

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets. Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Roslyn Cemetery  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number Northern Boulevard | | not for publication  
city, town Roslyn | | vicinity  
state New York code NY county Nassau code 059 zip code 11576

## 3. Classification

Ownership of property	Category	Number of resources within property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>1</u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listings: na

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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, this property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official  
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

8/22/91  
Date

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

State or federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby, certify that this 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 of keeper \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Function

(enter categories from instructions)  
cemetery

### Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)  
cemetery

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

NA

### Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation NA

walls

roof

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Roslyn Cemetery occupies approximately 13 acres of land northeast of the community of Roslyn. The cemetery is sited on a hill. The western side borders land owned by the Nassau County Fine Arts Museum (formerly the Frick Estate and previously the upland farm of William Cullen Bryant); on the east, the cemetery borders a residential area. Just outside the cemetery to the north are the tracks of the Oyster Bay branch of the Long Island Rail Road. The cemetery faces Northern Boulevard (Rt. 25A) to the south; this side contains the entrance gate. The current boundaries of the cemetery are coincident with the boundaries established in 1864, when all the land for the cemetery was acquired. The nomination encompasses the graves of eight persons of transcendent importance interred at various locations throughout the cemetery; thus, the nomination boundary was drawn to encompass the entire cemetery.

The cemetery is divided into eight sections, A to H. A principal road encircles the cemetery and separates one section from the other. Section A is on the western border; Section G extends across the north; Section H is at the east and Section C is along the southern border. Sections B, D, E and F are in the center of the cemetery, where there are four intersecting roads. The pre-1940 monuments are located primarily in Section A, first six rows, as well as in Sections B, D, E and F. In these sections as well are many oversized family plots. The graves of persons of transcendent importance are located in Section A (grave of Christopher Morley), Section B (grave of John Ordronaux), Section E (plots of William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, Frances Hodgson Burnett) and Section F (mausoleum of Bessie Abbott and Thomas Watson Story). Section C, along the southern border of the cemetery, parallel to the Northern Boulevard, and Section G, on the northern border, also contain a number of pre-1940 monuments. Section H, along the eastern border, is barely developed and there are a few scattered stones that date to the 1920s, 1930s, and the 1940s. Section G on the north is being developed. In the southeastern part of Section H is a ca. 1960 cinder block garage, a non-contributing building. The only other building in the cemetery is the ca. 1860 East Toll Gate House (listed on the State and National Registers), which is located in the southwestern corner of Section F.

There are over 600 tombstones in the Roslyn Cemetery, a number from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The late-nineteenth century zinc monuments are in Sections A and B. Some 45 plots in Section A, B, E, F, and G are surrounded by 2' granite posts, 8" x 8," placed every eight to ten feet around the perimeters of the cemetery plots. These are all plots designated on the 1867 map. The Moulton and Ordronaux plots, for example, have such markers. Four plots in the cemetery have granite posts at the fronts, which indicate plot numbers; they are Plot No. 5 (Cheshire family), Plot 370 (Bell family), Plot 368 (Hegeman family), and Plot 189 (Penny family). There are only a dozen plots that have posts and iron railings connecting the posts to designate a fence. The Grand Army of the Republic plot contains such a fence, as well as a wrought-iron gate; the Mott-Duryea plot, with a zinc monument, directly next to the

[X] See continuation sheet

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G.A.R. plot, Section A, has such a railing; the Penny plot in the southwest corner of Section F also contains the same kind of railing. The vast majority of the gravesites do not have markers or posts of any kind.

From the entrance, the main cemetery road forks to the right. At this point there is a small granite stone that says ROSLYN CEMETERY 1860. Behind the stone is a wooden, glass based display sign that reads, Roslyn Cemetery, NON-DENOMINATIONAL, NON-SECTARIAN, OWNED BY THE ROSLYN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, and immediately in back of the sign is a flag pole. The main road, going northward, cuts between Sections A and B. The flag pole lies in the very southwestern corner of Section B.

To the left, or east of the flagpole, across the main road in Section A, are the simple, plain stones over the graves of novelist and editor Christopher Morley and his wife. About 50 feet from the flag pole to the right, east, Section B, is a stone bench. In Section B, slightly more than 200 feet from the entrance gate, is an impressive 20-foot-high Barre Granite Civil War monument that was erected in 1902 at a cost of \$1,000 by the Elijah Ward Post No. 654 of the Grand Army of the Republic. On top of the column stands a life-sized figure of a Union soldier, with gun, molded in metal. It can be seen from the entrance gate. The statue was manufactured by W.E. Mullins of Salem, Ohio, and the sculptor was A. Pelzer. At the base of the monument is written: IN MEMORY OF COMRADES WHO OFFERED THEIR LIVES AS A SACRIFICE IN THE WAR FOR THE PRESERVATION OF OUR UNION AS ONE UNDER ONE FLAG, 1861-1865. On the north, east and west sides of the dado of this monuments are the names of 27 men who were Civil War veterans and the years that they died. Included among the names are Dr. Peter D. Leys and Dr. John Ordronaux.

Approximately 100 feet from the Civil War monument, the main circular road turns eastward, where it meets another paved road going south. At that intersection is the William Cullen Bryant monument, a ten-foot-high granite pillar on a massive base. The Bryant family plot, at the northwest end of Section E, is circular and is built two feet up from the road with red bricks. Buried here are the poet and editor William Cullen Bryant and his son-in-law, the author and editor Parke Godwin. Just past the William Cullen Bryant monument, north of the main circular road, are two oversized tombstones for the Bogart family; two similar looking stones belonging to the Strong and Valentine families are on the southern side of the road.



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Proceeding on the main road, eastward, past the Bryant plot, for another 100 feet is a triangular-shaped plot where there is an eighteen-foot obelisk to the Kissam family. Adjacent to the eastern end of the Kissam triangle is another road that goes in a southerly direction and intersects with the main road. At the Kissam triangle the main circular road proceeds northward. Section F, the largest section of the cemetery, is now to the right, or east, of the main road. Approximately 50 feet north from the triangular intersection is the Abott-Story Egyptian Revival Mausoleum. The main road goes easterly down a steep hill and then moves near the eastern border of the cemetery. Section H is several feet below the surface of the main road, while Section F at this point slopes up a hill, which goes some 35 to 40 feet up from the road.

At the southeastern end of the main circular road there is another triangle, and from here the road proceeds westward, up a steep hill. To the east of the triangle is a white cinderblock storage facility, built within the last thirty years. At the top of the hill, to the right, north, is the East Toll Gate House, circa 1860, which is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. This board and batten gate house is one of the few surviving toll gate houses on Long Island. The main circular road now continues westward, back to the flagpole. However, this southern part of the main circular road is twice intersected. These two roads intersect again in the middle of the cemetery and create Section D. The main circular road to the south of the East Toll Gate House meets a road that proceeds northward in front of the house, separating the eastern side of Section E from the western side of Section F.

