

5C-1486

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name George Sumner Kellogg House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_  
name of related multiple property listing N/A

### Location

street & number 960 Merrick Road  not for publication  
city or town Baldwin  vicinity  
state NY code NY county Nassau code 059 zip code 11510

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local  
Michael P. Lynch Deputy SHPO 19 JUNE 2017  
Signature of certifying official/title Date  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
X entered in the National Register \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_ removed from the National Register  
other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
[Signature] 8/18/17  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

VACANT / Not in Use

DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

foundation: Brick

walls: Clapboard, Shingle

roof: Asphalt

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The George Sumner Kellogg House is located at 960 Merrick Road in the hamlet of Baldwin within the Town of Hempstead in Nassau County. Merrick Road, originally a toll plank road and now a main thoroughfare, slopes westward from the house down to Grand Avenue where a tributary of Silver Lake is culverted and then back up again towards the Oceanside border. Merrick Road extends east of the house sloping down to Milburn Avenue and Milburn creek and the border with Freeport. The hamlet of Baldwin is long and narrow and is bounded by Parsonage Creek to the west, Middle Bay to the south, Milburn Creek to the east, and extends north almost to the Southern State Parkway. A historic commercial center is located west of the house at the intersection of Merrick Road and Grand Avenue. Newer commercial development surrounds this core and many of the surrounding streets are lined by early twentieth century houses. On the opposite side of Harrison Avenue, houses were converted into the original Nassau County Police Department First Precinct building and another commercial building. The First Church Methodist of Baldwin still stands diagonally across Merrick Road.

While the twentieth century expansion of Merrick Road took 24 feet from the front lawn of the Kellogg House, the property retains a generous lot. A sidewalk runs along the edge of the property, and a small path leads to the front porch. A historic carriage house is located in the southeast corner of the lot, and mature trees grow along the edges of the property. The nominated parcel is the lot historically associated with the Kellogg House.

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### **Narrative Description**

The George Sumner Kellogg House is a two-and-a-half story, four-bay by four-bay, frame Queen Anne style building resting on a brick foundation. The house is covered in clapboard siding on the first floor, stepped shingle siding on the upper stories, and is capped by a complex hipped roof. Consistent across the entire house is the use of machined milled clapboard up to a decorative band at the second level, at which point a staggered pattern of cedar shingles begins and ends under the beaded eaves. Modern asphalt shingles appear to have been installed on the roof within the past decade. At the very top of the roof, the original corbeled brick chimney can be seen and three clay flues extend slightly beyond. Historically, a wind powered pump brought water from a well on-site to a tank in the attic. A central corbeled brick chimney is visible over the roofline; three clay flues extend slightly beyond.

On the façade, a deep porch with a shallow hipped roof extends across the façade and wraps around the east and west elevations. The porch is supported by Doric wooden columns sitting upon tall bluestone piers which extend to the height of the simple balustrade. A set of concrete steps lead up to the porch and the main entrance on the first floor. The horizontal-paneled entrance door is situated within a slightly projecting entrance bay; at the center of the façade, the shallow angled section features a narrow window and mimics the adjacent bay window. The northeast corner of the façade is cut off and is lit by two narrow windows. A shallow bay window extends across the two easternmost bays of the façade and is repeated on the second floor in the same configuration. It is flanked to the east by a set of paired windows. A wide cornice band with a bead at the base runs underneath the roofline. A large front-gabled, shingle-covered dormer projects from the roofline; it features a central arched window with diamond panes in the top sash and two flanking

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diamond pane casement windows. A beaded cornice band runs under the full pediment, which features a lower arch to match the window.

The porch extends across nearly the entire west elevation on the first floor. A narrow window is located in the northernmost bay. A bay window fills the southernmost bay and, as on the façade, extends to the second floor. Two one-over-one windows also light the floor. An eyebrow dormer is located on the center of the roofline. The hipped roof and a front-gable with a central semicircular window extends over the two-story bay window .

A one-story, two-bay wide entrance porch is located in the southeastern corner of the south elevation; it is supported by wooden Doric columns and has a simple balustrade. The rear entrance and a one-over-one window are located under the porch, and another one-over-one window is located to the west. The second floor is lit by three one-over-one windows.

On the east elevation, the porch wraps around from the façade and covers one bay on that elevation; wooden steps extend from the edge of the porch. The first floor is lit by three large and one small one-over-one window; the second floor is lit by two one-over-one windows. A hipped-roof dormer with a bank of three sash windows with diamond panes in the upper sash extends from the roofline.

The first floor is divided into a large, central hallway and stair hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and bathroom. Hard wood floors and many five-panel doors remain intact throughout the house. Original plaster walls and decorative cast crown moldings are still in place. Interior woodwork, some chestnut, including baseboards, window and door casings, doors, picture rails and the arched pocket doors remains intact. The large central hallway features a staircase on the west, a fireplace flanked by two doorways, and a large, arched pocket door on the east. Two, wide curving steps lead to the base of the staircase, which has prominent, heavy square newel posts with fluting and rosette designs and a simple balustrade. A smaller, fluted wooden post extends from the top of one of the newel posts to the ceiling, and connects to a rectangular screen of turned woodwork that runs across the ceiling; the screen features a simple wooden frame, a wagon wheel design, and turned balusters. The screen connects to a matching pilaster-style newel post capped by a smaller post on the parlor's other wall. A built in cupboard with shelves is tucked under the staircase. While the mantelpiece is missing, the firebox remains for a fireplace on the parlor's angled southeast wall. The parlor and dining room feature plaster crown molding and historic wooden trim. The dining room has a small built-in shelved cupboard and a bay with a door leading to the porch. There is another doorway from the dining room into the kitchen. The kitchen remains remarkably intact; original beadboard wainscoting, a double metal covered sink, a tiled area on the floor for the stove, and a pantry remain. A rear staircase leads from the kitchen to the second floor. There is a small bathroom off the back door hallway from the kitchen.

