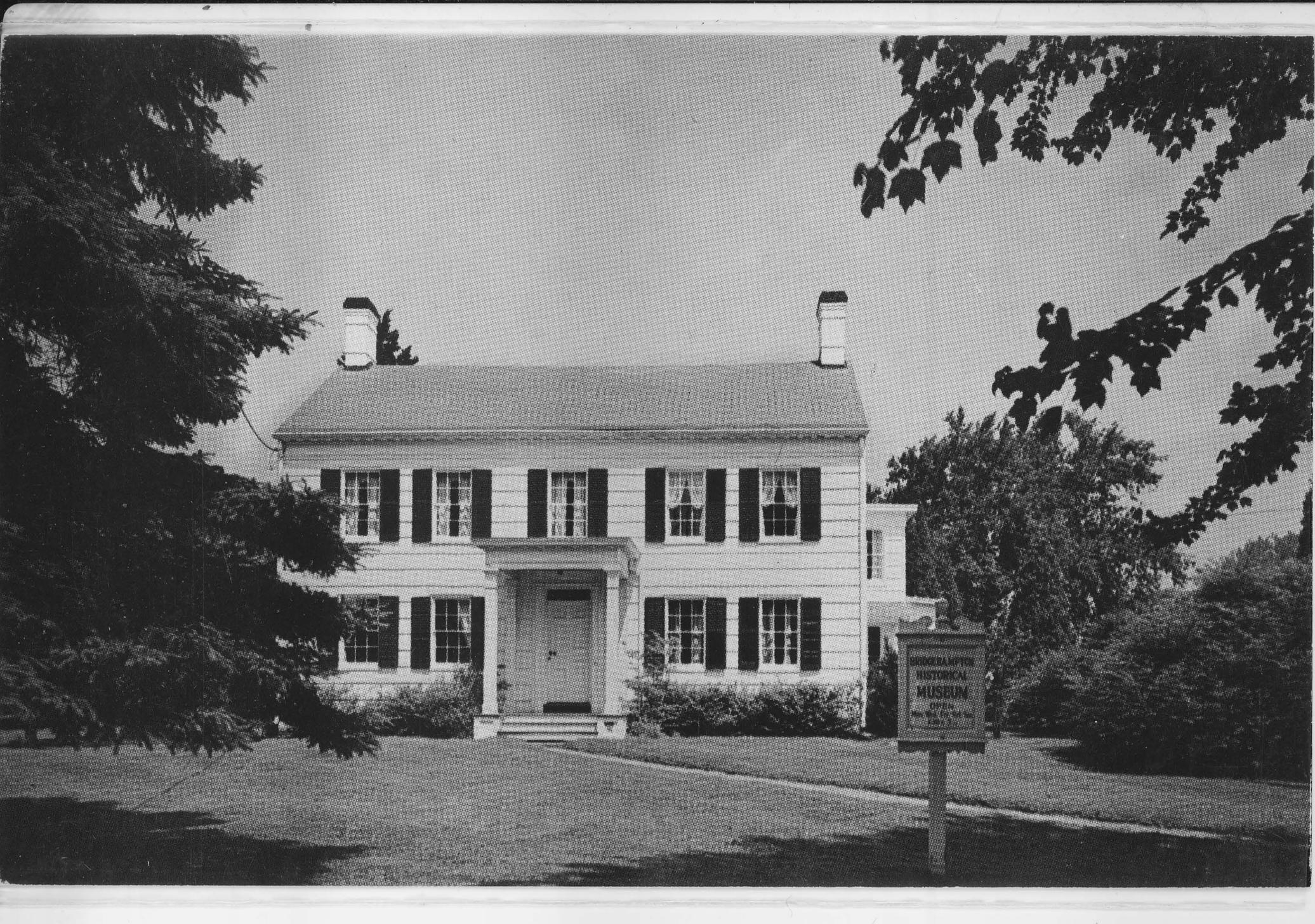
BOUNDARIES:

State	-----
County	-----
Town or City	-----
Incorporated Village	-----
State / Federal Land	-----

ROADS:

Posted Touring Route	-----	Divided:	-----
Interstate	(17)	Wide mail	-----
U.S.	(25)	Narrow mail or barrier	-----
State	(28)	-----	-----
County	(24)	Undivided:	-----
State Highway (SH) number and limit	(8020)	4 or more lanes	-----
County road	(22)	Less than 4 lanes	-----
Interchange number	(2)	Vehicle track; trail	-----

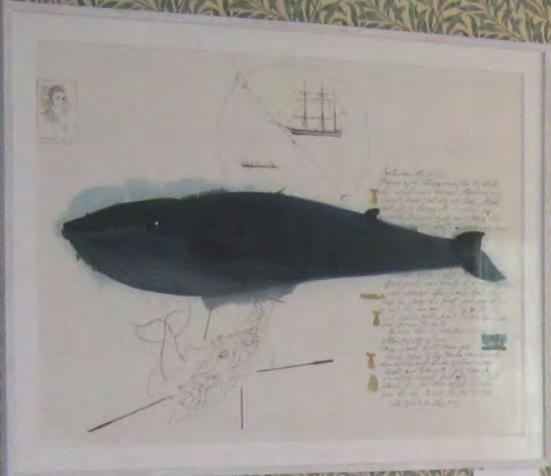




GRIGORIENKO
HISTORICAL
MUSEUM
OPEN
MON - SAT 10 AM - 5 PM
SUN 12 PM - 5 PM

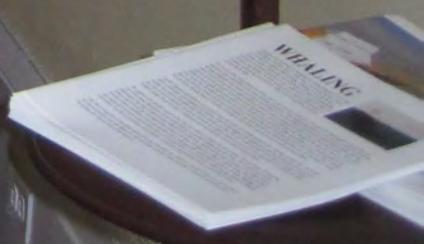














CORWITH HOUSE
- 2368 -

WARNING
PROTECTED BY
SCAN
537-7600
ALARM

2368

BRIDGE HAMPTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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