Upon entering Section F, there is the Penny plot, where N.Y.S. Assemblyman Norman Penny (1907-1962) is buried. The plot is surrounded by 2' high, 8' x 8' granite posts. Each post is connected by an iron bar to designate a fence. The two front posts have small polished surfaces. On the left post is the word PENNY and on the right one is the plot number 189. Norman Penny's stone is 4' long, 20" high and it rests on the ground on a triangular 10" base. On the left side of the road, in Section E, across the road from the Penny plot, are the granite stones of U.S. Congressman Stephen Taber and his wife. Other members of the Taber family are buried in this family plot, which is on a hill and faces southward. The Taber stones are 6' high, 27" by 10" with pedimented tops. These stones, which are polished so that they have a pinkish tint, are decorated with a key pattern border. In this area many of the monuments are built to the rears of large sized plots to give the impression of spaciousness. This part of the cemetery is called God's Little Acre.



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To the left, in the southeastern part of Section E, is the statue of "Lionel," the model for Little Lord Fauntleroy, looking over the mortuary slab of the author Frances Hodgson Burnett (Lionel was Burnett's son). Twenty feet north of the Burnett plot is the Eilers monument, an enormous boulder, set in the rear of the plot. It is surrounded by ivy. A large metal plaque is placed on the boulder. Some thirty feet to the north of Eilers is the McCoun twelve-foot obelisk and an elaborately decorated, Victorian sarcophagus of the McCoun-Norton families, circa 1865. Across the road from the McCoun plot is a rectangular monument to Dr. Peter Leys, well known Roslyn physician. This polished, granite stone bears only the name LEYS in relief. Proceeding on this road northward another 100 feet, one arrives at the Kissam triangle on the left, where this road joins the northern branch of the main circular road.

On the southern part of the main circular road, approximately 200 feet west of the East Toll Gate House, is another road that winds in a northward direction. This road too eventually meets the north end of the circular road in front of the William Cullen Bryant plot. This road separates Section B, east side, Section D, west side, as well as Section B, east side, and Section E, west side. Moving north on this road to the left, west, Section B, is the Ordranoux pillar, behind which is the Moulton sarcophagus. North of Ordranoux are sixteen different tombstones erected for members of the Eastman family. Four generations of Eastmans are buried here. In the middle of the plot is a gigantic cedar and the tombstones are both to the east and west of the cedar. They are of different sizes. The tombstone for Henry Western Eastman, a Roslyn community leader and developer, is in the center of the first row. Next to his stone is a marble stone that says "Lincoln" on it "died 1874." On top is a Celtic cross, part of the marble tombstone. The next stone to the north is identical but this marble stone's inscriptions have been worn away. To the side of this stone is a small granite stone with a lamb on top. The stone reads "Harry died July 6, 1853, age 10 month." It appears that the child was first buried elsewhere. When the Eastman family secured this plot, they had the infant exhumed and reinterred here. The stone, in fact, is newer than the marble ones south of it. Northward, adjacent to the Eastman family plot, is the huge obelisk to the Townsend family and across the road, on the southwestern side of Section E, is the plot of the Remsen family. Cornelius Remsen was the local undertaker who became the town of North Hempstead supervisor. His stone is a rectangular stone that faces the road. Five generations of Remsens are buried in this plot. The Townsend, Eastman and Remsen plots are irregular and oversized, common to Roslyn Cemetery.

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The graves of those of transcendent importance are described below:

The William Cullen Bryant plot is in the northwestern end of Section E. The entire Bryant plot is built up from its neighboring plots by a red brick wall; in the rear is an opening to enter the plot. It occupies four lots and is an enormous burial area where five generations of Bryants and descendants are interred. Besides Bryant and his wife, his daughter Fanny and son-in-law Parke Godwin, are buried seven of Bryant's eight grandchildren, two great grandchildren and two great-great grandchildren.

The Bryant monument is a massive pillar in blackish-gray granite, circa 1870, which was probably placed here soon after the death of his wife in 1865. The monument contains a 4' by 4' polished base that is 6 1/2' high; on top is a pillar (3' by 3') that reaches a height of 10 feet. It stands under a century old beech tree. Around the inside perimeter of the gravesite are large azalea bushes and a rhododendron. On each side of the base is incised inscriptions to William Cullen Bryant, east side, his daughter Julia S. Bryant, north side, his wife, Frances Fairchild Bryant, west side and his other daughter Fanny, south side. On the base of the pillar is written:

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

Born in Cummington, Mass. Nov. 3, 1794  
Died in New York June 12, 1878

FANNY FAIRCHILD BRYANT

the beloved wife of William Cullen Bryant, an humble  
disciple of Christ, exemplary in every relation of life,  
affectionate, sympathetic, sincere,  
and ever occupied with the welfare of others.

JULIA S. BRYANT

Died in Paris  
July 24, 1907  
Buried at St. Germain en Laye  
Father, in thy gracious keeping  
Leave we now thy servant sleeping

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FANNY BRYANT GODWIN

1822-1893

Wife of Parke Godwin and daughter of William Cullen Bryant

In back of the pillar, which is near the western end of the plot, are three rows of blackish-gray stones. Each individual member has his/her own headstone, facing the east from the obelisk, and some of them have footstones. In the first row, the blackish stones are 2' by 3'. The first stone to the south of the plot, nearest the pillar, is that of William Cullen Bryant, with dates of birth and death; next to him is the stone of his wife Fanny, with the dates of birth and death. In row two, the fourth stone is that of Parke Godwin. It is 2' by 2', with only the date of his death. The latest burial is that of a great-great granddaughter, Elizabeth Love Godwin, who died in 1976, age 85. On the plot are seventeen tombstones and eleven footstones.

Approximately 200 feet south of the Bryant plot, in the eastern side of Section B is the plain rectangular sarcophagus monument erected for historian James White Moulton. It contains the exact date and places of birth and death for him and his wife as well as other genealogical information. The Moulton stone is slightly to the west of a monument to his adopted son, John Ordronaux. The Ordronaux plot is near the road and faces Section D. His monument stands in an open space. It is a large white granite pillar on a base, much in the style of that of William Cullen Bryant. On the south side of the pillar is incised: John Ordronaux Born August 3, 1830 Died January 20, 1908 PHYSICIAN LAWYER THEOLOGIAN.