The main staircase leads up to the second and third floors and has a series of landings and turned newel posts. The second floor is divided into a hallway, four bedrooms, and a bathroom. An arched detail supported by brackets extends over part of the hallway, and is repeated in one of the bedrooms. The southwest bedroom features a bay window. The other three bedrooms have connecting doors to each other as well as doors to the hallway. The bathroom retains its original claw and ball foot tub and beadboard wainscoting. Wooden flooring, doors, and trim remain throughout. The stairway continues to the attic, which is divided into a small room with a small window and walls and ceiling covered in beadboard and an open attic space with exposed roofing beams.

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A one and a half story, three-bay by two-bay frame, hipped roof carriage house is located in the southeast corner of the lot. The building is covered in clapboard siding and is lit by one or two six-over-six sash windows on each elevation. A wide cornice band runs under the roofline; a central through-cornice dormer with a hay loft door is located on the façade (north elevation). Non-historic, late twentieth century (ca. 1985), one-story, shed-roofed board-and-batten additions extend from the north and east elevations.

A ca.1985 two-bay by one-bay frame shed-roofed outbuilding is located east of the carriage house. This is non-contributing because it is outside the period of significance.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1899-1900

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Walter I. Halliday

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance reflects the years of the house's design and construction.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Designed and constructed from 1899 to 1900, the George Sumner Kellogg House is locally significant under Criterion C as a good example of and the last remaining intact example of a Queen Anne style residence in Baldwin. Civil War veteran George Sumner Kellogg purchased the lot on Merrick Road and commissioned architect Walter I. Halliday to build the house in 1899, during the earliest months of Baldwin's first residential building boom. Encouraged and inspired by the creation of Nassau County a few months prior, Kellogg was among many private individuals and developers seeking to buy land and build houses, particularly in communities closest to the border of Queens County. The Kellogg House was among the earliest commissions for Walter I. Halliday, a young architect from Jamaica, Queens. The house contains numerous character-defining features associated with the popular Queen Anne style of architecture, including its irregular form and window placement, wraparound porch, and a mixture of decorative wood building materials from the period. The style is carried into the interior, which features a dramatic staircase, stained glass, plaster moldings, and decorative woodwork. At the time it was completed, the Kellogg House was among a number of grand, new houses being built on Merrick Road and Grand Avenue, Baldwin's primary corridors. Over the course of the twentieth century, development in Baldwin continued at a rapid pace. Grand houses on larger lots fell to be replaced by subdivisions and commercial properties; more modest examples have been altered or have been demolished for newer buildings as development pressures increased over the twentieth century. Once one of many, the George Sumner Kellogg House remains as a rare surviving and remarkably intact example of an early, architect-designed residence in the village of Baldwin.

### Early History of Baldwin

After signing a treaty with the indigenous Meroke tribe in 1644, five families settled the Hempstead area. By the 1660s the southern portion of the community was known as Hick's Neck, named after John Hicks, who moved to Hempstead town around 1654. The land and the water determined some of the earliest occupations; most families made a living farming, oystering, clamming and fishing. Originally a cow path for summer grazing in the salt hay marshes, Grand Avenue was eventually lined by farms, homes, stores and inns serving travelers on their way north to Hempstead. The "Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road," later Merrick Road, the area's major east-west route was well-traveled by wagons and stagecoaches. Lott's Landing, on the shore of Milburn Creek and Baldwin Bay, was the economic hub of the community; ships carried people and goods such as lumber, tea, fish, clams and meat from the small port to larger eastern markets. By the mid-nineteenth century, the community that had developed around Lott's Landing was named Baldwinsville, in honor of the Baldwin family, prominent community benefactors and leaders.<sup>1</sup>

The Southside Railroad, a competitor of the Long Island Railroad, was completed to Baldwinsville in 1867; the following year the post office changed the community's name to Baldwins to eliminate confusion with another community with the same name upstate.<sup>2</sup> The railroad connected communities along the southern shore of Long Island to Brooklyn and helped to establish a new summer tourism economy along its line. Although not

<sup>1</sup>Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration of the State of New York, *Hick's Neck: The Story of Baldwin, Long Island* (Baldwin, NY: Baldwin National Bank and Trust Company, 1939), 16, 33.

<sup>2</sup> Glenn F. Sitterly, *The Illustrated Story of Baldwin Long Island, N.Y. Through the Years* (Baldwin, NY: Baldwin Harbor Press, 1994), 24; in 1892, the village government officially shortened the name from Baldwins to Baldwin.

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one of the line's major stops, Baldwin developed its own modest hotels and inns to serve the tourist economy and may have appealed to families looking for a quieter summer destination than the larger resort communities along the line.

