

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received **AUG 20 1986**

date entered **OCT 2 1986**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and or common Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area

2. Location

street & number various _____ not for publication

city, town Roslyn _____ vicinity of

state New York code 036 county Nassau code 059

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property multiple resources

name multiple ownership

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Nassau County Courthouse

street & number 240 Old Country Road

city, town Mineola state New York

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

New York Statewide Inventory of
title Historic Resources has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Div. for Historic Preservation

city, town Albany state New York

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

*moved buildings and dates of relocation are noted in attached building list.

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

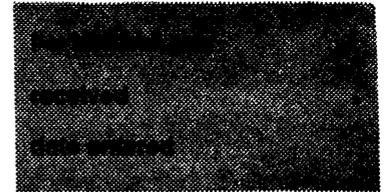
Location and Setting:

The Village of Roslyn is an incorporated village of 2,500 located approximately 30 miles east of New York City on Long Island's north shore. The village includes a land area of approximately 400 acres at the base of Hempstead Harbor, one of approximately a dozen deep water inlets extending inland from Long Island Sound. The village is generally situated in the lower elevations of a ravine, extending a short distance south of the head of this inlet. The boundaries of the incorporated village parallel topographic features to some extent and are generally defined by the Oyster Bay branch of the Long Island Railroad and a steep hillside at the east, Warner Avenue, near the southern extent of the ravine, to the south, Willis Avenue, near the top of a ridge at the west side of the village, and Northern Boulevard at the base of Hempstead Harbor, north of the village.

Methodology:

The historic resources of the village of Roslyn were identified as a result of a comprehensive survey and inventory project conducted by Peter Kaufman in 1979 and funded by the Roslyn Landmarks Society, the village of Roslyn, and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. In conducting this project, earlier research compiled by the Roslyn Landmarks Society, published in that organization's annual tour guides, was drawn upon to provide detailed data on many of the surveyed properties and to help in establishing a historical context. Professional guidance was provided throughout the project by representatives of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The survey focused on the historical development of Roslyn as illustrated by its historic architecture. The project did not include any attempt to identify properties whose primary significance was archeological.

All of the properties surveyed were recorded on New York State building/structure inventory forms. These properties were then evaluated for significance using the National Register criteria for evaluation. One significant concentration of historic buildings and eight individually significant properties emerged from this evaluation and now form the basis for the multiple resource nomination. The multiple resource area includes a total of 111 contributing resources, including 90 contributing buildings, 19 contributing structures and 2 contributing objects. Sixty-eight of the above buildings were listed on the National Register in 1974 as part of the Main Street Historic District, now incorporated within the Roslyn Village Historic District (Component 1 of the multiple resource area). There are 36 non-contributing resources included in the multiple resource area. Of this number there are 32 non-contributing buildings and two non-contributing structures in the Roslyn Village Historic District and two non-contributing buildings on the properties of individual components.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area, Roslyn, Nassau Co., NY
Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

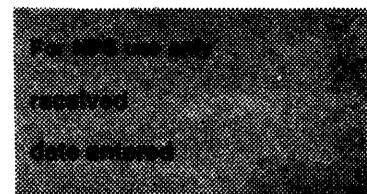
2

Nominated Resources: Location and Siting

The majority of Roslyn's historic resources are concentrated in the center of the village and are included in the Roslyn Village Historic District. The district is situated in the valley floor and surrounds the Mill Pond and Roslyn Park. It consists primarily of wood frame houses lining both sides of Main Street and East Broadway. Within the historic district, buildings tend to occupy relatively small lots and are located in close proximity to the street because of the steep hillsides which rise abruptly outside of the district or fall sharply toward the Mill Pond and other water courses at the center of the district in Roslyn Park. Modern development has compromised the historic integrity of Old Northern Boulevard, the chief commercial street in the village, located immediately north of the historic district. However, several individually significant resources, recalling historic commercial and industrial activities in the village, remain along this street. The mid-eighteenth century Roslyn Grist Mill (Component 2) and the 1920 Hicks Lumber Company Store (Component 7) occupy small adjacent lots on the north side of Old Northern Boulevard at the head of the inlet leading into Hempstead Harbor. The Roslyn Savings Bank Building (Component 9) and the Roslyn National Bank and Trust Company Building (Component 8) are also located on the street at numbers 1400 and 1432. Three architecturally significant residences fall well outside the boundaries of the historic district in the extreme corners of the incorporated village. The Willet Titus House (Component 3) is located on a small corner lot at the northeast corner of the village at 1441 Old Northern Boulevard. The Eastman Cottage (Component 4) is located in a small residential pocket at the northwest corner of the village at 130 Mott Avenue, and the Samuel Adams Warner Cottage (Component 5) is sited on a steep wooded hillside at the southeast corner of the village at 1 Railroad Avenue, near the southern end of the historic district but separated from the district by modern apartment buildings. The Trinity Church Complex (Component 6) is located on a one-acre parcel at the northeast corner of the village on Northern Boulevard, near the east abutment of the viaduct which carries Northern Boulevard across the inlet to Hempstead Harbor.

