

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC John Philip Sousa Home

AND/OR COMMON John Philip Sousa Home

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
14 Hicks Lane

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Sand's Point, Port Washington VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
6

STATE New York CODE 36

COUNTY Nassau CODE 59

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. William Bourke

STREET & NUMBER
14 Hicks Lane

CITY, TOWN Sand's Point, Port Washington VICINITY OF

STATE
New York

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Nassau County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Mineola

STATE
New York

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
none

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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 type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The John Philip Sousa House is a two-and-a-half story stuccoed frame house situated on a bluff overlooking Manhasset Bay, at Sand's Point, Long Island.

The house, built in 1907 by A. B. Trowbridge, was known as "Wild Bank" during Sousa's occupancy, 1915 to 1932. Its appearance has not been altered appreciably since then. Upon acquiring the house, Sousa constructed a two-and-a-half story wing which extended off the north end of the main house almost at right angles. The wing presently houses the dining room on the first floor and bedrooms on the top two floors. It is roofed, as is the rest of the house, with red terra cotta tiles. The dining room has retained its historic appearance the best largely due to the room's wallpaper. Entitled "Scenic America," the paper is of German manufacture and is believed to well over 100 years old. A one story porch and balcony runs the length of the southern wall of the wing and the western wall of the main house. A single pitched-roofed dormer pierces the roof of the wing and three gable-roofed dormers are set in the western slope of the main roof. The main house contains the kitchen in its northern end on the first floor. Formerly the servants' dining room, the pantry and the kitchen, the three rooms have been converted into one space. A new spiral staircase has been installed in this room. The living room runs the length of the house along the western side. Aside from the new panelling and ceiling, this room is largely unchanged. Adjacent to the living room at the south end of the house is the library. The shelves in this small room are the same which Sousa had installed. The present owners of the house keep three of Sousa's trunks here.

The top two floors of the house are divided into bedrooms.

Other structures on the long narrow piece of property include the garage and stable and the teahouse. The garage and stable form a L-shaped building at the eastern end of the property. The stable and the apartment on the roof of the garage were added to the garage. The story-and-a-half structure is stuccoed the same sandy brown as the house, and has remained basically unchanged. Its apartment is still in use as well.

The teahouse is a simple little wooden platform, with a roof, situated on the slope down to the beach, to the west of the house. It is presently used as a cabana but has not been altered structurally.

Aside from the beach and the slope up the bluff to the house, which are uncultivated, the grounds are kept in lawn and garden. The property is flanked on three sides by similar private residences.

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 type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1915-1932

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

John Philip Sousa, the "March King," won international acclaim in his own lifetime as both a composer and band director of note. Although best remembered for his famous march tunes such as, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and as the director of the U.S. Marine Band and his own orchestras, he elevated the marching band to new heights of artistic as well as commercial success.

The Sousa Home, known as Wild Bank during his occupancy, from 1915 to 1932, is a rambling two-and-a-half story structure, situated on a bluff overlooking Manhasset Bay, at Sand's Point, New York. It has continued to be used as a private residence.

Biography

Sousa began his musical career at an early age and achieved quick success in his life's work. Born on November 6, 1854, in Washington, D. C., he entered a conservatory at the age of six. There he studied the violin and some band instruments. He joined the United States Marine Band in 1867 and played with it until 1872. Resigning in that year, he first undertook further study; but by the summer he also led an orchestra in one theater in Washington and played in another. He moved to Philadelphia in 1876, where he met his wife, Jane Bellis, and conducted various orchestras until 1879.

Sousa returned to the Marine Band in 1880. He became its director on September 30. During the next twelve years, Sousa transformed the band from a lacklustre organization into the Nation's paramount band. He not only made it an excellent musical organization, but gave the band a new spirit and greatly enlarged its library. As a result, both he and the band achieved fame.

Aware of his success, Sousa left the Marine Band in 1892 in order to form his own band. The new group's first concert was given in Plainfield, New Jersey, on September 19, 1892. A concert tour followed. That tour's artistic success far outshone its financial success. Thus the band's manager gloomily considered another tour, but Sousa insisted upon one. That tour verified Sousa's faith, and the band soon became the most popular in the Nation. Sousa and his musicians toured Europe on four different occasions, and made a world tour between 1910-12.