At the southeastern end of Section E in the Roslyn Cemetery is the Frances Hodgson Burnett gravesite. It is in the parklike section, known as God's Little Acre, beneath a huge ledger stone that leads to an underground vault. On it are inscribed the names of Burnett, the years of her birth and death, and the names of other family members, including her son Vivian. Twelve feet away from the slab, close to the road, is an eight-foot statue of a young boy dressed in a short jacket and knickers. There are books at the base of the statue. Under the statue is written LIONEL, Burnett's son, who died at an early age and was the model for Cedric Erroll, known as Little Lord Fauntleroy. The statue of Lionel is looking at the ledger stone, which is 4' by 7' and approximately one foot from the ground, supported by a base. At the rear of the gravesite are 40 conifers.



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Next to the Burnett plot is the Eilers plot, grave site of Frederic Anton Eilers. The Eilers monument contains a decorated lead plaque made to resemble a scroll, which is surrounded by sculptured leaves and acorns and has been placed on a massive rock. The plaque reads "In Loving Memory of Anton Eilers January 14, 1839 April 22, 1917 and his wife Elizabeth Eilers, Feb. 10, 1844 March 2, 1919." It also includes the symbols of two crossed hammers, rather appropriate for Frederic Anton Eilers, who was a metallurgist. The plaque is attributed to Emma Eilers, craftswoman and artist, who was Frederic Anton's daughter and is buried in the Eilers plot. There are also six small footstones on the plot, mixed with ivy. These record the names of Anton and Elizabeth, as well as Emma, Meta, Else and Louise, their daughters. On the east sides of the footstones are the birth and death dates for each individual. The massive Eilers boulder, approximately 8' long 6' wide, with a height of 3' at its highest point, may have been brought to the site around 1916, when Frederic Anton died; the plaque was probably done at a slightly later date. The boulder sits in the rear of the plot and is at least 20 feet from the road.

In the northwestern part of Section F is the STORY-PICKENS mausoleum, which has been placed in the middle of a heavily wooded area of coniferous trees. Bessie Abott and her husband, Thomas Waldo Story, are buried here. The mausoleum faces south and was completed in 1918, as recorded over the door. On the sides of the mausoleum are the surnames Story and Pickens, Abott's real name. This is an Egyptian Revival style mausoleum with trapezoidal facade, entrance with reeded rounds, lotus flowers and a central double door entrance with open upper glass panels. Above the entrance door are reeds, two ibis heads in relief against ibis feathers. In the interior rear of the mausoleum above the tombs is a stained-glass window depicting an Egyptian scene with pyramids and a sphinx.

The 1957 stone of Christopher Morley is in sharp contrast to this elaborate mausoleum. It is located about 150 feet from the entrance of the cemetery, in Section A, seventh row, close to a heavily wooded area. Morley is buried next to his wife, whose stone is identical. These two simple headstones are rounded, 22" wide and 27" high, like those found in the old Quaker cemeteries. On Christopher Morley's stone is written:

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY  
Born Haversford, Penna. May 5, 1890

Died Roslyn, N.Y. March 28, 1957

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In addition to the eight persons of transcendent importance, Roslyn Cemetery contains more than 600 other interments. Many of the gravemarkers are of an unusual variety. There are the late-nineteenth century decorated marble stones, such as those of the Onderdonk family members, adjacent to the Civil War Monument, near the eastern boundary of Section B, off the main entrance road. There are several twentieth-century monuments designed as sizeable rocks with attached plaques, as on the Holm, Kirby and Eilers (already described) family stones. While the boulders seem to be part of the natural terrain, they were brought to the cemetery. Ralph Kirby, for example, requested that a huge boulder that stood on his historic family home in Roslyn be moved to its present location upon his death in 1925. Both the Holm and the Kirby boulders are in the southeastern part of Section F.

There are several sizeable zinc monuments for the Mott, Pearsall and Smith families; there are two in Section A and two in Section B, on both sides of the main entrance road. They were cast in the late nineteenth century. They have a grayish blue tint and they have been unscathed by the weather. The Pearsall (ca. 1883), 7 foot high, and Smith (ca. 1879), 6 foot high, monuments in Section A are in the form of spires with decorated Gothic arches on the sides and an urn on the top. The Mott-Dureya (ca. 1887) in Section B has a shrouded urn, over 12 feet high, and a symbol of stacked wheat on one of its side panels. Along the base of the Mott-Dureya are written religious sayings in relief: "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," "Christ Is My Hope"; "He Carries the Lambs In His Bosom." The William Smith monument (ca. 1885), 5 foot high, is the smallest of the zinc spires; it too is in Section B and contains a rose and stack of wheat in relief on two side panels.

The Victorian period in tombstone sculpture is also quite evident, with a goodly number of 9 to 18 foot obelisks; the Townsend obelisk (ca. 1880) has a 5 foot pedestal with a 7 foot spire. Richard Townsend, the patriarch of the family, died in 1877. Around the monument are twelve footstones with the initials of family members. It is adjacent to the Eastman plot in Section B, east side; several names of the Townsend family appear on the polished granite dado, as three generations of the family are buried here. The stately 18-foot Kissam obelisk is located on a triangular island, surrounded by three roads in the cemetery. It is located on the east side of Section E. This monument, too, is for several generations of Kissams. The 10-foot spire of the obelisk is rough hewn and not polished in contrast to most of the other obelisks in the cemetery. The pedestal is 8 feet high with the letter K appearing in the cap. The 9-foot white marble Jacob Kirby obelisk (ca 1880) is in the

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western side of Section B, near both the main road and the entrance to the cemetery. Jacob Kirby was a prominent Roslyn merchant.

The McCoun-Norton sarcophagus, eastern side of Section E, just north of the Eilers monument, is done in an elaborate Victorian style (ca. 1865). Vines and leaves in relief are embroidered with the name Norton in relief on the north side of the sarcophagus. Encasing the edges of the sarcophagus are imposing decorated braces. The Samuel Craft sarcophagus (ca. 1896), southwestern part of Section E, is located in the rear center of the Craft family plot. It contains an elaborately decorated cap area, partly rough hewn on both ends, with a large letter C in the middle facing the gate to the Craft plot. The Samuel Craft wrought-iron gate with cherubs is dated 1910.

On the north and south of the main circular road just past the William Cullen Bryant monument are the similar granite tombstones of the Rev. Charles R. Strong (1844-1928), pastor of the Roslyn Presbyterian Church, the physician Joseph Bogart (1846-1926), his father Daniel Bogart (1820-1898), and the businessman Meyers Valentine (1818-1891). The Bogart stones, which are identical and next to one another, are in the northwest part of Section E, as is the Valentine stone; the Strong stone is in the southwest part of Section E. These are impressive, oversized stones in which the top and sides are rough hewn and the center section is polished, containing the inscribed names of the deceased. In design the Strong and Valentine monuments are the same as that of the Bogart stones, but they are slightly smaller. This type of tombstone, from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, is in marked contrast to the completely polished tombstones that became prevalent during most of the twentieth century.

