



*Roslyn
Landmark
Society*

2018 House Tour
Saturday, June 2, 2018
10:00am – 3:00pm



***1. Van-Nostrand Starkins House (ca. 1680)
221 Main Street, Roslyn
Roslyn Landmark Society***

Architectural evidence indicates that this house was constructed around 1680. The earliest written record of this house, however, is the Federal census of 1790 that lists William Van Nostrand as the head of a household. Originally, the house was slightly over 20 feet in length and 16 feet wide with a large masonry fireplace. Over the years, extensive changes and additions were made to the property, particularly in the 19th century when it was owned by the Starkins, and later, Kirby families. In 1966, the Village of Roslyn acquired the property. From 1973-1977, the Roslyn Landmark Society undertook a major restoration of the property. The decision was made to restore the house to the 1800 configuration which was stage III of four stages of renovation. Today the house is maintained as a Historic Site and contains an important collection of American and Long Island made furniture and decorative arts.

The Van Nostrand Starkins house is opened for tours by appointment.



2. The Smith-Hegeman House (ca. 1845)
198 Main Street, Roslyn
Residence of Mrs. Marsha Tarlow

The Smith-Hegeman house and the James Sexton House were moved to the present Main Street locations during the summer of 1972. Before the move, both houses stood side by side on East Broadway, whose ownerships have been interconnected throughout the 19th & 20th centuries.

In 1813 the entire plot on East Broadway was conveyed by Adam & Jane Tredwell to Jacobus Montfort, Joseph Hegeman and Nina Onderdonk, in trust for the Dutch Reformed Congregations of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead. The Smith-Hegeman House, the earliest one on the property appears to date around 1840 and was built by Captain James W. Smith, the local tailor and commanding officer of the Hempstead Harbor Militia in the War of 1812. The home was purchased by Daniel Hegeman in 1867; upon Daniels' death the home was left to his wife and later to his grandson, also named Daniel.

The Smith-Hegeman house as it stands today is a 1 ½ storey clapboarded, side hall, "Cape Cod" cottage, Greek Revival in flavor which stands upon a brickfaced foundation. The house is three bays wide by two bays deep. A gable-ended wing with a narrow porch has been added to the south of the original house. The interior front door is paneled but untrimmed. The lock and brass hardware are not original but of the period and conform precisely to the paint markings. The living room was originally divided into front and back parlors. The dividing wall was missing when the house was relocated and has not been replaced. The original chimney and fireplace were in their present locations as established by the hearth patch in the floor and ceiling roof patches. All the doorways and windows were constructed with cross-topped Tuscan moulded surrounds and Tuscan moulded panels. The section of original mouldings, panel, etc. have been incorporated into the four living room window surrounds. All the doors are of the board-and-batten type, some original to the house. They all utilize Northfork type thumb latches of 1830-1850, elements of some of these were in use in the house at the time its restoration began.



3. Samuel Dugan I House (ca. 1855)
148 Main Street, Roslyn
Residence of Elita Phillipa Weintraub

The Samuel Dugan I house may be the earliest building in Roslyn exhibiting Italianate details superimposed on a standard Georgian provincial house. It first appeared in 1873 on the Beers-Comstock map but is believed to have been built about 1855.

The original owners were Samuel Dugan of Belfast, Ireland and his wife Anngine of Scotland. They arrived with their children in Roslyn sometime after 1853. Samuel Dugan was a master stone mason and his work can still be seen in the street level retaining wall of the 148 Main St. house. The current owner acquired the house in 1997.

The Italianate Villa is on a steep hillside placed on a high basement foundation in the front which gives the home a commanding view of the Village, ponds and across to the opposite hillsides. The porch is a distinguishing feature of the house which extends across the original 1855 structure and ends at the projection of the two story bay window wing, which was added in 1890.

The house has been re-furbished many times. A modern kitchen, removed from the basement, was added as late as the 1960's and again by the present owner who has recently restored much of the interior.



4. The Old Presbyterian Parsonage (ca. 1888)
115 Main Street
Residence of Florenceann Paterno
& Claude William Chazotte

The Old Presbyterian parsonage is one of the best documented houses in Roslyn. The Roslyn News for August 13, 1887, advised that “The contract for building the Presbyterian parsonage was awarded to Stephen Speedling of this village and ground will be broken next week”. The original Presbyterian Church, circa 1850, for whose minister the parsonage was built, still stands at 33 East Broadway, although the building now serves as a home.

The house itself is a 2-story, double-pitched roof house of a highly inventive type. According to Mr. Speedling, the original roof was surfaced with tin, probably with standing seams. In the manner of its time the roof is steeply pitched, and the horizontal eaves are all trimmed with simple, single-drop brackets. The roof over the attic bay window is flat, a highly unusual characteristic which can be seen only from the south.

