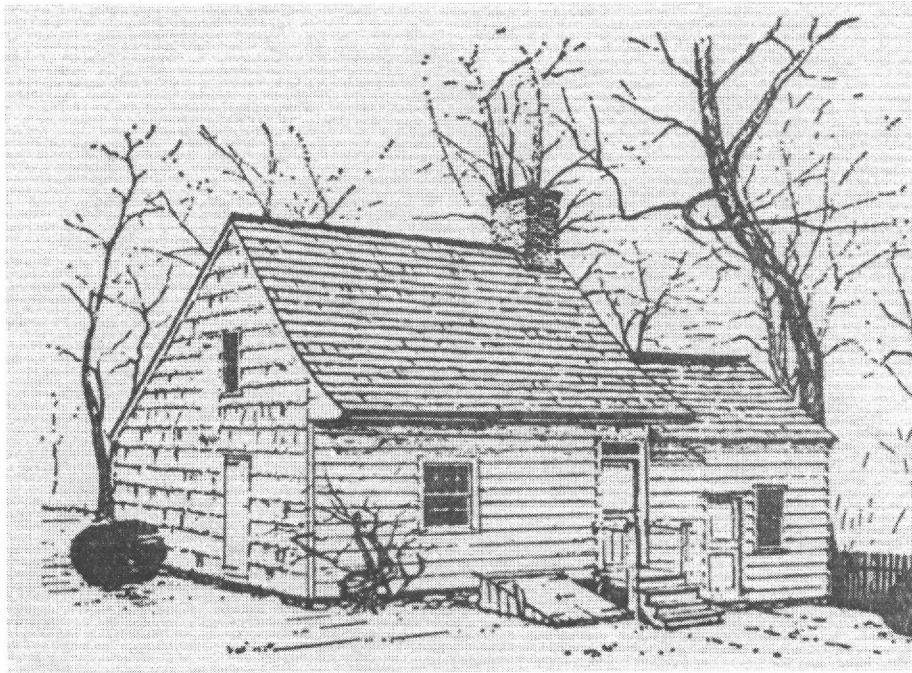


**Roslyn Landmark Society
2008 House Tour**



**Saturday
June 7, 2008
10:00 - 4:00**

The Roslyn Landmark Society
36 Main Street
2008 Home Tour
10:00 a.m. til 4:00 p.m.
Saturday, June 7, 2008

**1. *Van Nostrand-Starkins House* (ca. 1680)
221 Main Street**

**2. *The Warren Wilkey House* (ca. 1864)
190 Main Street**

**3. *Rafferty-Craft House* (ca. 1890)
165 East Broadway**

**4. *Zwerdling Barn* (ca. 2000)
198 East Broadway (to the rear)**

**5. *Henry Eastman Cottage* (ca. 1860)
130 Mott Avenue**

**6. *Simon & Martha Replogle House* (ca. 1901)
50 Bryant Avenue**

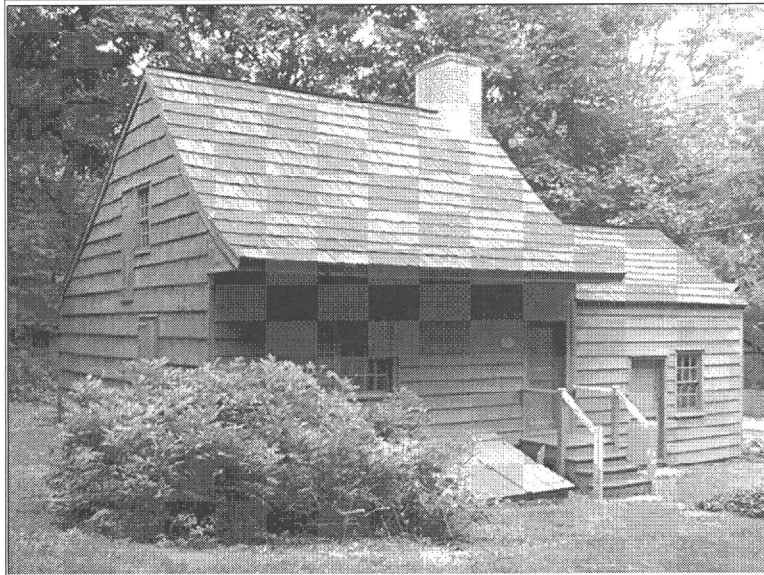
**7. *Peter & Mary Lynch House* (ca. 1907)
54 Bryant Avenue**

**8. *Trinity Episcopal Church* (ca. 1907)
Church Street and Northern Blvd.**

**9. *Cedarmere* (ca. 1824/remodeled 1902)
225 Bryant Avenue**

Refreshments will be served in the Mill at Cedarmere!