Nominated Resources - Architecture

A wide range of building types, architectural styles and periods of construction are represented in the multiple resource area. Settled circa 1643 at the head of Hempstead Harbor, the community later known as Roslyn initially served as a port of entry for the town of Hempstead. Only two historic buildings remain from the first century of the settlement's existence: The circa 1680 Van Nostrand-Starkins house experienced major eighteenth- and nineteenth-century alterations and a somewhat conjectural restoration in 1977; the single room house retains some of its original seventeenth-century oak framework and, in its restored state, reflects the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area, Roslyn, Nassau Co., NY

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

3

primitive conditions believed to have been typical of early housing in the village. The Grist Mill is a large two and one-half story building located on Old Northern Boulevard at the head of the channel leading into Hempstead Harbor. Although altered and re-sheathed with concrete siding early in the twentieth century, its original, massive, mid-eighteenth century oak framework survives intact and illustrates construction practices associated with European building traditions. The five-acre mill pond south of the grist mill also survives as a legacy of Roslyn's early industrial development.

Architecture from the second half of the eighteenth century is represented by two small vernacular frame houses in the village historic district: the circa 1775 Wilson Williams House at 150 Main Street and the circa 1750-1775 John Rogers House at 95 East Broadway. Both houses were expanded and remodelled in the nineteenth century; however, their original single room plans, steep gable roofs, and three bay center entrance facades are easily identified and remain largely intact. Two larger houses outside of the historic district in the multiple resource area also date from this period but have not been nominated due to incompatible modern additions and/or alterations. They include the Hendrick Onderdonk House on Old Northern Boulevard near Tower Street, begun circa 1744 but primarily reflecting late eighteenth century alterations in intact areas, and the gambrel-roofed, Federal style Andries Onderdonk House at 1405 Old Northern Boulevard, completed in 1747. Both are important buildings in Roslyn's history and architecture and may be reconsidered for nomination in the event that modern alterations are reversed.

The majority of the nominated resources in the multiple resource area date from the nineteenth century, paralleling a period of substantial growth in the village. Most of these buildings are residences, concentrated on Main Street and East Broadway in the historic district. Prominent among this set of resources is a house type of one and one-half or two stories which includes a three-bay side entrance facade, clapboard siding, and a low-pitched gable roof with chimneys at the gable end opposite the entrance hall. Examples of this house type are present in the historic district, all built between 1800 and 1860. Early examples, such as the original portion of the circa 1800 William M. Valentine House at 1 Paper Mill Drive, exhibit Federal style details including reeded mantelpieces and entrance pilasters, sunburst motifs, and bentwood-detailed transom windows. Later examples illustrate the emergence of the Greek Revival style in their broad frieze boards and entrance details. Examples of this transition include the Leonard Thorne House at 94 Main Street, built circa 1835, and the Obediah Washington Valentine House at 105 Main Street, built circa 1845. Contemporary with this house type, but less common in the multiple resource area, is the five-bay center entrance residence typified by the late Federal style house at 20 Main Street, built circa 1835, with its two and one-half story facade, broad frieze with small frieze windows, and first and second story entrances with transoms and sidelights. Similar in form and detail is the house at 110 Main Street, built in 1836 and later expanded

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area, Roslyn, Nassau Co., NY

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

4

with additions at both gable ends. There are no significant examples of Federal or Greek Revival style architecture remaining in the multiple resource area outside the historic district.