### **George Sumner Kellogg**

George Sumner Kellogg was born on April 11, 1842 in Bennington, Vermont. His father, Henry, appears to have been a successful lawyer in the community. By 1850, Henry and his wife, Anne, had five children. In addition, he also supported his mother-in-law and had the means to hire an Irish maid. The New England couple instilled the value of hard work into their sons. By 1860, their oldest sons had already left home to pursue careers in growing industries in the region. Their oldest son, James, had moved to Troy, likely to attend Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and was living in a boarding house and working as a clerk. George Sumner Kellogg chose to apprentice in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, with tinsmith and stove dealer William G. Backus.<sup>3</sup>

However, George Sumner Kellogg may have never formally completed his apprenticeship. On June 14, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army from Pittsfield and mustered into Company D, 10th Massachusetts Infantry on June 21, 1861. His younger brother, Theodore Preston Kellogg, also served in the Civil War, enlisting in the 13th and 56th Illinois Infantry. George Kellogg was promoted to corporal on July 1, 1863, and mustered out July 1, 1864 in Springfield, Massachusetts. His time in service was quite active; he participated in nearly every battle in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. He was ultimately commended for surviving injuries received during the Battle of the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded by a shot to the lung.

In the years after the Civil War, George Sumner Kellogg seems to have been somewhat itinerant. In 1865, a George Kellogg working as a tinsmith was boarding in Hudson, and California's 1866 and 1867 voter registration lists record a George Sumner Kellogg who had been born in 1842 in Vermont as a registered voter in Sacramento.<sup>4</sup> These snippets suggest a curious young man with a marketable skill – and who, perhaps, had difficulty returning home after the war. By 1870, Henry and Anne Kellogg had moved to Troy to join their son James, who had become involved in iron manufacturing. George Sumner, still working as a tinsmith, joined them a decade later.<sup>5</sup>

Soon after, George Sumner Kellogg met his future wife, Emma G. The couple married in 1882 and appear to have moved to Illinois soon after, almost certainly to stay with George's brother Theodore Preston. Their only child, Annie H., was born in Illinois in 1884.<sup>6</sup> Within the next decade, the young family made their way to Long Island, settling in Freeport. Kellogg continued working as a tinsmith and became an avid cyclist. Bicycling had become extremely popular during the 1890s, and clubs existed all over Long Island. On weekends, hundreds of cyclists left major train stations to explore the Nassau County's roads and communities. After a new macadam road was laid in Far Rockaway in 1895, Kellogg joined a group for a 50-mile ride. Even into his later

<sup>3</sup> Federal Census, New York, 1860; Federal Census, Vermont, 1850.

<sup>4</sup> State Census, New York, 1865; "George Sumner Kellogg," California Great Registers, 1876-77 in "California, Great Registers, 1866-1910." Database. *FamilySearch* <<http://FamilySearch.org>>.

<sup>5</sup> Federal Census, New York, 1870, 1880.

<sup>6</sup> Federal Census, New York, 1900.



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years, he covered thousands of miles on an annual basis and participated in many century, or 100-mile, runs.<sup>7</sup> He also became more involved in local and regional chapters of the Grand Army of the Republic. Kellogg received a commission and was appointed as an aid in the department commander's staff on July 31, 1896.<sup>8</sup>

## Kellogg House

Baldwin experienced its most substantial growth after Nassau County formally split from Queens County on January 1, 1899. Residents of the western portion of Queens County had been proposing establishing a new county for decades; the creation of Nassau County was hastened by the annexation of one-third of Queens County as a borough of New York City in January 1898.<sup>9</sup> With the issue of government settled and a sense of optimism leading into the twentieth century, private developers began eyeing open lands in the new county as a frontier for new residential development focused on commuters. Only about six miles from the new county line, Baldwin's potential engaged locals and outsiders alike.

In April 1899, Kellogg purchased a parcel of land from the far northwest corner of the estate of Wesley B. Smith, a major landowner in the area. Smith, an oysterman and banker, along with many other large landowners began actively laying out residential lots and developing their land in 1899.<sup>10</sup> Kellogg, who was already familiar with the area, may have foreseen the potential for local land values to rise. He chose a prominent lot at the intersection of the major thoroughfare of Merrick Road and Harrison Avenue, the residential street leading from the railroad station. In addition, the purchase reflected Kellogg's desire to build a prominent new home for his family, create a visual marker of his status and success within the community, and perhaps also to have quick access to freshly paved major roads and storage for his bicycle. Later that year, Kellogg hired architect Walter Ira Halliday of Jamaica, Queens, to plan and oversee construction of a two-story residence with a full basement and attic and carriage house along the southern side of the Merrick and Jamaica plank road.

Little is known about Halliday's early life or training. He was born in New York in 1877 to Walter C. Halliday, a machinist, and Anna M. Halliday. By 1900, the family was living in the Town of Hempstead and Walter I. Halliday was noted as an architect in the census.<sup>11</sup> Given Halliday's young age, it is very likely that George Sumner Kellogg was among his earliest clients. However, Halliday's plans for the house suggest that he must have spent some time working for a local builder or architect, as he was clearly conversant with popular architectural styles of the period and had some skills as a draftsman.