The house includes a full cellar, and like other Roslyn houses of its period, the foundation walls are constructed entirely of brick laid in American Bond which extends all the way up to the sills. The front door is original and has always contained glass in its upper part. The stairway in the entrance hall, unlike most local stairways is curved. It employs turned balusters which differ from the usually encountered “vase-turned”. All the bedrooms are trimmed in the same manner and retain their plain, bull-nosed capped baseboards. The second story still retains its original flooring in all but one bedroom.

Apart from minor changes, the interior of the house has survived with remarkably little alteration.

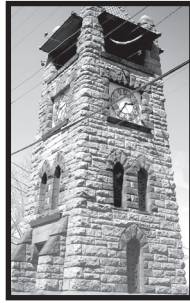


5. George Allen Tenant House (ca. 1835)
36 Main Street
Roslyn Landmark Society

The oldest section of the house was built around 1835 for George Allen, who lived next door. Listed as a “gentleman” in the 1850 census, Allen held several public offices, and he is said to have brought old New York cart horses to Roslyn to end their lives in comfort. The original house was one-and-a-half story, 3 bay wide, having a pitched roof, the ridge of which extended from north to south. The original chimney was rectangular in cross-section and was included inside the north wall of the principal block of the house. The home was renovated in four stages starting Circa 1835 with the final stage Circa 1974.

During December of 1974 there was a fire and the house was badly burned. The original doorways and the Queen Anne Revival principal staircase was scorched. Mr. Robert Augenstein, who owned the building from circa 1950-1974 cleared away the interior debris and provided some protection from the elements by covering the surviving roof framing. In the fall of 1976 almost 2 years later, the building was bought by Dr. and Mrs. Roger Gerry who were concerned about the possible demolition of the George Allen Tenant House on the Main Street Historic District. With help from John Stevens, the architectural historian for the Bethpage Village Restoration, it was decided that restoration was necessary and the Gerry’s bought the home. It had been decided that the home would be restored to its Stage II appearance (circa 1845) and to retain the Stage III (circa 1895-1905) south entrance hallway and stairway because of their fine provincial quality. It was impossible to determine how this area looked during Stage I (circa 1835). By the end of 1977 the exterior restoration was virtually complete; the interior restoration continued in 1979, 1980 and 1981. The George Allen Tenant House is now the headquarters for the Roslyn Landmark Society.

The Roslyn Landmark Society headquarters currently has paintings and photographs on display by local artists as well as pictures from 18th & 19th century Roslyn.



6. Ellen E. Ward Memorial Clock Tower (ca. 1895)

Tower Place

Property of the Incorporated Village of Roslyn, Long Island

The Ellen E Ward Clock Tower was commissioned by her children and dedicated to her memory in 1895. Ellen Eliza Cairnes Ward was born in 1826 and grew up in Roslyn Harbor at "Clifton" now known as "Willowmere". She married Midshipman Robert Stuart, USN in 1848. The couple had three children and resided in Roslyn harbor at "Locust Knoll" now known as "Mayknoll" Lt. Stuart resigned his commission in 1857 and died in 1863. Three years later, Ellen married Eliza Ward who had been Judge Advocate General of New York State. He died in 1882.

Mrs. Ward was deeply interested in, and dedicated to, the Roslyn community. She dedicated a window in Trinity Church in memory of her husband and in 1885 she donated the Roslyn Watering Trough which is located on the triangle at the intersection of Old Northern Boulevard and Bryant Avenue. Her children donated a litney desk and Brass Eagle Lecturn to Trinity Church in their mother's memory.

There was extensive media coverage regarding the building of the Clock Tower with articles in the Roslyn News from March 1895 to its completion in December 1895. The architects for the design of the Clock Tower were Lamb & Rich of New York. Mr. Hugo Lamb was the architect of Theodore Roosevelt's home "Sagamore Hill". Mr. Harry Skewes was the mason in charge representing the firm of George Mertz and Sons of Port Chester, N.Y. He relocated his family to a house on East Broadway to be closer to his work. The design of the Tower was referred to as "Egyptian" but was in actuality known as "Richardsonian Romanesque" named for the architect H.H. Richardson (1838-1866).

