

**ROSLYN
LANDMARK SOCIETY**

**44TH ANNUAL
HOUSE TOUR**



Saturday, June 5, 2004

10:00 A.M - 4:00 P.M.

**Welcome to the Roslyn Landmark Society's
44th Annual House Tour!**

Since 1960, with the help of members and friends, the Roslyn Landmark Society has been opening the doors of our historic buildings to the public, sharing the amazing collection of architecturally significant resources that are found within and around our village. Today, you will have the opportunity to see a wonderful selection of restored, un-restored and semi-restored buildings reflecting over 300 years of Roslyn history. Monies raised from today's tour and other fund-raising initiatives help underwrite architectural research, educational programs and preservation projects in the Village of Roslyn.

In addition to the eight buildings open on the tour this year, we also encourage you to visit Cedarmere, the home of William Cullen Bryant, and the First Presbyterian Church. Both of these buildings will be open to the general public today.

In the past, the Society has published an award winning guidebook that provided an extremely detailed historical summary and an architectural analysis of each building. Unfortunately, the cost of publishing that type of guidebook has become prohibitive. This year, we are offering a much simpler version containing abbreviated summaries of each of the buildings you will visit today. If you would like additional information about a particular building, however, please do not hesitate to contact the Society. We will be happy to provide you with any information we have on file.

I hope you enjoy the tour and if you have any questions or if we can assist you in anyway, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Jefferson Mansell
Executive Director

HOUSES ON TOUR

- 1 VAN NOSTRAND-STARKINS HOUSE (ca. 1680)
221 Main Street, Roslyn
- 2 JOHN WILLIAMS HOUSE (ca. 1790)
130 Main Street, Roslyn
- 3 JOHN CRAFT HOUSE (ca. 1858)
161 East Broadway, Roslyn
- 4 ANDERIS ONDERDONK HOUSE (ca. 1797)
1405 Old Northern Blvd., Roslyn
- 5 A VICTORIAN DWELLING (ca. 1900)
Formally located at 69 Remsen Avenue
- 6 THE FROST HOUSE (ca. 1940)
#5 Sinclair Martin Drive
- 7 SPRINGBANK (ca. 1835/ca. 1885)
400 Bryant Avenue, Roslyn Harbor
- 8 STEPHEN AND CHARLES SMITH HOUSE (ca. 1860)
450 Bryant Avenue, Roslyn Harbor

In addition to the buildings listed above, we would encourage you to visit Cedarmere, the home of William Cullen Bryant and the Roslyn Presbyterian Church, East Broadway.

**Please: No children under twelve years of age;
no spiked heels (pine floors); no smoking when in houses;
no interior photography allowed.**

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appreciation to our 2004 House Tour sponsors.
Without their generosity, this tour would not be possible*

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The Van Nostrand-Starkins House (circa 1680)
221 Main Street

From the early days of Hempstead Harbor until 1970, this house was used continuously as a residence. Yet the early history of this Roslyn landmark remains unclear. Architectural evidence indicates that the earliest part of the house was constructed circa 1680. The earliest record of the house, however, is the Federal Census of 1790 that lists William Van Nostrand as the head of a household on this property. Van Nostrand and his wife, Sarah, lived in a house that was slightly over 20 feet in length and 16 feet in width with a large masonry – probably stone – fireplace along the east wall. There is some indication that a stairway on the southside of the fireplace may have provided access to the loft while a lean-to of some kind along the north elevation provided the Van Nostrands with additional – and no doubt, much needed – living space. Architectural evidence indicates that between 1740 and 1810, extensive changes were made to the structure of the house, including the replacement of sills, studs, joists, and floorboards. Additionally, a new fireplace, smaller than the original, was constructed in the same location along the east-end of the house.

On March 21, 1795, William and his wife Sarah conveyed a four-acre plot, containing their house, to blacksmith Joseph Starkins and his wife, Ann Elizabeth. The Starkins acquired additional lands to the north and south from William Valentine. In 1814, Joseph Starkins died and in 1847, another Joseph Starkins, presumably the blacksmith's son, sold the four-acre parcel to William Verity. Two years later, Verity sold the property to Jacob M. Kirby, a prominent local merchant. In addition to owning a fleet of ships, Kirby acquired most of the land around the Main Street/East Broadway intersection, an area which is still known today as Kirby's Corners.