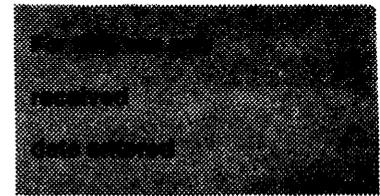
Architecture from the third quarter of the nineteenth century in the multiple resource area reflects the popularity of picturesque era styles, including the Italianate style, the Second Empire style and the Gothic inspired board and batten cottage. The Italianate style is best represented by the two-story Willet Titus House (Component 3) built circa 1860 and featuring a characteristic low-pitched hipped roof with broad bracketed eaves. In the historic district, the style is evident in the detailing of three significant houses including the circa 1865 additions to the Valentine House at 1 Paper Mill Road, the 1864-1867 Warren Wilkey House at 190 Main Street, and the 1876-1877 James K. Davis House at 139 East Broadway. In all of the latter examples, Italianate features are combined with mansard roofs and dormers characteristic of the Second Empire style. The circa 1870 Eastman Cottage (Component 4) and number 122 Main Street, circa 1870, in the historic district are the only two examples in the multiple resource area of the small board and batten cottages popular for small dwellings in the mid-nineteenth century. Both feature the scroll-sawn brackets and bargeboards characteristic of the type.

Buildings from the late nineteenth century in the multiple resource area include two late Victorian period frame houses (apparently built from published plans) at 207 East Broadway and 72 Main Street in the historic district, as well as an architect-designed chalet-styled cottage at 1 Railroad Avenue (Component 5). A four-story stone clock tower, completed in 1895 and located in the historic district at Tower Street, is a representative example of Richardsonian-inspired medievalism, featuring battered rock-faced granite walls with sandstone trim, and a red tile roof.

The majority of Roslyn's public architecture was constructed during the first four decades of the twentieth century and reflects the popularity of historical eclecticism in their design. Most of these buildings reflect variations of the Colonial Revival style, derived from both Georgian and historic vernacular sources. In the historic district, the style is illustrated by the 1920-1921 Bryant Library on East Broadway featuring round-arched windows, a stuccoed exterior and a domed cupola; the 1928 Roslyn Presbyterian Church, also on East Broadway, with its portico, spire and swan's neck entrance pediment; the 1929 Carpenter's Hall at 41 Main Street, featuring a pilaster-articulated brick facade; and the circa 1920 Roslyn Theatre on Tower Street, with its rusticated brick first story and modified Palladian second story window. Three significant examples of the style outside of the historic district are also included in the multiple resource area: the 1920 Hicks Lumber Company store (Component 7) at 1345 Old Northern Boulevard, featuring a Mount Vernon-inspired portico and a Gibbs type entrance surround; the 1931 Roslyn National Bank (Component 8) at 1432 Old Northern Boulevard, with round-arched windows and a Tuscan Doric portico, and the 1932 Roslyn Savings Bank (Component 9) at 1406 Old Northern Boulevard with its Flemish

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area, Roslyn, Nassau Co., NY

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

5

bond brick exterior and carved limestone trim. The 1937 Rescue Hook and Ladder Company on School Street is an equally distinguished example of Colonial Revival design; however, it is not being nominated at this time due to the fact that it is less than fifty years old and exceptional significance has not been demonstrated.

Two major twentieth-century buildings present in the multiple resource area differ from the Colonial Revival mode in their stylistic derivation. The first and most significant of these is the Trinity Church Complex (Component 6) at Northern Boulevard and Church Street. Designed by the nationally prominent office of McKim, Mead and White and built between 1906 and 1909, the brick church, with its bell cote and hammer-beamed roof, draws upon medieval sources for inspiration and is accompanied by a contemporary parish house and cloistered passageway. The circa 1920 Lincoln Building at 2-6 Main Street in the historic district is a two-story office and retail building incorporating a Tudor-inspired facade detailed with clinker bricks and pseudo-half-timbering.

Landscape design within the Roslyn Village multiple resource area is largely informal and dictated by irregular topographic features. Of particular significance is Roslyn Park, located at the heart of the historic district. The park was developed primarily during the second and third decades of the twentieth century around the site of an eighteenth-century paper mill and its associated mill pond. Built features include stone-lined water courses and mill pond banks, a rustic stone arch pedestrian bridge and dam, a rustic stone masonry World War I monument erected in 1921, a brick comfort station, a Neoclassical concrete roadway bridge with built-in seating and a rustic gambrel-roofed building constructed in 1915 in a form reminiscent of the previously destroyed mill building.