Please
No Children Under Twelve
No Spiked Heels
No Smoking While in Houses
No Interior Photography Allowed



**221 Main Street, Roslyn
Van-Nostrand Starkins House
Roslyn Landmark Society**

Architectural evidence indicates that this house was constructed around 1680. The earliest written record of this house, however, is the Federal census of 1790 that lists William Van Nostrand as the head of a household on this property. Originally, the house consisted of a single large room, slightly over 20 feet in length and 16 feet wide with a large masonry fireplace. Over the years, extensive changes and additions were made to the property, particularly in the 19th century when it was owned by the Starkins, and later, Kirby families. In 1966, the Village of Roslyn acquired the property and from 1973-1977, the Roslyn Landmark Society undertook a major restoration of the property, returning the house to its appearance when it was the home to William Van Nostrand and Joseph Starkins and serves as a house museum and contains an important collection of American, particularly Long Island-made furniture and decorative arts.



**190 Main Street, Roslyn
Warren S. Wilkey House
Ca. 1864**

Certainly one of Roslyn's most significant dwellings, the Warren S. Wilkey house with its Mansard roof, dormer windows and roof-top belvedere, is a textbook example of the Second Empire style of architecture. The large and commodious house boasts three full floors, the belvedere and a full basement. The interior features a floor plan consisting of a spacious central hall and ceiling heights of almost 11 feet on the first floor. Warren S. Wilkey, the builder, was born in 1812 and married Ann Eliza Thorp in New York City on September 28, 1840. Apparently he continued to live and work in New York through 1867. From 1868 to 1873, the New York City directory shows him as being in the leather business but residing in Roslyn. John S. Wood, a Roslyn carpenter/builder and Warren Wilkey's brother-in-law was almost certainly the builder of the house. John Wood's father, Thomas had been Roslyn's principal carpenter/builder for many years. Late in the 19th century, Henry Eastman acquired the property and later the house was sold to Emil and Nellie Rinas, owners of the first motion picture theater in Roslyn who subsequently divided the house into three apartments. Ultimately, their son, Karl Rinas sold the property to the Roslyn Preservation Corporation that undertook the massive, detailed restoration of the home from 1971-1980. The multi-phased restoration included the recreation of decorative finishes and installation of period light fixtures.



**165 East Broadway
The Rafferty-Craft House
ca. 1890**

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



**198 East Broadway
The Conklin-Zwerdling Barn
restored/remodeled 1990s**

The original section (north wing) of this fascinating house was constructed in the 1880s for members of the Conklin lumber family and was transformed into a residence in the 1990s. Local architect Guy Ladd Frost designed the southern wing and the rear porches. The addition and numerous features throughout the house were fabricated using salvaged materials. The front doors of tiger oak with their original leaded glass panes came from a Vermont monastery. Ranging in dates from the 1750s to the 1850s, the interior doors with their original paint finishes and hardware were collected from sites throughout the northeast. The flooring was salvaged from Susquehanna, Pennsylvania hay mews and the mortarless triple flue stone chimney created by Frank Tiberi was fashioned along the lines of Indian-style burial grounds. Artist York Ast crafted the interesting kitchen floor that is composed of zinc and finished with aluminum roofing nails to resemble the skin of an airplane. Ast also crafted the cooper sink in the upstairs bathroom while the marble sink in the downstairs powder room came from Turkey. Master craftsman Ronald Saccardo directed the restoration of the barn according to plans provided by Frost who also designed the main house in 1990.



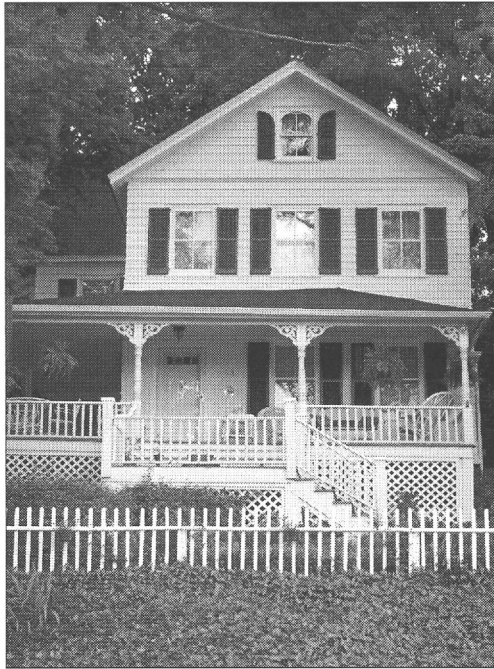
130 Mott Avenue
The Henry Western Eastman Cottage
ca. 1860

Historic postcards reveal that this charming Carpenter Gothic cottage was one of a number of similar dwellings that once lined West Shore Road, each embellished with slightly different architectural details. Henry Western Eastman constructed these dwellings as tenant or rental properties. In the 1960s, when West Shore road was expanded, Dr. Roger Gerry, founder of the Roslyn Landmark Society, relocated this particular dwelling, repositioning it on the adjoining lot. At that time, the house underwent an initial restoration. By the early part of the 21st century, the house was vacant and had deteriorated dramatically. In 2007, the Roslyn Landmark Society, with assistance from the Gerry Charitable Trust, purchased the landmark dwelling and began a major renovation of the dwelling, retaining many of the original features, such as the decorative brackets and finials along the roof, the chamfered porch supports, the board-and-batten siding, the round “porthole” window on the west elevation, and the hardwood floors. The interior of the house has been designed to accommodate contemporary living and includes two bedrooms, two full baths, living room, dining room, and a kitchen with granite countertops and center island. The restoration included the installation of modern mechanical systems, including central air.