Between 1810 and 1840, probably during the Starkins tenure, the house was enlarged with the construction of a room along the eastern elevation. The fireplace was removed, replaced by a new corner fireplace constructed in the northwest corner of the original main room. The tight, winding stair to the loft was replaced by a more easily accessible, straight run of steps. Sometime after 1840, however, the Van Nostrand house was once again remodeled, this time reflecting the popular Greek Revival style. The southern elevation now featured large 6/6 windows, a paneled door with three-light transom, square edge weatherboards and a flush-board frieze along the bottom of the second-floor windows. Before 1875, a bay window was added on the east elevation of the wing, dormer windows were added to the roofline and a separate one-and-a-half storied structure, known as the Kirby Cottage (c. 1860s), was moved against the lean-to of the east wing. New door and window trim was applied, rooms were re-plastered on new lath, and, once again, the stairway was reconstructed.

Although Jacob M. Kirby died in 1880, members of his family owned and occupied the house until 1937. That year, Virginia Applegate, a cousin of Issac Henry Kirby who had inherited the property upon his death in 1935, sold the Van Nostrand-Starkins house to Mr. and Mrs. George J. G. Nicholson. In 1966, the Village of Roslyn acquired the property and from 1973-1977, the Roslyn Landmark Society, with a grant from New York State, undertook a major restoration of the property. John Stevens, an

architectural historian and an authority on early Dutch Colonial architecture, established the structural history of the house and supervised the restoration. Roslyn Landmark Society decided to return the house to its circa 1800 appearance, showcasing the original main room (c. 1680), the rear lean-to (c. 1730) and the east wing (c. 1800).

Since the completion of the restoration in 1977, the Van Nostrand-Starkins House has served the community as a house museum, open two afternoons weekly from June to October. In addition to its singular architectural significance, the house contains many pieces of furniture and decorative art, some of which have descended in Roslyn families. The Kirby lowboy and the Kirby kas, for example, have resided on this corner in Roslyn for well over a century. In 1982, a comprehensive archaeological investigation yielded a significant quantity of relevant artifacts that have been placed on permanent exhibit in the cellar. These artifacts help provide an understanding of the day-to-day practices of the early occupants of the house.



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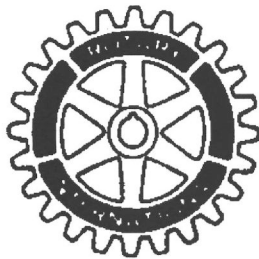


**Williams-Cornell House, ca. 1790
130 Main Street**

Built for John Williams between 1790 and 1800, this house was probably not a full two-and-a-half story dwelling when built, as it was described as being a “small house.” The oldest part of the dwelling is undoubtedly the eastern end where the ground room contains an ample fireplace that may have serviced the original kitchen. The ground-floor rooms contain some building material from the original construction period, including the chimney, several batten doors, and a mantelpiece.

In 1855, William H. Cornell acquired the house and according to the Beers-Comstock Atlas, added the northwest ell sometime before 1873. It was around this same time that Cornell constructed the charming Gothic Revival cottage next door at #122 Main Street for his daughter Mary and her husband, George Burroughs.

In the Cornell House, one bedroom on the second floor does contain a late Federal-style mantel with delicate ogee moldings, but most of the detailing, particularly the door surrounds on this floor, date from ca. 1860-1870. The staircase, rising from the ground floor, opens onto a wide second-floor hallway. The newel post and the stair rail appear to date from 1895-1910 and may have been installed after Eugene Cornell sold both houses to Ellen Alida Duryea in 1908. Ellen Duryea sold the property in 1935 to Grace L. Charlick who, in turn, sold the property to Ernest and Winnifred Dunnet in 1944. Sometime around 1950, the Dunnets subdivided the property from the Borroughs cottage next door.