Another unusual stone is the one of John Duffet (1859-1906). It is slightly to the west of Section B, near the road. The Duffet monument (circa 1906) is eleven feet high with a covered urn, signifying mourning, on the top. The base contains the name DUFFET in relief. In the dado area, which is polished, are incised the names of the family members. Above the cap of the pedestal is a base to hold the urn and inscribed in this area is the letter D. It too is located in Section B near the flag pole, which is some 80 feet to the west. Other examples of Victorian era mortuary art include an open bible stone, a lamb and a rose in relief on the top of a stone, all of which are in Section B. The open Bible, all markings erased, and the rose in relief (OUR PHEBE 1847-1885), are small stones, located just west of a footpath, on the east side of which is the Moulton sarcophagus. The lamb, also on the top of a small stone, is almost directly behind the flag pole, close to the



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main entrance road. The inscription (TO OUR SON, 1909-1910) is all that can be read on the stone.

Also located in the Roslyn Cemetery are the twentieth-century stones of White Russians who, during the first half of this century, settled in the nearby community of Sea Cliff. There are approximately one hundred Russian tombstones. This part of the cemetery is identifiable by the Russian Orthodox crosses in wood and granite, and while most of the crosses are freestanding, some crosses are incised into the granite tombstones. Many of the wooden crosses, which featured icons at the very top, were eventually replaced by granite monuments. The Russian language is used on the tombstones as well.

The Russian tombstones have been placed in the southern and northern sections of the cemetery near the western border, which is heavily wooded. Buried in the Russian sections are members of noble families such as Princess Sophie Bagration Moukransky, Prince Nakashidze, Countess Nadine Bobrinskoy, Baroness Elizabeth Tiepolt, Prince Gagarun and Princess Mara Scherbatoff. Serge Uget, buried just east of Christopher Morley in Section A, was an economist and organizer of the Russian emigre organization.

### 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

#### Areas of significance

Literature

Art

Music

Health

Law

Science

Social History

#### Period of Significance

1878-1924; 1957

#### Significant Dates

1878; 1904; 1908;

1916; 1915; 1917;

1919; 1924; 1957

#### Cultural Affiliation

na

#### Significant Person

see text

#### Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Roslyn Cemetery is historically significant because it contains the graves of eight persons of transcendent importance for their contributions to American arts and sciences in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These individuals are: William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878), poet and editor; Parke Godwin (1816-1904), writer and editor; Frances Hodgson Burnett (1849-1924), writer; Christopher Morley (1890-1957), writer and editor; Bessie Abott (1878-1919), singer; Thomas Waldo Story (1855-1915), sculptor; Frederic Anton Eilers (1839-1917), research scientist; and John Ordronaux (1830-1908), active in public health and law. All of these individuals were of great importance in their fields and they were all nationally prominent in their lifetimes. Their individual contributions have been of substantial importance in the history of the nation and the significance of each has been documented in standard bibliographical sources. In addition, all eight were prominent members of the Roslyn community and some were active and important in its history and development. Roslyn Cemetery, founded in 1867, is an important local landmark. As the principal village cemetery, it contains the graves of many persons who shaped local history, including some of the early settlers of the region (whose graves were moved to the cemetery after its establishment), many of the later nineteenth century families who developed local businesses and established religious and civic organizations, and a number of individuals who rose to prominence in local, regional or state endeavors. Finally, the grave markers in the Roslyn Cemetery, many of which are representative examples of their periods and types, are a good source of genealogical information and record a wealth of data about village history in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

During much of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, most of Long Island was developed with farms and most family members were buried on plots located on their own land. Over time, many of these family cemeteries were neglected, and towards the end of the nineteenth century much of Nassau County's farmland was sold. The establishment of community cemeteries, such as Roslyn Cemetery, became a necessity. In the vicinity of Roslyn, many of the remains of the area's early settlers were eventually moved from their original plots and reinterred in the new community cemetery. The establishment of a cemetery at Roslyn occurred in 1860, when Ann E. Cairnes, a prominent local resident, deeded approximately three acres of land to the Roslyn Presbyterian Church to be used for burial purposes. The property was on the outskirts of the village of Roslyn, up the eastern hill that leads out from the village on the road to Greenvale. On October 1, 1861, the board of supervisors of the town of North Hempstead issued a grant to establish a cemetery. On May 25, 1864, an additional ten acres were purchased from U.S.

[X] See continuation sheet

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Congressman Stephen Taber by the cemetery trustees and appended to the total area of the cemetery. After the ten acres were secured, the church appointed a board of trustees to operate the cemetery. The Rev. Samuel R. Ely, the Presbyterian minister, along with Daniel Bogart, Jr., James Losee, Warren Mitchell and Singleton M. Mott became the first cemetery trustees.

The first recorded map showing a plan for the cemetery was filed with Queens County on August 9, 1867 (File No. 464, original map in Bryant Library, Roslyn). Although there is no record of who was responsible for this plan, William Cullen Bryant, an active local citizen who was a friend of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and architect Calvert Vaux and who had established an elaborate landscape plan for his own estate, Cedarmere (NR listed), took an active interest in the development and planning of the new cemetery. Not only did Bryant purchase the first plots (#'s 139, 140, 141, 142), but he also donated substantial sums of money for the cemetery's construction (Ross 909). Despite the existence of this plan and the evidence of Bryant's involvement, the cemetery as it exists today does not appear to have been developed and/or maintained as a designed landscape in the rural cemetery tradition. While the plan does describe a general layout for the site (a feature common to most cemeteries), there is neither a planting plan nor a topographic map to indicate a conscious design intent that would place the cemetery firmly within the context of the rural cemetery movement. Furthermore, the resource itself does not embody the definitive features of its type; no conscious, integrated design intent is manifest on site in plan, horticulture or architecture. Finally, even if it could be documented that the cemetery once represented a designed landscape, the resource as it exists today does not retain sufficient integrity to convey that association. The circulation system has been altered in an incompatible way; many new sections have been added; and the majority of plants and grave markers are relatively recent (less than fifty years old).