A young architect in a region experiencing a building boom, Halliday was well-positioned for early success. In 1906, Halliday was described as one of Jamaica's prominent architects by the Building Trades Employers Association, who reached out to him about new building requirements being proposed by the Queens

<sup>7</sup> Edward Smits, *Nassau Suburbia, U.S.A.: The First Seventy-five Years of Nassau County, New York* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, 1974), 4; "Wheelmen in far Rockaway," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 24, 1895; "George S. Kellogg," *South Side Observer and Nassau Post*, July 26, 1918.

<sup>8</sup> *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, March 29, 1897; A certificate from Kellogg's 1896 commission is on file in Baldwin Historical Society archives

<sup>9</sup> Smits, *Nassau Suburbia*, 39-42.

<sup>10</sup> Smits, *Nassau Suburbia*, 39.

<sup>11</sup> Federal census, 1900; "Walter Ira Halliday," in United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, Database with images. FamilySearch <<http://FamilySearch.org>>. Citing NARA microfilm publication M1509. Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

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borough.<sup>12</sup> For about a decade, Halliday worked prolifically for middle-class clients building homes in the booming residential areas of Queens and Nassau Counties. Homes attributed to Halliday have been identified in Jamaica, Douglaston Hill, Richmond Hill, Baldwin, and Far Rockaway; all are designed in the popular Queen Anne and revival styles.<sup>13</sup> By 1913, Halliday had quit his private practice and was working for the Russell Sage Foundation in Forest Hills. Later that decade, he and his wife, Addie, moved to Buffalo, where he was working as a draftsman for the Curtiss Wright Corporation.<sup>14</sup> Halliday returned to Jamaica by 1920 and resumed his architectural practice. He was formally licensed as an architect in New York in 1922 and continued working on residential projects on Long Island through at least the end of the decade.<sup>15</sup>

Halliday's design for the George Sumner Kellogg House reflects the exuberance of the Queen Anne style through its use of an asymmetrical plan, irregular roofline, a variety of materials and textures, and expansive porch. The house's generally square massing is broken up through the use of two-story bay windows, one capped by a front-gabled roof projection, and irregular angled corners on the first floor of the façade. In addition, the use of clapboard, irregular shingle, stone piers, diamond-pane windows in the dormers, and a mirroring of the porch with a second-floor balcony and roof-crenellation introduced a variety of materials and textures to the design. The style was extended to the interior and is particularly evident in the design of the grand foyer and staircase, and the use of stained glass, decorative woodwork, and plaster moldings.

The Kellogg House represents a good local example of the style, constructed at a time when Baldwin was positioning itself as an attractive residential community. A few speculative residential developments were underway during the early twentieth century. Historic photographs show that these new homes, typically constructed in Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, featured large porches and a similar boxy, but irregular forms but were more modest; homes built by individual purchasers of lots appear to have also been of this general type.

A few more extravagant residences were beginning to appear around the turn of the twentieth century. Wesley B. Smith, whose house was on Merrick Road just a block east of the Kellogg House, renovated his old farmhouse into an impressive two-and-a-half story Queen Anne with a corner tower, porte cochere, wraparound porch, bay windows, and multiple front-gable dormers with stickwork. Further north on Harrison Avenue, Charles R. Southard built a \$20,000 brick and stone house "with all improvements, finished artistically... several bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and several baths."<sup>16</sup> Although less extravagant in scale and design than Smith or Southard's houses, Halliday's design for the Kellogg House was clearly a step above the speculative homes being built in the village.

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<sup>12</sup> "Builders Object to a Building Superintendent's Requirements for Proprietary Devices," *Building Trades Employers Association Bulletin* 7, no. 12 (1906): 142.

<sup>13</sup> Donald G. Presa, "Douglaston Hill Historic District Designation Report," New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (2004), 13.

<sup>14</sup> "Held as Wife Deserter: Walter I. Halliday was Prominent Jamaica Architect," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 6, 1913; "Walter Ira Halliday," in United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.

<sup>15</sup> Federal Census, New York, 1920; "Halliday Walter Ira," *Architecture New York*, <<https://www.architectureny.org/halliday-walter-ira>>; *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* 107 (1921): 633; *The American Contractor* 41 (1920): 51.

<sup>16</sup> "Baldwin's Building Boom" *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 27, 1902.

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On January 5, 1900, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* reported that George S. Kellogg and his family had left Freeport and were settled in their new house in Baldwins.<sup>17</sup> Kellogg was on the leading edge of the first phase of Baldwin's rapid development; between 1900 and 1902, land values increased by 25 percent. By taking advantage of pre-boom land prices and using a relatively young architect, Kellogg was able to build a stylish home on a large lot and own it outright by the time he and his family moved in.<sup>18</sup>

In 1902, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* highlighted a building boom in Baldwins, and noted the established first class school system, churches and fire department. Electric lights were about to be introduced and Grand Avenue was expected to be paved down to the water. One of the most popular areas being developed was Harrison Avenue from the railroad south past Merrick Road where scores of homes were being built, including the newly constructed Kellogg house. The article lists ex-senator John Fox, Count A. Von Micheroux and George S. Kellogg among the noted residents living in Baldwins.<sup>19</sup>