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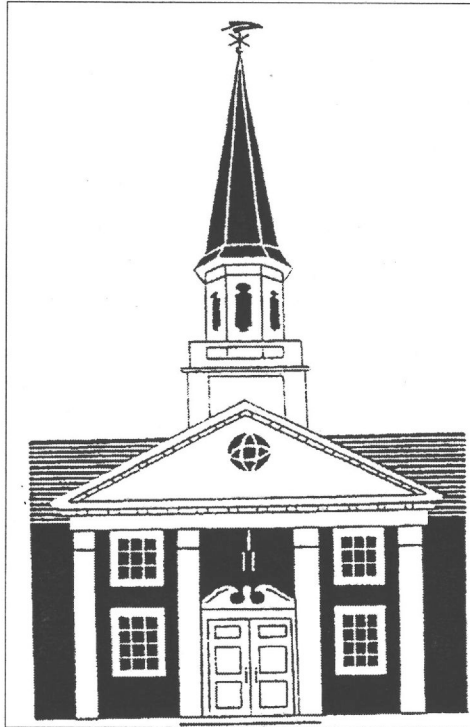


The John Craft House, ca. 1858
161 East Broadway
Residence of Ellie Feldman

On August 17th, 1843, John and Sarah Craft purchased a five-acre lot for this house from Elizabeth McPherson of New York City for \$300. In 1858, however, the parcel was sold at public auction at John Charlick's Hotel in Roslyn. The Crafts had initiated the sale against other members of the Craft family who may have felt that they had some claim on the property. Nevertheless, John and Sarah Craft were the successful bidders, paying \$850 for the parcel. On the day of the auction, John and Sarah encumbered the property with a mortgage which carried a stipulation that fire insurance be paid on any structures. This clause clearly indicates that by 1858 the Crafts had improved the property, probably with the construction of this frame house.

The Craft House is a one-and-a-half story dwelling resting on a full brick basement. Surmounted by a three-light transom, the entrance opens onto a simple six-foot wide porch spanning the full width of the house. The hipped-roof porch is supported by four simple square wooden porch posts with decorative scroll-work brackets. The house is only one room deep and has two rooms per floor. A 16" square brick chimney rises through the center of the house. Throughout the house, one will see a variety of original finishes and materials, such as doors, moldings, and wainscoting.

In 1866, Craft sold the property to William Valentine who subdivided the lot and sold the 25' x 30' plot containing the house to Michael O'Connor. In 1886, Michael and Honora Dolly, Irish immigrants, purchased the property. The couple transferred the property as a gift to their son, James B. Dolly, on March 24th, 1900. In the deed, the Dollys requested that their son James retain title to the property during the term of his natural life and then leave it to his son James. It is also requested that the property not be mortgaged. The deed explains, "this property represents to us the savings of many years and we hope and trust that our son, as a recognition of that fact, will take care and retain that which has taken us a lifetime to save." Michael and Honora Dolly continued to reside in the house for the remainder of their natural lives. After his mother's death in 1914, James retained ownership of the property until 1927, selling the house to Daisy Orr Miller. In 1996, Mr. and Mrs. Terry Morabito renovated the house, retaining many of the home's original details. Today, the home is lovingly maintained by Ellie Feldman.



Roslyn Presbyterian Church, ca. 1928
140 East Broadway

In the fall of 1849, Rev. Franklin Merrill began his four-year ministry at Roslyn. His congregation consisted of Mrs. James Losee, Miss Maria Losee, Mrs. James Smith, a Mrs. Ketcham and Mr. Smith, who volunteered to serve as ruling elder. By 1851, the small congregation had built an impressive Greek Revival-style sanctuary at 33 East Broadway. The church is the earliest surviving religious building in Roslyn. During the difficult times of the 1860s, a bell in the tower called approximately 40 faithful souls to worship in the Roslyn Presbyterian Church every Sunday.