Because this resource lacks documented association with the context of the rural cemetery movement and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of the rural cemetery type, it is not eligible for listing under criterion C. However, the resource is significant under criterion A because persons of transcendent importance are buried there. The graves of the eight persons are scattered throughout the cemetery (see item 7). Biographies of each and supporting scholarly documentation from the Dictionary of American Biography (or other appropriate source) follows:



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William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878) was a highly revered poet and a popular literary figure in his own time: "For a decade he was the most distinguished poet in the United States, and throughout his life one of the most revered" (Britannica 328). He had written "Thanatopsis," a well known poem, in 1817 and he was the editor of the New York Evening Post from 1829 until his death. The historian Allan Nevins, who wrote the entry on Bryant in the Dictionary of American Biography, noted that "by 1825 he had clearly emerged as America's one great poet" and was considered to be the "first citizen of New York." Bryant was a founder of the Republican party and a friend and supporter of President Lincoln, having introduced Lincoln to his first New York audience. Bryant was also an avid supporter of Lincoln during the Civil War, urging emancipation. His contributions to American history and culture are numerous and diverse: He helped to found the New York Medical College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Academy of Design; he was active in the establishment of a professional fire department and a uniformed police force in New York City; and he was an advocate for the creation of Central Park, which he frequently mentioned in the editorial pages of the Post. Bryant's place in history is well established:

Bryant holds a double place in American history. He brought to his editorial chair some qualities which no editor of this time possessed in equal degree. In culture and scholarship he surpassed Raymond, Bowles, and Greeley, while in dignity and adherence to moral principle he was far in advance of Bennett and Dana. Few men of his time did half as much to lift journalism from a vulgar calling to a place of high honor and national influence. The literary correctness of the Evening Post, controlled by Bryant's fastidious taste - his Index Pexpurgatoris is still quoted - was famous.... As a poet he holds a position in American letters akin to that of Wordsworth in England. He is our great poet of nature...and produced a body of poetry which may be called imperishable (Dictionary of American Biography).

In 1843 Bryant bought an old farmhouse and forty acres of land at Roslyn, on the shores of an inlet of Long Island Sound. Here, he worked in his garden, took long walks, swam and botanized. Bryant's letters were full of his activities at Roslyn and of its physical beauty. "Roslyn, meanwhile is as beautiful as ever," he wrote to Mrs. Moulton, a family friend (Bennett 65). Bryant added to his home, which he called Cedarmere), landscaped the inlet area around the house and continued to purchase property surrounding his land

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until he owned more than 200 acres. Cedarmere was originally a 1787 Federal style house; Bryant added such Victorian features as a lattice portico. The house and property have been listed on the National Register as part of the Cedarmere-Clayton Historic District. In 1844, Bryant was on the committee of citizens who changed the name of the community to Roslyn. It had previously been known as Hempstead Harbor. Many of Bryant's poems were written in Roslyn, including "The Voice of Autumn," "The May Sun Sheds an Amber Light," "The Planting of the Apple Tree," "The Snow Shower," "The Tides," "The Third of November, 1861," "The Return of the Birds," "My Autumn Walk," "The Death of Slavery," "The Flood of Years" and "A Lifetime," the last of his works. A book on his extensive travels was published as Letters of a Traveler (1850) and, using the extensive library in his home, between 1866 and 1871, he translated the whole of Homer. American Authors, 1600-1900 states: "Bryant's translations of Homer are still the best in English verse, and the nearest to the actual spirit of the Greek." Bryant died in 1878 and was buried in Roslyn Cemetery.

The second person of transcendent importance interred in the Roslyn Cemetery is Bryant's son-in-law Parke Godwin (1816-1904), Bryant's first biographer, as well as a literary editor, author and distinguished journalist. Godwin's A Biography of William Cullen Bryant with Extracts from his Private Correspondence (1883) is in two volumes. Godwin also edited Bryant's Poetical Works and Complete Prose Writings (1883, 1884). The latter included a selection of articles from the Evening Post; additional unpublished material and selections from Bryant's travel writings.

For forty years, Godwin worked as Bryant's associate on the Evening Post, and after Bryant's death, Godwin served as editor-in-chief of the paper for three years (1878-1881). After that time and until his death, he served as editor of the Commercial Advertiser. Besides books about his father-in-law, Godwin compiled A Handbook of Universal Biography (1852), later revised as The Cyclopedia of Biography (1866, 1878). He wrote a History of France, Vala, A Mythological Tale, A New Study of Sonnets of Shakespeare (1900) and he translated The Autobiography of Goethe. He lectured extensively and became a recognized speaker on literary and social topics; during his lifetime, his book Commemorative Addresses, based on his numerous lectures, was published.

Parke Godwin lived at Montrose and entertained a wide circle of literary and theatrical friends, including Margaret Fuller, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edwin Booth, Sr., Henry Irving, Orville Dewey, Bayard Taylor, Joseph Jefferson and Tomasa Salvini (Ross 910-12).

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According to one biographer, Godwin is described as a "public-spirited citizen, member of many social and civic associations...a notable figure in New York" (Dictionary of American Biography). Godwin had also been part of the committee to rename Roslyn. He also served as the first president of the Bryant Circulating Library Association in Roslyn, which he managed until his death. Members of the community paid a fee and Godwin was the head of the board of trustees of this private circulating library, which later became the public Bryant Library in Roslyn.

Above all, Godwin was a vital member of the American literary community. He was, according to one biographer, "the most important if not the sole remaining link between the twentieth century and the literary past of Irving, Cooper, Willis, Poe and their contemporaries" (Ibid). These authors had been part of Godwin's wide circle of friends and literary companions and they constituted the early nineteenth century American writers who were among the first to receive world acknowledgement for their literary achievements.

John Ordronaux (1830-1908), the third person of transcendent importance, was a friend and neighbor of Godwin's. Ordronaux was the father of the U.S. Sanitary Code, eminent in the field of medical jurisprudence (especially regarding lunacy) and the author of a number of important scientific works. He wrote numerous professional publications on legal matters and established his national reputation as an authority on medical jurisprudence. He wrote some fourteen books on these topics, including Hints on the Preservation of Health in Armies for the Use of Volunteer Officers and Soldiers (1861), Manual of Instructions for Military Surgeons, on the Examination of Recruits and Discharge of Soldiers (1863), Jurisprudence of Medicine (1869), Commentaries on the Lunacy Law of New York and on the Judicial Aspects of Insanity (1878), The Plea of Insanity as an Answer to Indictment (1880), Judicial Problems Relating to the Disposal of Insane Criminals (1881), Constitutional Legislation in the United States (1891), REGIMEN SANITAIS SALERNITANUM: Code of Health of the School of Salernum (1870). His works are considered to be among the most important written in the United States during the nineteenth century on criminal jurisprudence relating to the mentally ill (Dictionary of American Biography). Ordronaux also contributed several original translations to Horace ... Presented to Modern Readers (1908), edited by C.L. and J.C. Dana.

Ordronaux was a professor of medical jurisprudence in the law school of Columbia College (1840-1908), Dartmouth College Medical School



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(1864-1903), Cornell and other major universities. He was the first New York State Commissioner on Lunacy (1874-82), and "he revised and codified the lunacy laws of the state." (Dictionary of American Biography). Ordronaux, according to one biographer, became the "beloved father to the community in which for long years he dwelt" (Ibid). When the Bryant Memorial Circulating Library was founded in Roslyn in 1878, Ordronaux became a charter trustee, working with Parke Godwin. He was a founder of the Roslyn Savings Bank, organized in 1876. For thirty years he was a warden of the Trinity Episcopal Church (just down the hill from the Roslyn Cemetery), but he spoke to other church groups on theological questions as well. In 1878, the Roslyn News reported that he delivered a lecture on the "Spirit of the Age" at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Roslyn. He was member of Elijah Ward Post, Roslyn, Grand Army of the Republic, as he was a Civil War surgeon. He was buried in Roslyn Cemetery from Trinity Church, and the G.A.R. Roslyn Chapter conducted the services at the grave site.