Around the same time, the Long Island Traction Company built a parallel trolley line further south in the village that ran from Jamaica to Freeport, making Baldwin even more accessible for both summer visitors and commuters. The village's realtor, Charles Luerssen, aggressively advertised the community's recreational and residential advantages. In addition to attracting families, Baldwin had attracted a small number of actors looking for a quiet place to settle and relax during the early 1900s. Notable stars included Gabby Hayes, T. Roy Barnes, Josie Rooney, and Victor Moore. Moore had a house on Harrison Avenue and filmed a few of his Klever Komedies one-reel films in the area. By 1906, new roads had been laid out and the majority of the lots between the trolley line and the railroad line had been subdivided and built into residential lots.<sup>20</sup>

### Later History of the Kellogg House

Known in Baldwins as "Colonel Kellogg," George Sumner Kellogg continued his involvement as an active officer in the "Mott Post" of the Grand Army of the Republic in Freeport.<sup>21</sup> Contemporary newspaper records detail his busy participation at the GAR post, civic activities such as school board meetings, his active lifestyle as a cyclist, and his attendance at reunions on battle sites where he served, such as Gettysburg and Antietam. A 1912 article in the *South Side Messenger* reported that Kellogg visited Col. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill and supported his run for president.<sup>22</sup> When his health eventually began to decline, George Kellogg was taken to the Soldiers' Home and later to Manhattan State Hospital on Ward Island, where he died at age 74.<sup>23</sup>

After his death on July 20, 1918, his widow, Emma, and daughter, Anne, sold the house and property to John Schonenberg (1884-1969) and his wife, Bertha, of Long Island City, Queens. In the twenty years that the Kellogg family had owned the house, Baldwin had transformed from a quiet town on the verge of growth to a bustling commuter suburb. Emma benefitted from her husband's savvy investment. Baldwin's real estate market had grown explosively, exemplifying the suburbanization that would become the norm in Nassau

<sup>17</sup> *South Side Observer*, January 12, 1900; *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 5, 1900.

<sup>18</sup> Federal Census, New York, 1900; "Baldwin's Building Boom" *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 27, 1902.

<sup>19</sup> "Baldwin's Building Boom" *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, December 27, 1902.

<sup>20</sup> "Baldwin," *Atlas of Nassau County, Long Island N.Y.* (Brooklyn: E. Belcher Hyde, 1906).

<sup>21</sup> "History of Mott Post", *South Side Messenger*, December 2, 1904.

<sup>22</sup> *Southside Messenger*, August 9, 1912; "Grand Army Honors," *The Farmer Review*, September 26, 1896; "George S. Kellogg," *South Side Observer and Nassau Post*, July 26, 1918.

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County during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. During the mid-1920s, land speculators held up Baldwin as an example of the profits to be made in Nassau County; in a matter of only three months, a two-hundred-foot strip of land in Baldwin rose from \$6,500 to \$18,000. By 1939, it would become the largest unincorporated village in the country and was later surpassed only by Levittown.<sup>24</sup>

John Schonenberg was a typical businessman of the day, selling insurance in New York City by day and commuting to his home and family in the evening. John and Bertha raised a family of five in the house. Their sons all served their country and were active participants in the developing aviation history of Long Island; all are listed on the Baldwin War Memorial at Silver Lake. Captain John J. Schonenberg was an instructor in gunnery at the field artillery school in Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and his three brothers served in the Army Air Force. Henry flew scores of missions into China during World War II, taught aircraft mechanics at flight school at Roosevelt Field after the war, and perished in a mid-air training collision in the Air National Guard Reserves in 1950.<sup>25</sup> Major Frederick G. Schonenberg and Lieutenant Herman J. Schonenberg both served as fighter pilots.<sup>26</sup> Herman Schonenberg became a commissioned fighter pilot in the 55<sup>th</sup> Fighter Group, flew his Mustang P-51 for over 70 missions, and received four air medals before completing his tour of duty in April, 1945.<sup>27</sup> After the war Herman helped in the conversion of Roosevelt Air Field back to peace time use.<sup>28</sup> Herman also was connected to a major aviation corporation on Long Island - the pioneering aviation and aerospace company Grumman, which had started in a garage in Baldwin on Brooklyn Avenue in 1929. He spent 28 years in field service and then became the company historian, never losing his enthusiasm for flight.<sup>29</sup>

Between 1940 and 1960, Baldwin's population nearly doubled, increasing from 15,507 to 30,204. While farming, fishing, and clamming continued to be part of the Baldwin economy through at least the early 1960s, most of the area's residents commuted via the Long Island Railroad to work in Manhattan. Farmlands and marshlands were replaced by housing developments. The 1970s saw many people relocating from the five boroughs of New York City to Long Island, and Baldwin received its share. The school district attendance peaked during that decade; the high school, constructed in 1959, two junior high schools and eight elementary schools were all filled to capacity.<sup>30</sup>

Over the years the surrounding area has been commercialized and redeveloped. During the early twentieth century, the village's historic corridors of Grand Avenue and Merrick Road were lined by a combination of commercial and grand residential buildings. While a number of commercial buildings have survived, most of the village's early residences have been demolished to make way for new commercial buildings and

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<sup>23</sup> "George S. Kellogg," *South Side Observer and Nassau Post*, July 26, 1918.