By 1924, an observer noted that “the condition of the building is a constant source of discomfort and shame to ourselves and to our would-be friends attending our

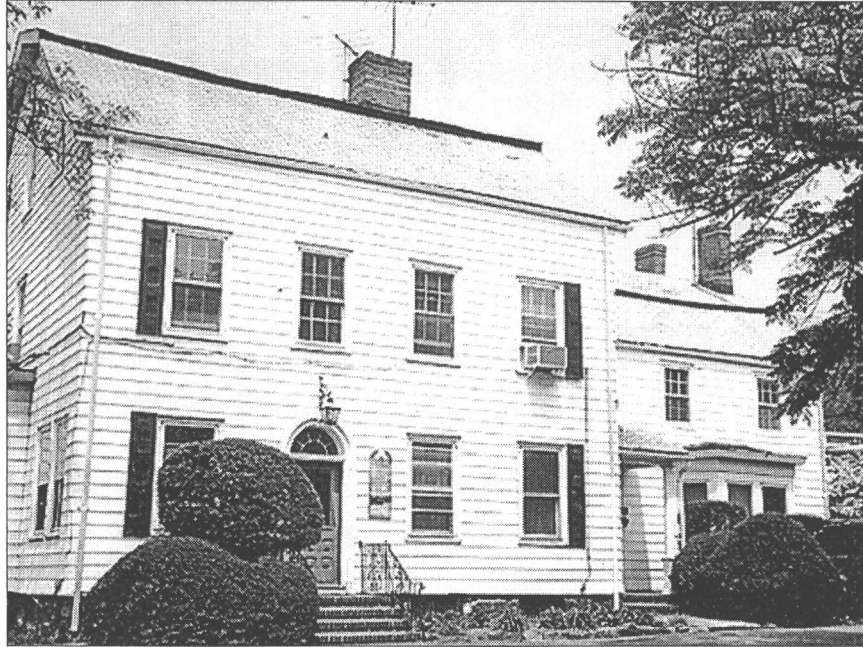
services. It is a known fact that it has reached that stage where slighting remarks are constantly made in a spirit of mild contempt by those outside our organization. Our pride is hurt." Led by Franklin Noble and Albert V. Horton, the building fund of the church raised almost \$40,000 for the construction of a new church a few short blocks down on the west side of Broadway. The congregation – which now numbered about one hundred people - sold the former church for \$7,500 (four times the 1852 construction cost) and moved the old bell into the new church steeple.

The 1928 building is an impressive example of Colonial Revival architecture and certainly, the focal point of the church is the steeple rising above the full-height pedimented portico. Towering above the treetops of the neighboring park, the steeple is an easily recognizable Roslyn landmark. Members of the congregation pass through a double-leaf entrance set in an elaborate Colonial Revival surround with a broken pediment. Located along both sides of the sanctuary, the large arched windows provide for a light-filled sanctuary.

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Andries Onderdonk House, ca. 1797
1405 Old Northern Boulevard

In an 1851 letter, in which he describes his boyhood in Hempstead Harbor (now Roslyn), the Right Reverend Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk notes "Toward the close of the last century my Uncle Andrew (Andries) built the house now occupied by Mr. Hicks. He had removed into it, but before it was finished in 1797, he died of yellow fever in Brooklyn. It remained unoccupied, except by a family in the kitchen, and by my father's family, one or two yellow fever sessions, until 1800 or 1801, when my grandfather removed to it, having sold his property on the West side of the harbor and his Mills."

“Grandfather” was Hendrick Onderdonk who migrated to Hempstead Harbor in 1752 and was responsible for the first period of significant growth in the region. In addition to owning a large farm, a ship’s bread bakery and a general mercantile, Onderdonk bought a grist mill in 1758 and in 1773, built a paper mill. His holdings and business interests were so extensive that most of the residents of the village were described as his “tenants or work-people.”

The Onderdonk house built by Hendrick’s son, Andries, represents the high point of the early Federal style in Roslyn. Even by late 18th century standards, it would have been considered a commodious and comfortable residence. Today, the Onderdonk house probably does not look very different than it did when first built and in surveying the exterior, one cannot help but be impressed by its fine, early Federal detail and its superb proportions.

It is unclear today, whether the principal façade of the house was located on the north or south. When the house was constructed in the late 18th century, there was nothing to the north of the house but a splendid, sweeping view of the harbor. By the 1840s, a lumberyard obstructed that view and the south elevation became the “front” of the house. The south doorway with its semi-elliptical transom and decorated muntins represents the height of the understated Federal style. The north doorway, with its rectangular over-door window, highly decorative pilasters and Tuscan molding reflects the late, rather than the early Federal style. William Hicks, a later owner, probably installed this door after he purchased the property in 1838.