The internationally known author of over 50 novels, Frances Hodgson Burnett (1849-1924) (the fourth person of transcendent importance) came to this area in 1909. She had already established her literary career in the U.S. and England, having published short stories in Godey's Lady's Book, Harpers, and Scribner's Monthly; her plays include The Lady of Quality, and The First Gentleman of Europe (produced by Charles Frohman); and her most sensational success, Little Lord Fauntleroy, issued in 1886, became a best seller in the English speaking world. The main character in the novel was based on her son Lionel, who died young. A statue of Lionel overlooks his mother's grave.

Burnett built her villa, "Fairseat," on Long Island, overlooking the bay, in 1909. Here she planned a beautiful garden and while planting it, she was inspired to write The Secret Garden (1909), which is a popular and well-known children's book. She wrote under the oak tree in her garden. And it was here that she wrote T. Tembarom in 1913. Fred Lewis Pattee wrote of Burnett in the Dictionary of American Biography: "Unquestionably she was at her best in her stories for juveniles, work that has been termed 'fairy tales of real life.' It is her juveniles like Little Lord Fauntleroy, Sara Crewe and Little Saint Elizabeth that will keep her alive in future years." Burnett's books, such as Little Lord Fauntleroy and The Secret Garden are considered to be classics of children's literature (Oxford Companion to English Literature 148). She was a close friend of the novelists Frank Norris and Kathleen Norris of Port Washington; Kathleen Norris wrote about her close relationship with Burnett in her autobiography.

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Christopher Morley (1890-1957), also of transcendent importance, was another well known literary figure, but from a later generation. As a young man, Morley was awarded a Rhodes scholarship and studied at New College, Oxford. In 1912 he published his first book, The Eighth Sin, a collection of verse. In 1917 he became editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, then a columnist for the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger. In 1918 he published Shandygaff, a collection of essays, and then several novels. From 1920 until 1923 he wrote and edited "The Bowling Green," a column in the New York Evening Post (which 50 years earlier had been edited by William Cullen Bryant and then Parke Godwin); between 1924 and 1941 he served as contributing editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, and in 1926 he became one of the original members of the editorial board of the Book-of-the-Month Club. He served in that capacity until 1954. Between 1934 and 1947 Morley edited the 11th edition of Bartlett's Familiar Quotations. In these positions he exerted an enormous influence on the literary habits of the American public during the first half of the twentieth century. "During his life he published eighteen volumes of fiction, sixteen of poetry, and thirteen of essays. He promoted the works of little known authors such as Joseph Conrad, Elinor Wylie, Sherwood Anderson and dozens of others; he discovered Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. He ventured into play production in 1928 and again in 1940, and he lectured widely across the country and beyond. By 1931, when he published his fictionalized autobiography, John Mistletoe, he was perhaps the most widely known professional man of letters in the United States" (Dictionary of American Biography).

Morley wrote most of his novels in Roslyn. In 1937 he built a pine-wood cabin in back of his house in Roslyn Heights; here he wrote and here he was visited by such well-known authors as Clarence Buddington Kelland, the Benets, Norman Cousins, Heywood Broun, and Clifton Fadiman. [In 1966, the Knothole was moved by his friends to the Christopher Morley Park, also named in his honor. The park is on land near his home, overlooking the village of Roslyn.] Many of Morley's books use thinly disguised Roslyn settings. Dalmatian Heights (Roslyn Heights) was in his novel Where The Blue Begins (1922). Salamis was almost always used for Roslyn throughout Morley's writings, as in his essay "Magic in Salamis." Several of his books, Thunder on the Left and I Know a Secret, called Roslyn Fairy Tales, took place in the Roslyn area. For example, in Roslyn Fairy Tales, he included "A Story about Bar Beach," which is on Hempstead Harbor, where the village of Roslyn stands. Other well known works of Morley's include The Man Who Made Friends with Himself, History of an Autumn, The Trojan Horse and Kitty Foyle, a best selling novel published in 1939 that became an award winning

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film. The novel was considered "a significant literary and social document of the 1930's" (Dictionary of American Biography).

Morley was also greatly involved in the local affairs of Roslyn. He was a trustee of the Bryant Library from 1925 until August 1, 1940. During the war he planted an enormous Victory Garden with six neighbors, and he sold and exchanged produce at the Roslyn Tower in the center of the village. "Everyone in Roslyn knew Christopher Morley," wrote his biographer, Helen McK. Oakley (Oakley 311). He spoke to the Exchange Club at the old Tea Room, Roslyn Grist Mill and on numerous other occasions from 1926. At the celebration of Bryant's 100th anniversary of coming to Roslyn, Morley was the principal speaker at the local library. Whenever he spoke "His theme was usually a paean of praise for Roslyn and her people," wrote Oakley (Ibid 302). In 1940, Morley organized the Millpond Playhouse in Roslyn, where his play, The Trojan Horse, was produced. In 1940 he also persuaded the Long Island Rail Road to remove the stucco on the nineteenth-century railroad station and restore the original exterior decoration. The station itself is described in his 1949 novel, The Man Who Made Friends With Himself, and is the site at which most of the action takes place. Morley spent much of his life promoting both literature and the community of Roslyn. Although Morley's lifetime extends into a period less than 50 years ago, the majority of the accomplishments for which he is considered transcendent were completed during the historic period (pre-1941). Morley died in 1957 and is buried in Roslyn Cemetery.

Bessie Abott (1878-1919), born Helen Pickens, spent her summers in the nearby community of Sea Cliff and was not involved in Roslyn's community life. However, she was one of America's first prima donnas and sang with the Metropolitan Opera Company in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. She is listed in Who Was Who in America, Vol. 1, and her death was reported in the New York Times (Feb. 10, 1919, p. 17). Abott had a "coloratura voice of outstanding technical excellence" (A Concise Biographical Dictionary of Singers 2). She was an international star, singing in New York, London, Paris, Monte Carlo and St. Petersburg. She sang with Geraldine Farrar, Enrico Caruso, Louise Homer and Antonio Scotti. While grand opera has been dominated by European singers, Bessie Abott was one of the first American prima donnas to receive international critical acclaim. At the end of the nineteenth century, Abott paved the way for Americans to enter this field and become recognized opera stars. Bessie Abott organized her own opera company, which toured throughout the United States (Biographical Dictionary of American Musicians 13 and A Concise Biographical Dictionary of Singers 1-2). She was married to Thomas Waldo Story



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(1855-1915), who is buried with his wife in the STORY-PICKENS mausoleum in Roslyn Cemetery.