<sup>24</sup> Smits, *Nassau Suburbia*, 184; State University of New York at Stony Brook Library, "Historical Population of Long Island Communities, 1790-1980: Decennial Census Data (Hauppauge, NY: Long Island Regional Planning Board, 1982). Available at <[http://www.suffolkcountynyny.gov/Portals/0/planning/Research/Historical\\_pop.pdf](http://www.suffolkcountynyny.gov/Portals/0/planning/Research/Historical_pop.pdf)>.

<sup>25</sup> "Pilots' Bodies Found in Mid Air Collision," *Newsday*, December 18, 1950.

<sup>26</sup> Photograph, *Newsday*, October 31, 1944.

<sup>27</sup> "Lt. Herman J. Schonenberg," 338<sup>th</sup> Fighter Squadron Pilots. Available at <<http://www.station131.co.uk/55th/Pilots/338th%20Pilots/Schonenberg%20Herman%20J%20Lt.htm>>.

<sup>28</sup> "Roosevelt Field Reconverts to Peacetime Airport," *Newsday*, March 13, 1946.

<sup>29</sup> Michelle Ingrassia, "Then and Now – Recalling the Glory Years," *Newsday*, June 16, 1980; The company commemorated its connection to Baldwin by presenting a plaque to the Baldwin Historical Society Museum which includes the inscription "From Baldwin to the Moon."

<sup>30</sup> State University of New York, "Historical Population," 18.

George Sumner Kellogg House  
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subdivisions or have been substantially altered. The most prominent early estates and homes, such as the Southard Estate near the corner of Grand Avenue and Merrick Road, have been lost to create a store and the Baldwin Bank. The house of noted resident Dr. William Steele across, from the Kellogg House, was turned into a rest home and eventually torn down to build new structures. Homes to the east of the house were replaced by townhouses and commercial buildings. The Kellogg House stands alone as the only intact, historic home on Merrick Road that remains to illustrate Baldwin's early boom years as well as the architectural character of the village's primary roads during the early twentieth century.

After John Schoenberg's death in 1969, the family sold the house to Mervin Guenther of Baldwin, a businessman and real estate developer; one of his developments, Guenther Court, is located across the street from the Kellogg House. The house sold again in 1982 to Peter Dilg, also of Baldwin, who maintained the house as an antique store and shop for phonograph repair. Finally, in 2011, the property was sold to Nassau County as part of its development plan to expand the adjacent 1<sup>st</sup> Police Precinct. In response to the community, Nassau County reconsidered its original plans. The county is currently working to rehabilitate the house and is developing plans for how to use it as a community resource.

George Sumner Kellogg House  
Name of Property

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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*South Side Observer*, January 12, 1900.

*South Side Messenger*. August 9, 1912.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):  
\_\_\_\_\_

George Sumner Kellogg House  
Name of Property

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** .47 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 617632 4500917  
Zone Easting Northing

3                                   
Zone Easting Northing

2                                   
Zone Easting Northing

4                                   
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary incorporates the entire lot with which the George Sumner Kellogg House has been historically associated.