The west elevation of the building is the most interesting, where one can see the flow of the gambrel roof-ends and the round-headed central window flanked by a pair of quatri-lunar sash windows, all of which are original. Although the interior has been significantly altered, it is surely well worth seeing. Bits and pieces of the original house survive all over the main block and the cellars and attics have survived almost without change. Indeed, the attic provides an opportunity, unique in Roslyn, to examine the unaltered framing of a really fine gambrel roof of the Dutch type.

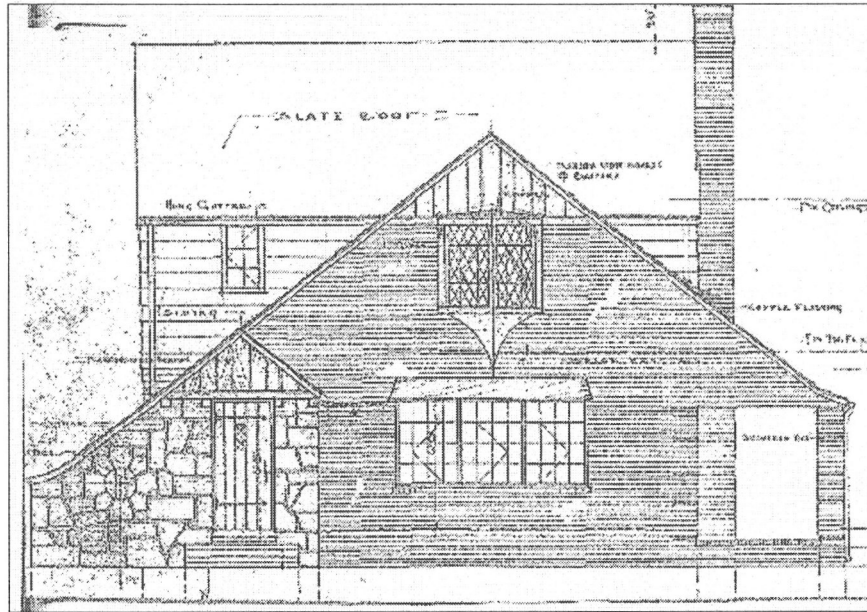
After Hendrick Onderdonk's death in 1809, the Dutch Reformed Congregation of Oyster Bay purchased the property as a parsonage in 1813. Although there was no Dutch Reformed Church in Roslyn, the village was mid-way between the churches at Lake Success and Wolver Hollow and since the same dominie served several congregations, a parsonage in the village seemed appropriate. In 1838, William Hicks purchased Andries Onderdonk's house and started an extensive lumber yard on the surrounding property. In 1891, the house was sold to Eugene Conklin, a member of the firm of Conklin, Tubby and Conklin that purchased the lumber yard in 1909. The house remained in the Conklin family until after World War II. The building has recently been sold and is slated for restoration.



Victorian Cottage, ca. 1900
1433 Bryant Avenue

Once located at 69 Remsen Avenue, this two-story frame dwelling was moved to its present location in 2002. Originally sited near the old village school, the building served as a residence for the maintenance supervisor or “clerk of the works” for the educational facility. When the surrounding area was slated for development and the abandoned house was threatened with demolition, the developer generously agreed to pay the costs of relocating the building to ensure its preservation.

Since it was relocated, John Santos has totally restored this simple, early 20th century dwelling, retaining many of the home’s original elements. The house features a one-story wraparound porch supported by turned posts. The interior is designed around a side-hall plan with two rooms opening onto the hallway from the right. This floorplan is repeated upstairs.



#5 Sinclair Martin Drive, ca. 1938
Home of Donna and Guy Ladd Frost

Originally named Roslyn Court, Sinclair Martin Drive was intended to be part of a much larger development of between 80 to 85 houses that would have been known as Roslyn Hills. Ranging in price from \$9,000 to \$20,000, four houses were constructed in 1938 while the remaining houses on the street were built before 1940. That year, a Mr. Schillinger, acting for the developers, requested permission to erect a plant to "screen and wash sand and gravel, being approximately three million yards over a period of five years." The result would be the complete removal of the high hill lying behind Roslyn Court. The developers believed that removing the hill was the only solution to completing the development of Roslyn Hills. The request was not granted, and subsequently, Roslyn Court was the only street of the projected development ever completed.