Data relating to the Roslyn Village Historic District and the eight individual components of the multiple resource area is included on the attached inventory forms and continuation sheets.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	

Specific dates c. 1680-1936 **Builder/Architect** various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Village of Roslyn Multiple Resource Area nomination includes a large historic district and eight individual properties significant in chronicling the historical and architectural development of the village of Roslyn from circa 1680 to 1936. The resources within the multiple resource area provide a rare illustration of historic settlement and development patterns once common to the western half of Long Island's north shore but nowhere as evident today as in Roslyn. Architecturally, the resources of the multiple resource area represent two centuries of vernacular building traditions in the region. Other important buildings demonstrate the work of professional architects of regional and national prominence. Significant buildings represented in the Multiple Resource Area range in date and method of construction from the primitive, frame c. 1680 Van Nostrand Starkins House (in the Roslyn Village Historic District) and the timber-framed c. 1750 Roslyn Grist Mill (an individual component), to the 1906-1909 Trinity Church Complex (also an individual component) designed by the nationally renowned office of McKim Mead and White and inspired by medieval English parish church designs. The historic district includes numerous examples of vernacular nineteenth-century frame residences together with outstanding early twentieth century Colonial Revival style buildings including a church, a library and a theatre. Surviving mill ponds incorporated within Roslyn Park (in the historic district) preserve evidence of early water-powered industries and help to retain the historic visual characteristics of the village and its setting. Taken together, the components within the Roslyn Multiple Resource Area are significant as a relatively complete and representative collection of historic properties and streetscape, rarely found today in such close proximity to New York City.

The village of Hempstead Harbor, later re-named Roslyn, was settled by New Englanders in 1643 at the head of the five-mile-long inlet of the same name extending southward from Long Island sound. The site of the small village was designated the Port of Entry for the larger town of Hempstead, which, before its partition in 1784, included much of present-day Nassau County and the grazing lands known as the Hempstead Plains. As Port of Entry, the small settlement became the focus of the town's early transportation network which provided access to the interior of the township from the head of coastal navigation on the inlet. Agriculture in the Town of Hempstead remained at subsistence levels for several generations, and, therefore, shipping activity in Hempstead Harbor was probably light and resulted in relatively little growth during Roslyn's first century of existence.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area, Roslyn, Nassau
Continuation sheet Co., NY

Item number 8

Page 2

The village's first industry of any consequence was milling. Between 1698 and 1709, John Robeson built a grist mill and mill dam, with the town's permission, near the head of the harbor on the approximate site of the existing mill building. The mill appears to have flourished and by the middle of the eighteenth century it was replaced by a mill of larger capacity (component 2). Before the time of the American Revolution, a saw mill and a paper mill were also built and the two extant mill ponds had assumed their present-day forms. Increased manufacturing and shipping resulted in modest growth in the village and perhaps a higher standard of living for some of its residents.

The period between circa 1680 and 1776 is represented in the multiple resource area by portions of three small houses within the Roslyn Village Historic District (component 1) and by the mid-eighteenth century Roslyn Grist Mill (Component 2). The earliest of these buildings, the circa 1680 Van Nostrand-Starkins house at 221 Main Street, reflects the vernacular building practices and primitive living conditions of Roslyn's early settlement period despite a succession of changes and the recent restoration of the house to its conjectured appearance c. 1800. The original portions of the John Rogers House at 95 East Broadway and the Wilson Williams house at 150 Main Street, both located in the historic district and both believed to have been built between 1750 and 1775, feature the same single-room plan and steeply pitched gable roof evident in the Van Nostrand - Starkins house. The design and construction of these two houses would seem to suggest little change in Roslyn's vernacular building traditions between the late seventeenth century and the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The design and construction of the mid-eighteenth century Roslyn Grist Mill at 1347 Old Northern Boulevard (component 2) is largely unrelated to the house-building techniques of the period and was instead framed to provide large, unobstructed floor spaces and minimal machinery vibration, using a system of closely spaced and massive transverse bents. Although the sheathing and fenestration of this building date from a 1916 rehabilitation, the building and its adjacent mill pond are nevertheless significant in representing Roslyn's eighteenth-and nineteenth century industrial development.