The clockworks were made by Andrew S. Hotchkis of Seth Thomas Manufactory, Thomaston, Conn. and the clock and four faces were placed in the third level of the Tower and set in operation by Mr. King of Thomaston. The clock is a weight driven Seth Thomas # 17, eight-day strike. The first keeper of the clock was a local citizen, Charles H. Pearsall. Today it is maintained by the Village Of Roslyn. It underwent extensive restoration in 1995 and again in 1999. A descendent of the Ward family, Mr. Marshall Ward volunteered interior carpentry restoration in 1995. Above the entrance door is the memorial which reads;

**In Loving Memory of
Ellen E. Ward
A.D. 1895
To Whom Roslyn and Its People
Were Dear
She Fell Asleep January 18, 1893**



7. Negro School (ca. 1868)
14 Tower Place

In 1864 Roslyn's Union Free School was organized, and four years later, like most other school districts, Roslyn established a segregated school for black children. Unlike other Northern communities, though, by 1913 the newspaper wryly commented that "It appears Roslyn enjoys the unique distinction of maintaining the only separate colored school in the State of New York". In 1917, the Negro school was closed and the students transferred to the "big school" where many of them had already taken some of their classes.

The old Tower Street building, which may date from the late 18th century was extensively remodeled for use as a private house and is currently being used as office space.

NOTE: No admittance, sidewalk viewing only.



8. Robeson - Williams Grist Mill (ca. 1701)
Old Northern Blvd

The Robeson-Williams Grist Mill dates back to about 1715. It is on the National Register of Historic Places and is thought to be the only surviving Mill of Dutch origin in the Country. Situated at the Head of the Harbor in Roslyn the repair and restoration project will not only protect the structure for the future, but will enhance the beauty of the local waterfront and provide opportunities for cultural and recreational activities.

Walk around the exterior of the Robeson - Williams Grist Mill and envision the extensive building restoration and site work about to be undertaken.

Contributions to the restoration of the Grist Mill can be made by calling or emailing the Roslyn Landmark Society rlsinfo@optonline.net /516.625.4363.



9. Rafferty Craft House (ca. 1890)
165 East Broadway, Roslyn
Residence of Edward & Marta G. Pourshalchi

According to an oral history taken in 1972, the Villagers of Roslyn built this house for a recently widowed Ann Rafferty whose husband was killed by a constable in the area around Roslyn railroad station. Originally, the house sat on a lot barely larger than the cottage itself. Later, Mrs. Rafferty and a young woman named Mary McCormick resided in the house, taking in laundry which they washed in the basement using water carried from sprints in today's Gerry Park. In 1944, Arnold Craft, an automobile and aviation mechanic, purchased and improved the dwelling by adding central heating, plumbing, new flooring windows and insulation. After renting to a variety of tenants, Mr. Craft made additional improvements to the property and he and his wife lived there until his death in 1974. In 1981, Thomas and Patricia Loeb acquired the property and embarked on a restoration program, returning the house to its original appearance. The present owners purchased the house from the Loebes in March 1989 with a disassembled barn from Bristol, Vermont. Utilizing materials from the barn and designs provided by local architect, Guy Ladd Frost, the couple erected the rear two – story addition that is connected to the original house by a one – story dining ell. The French doors in the dining room allow access to the lovely gardens on the south side of the property.

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For more information please contact the
Roslyn Landmark Society at
rlsinfo@optonline.net or 516.625.4363

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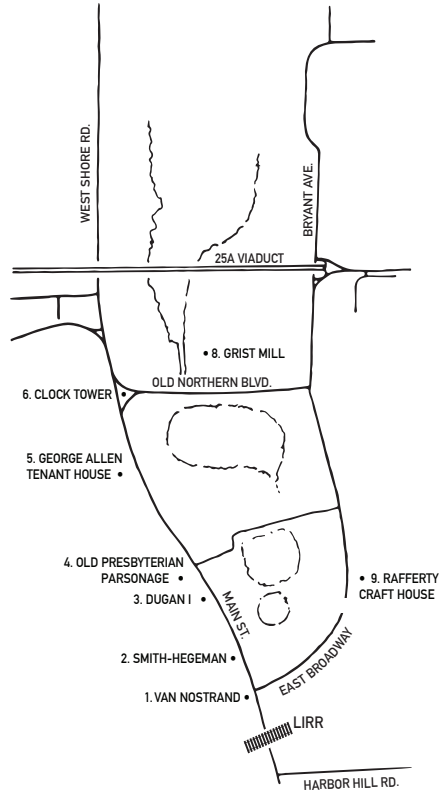
5. *George Allen Tenant House (ca. 1830)*
36 Main Street (Roslyn Landmark Society
Headquarters)

6. *Ellen E. Ward Memorial Clock Tower (ca. 1895)*
Tower Place. Tours open 11am-2pm

7. *Negro School*
14 Tower Place

8. *Robeson-Williams Grist Mill (ca. 1701)*
Exterior-Old Northern Blvd., Roslyn

9. *Rafferty Craft House*
165 East Broadway, Roslyn



No Spiked Heels
No Smoking or Interior Photography Allowed