Developers Terranova, Coullis and Gentile acquired the proposed Roslyn Hills tract in July 1938 and hired William Sambur as the architect for most of the houses. Henry Johnson, the Roslyn architect who designed the Roslyn Rescue Hook and Ladder Company building, may have designed a number of the houses on the drive as well. Tudor Revival architecture was extremely popular in the 1930s and it is not surprising that an architect would have designed a group of houses in this particular style. Shortly after World War II, Emanuel Glassman, who resided at #3 Roslyn Court, successfully urged the Village of Roslyn to rename the street to honor Sinclair Martin, Jr., a war casualty who had lived directly across Roslyn Court on Northern Boulevard.

In April of 1938, William Sambur drew the plans for #5 Sinclair Martin Drive, incorporating a stone and brick veneer exterior, half-timber work in the front gable, and a centrally-placed oriel window with diamond-shaped panes. Sambur incorporated an open porch on the west side which has now been converted to an architect's office.



A Mexican Café

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**Frontis: Elev. Cedarmere
John Stevens**

**Cedarmere
The Home of William Cullen Bryant
225 Bryant Avenue, Roslyn Harbor**

Best known as the home of the prominent 19th-century poet and newspaper editor William Cullen Bryant, Cedarmere was one of the oldest houses in Roslyn Harbor when Bryant purchased it in 1843. Richard Kirk, a Quaker farmer who also ran a fulling mill on the property, constructed the original section of the building in 1787. Described as being particularly well-built, the Kirk house was a two-and-a-half story frame structure with an attic, basement and adjoining kitchen dependency. The house featured a Georgian plan with a central hall flanked by two rooms on each side. The wood-shingled gambrel roof had a wide overhang on all four sides of the building, causing one subsequent homeowner to nickname the house “the brown hat.”

By the 1830s, William Hicks, the Hempstead Harbor postmaster, had acquired the Kirk property. Several months later, a happenstance visit led William Hicks to sell the property to Joseph Moulton, a New York City attorney and amateur historian. After becoming lost as they were traveling through Hempstead Harbor, Moulton and his wife stopped to ask directions at Hicks’s house. As it was getting late, Mr. Hicks, noting Mrs. Moulton was looking tired, invited the

couple to “tarry with us tonight and get a fresh start in the morning.” The Moultons were so taken with the house and its site overlooking the harbor that they purchased it from Hicks in September 1834. The Moultons made the first major change to the house, adding a large colonnade on three sides of the house. Square columns supported a heavy Greek Revival cornice. After abandoning his scheme to establish a planned community called Montrose on the property, Moulton sold the house and the adjoining forty acres to William Cullen Bryant in 1843.

Over the next thirty-five years of ownership, Bryant made several changes to the property. In 1856, he remodeled the kitchen wing, creating servants’ quarters on the second floor above the kitchen. From 1860-67, Bryant made most extensive changes at Cedarmere, hiring a “troop of carpenters” to totally remodel the house. Bryant added a third story and attic topped with a gambrel roof and three gambrel-roofed dormers on each side. Graceful lattice-work columns supported covered verandas on the south, east and north sides, replacing Mr. Moulton’s piazza. In order to capitalize on his view of the Harbor, Bryant placed bay windows on the first floor rooms on the south and west sides. He also installed a hot-air central heating system. To the east of the kitchen, Bryant added a carriage-way with a storeroom above and a three-story, gambrel-roofed pear tower. The entire house was painted cream with contrasting accents of brown. In 1874, Bryant engaged Thomas Wisedell, a talented English architect working for Calvert Vaux to upgrade Cedarmere’s plumbing system.

As a naturalist, Bryant embellished the grounds of Cedarmere with extensive gardens, greenhouses and outbuildings. The parterre gardens were laid-out in the 1860s and have been restored to their 1870 appearance. Roslyn carpenter Washington Losee constructed the small, rustic tool shed off the northwest corner in 1864. A brick ice house, dairy and fruitery to the north of the main house was constructed in 1867 although it was converted to a servants garage in the 1920s.