The Revolutionary War and British occupation and control of Long Island disrupted agriculture and trade and halted progress and development in communities like Roslyn. Normality was probably not restored until the 1790's. By that time, population growth in New York City created new demands for agricultural products raised nearby on Long Island, and coastal communities like Roslyn began to prosper as conduits for much of this trade. Manufacturing, particularly paper production, appears to have played an increasingly important role in Roslyn's development after 1790 as well. Prosperity in the 1790's is apparent in two large but altered houses not currently eligible for National Register consideration. Both were built by members of the prominent Onderdonk family, owners and operators of the early grist and paper mills. The Hendrick Onderdonk House on Old Northern

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area, Roslyn,

Continuation sheet Nassau Co., NY

Item number 8

Page 3

Boulevard at Tower Street was begun c. 1744. Its current appearance, however (not withstanding the extensive restaurant additions and alterations undertaken in recent years), is largely the result of Federal style additions and alterations effected in the late eighteenth century. The Andries Onderdonk House at 1405 Old Northern Boulevard, built in 1797, has been altered with the application of aluminum siding yet still reflects its Federal style form and fenestration. Both houses are relatively large and substantially built; they illustrate an improvement in building techniques stylistic awareness and economic means over the small frame vernacular houses surviving in Roslyn from before the Revolutionary War. If, in the future, either of these houses is appropriately restored, its eligibility for listing on the National Register should be reconsidered.

The William Valentine House, built circa 1800 and located within the Roslyn Village Historic District at 1 Paper Mill Road, is the only representative example of early Federal style architecture eligible for National Register consideration and included in the Multiple Resource Area. As was the case with both Onderdonk houses, the original portion of the Valentine House illustrates a marked improvement over houses built in the previous century in Roslyn. Among its original features are a six-panel front door with an elaborate, bentwood detailed transom and mantelpieces with gouged sunbursts and reeded pilasters. In its original configuration, the house featured a three-bay side-entrance facade and represented a house type common in Long Island until the mid-nineteenth century. Alterations in 1863 resulted in the addition of two bays at the facade and the replacement of the simple gable roof with a mansard roof, dormers and a cupola. Despite these later alterations, significant in themselves, the Federal style interiors of the original portion of the house are rare in Roslyn and are significant in documenting the architectural history of the village.

Roslyn experienced moderate growth in the first half of the nineteenth century in response to its increasingly important role as a shipment point for cash crops produced in the surrounding region. A thriving coastal trade developed with New York City and other destinations in the Hudson Valley and New England. Sloops and schooners carried hay, cordwood, flour, lumber, shellfish, farm produce and passengers to urban centers and returned with manure and manufactured goods. Vessels sailed into Roslyn at high tide and were beached and loaded or unloaded at low tide. By 1844 when the name of the village was changed from Hempstead Harbor to Roslyn (for reasons no longer clear), the village was described as having approximately 40 or 50 houses, two paper mills, three stores, one tavern, an extensive lumber yard, two regularly scheduled sloops to New York and a population of approximately 250. By 1860, the population more than doubled and a published census indicated the presence of two saw mills and two grist mills in addition to the previously accounted for paper mills.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area, Roslyn

Continuation sheet Nassau Co., NY

Item number

8

Page 4

Continuous growth during this era is reflected by a large number of residences built within the village historic district in the 1830's and 1840's. Typically, these houses illustrate vernacular adaptations of the late Federal and early Greek Revival styles. All are built of frame construction with clapboard exteriors and many conform to the traditional three-bay facade type with a side hall and entrance. Some examples from the 1830's feature distinctive Federal style details, especially bentwood or leaded-glass transom windows and sidelights around the entrances, evident at 106 Main Street (1836) and 110 Main Street (1837). Others, built only a few years later in the 1840's, emphasize the Greek Revival taste in their broad, flat entablatures and entrance surrounds. Noteworthy examples include the c. 1845 Obadiah Valentine House at 105 Main Street and the former Presbyterian Church, built in 1852 at 35 East Broadway.