Sousa's ability to elicit soft, symphony-orchestra-like effects from his band probably accounted for much of his success. Probably more important, however, was the music he wrote.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- S. Sydney Bradford, "John Philip Sousa House," National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form 10-317, February, 1966.
- Robert Gerson, Music in Philadelphia (Philadelphia, 1940).
- John Tasker Howard, Our American Music (third edition, New York, 1946).
- John Philip Sousa, The Fifth String (Indianapolis, 1902).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.6 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 8	6, 0, 7, 1, 0, 0	4, 5, 2, 1, 9, 1, 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The landmark boundaries are coterminus with the property bounds of the lot as it was bought by Sousa and the present owners and indicated in the accompanying plat map of Arthur G. Archibald, Hempstead, N.Y., Field Book 38, p. 30, No. 5242. Beginning at the northeast corner of the Sousa Home property, proceed southeast along the westerly curb of Hicks Lane for 160', thence westerly along the southern boundary of the property for 745.4' to the mean highwater mark of Manhasset Bay, thence northwest for 149.9' to the northern boundary of the property, thence east along the northern boundary 776.9' to the point of origin.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Richard Greenwood, Historian, Landmark Review Task Force

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey

DATE

5/30/75

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street, N.W.

TELEPHONE

523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

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.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Landmark Designated: May 23, 1966

DATE

Boundary Certified: 8/2/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Wm. H. ...

DATE

8/10/77

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

((NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS))

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CONTINUATION SHEET John Philip Sousa ~~ITEM~~ NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The bandmaster wrote over a hundred marches during his career. He had composed his first march by 1872 and then wrote many while director of the Marine Band. "Semper Fidelis" appeared in 1888 and the "Washington Post March" in 1889. Perhaps his most popular march, the "Stars and Stripes Forever," was composed in 1897. The author collected \$300,000 in royalties from it.

Although immensely popular, Sousa's marches are not considered great music. And perhaps even Sousa wondered about their popularity, for he wrote as follows in his novel, The Fifth String.

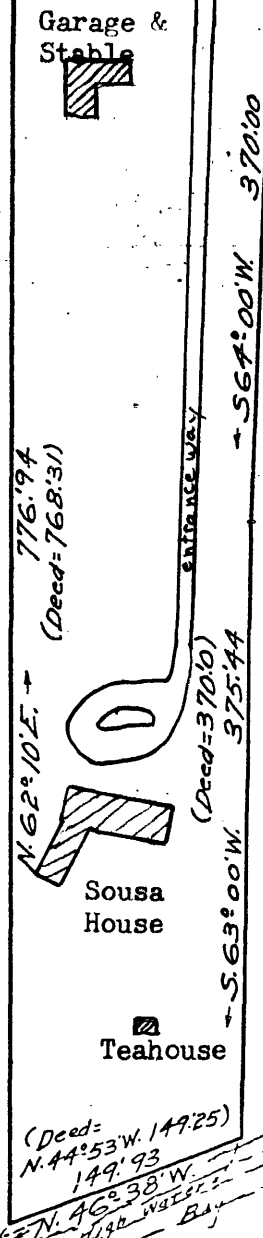
The intangible something that places the stamp of popular approval on one musical enterprise, while another equally artistic and as cleverly managed languishes in a condition of unendorsed greatness, remains one of the unsolved mysteries.¹

In addition to his marches, Sousa wrote other music, plus some literary pieces. His musical compositions include more than 50 songs, 11 comic operas, and several other compositions. Literarily, he published three novels and wrote an autobiography, entitled (as if it could have been otherwise named), Marching Along.

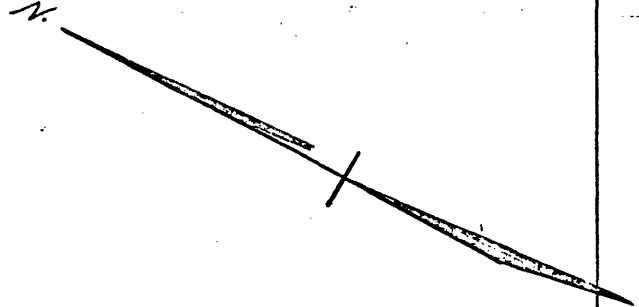
A genial and vital person, Sousa interested himself in every aspect of music. The recipient of numerous foreign decorations, he, in his last years, stimulated the organization of amateur bands. He also helped to found the American Society of Composers, Authors and, Publishers. Very active until his demise, he died suddenly on March 6, 1932, in Reading, Pennsylvania.

¹John Philip Sousa, The Fifth String (Indianapolis, 1902), p. 12.

PRIVATE $S. 33^{\circ} 47' E.$ 160.075 ROAD (Hicks Lane)



Land of Hicks



(Deed = N. 44° 53' W. 149.25) 149.93
 Manhasset Bay
 High Water

DIAGRAM OF *Property*
belonging to
John Philip Sousa
 SITUATED AT
Sands Point
 NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

TITLE NO. _____
 Note: Buildings were located approximately, 1975.

SCALE: 1" = 100' DATE DEC 1930
 "U. S. STANDARD MEASUREMENT"

ARTHUR G. ARCHIBALD
 CIVIL ENGINEER-SURVEYOR
 NEW YORK STATE LICENSE NO. 7045
 189 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.