Certainly, the focal point of the grounds is the mill. Cedarmere has been the site of a mill since the 1770s when Richard Kirk constructed a water-powered fulling mill near the site of the current mill. Bryant erected the current Gothic Revival-style structure in 1862 to serve as a mill and a summer cottage. The mill works are in the lower level and were powered by an overshot waterwheel until 1885, when Bryant's daughter Julia replaced the wheel with a turbine drive. In addition to providing a power source for the lathes, saws, grindstones and other tools needed on the estate, the mill also pumped water from the spring-fed pond to a reservoir on the hill on the opposite side of Bryant Avenue that served as the water supply for the estate.

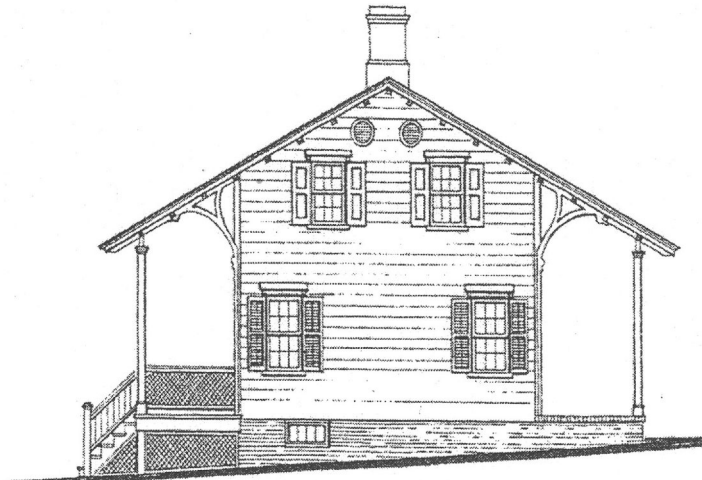
Following Bryant's death in 1878, Cedarmere passed to his younger daughter, Julia who sold the property to her nephew Harold Godwin in 1891. W. Butler Duncan, a noted yachtsman, was renting the house from Godwin in November 1902 when a fire broke out in the kitchen wing. Cedarmere almost burned to the ground. Only the basement and the first floor façade, hallway, parlor and study remained. Immediately, Godwin rebuilt the home in a very similar style and floor plan, moving in with his wife and family in 1903. After the death of Harold Godwin's widow in 1951, their daughter Elizabeth Love Godwin purchased Cedarmere from her parents' estate. At her death in 1975, she left Cedarmere to Nassau County to preserve the house and grounds as a memorial to William Cullen Bryant. The house and grounds are being restored by the Nassau County Department of Parks, Recreation and Museums.

On the afternoons of the house tours, visitors to Cedarmere can meet William Cullen Byrant in a special first person interpretation sponsored by the museum.

Springbank (ca. 1835/1885)



"Springbank" (ca. 1835). Conjectural, but probably accurate drawing of its appearance when built, a typical Roslyn late Federal-Greek Revival transitional house. Drawing by Guy Ladd Frost, A.I.A.



"Springbank" (ca. 1885). South elevation after possible re-location, extension and conversion to the Swiss chalet style in the late 19th century. Drawing by Guy Ladd Frost, A.I.A.

Springbank, ca. 1835/ca. 1885
440 Bryant Avenue, Roslyn Harbor
Residence of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Farcasiu

Like its neighbor, the Stephen and Charles Smith House, Springbank rests on property that was originally part of a land grant given to Nathaniel Pearsall (1649-1703). William Hicks, the Hempstead Harbor postmaster, acquired the Springbank property in 1834. As noted in Henry Eastman's 1879 history of Roslyn, prior to Hicks purchase of the property, there were only a handful of houses along the eastern side of the harbor, including a small tenant house for a laborer. An 1838 sketch of the Pearsall property (Willowmere) shows a house on the western side of the road in the approximate location of the original site of Springbank. It is possible that Springbank is the "small tenant house" referred to by H. W. Eastman. In 1850, Stephen Smith acquired a portion of the Hicks property, including this parcel and the adjoining lot where he would soon erect his own house.

In 1868, Stephen Smith divided his property and sold the Springbank lot to William Cullen Bryant. Having already acquired Montrose for his daughter Fanny and her husband Parke Godwin, Bryant transferred Springbank to her in 1875, providing the couple with either housing for staff or additional income as a rental property. Sometime between 1876 and 1894, the house was moved from the southwest to the northwest corner of the Montrose property and was christened Springbank for the numerous freshwater springs located on the hillside.