Thomas Waldo Story was a prominent American artist who sculpted the statue of Sir William Vernon Harcourt in the British House of Commons, London, the bronze entrance door to the Morgan Library, New York City, and the bust of Sir C.T. Newton in the Museum of Ashwood, Oxford (Mantle Fielding's Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors and Engravers 905). Story was the son of William Wetmore Story (1819-1895), sculptor, poet, essayist, and the grandson of Joseph Story (1757-1845), associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1811-1845, who was elected to the American Hall of Fame. William Wetmore Story and his son Thomas Waldo were among the first Americans to be internationally recognized as sculptors. Bessie Abott and Thomas Waldo Story helped to advance the image of Americans in the nineteenth-century world of music and art, receiving wide recognition for their artistic endeavors.

Another Sea Cliff resident of transcendent importance was Frederic Anton Eilers (1839-1917), distinguished metallurgist and federal deputy commissioner of mining statistics (Dictionary of American Biography). He developed a systematic accounting and chemical control of furnace operations, changing lead melting to an exact science and devising improvements in furnace and smelting design and construction. He established Eilers Smelting, a metallurgical training school, which produced a number of America's best known metallurgists, including Karl Emrich Eilers (1865-1941), who became president of the Colorado Mines Exploring Company, president of the Colorado Smelting Co., and vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Co., which had taken over the smelting company founded by Frederic Anton. Frederic Anton Eilers was a pioneer in metallurgical research and development in the United States. He made and helped to advance significant technological improvements in America's metal production at a time when the United States was becoming fully industrialized in the last half of the nineteenth century. Frederic Anton was the father of Emma Eilers (1870-1951), also buried in the Roslyn Cemetery. Emma Eilers was a recognized painter, craftsperson and member of the New York Women's Art Club and the Art Students League of New York (Dictionary of American Painters 254 and Dictionary of Women Artists 226).

Besides being the burial ground for some exceptionally prominent Americans, Roslyn Cemetery, which is the only cemetery in the village, recalls the history of Roslyn and serves as a valuable source of genealogical information. In this cemetery are the graves of local families who built the community of Roslyn. They developed

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its businesses and established and constructed its churches, library and schools. Locally well known persons buried in the Roslyn Cemetery include: Stephen Taber (1821-1886), New York State Assemblyman, United States Congressman, president of the North Shore Transportation Company, director of the Long Island Railroad, which he brought to Roslyn, and first president of the Roslyn Savings Bank (He is listed in Who Was Who in America, Historical Edition.); Norman F. Penny (1904-1962), who served in the New York State Assembly and was a director of the Roslyn Savings Bank; Cornelius Remsen (1858-1929), a Roslyn businessman who became supervisor of the town of North Hempstead; Dr. Peter D. Leys, a Civil War surgeon who helped to build the first Congregational Church in Roslyn and served as president of the board of trustees; Meyers Valentine (1818-1891), who operated the paper mill during the last half of the nineteenth century; Joseph H. Bogart, president of the Roslyn Board of Education, trustee of the Bryant Circulating Library, president of the Queens County Medical Society, president of the Bank of Hempstead Harbor, trustee of the Roslyn Savings Bank and health officer of the town of North Hempstead; Joseph K. Davis (1844-1903), a contractor who built the Bryce Mansion, the North Hempstead Town Hall and was one of the contractors for the opulent Mackay Estate in Roslyn; Davis was also a director of the Bank of Hempstead Harbor, a member of the Roslyn Board of Education and president of the Roslyn Circulating Library; Jacob M. Kirby (1805-1880), a prominent merchant and landowner who owned an impressive fleet of ships that transported a wide variety of goods from Roslyn to New York City; Henry Western Eastman (1826-1882), a real estate developer and lawyer who established the first Roslyn newspaper, organized one of Roslyn's first schools, served as a United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First Congressional District of New York, established the Roslyn Savings Bank and became a trustee of the Bryant Circulating Library; Henry M.W. Eastman (1854-1924), attorney, vice president of the Roslyn Savings Bank, trustee and treasurer of the Bryant Circulating Library, vice president of the Nassau County Bank and first county treasurer of Nassau County.

Roslyn Cemetery reveals much about the history of Roslyn. Further, it is the burial place for persons of great eminence in the history of the region, state and nation.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 13

UTM References

A 118 16115480 145118460  
Zone Easting Northing

C 118 16115250 145118110  
Zone Easting Northing

B 118 16115470 145118210  
Zone Easting Northing

D 118 16115220 145118250  
Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nomination boundary conforms to the present boundary of the cemetery and is indicated on the attached map.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary has been drawn to encompass the historic and current boundary of the cemetery wherein the eight transcendent individuals are buried.

☐ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title CONTACT: Kathleen LaFrank See continuation sheet  
organization Division for Historic Preservation date March 1991  
street & number ESP, Building #1 telephone 518-474-0479  
city or town Albany state NY zip code 12238-0001

☒ See continuation sheet



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Research and nomination prepared by:

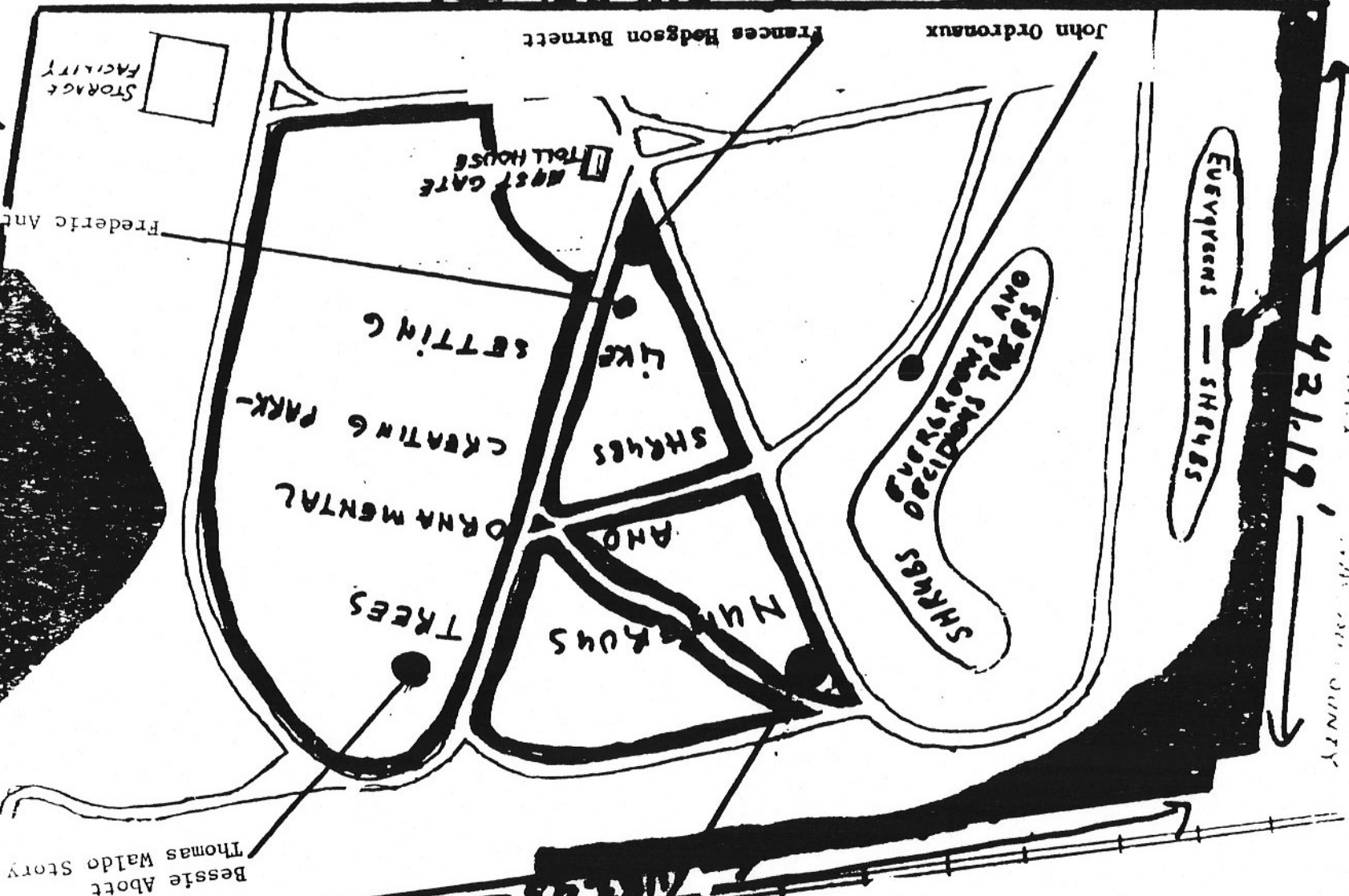
George L. Williams  
84 Radcliff Avenue  
Port Washington NY 11050

516-883-8769

Eastern Cemetery  
Boston Vic. Nassau Co. NY

Site Map with dimensions  
boundary indicated by heavy line

Wm. Cullen Bryant  
Parke Godwin  
L.I.R.R. Oyster Bay Branch  
866.49'



NORTHERN BOULEVARD TO GREENVALE

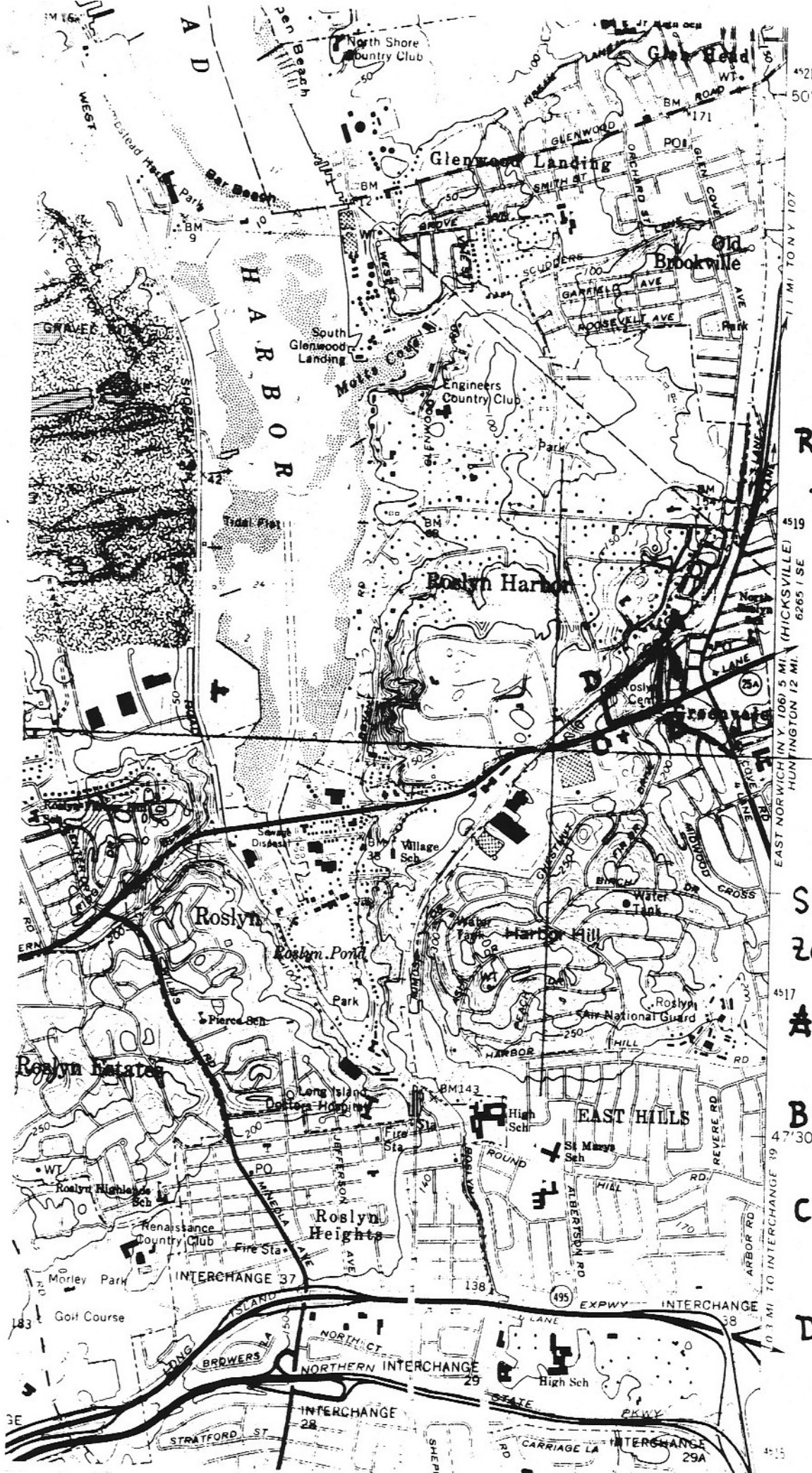
TO ROSLYN

814.70'

421.19'

ARCHWAY

TO COUNTRY



Roslyn Cemetery  
Roslyn v.c.  
Nassau County

Sea Cliff Quad  
Zone 18; 1:24000

A: 615480/  
4518460

B: 615470/  
4518200

C: 615250/  
4518110

D: 615220  
4518250