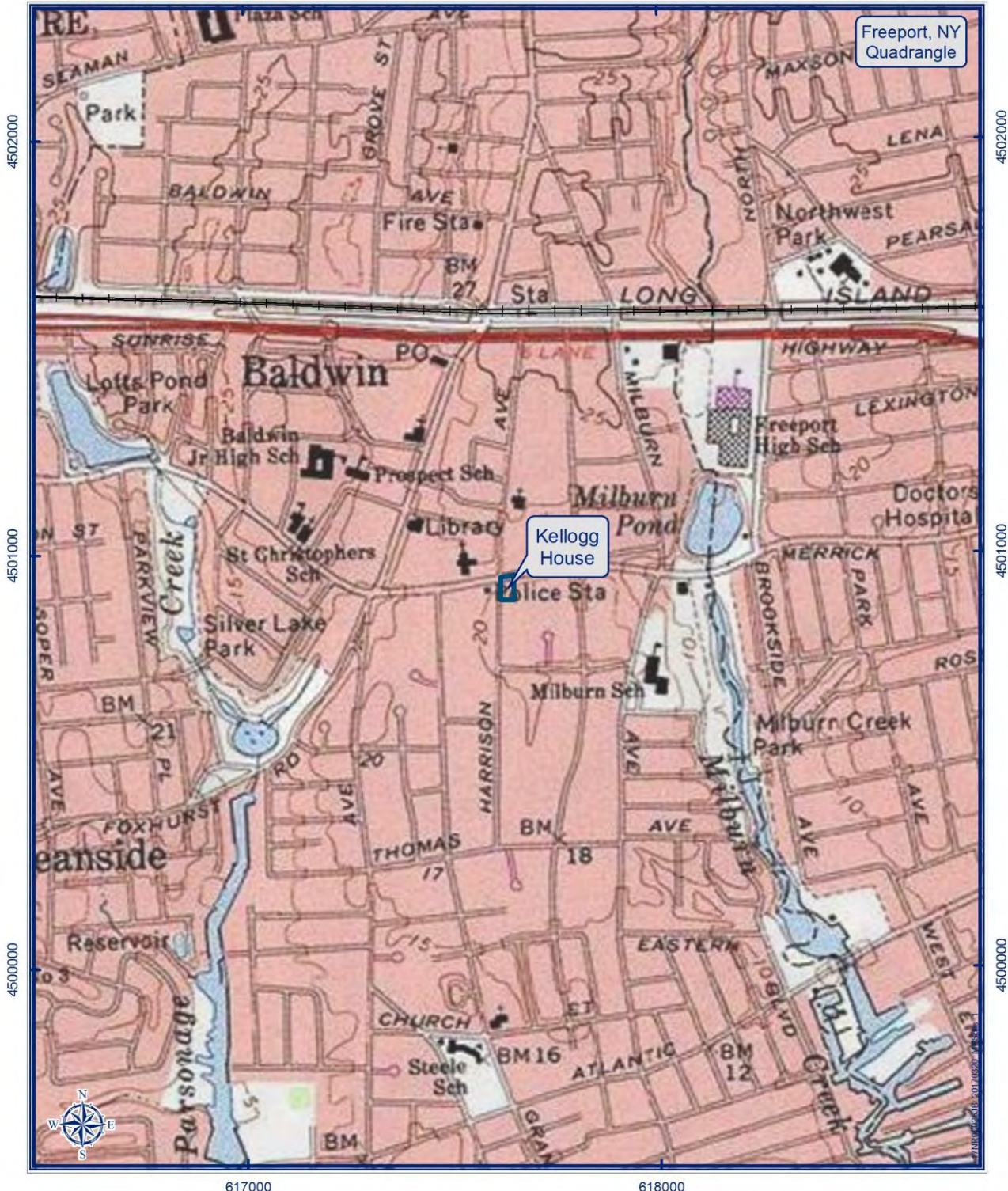


George Sumner Kellogg House  
Name of Property

Nassau County, NY  
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George Sumner Kellogg House  
Baldwin, Nassau Co., NY

960 Merrick Road  
Baldwin, NY 11510



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter

1:12,000  
1 in = 1,000 ft



 Kellogg House



George Sumner Kellogg House  
Name of Property

Nassau County, NY  
County and State

George Sumner Kellogg House  
Baldwin, Nassau Co., NY

960 Merrick Road  
Baldwin, NY 11510



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter

1:3,000  
1 in = 250 ft



George Sumner Kellogg House  
Name of Property

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County and State

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### 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Karen Montalbano, edited by Jennifer Betsworth (NY SHPO)  
organization Baldwin Historical Society date \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number 1980 Grand Avenue telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Baldwin state NY zip code 11510  
e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs:

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: George Sumner Kellogg House

City or Vicinity: Baldwin

County: Nassau State: NY

Photographer: Jennifer Betsworth, Doris Lister

Date Photographed: May 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0001  
Façade, facing south

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0002  
Façade and east elevation, facing southwest

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0003  
Rear (south) elevation), facing north

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0004  
Carriage house, facing south

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NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0005  
Façade, entrance bay, facing west

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0006  
First floor, stained glass in foyer, facing northwest

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0007  
First floor, staircase, facing south

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0008  
First floor, foyer, facing south

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0009  
First floor, parlor pocket door, facing southwest

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0010  
First floor, kitchen, facing southwest

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0011  
First floor, kitchen, facing west

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0012  
Second floor, staircase, facing west

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0013  
Second floor, bedrooms, facing west

NY\_Nassau Co\_George Sumner Kellogg House\_0014  
Second floor, bathroom, facing south

---

**Property Owner:**

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

---

name Nassau County Department of Public Works  
street & number 1194 Prospect Avenue telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Westbury state NY zip code 11590

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

George Sumner Kellogg House  
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Kellogg House, ca. 1900. Courtesy of Baldwin Historical Society