Springbank reflects building construction and stylistic details from a number of periods. It is possible that the house has elements that may date from the 1830s and the Greek Revival-era but the house has been moved, re-worked, and enlarged. Originally, the house was quite small with three rooms on each of the first and second floors and a narrow central hallway. Sometime after 1876, the house was

converted from a simple dwelling into a "Swiss Cottage," with the addition of a full-width front porch with elaborate curved brackets, a wide overhanging roof, a front dormer, and a rear addition.

The title to the Montrose property, including Springbank, was transferred in 1898 to Minna Godwin Goddard, William Cullen Bryant's granddaughter. The properties remained in the family until they were sold in 1955 to Lionel Builders, who built the modern houses surrounding Montrose. In 1956, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Firth acquired and renovated the property, erecting the two-story addition to the east. Dr. and Mrs. Faracasiu purchased the property in 1997.

Delicacies

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JOHN COLLINS
2/82

Stephen and Charles Smith House (ca. 1860) as it appeared when built.
Porch and east ell conjectural.
Drawing by John M. Collins.

Stephen and Charles Smith House, ca. 1860
450 Bryant Avenue, Roslyn Harbor
Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Reyling

When Stephen and Marinda Smith acquired this property in 1850, the eastern side of Hempstead Harbor was relatively undeveloped. By 1859, the Walling Map identifies two houses, close together, as belonging to "S. Smith" and "Capt. Smith," both within close proximity to this lot. Stephen Smith was undoubtedly one of these two men and architectural evidence, such as the 1863 patent stamp on the window locks, provides clear evidence of a mid-19th century construction date. The identity of the builder, Stephen Smith, remains something of a mystery, although records indicate a Capt. Stephen Smith "sailed every Monday from the grist mill in Roslyn, sometimes going as far as Albany to get lumber for William Hicks' lumber yard."

The handsome two-and-a-half story, frame dwelling contains decorative elements common in houses built during this period, including the scrollwork brackets located along the eaves, the rounded-arched attic windows, and the etched glass panes in the front doors. In 1911, Nora Godwin, the granddaughter of William Cullen Bryant and a subsequent owner this property, enlarged and remodeled the house. She constructed the first floor porch on the north side of the house, raised the rear ell to two-and-a-half stories, placed a dormer on the west plane of the roof, and the widened the front porch.

The interior plan of the first floor features a central hall opening onto front and back parlors, a dining room and a kitchen. Of particular note are the cove ceilings in the hallway and the front parlor as well as the plaster arches separating the parlors and a similar arch found in the dining room. While the newel post and the balusters of the staircase appear to be original, the hardwood stripe floors in the hall and first floor rooms were added much later. The fireplace mantels in the dining room and the upstairs bedrooms, however, are original

and feature Gothic detailing, reflecting the popularity of that style in mid-19th century America.

Stephen and Marinda Smith conveyed the property to Charles Smith in 1868. This Charles Smith may have been the captain of the sloop *Ruth T. Hicks* or he may very well have been Captain Charles P. Smith, the pilot of the ill-fated steamboat *Seawanhaka*, which burned in 1880 on her way to Glen Cove with 300 passengers on board. The exact identity of Charles Smith has not yet been determined but it is known that a number of ships' captains did live on the eastside of the harbor. After 1884, the property changed hands no fewer than five times until Nora Godwin purchased the property in 1892. Upon her death in 1914, the property again changed hands fairly regularly until Theodore and Shirley Reyling purchased the house in 1954.



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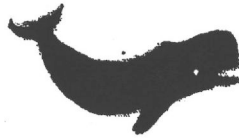
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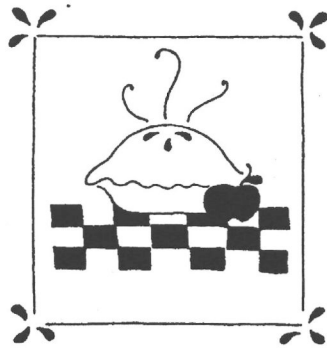
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