The third quarter of the nineteenth century witnessed the advent of regular steamboat service to New York City, the extension of the Oyster Bay branch of the Long Island Railroad to Roslyn (1864), and the development of country estates in nearby Roslyn Harbor. These developments brought Roslyn closer to New York City culturally and economically and permitted estate residents to commute between New York and Roslyn on a daily basis. Design professionals, including Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted, travelled to the estates surrounding Roslyn on a regular basis, and one prominent architect, Samuel Adams Warner, established his own estate partially within the village. These factors gradually altered Roslyn's simple vernacular character, and architecture in the post 1850 period more closely reflected current national trends and levels of sophistication.

An early manifestation of these trends is the Willet Titus House, built c. 1860 at 1441 Old Northern Boulevard (component 3). The house is an excellent example of the Italianate style and illustrates the growing influence of the picturesque taste in Roslyn architecture. In the village historic district, several prominent houses were designed with both Italianate and Second Empire style features, notably the Warren Wilkey House at 190 Main Street (1864-1867), and the James K. Davis House at 139 East Broadway (1876-1877); extensive Italianate style alterations to the c. 1800 Valentine House at 1 Paper Mill Road were completed c. 1865. Several picturesque board-and-batten cottages appeared in the village c. 1870 and serve to illustrate the widespread impact of published designs by Downing, Vaux and others. The c. 1870 Eastman Cottage at 130 Mott Avenue (Component 4) is one of a group of small houses in the West Roslyn neighborhood built for workers. It is, however, the only example of this building type in the neighborhood to survive unaltered. A similarly intact board and batten cottage from this period survives in the historic district at 122 Main Street. Both houses feature identically patterned scroll-sawn brackets and bargeboards, characteristic of this building type.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area, Roslyn,
Nassau Co., NY

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 5

The chalet-styled Warner Cottage, built c. 1875 at 1 Railroad Avenue (Component 5), is also related to the picturesque architecture of the third quarter of the nineteenth century and illustrates the stylistic diversity of this period. It is also significant as the only example of estate development within the village of Roslyn. Designed by New York City architect Samuel Adams Warner (1822-1897) for his daughter's use on his large Roslyn estate, the cottage embodies many of the picturesque and organic architectural qualities admired in vernacular Alpine architecture, particularly its broad and expansive bracketed roof and its rustic brick and limestone lower story walls.

Social and economic changes in Roslyn became even more pronounced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as shipping and manufacturing declined in the village and a new generation of palatial estates developed nearby. Estate residents began to play more conspicuous roles in the village affairs and institutions. Although middle-class housing continued to be built within the village throughout much of this period, the significant architectural and cultural trends of these years are best represented by public buildings, banks, churches and parks built by, for, or through the influence of the prominent estate families.

The Ellen E. Ward Memorial Clock Tower, built at Tower Street and Old Northern Boulevard (Roslyn Village Historic District) in 1895 represents an early example of the civic involvement and benevolence of the estate families in the village. Built as a public amenity, the medieval looking stone tower was built by the sons and daughter of Ellen E. Ward to memorialize their mother, a resident of nearby "Mayknoll" and a prominent philanthropist in Roslyn. The tower is also significant as a major example of late Victorian period architecture designed by New York City architects Lamb and Rich; the design of the tower shows the influence of the work of American architect Henry Hobson Richardson.

Roslyn's churches also illustrate the role of the surrounding estates in elevating architectural standards in the village. The 1906-1907 Trinity Episcopal Church at Northern Boulevard and Church Street (component 6), was built for and donated to the Roslyn parish by Mrs. Clarence Mackay, replacing an earlier and much smaller frame church building on the same site. Mrs. Mackay commissioned the nationally prominent architectural firm of McKim Mead and White to design the large medieval looking brick church and its related cloistered passageway and parish house. (The firm designed Mrs. Mackay's nearby estate residence "Harbor Hill" in 1902). Memorial windows in the church, including several attributed to or signed by Louis Comfort Tiffany, represent gifts from other prominent estate families residing near Roslyn and are indicative of the wealth and worldly tastes that had become concentrated in the Roslyn area with the advent of the twentieth century. The Colonial Revival style Roslyn Presbyterian Church, located on East Broadway in the Roslyn Village Historic District, was built in 1928 and reflects a similar demand for improved church facilities and high standards of architectural design.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area, Roslyn,
Nassau Co., NY