George Sumner Kellogg House  
Name of Property

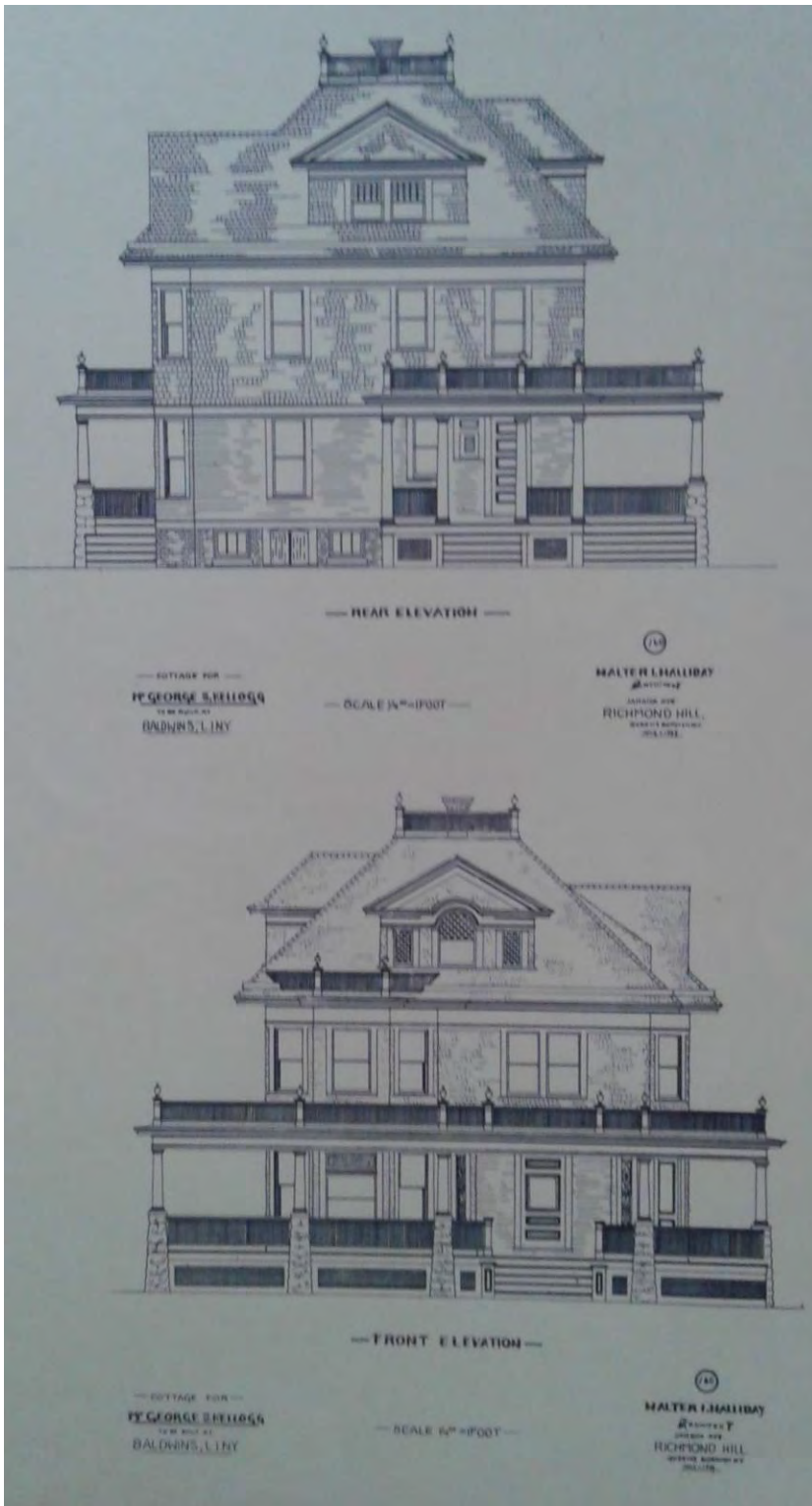
Nassau County, NY  
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Kellogg House, ca. 1900. Courtesy of Baldwin Historical Society

George Sumner Kellogg House  
Name of Property

Nassau County, NY  
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Original drawings, 1899. Courtesy of Baldwin Historical Society.



UNDER CONSTRUCTION  
NEW MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY  
POLICE DEPARTMENT  
FIRST PRECINCT  
ST. FRANCIS







CARBONIC

800.240.9344





EXIT





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:  Date of Pending List:  Date of 16th Day:  Date of 45th Day:  Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject  Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer  Discipline

Telephone  Date

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



BRIAN CURRAN  
 Assemblyman 21<sup>st</sup> District

THE ASSEMBLY  
 STATE OF NEW YORK  
 ALBANY

RANKING MINORITY MEMBER  
 Ethics and Guidance

COMMITTEES  
 Banks  
 Insurance  
 Labor  
 Ways and Means

May 23, 2017

Ms. Rose Harvey  
 Commissioner  
 New York State Office of  
 Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation  
 Division of Preservation, Peebles Island  
 PO Box 189  
 Waterford, NY 12188-0189

RE: GEORGE SUMNER KELLOGG HOUSE

Dear Commissioner Harvey:

I am writing to express my whole hearted support to add the George Sumner Kellogg House in Baldwin to the New York State Historic Preservation Board's National Registry at your upcoming meeting on June 15<sup>th</sup>.

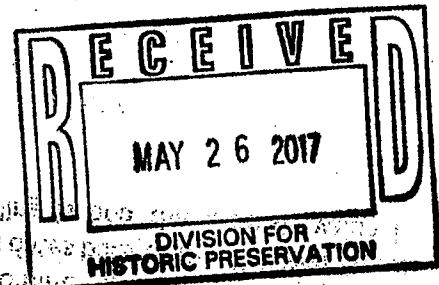
The George Sumner Kellogg House is truly a treasure in our community and the surrounding neighborhoods. This landmark embodies over a century of history and dates back to the Civil War Era. It is near impossible to convey how immensely important this building is and the intrinsic value it possesses.

This structure symbolizes over 100 years of antiquity and culture in our nation which is truly immeasurable. It is imperative that we take the necessary steps to preserve such a momentous and meaningful building in Baldwin. I urge you to kindly consider the prominence and significance of the George Sumner Kellogg House to the community of Baldwin, and New York in general.

Again, I greatly appreciate your consideration to add the George Sumner Kellogg House to the New York State Historic Preservation Board's National Registry and I have full confidence that you will remember the importance of such a historic building at your upcoming meeting. If I can be of any additional assistance, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

Brian Curran  
 Member of Assembly, 21<sup>st</sup> A.D.





**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner



23 June 2017

Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following nine nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

International Paper Administration Building and Time Office, Saratoga County  
Potter Historic District, Monroe County  
Second and Ostrander Historic District, Suffolk County  
Charles and Anna Bates House, Suffolk County  
Swan River Schoolhouse, Suffolk County  
Congregation Ohab Zedek, New York County  
George Sumner Kellogg House, Nassau County  
West High School, Cayuga County  
Morgan Dunne House (Ward Wellington Ward in Syracuse MPDF), Onondaga County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office