**50 Bryant Avenue,
Simon and Martha Replogle House
ca. 1901**

A fairly recent arrival to Roslyn from Pennsylvania in 1900, Simon D. Replogle purchased a 100 x 125 lot from the estate of Catherine Miller and no doubt, began construction of this house the following year. Replogle, the principal of the Roslyn High School from 1890 to 1902, married a local girl, Miss Martha (Matty) Germaine in 1891 when she was 18 and he was 32. After the house was completed in 1901, Replogle retired from his position and took five years off, returning to the workforce to serve as Roslyn's postmaster until March of 1915. The Replogles sold their home of 23 years in 1923 to Edward C. Harwood. In 1997, the present owners purchased the property and undertook a significant amount of restoration work. The tall and narrow windows, front-facing gable roof, full veranda and scallops shingles are all components of the vernacular Queen Anne style of architecture. The 2 1/2 story building rests on a plateau with the first floor approximately 25 feet above the level of Bryant Avenue. The principal floor originally consisted of four large and spacious rooms, two of which are separated by pocket doors. Originally, the upstairs plan was identical to the first floor, consisting of four main chambers.



**54 Bryant Avenue,
Peter and Mary Lynch House, ca. 1895**

The house rests on part of the subdivision of approximately 27 acres owned by Harriet Terry in the mid-nineteenth century. It was transferred to George W. Eastman who in turn, sold it to Mary McGovern Lynch, wife of Peter Lynch, the captain of the schooner "Highlander." She sold the property to their twenty-three year old son, Peter Lynch, Jr., a road construction foreman, for \$550.00. On the death of his father-in-law, Lynch was able to complete construction of this house at 54 Bryant Avenue. Lynch initially rented it to the Firth family, residing there only temporarily after the Nassau Hotel, which he managed, burned. The Lynch family eventually sold the house in 1944 and it was purchased by the current owner in 1963.

Queen Anne in style, the house is a 4 bay wide, 3 bay deep, two story house with full attic and basement. The exterior doors are original to the house and most of the interior is original with accommodation made for an upstairs bathroom, a first-floor half-bath, the central heating system, living room bookshelves and a mantelpiece. The exterior lines of the house have not been altered since construction. The house has endured as it was initially built with minimal changes.



**Trinity Episcopal Church
Church Street and Northern Boulevard, ca. 1907**

On April 18, 1906, Katherine Duer Mackay, wife of industrialist and art collector, Clarence Mackay, wrote a letter to Mr. Ordronaux, Churchwarden of Trinity Episcopal Church, stating, "McKim, Meade and White, of New York, are making plans for the construction of a new church, for certain alterations to the rectory and a cloistered passage." Mrs. Mackay envisioned the church as a memorial to her mother Ellin Travers Duer while the parish house was erected in memory of her father, William Alexander Duer. Stanford White, partner of the architectural firm, had designed the Mackay's palatial estate, Harbor Hill immediately to the south of Trinity. One of the most accomplished architects of the era and a partner in the most important firm of the day, Stanford White designed comparatively few churches and the Roslyn commission was unfortunately, destined to be his last. White's design is derived from transitional Norman-Early English Style of the 14th century with its use of round-arched windows and bellcote, or belfry wall. The building is characteristically cruciform in plan and built in the traditional manner with roof-trusses supported by walls and buttresses. The interior is dominated by the superb framing of the high vaulted roof which employs ponderous soaring wooden trusses in the English Medieval tradition. Stained-glass windows, many executed by Tiffany studios and commissioned by the Mackays are found throughout the building



Cedarmere
225 Bryant Avenue
Roslyn Harbor

Cedarmere, best known as the home of prominent nineteenth-century American poet and newspaper editor William Cullen Bryant, was already 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, constructed the original section of the house in 1787. In 1837, Joseph Moulton and his wife purchased the estate and they in turn, sold it to Bryant in 1843. Bryant lavished much attention on the estate, enlarging the house, adding outbuildings and developing the grounds into a horticultural showplace. He also expanded his holdings until he owned almost 200 acres of land, including harbor shorefront and an “upland farm” that included the northern half of the present Fine Arts Museum grounds which have been named the William Cullen Bryant Preserve in his honor.

Following his death in 1878, the property passed through Bryant’s descendants. In 1902, while the property was rented, a terrible fire almost destroyed the main house. Bryant’s grandson, Harold Godwin, restored the house as you see it today. Refreshments will be served in Bryant’s Gothic Mill, ca. 1862, that functions as mill and summer house.