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 6

Between 1910 and 1936, variations of the Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical styles became predominant in Roslyn's architectural development, paralleling national trends and reflecting the prevailing taste of Roslyn's more affluent residents. This period was also characterized by renewed interest in Long Island's colonial heritage and historic vernacular building practices. During this period, the eighteenth-century grist mill (component 2) was remodelled for use as a tea house and museum and an attempt was made to replace a portion of the eighteenth-century paper mill (Roslyn Village Historic District) with a smaller gambrel-roof structure designed to evoke an image of Roslyn's colonial past. Several buildings designed during this period combine high-style Georgian and Federal style details with shingle exteriors derived from Long Island's vernacular traditions. This contrast is especially apparent in the 1920 Hicks Lumber Company Building at 1345 Old Northern Boulevard (component 7), which features elaborate entrances and a Mount Vernon-inspired portico, together with rustic shingle shakes. The 1928 Presbyterian Church, designed by prominent Long Island architect William Bunker Tubby, illustrates a similar integration of contrasting architectural traditions, featuring elaborately detailed Palladian and round-arched windows, a formal entrance portico and a three-stage tower and spire, with an asymmetrical plan and a shingle exterior. More formal and academically correct interpretations of classical styles in the multiple resource area include the 1920-1921 Bryant Library, designed by New York architects Hoppin, Koen, Godwin and Sullivant (East Broadway, Village Historic District), the 1931 Roslyn National Bank at 1432 Old Northern Boulevard designed by William Bunker Tubby (component 8), and the 1932 Roslyn Savings Bank at 1400 Old Northern Boulevard, designed by Long Island architect Alfred C. Shaknis (component 9). Rescue Hook and Ladder Company's 1937 firehouse on School Street is equally distinguished as an example of Colonial Revival architecture, but it has been withheld from nomination at this time since it is less than fifty years old.

The period between 1910 and 1936 was also significant for the development of public amenities and conscious efforts to beautify the village. Remnants of historic industrial activity were hidden or eliminated, and the mill ponds and waterways, once important in Roslyn's economic development, were converted into stone-lined park ponds that occupy a large part of Roslyn Park at the center of the historic district.

Western Long Island experienced massive suburbanization and development in the post World War II era as automobile transportation and the development of parkways made daily commuting to New York City easy and inexpensive. Housing developments, high-rise apartment buildings and an elevated expressway have intruded upon the fringes of the incorporated village; however, the historic core of the village remained largely intact, and now represents an unusual survival in this area of Long Island. Since the early 1960's, continuing development pressures and other threats to historic buildings have been managed effectively by the joint efforts of the Roslyn Landmark Society and a local historic district board and ordinance. The Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area nomination recognizes the diversity and quality of Roslyn's historic built environment and will encourage the continuation of the village's preservation activities.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property refer to individual components

Quadrangle name Sea Cliff

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

See continuation sheet

A

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Refer to individual components.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state NA code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mark L. Peckham

organization Div. for Historic Preservation date 8-86

street & number Agency Bldg. 1, Empire State Plaza telephone 518-4474-0479

city or town Albany state New York

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Julia S. Stoker

title Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation date 15 aug 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Patrick Andrews date 10/2/86
for Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area

Continuation sheet Nassau County, N.Y.

Item number 9

Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received 8/20/86
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Roslyn Village Multiple Resource Area
State Nassau County, NEW YORK

Comer Patrick Andrus 10/2/86

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Eastman Cottage

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/2/86

Attest

Barbara Savage 10/2/86

2. Hicks Lumber Company Store

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/2/86

Attest

Barbara Savage 10/2/86

3. Roslyn Grist Mill

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/2/86

Attest

Barbara Savage 10/2/86

4. Roslyn National Bank & Trust Company Building

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/2/86

Attest

Barbara Savage 10/2/86

5. Roslyn Savings Bank Building

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/2/86

Attest

Barbara Savage 10/2/86

6. Roslyn Village Historic District

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Attest

7. Titus, Willet, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/2/86

Attest

Barbara Savage 10/2/86

8. Trinity Church Complex

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/2/86

Attest

Barbara Savage 10/2/86

9. Warner, Samuel Adams, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/2/86

Attest

Barbara Savage 10/2/86

10. Rescue Hook & Ladder Company No. 1 Firehouse

Keeper

5/6/91

Attest

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name _____
State _____

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Roslyn Village Historic
District

<i>for</i> Keeper	<u>William B. Bushong</u>
Attest	<u>B. J. George 4-15-87</u>
Keeper	_____
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