

PRESERVATION NOTES

NEWSLETTER

Vol. XLIX Nos. 1 and 2 Fall 2014



View of the Sayre Barn, restored to its nineteenth century appearance, 2014.

SAYRE BARN RESTORED & REOPENED

Placed on SPLIA's 2010 List of Endangered Historic Places, the Sayre Barn has reopened after a year-long restoration project. Its inclusion on SPLIA's "Endangered" list was one of many tools that the owner used to raise funds for the restoration.

Built in 1825 by the Hutting family and originally located at the corner of Main Street and Hampton Road in Southampton Village, the Sayre Barn was purchased a year later by Isaac Sayre. Locally, the barn was known as the "billboard barn" because of the signs and posters that identified wanted criminals and runaway slaves as well as "help wanted" and upcoming events posted on its façade. In the 1930s, the Dimon family took ownership and converted the barn into an antiques store. During this period, the addition of new windows, a loft, and a staircase were added to the building. After World War II, the Dimon's gave the Sayre Barn to the Southampton Colonial Society – known today as the Southampton Historical Museum. In 1952, the organization moved the barn onto its property on Meeting House Lane by rolling it down Main Street on logs.

By 2008, the Museum was forced to close the Sayre Barn to the public due to an advanced stage of deterioration. The

2010 listing helped jumpstart fundraising efforts for restoration through publicity and elevated importance. After SPLIA's listing, the Museum nominated the structure, along with the other buildings that make up the museum complex behind the Captain Albert Rogers Mansion, to the National Register of Historic Places. While the Mansion had already been listed in 1988 as part of the Southampton Village Historic District, the remaining museum buildings were considered non-contributing because they were moved to the site.

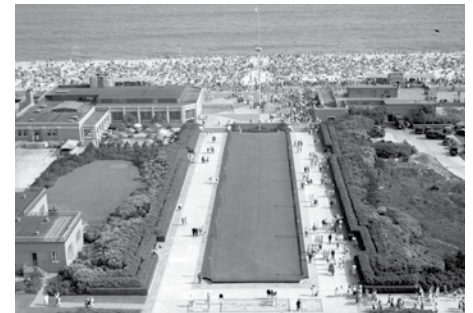
The new National Register nomination documented the significance of the Sayre Barn (and other museum buildings) as part of a collection of resources that help interpret Southampton's cultural heritage as part of a museum complex. Following the site's successful designation, the Southampton Historical Museum was able to apply for historic preservation grants and promote the significance of the entire complex as an open-air museum. Museum director, Tom Edmonds credits \$54,000 worth of funding for restoration directly related to the Sayre Barn being included on SPLIA's 2010 list.

With the barn back in operation, the museum plans to utilize the space in a series of ways including: events, exhibits, and classrooms.

JONES BEACH GETS \$65 MILLION FOR REHABILITATION

The preservation and restoration of Jones Beach State Park has been a hot button issue for SPLIA over many years, so we were obviously excited by the spring announcement that New York State will invest \$65 million towards its restoration and revitalization over the next five years.

Coinciding with the park's 85th anniversary, the announcement outlined the restoration of historic structures and the Central Mall landscape as integral to the project's scope. Part of the project will also focus on revitalizing amenities to draw more visitors.



1930s aerial view of summer patrons at Jones Beach.

In 2004, SPLIA published a study on Jones Beach State Park calling attention to years of historically insensitive maintenance procedures and inappropriate alterations. The report led SPLIA to successfully nominate Jones Beach to the Preservation League of New York State's Seven to Save List in 2008 for its lack of a Preservation Master Plan.

After ten years of continuous advocacy, SPLIA is pleased to see the State of New York take steps in the right direction to return Robert Moses' 'Riviera' to its former glory. Jones Beach is known worldwide, attracting between six and eight million visitors per year. Considered the crowning jewel of Moses' State Park system, Jones Beach State Park is well-deserving of this much needed attention.

BROOKLYN BREWERY ADDED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1907.



Current view of the complex documented in the National Register nomination.

PRESERVATION NOTES

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Credo: It has become apparent that those of us who are interested in conservation and preservation need to be alerted to the destruction of the irreplaceable values and environments that comprise our heritage and to the actions proposed to avert such threats. These notes are designed to raise awareness.

For SPLIA Membership Information
visit www.splia.org
or call 631-692-4664

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The Nassau Brewing Company complex, located between Bergen and Dean Streets in the Crown Heights neighborhood of Brooklyn, was added to the National Register of Historic Places this year. The earliest surviving building dates to approximately 1865 and brewing operations continued until 1916. The complex is significant for its association with Brooklyn's beer brewing industry and the influx of German immigrants to the New York metropolitan area from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

Brooklyn (an independent city until its consolidation with New York City in 1898) was one of the most significant American brewing centers in the nineteenth century, coinciding with the popularity of lager beer introduced by German immigrants. By 1870, Brooklyn was home to nearly forty breweries. The current Nassau Brewing Company was the final incarnation of a succession of operations. It began with the construction of malt houses at the corner of Franklin Avenue and Bergen Street and expanded over half a city block by the early twentieth century.

The first name for the complex was the Bedford Brewery, which, in 1868, was the fourth most productive lager beer brewery in Brooklyn's Second Collection

District. In 1884, it was purchased by William Brown who changed its name to Budweiser Brewing Company of Brooklyn (as a reference to Budweis, Bohemia). A year later, production increased nearly thirty-fold to 140,000 barrels annually. In 1898, the company was forced to change its name to Nassau Brewing Company after it was sued by Anheuser-Busch of St. Louis, Missouri for profiting from its 1878 trademarked brand. Under its new name, the company was the tenth largest brewery in Brooklyn.

The Nassau Brewing Company closed in 1916 suffering a similar fate as most other Brooklyn-based breweries. Primarily maintained by a local market, they could no longer compete with larger national brands that exported bottled beer by rail.

The complex, today, is divided by two different ownerships. Part of the site has been adaptively reused as a series of green-energy loft apartments and artists' studio spaces. The National Register listing provides the owner of the vacant portion of the complex an opportunity to utilize Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits to adaptively reuse the space in an income-producing capacity.

FORGOTTEN CISTERN IS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL GOLD MINE

The circa 1661 Bowne House in Flushing, Queens (maintained by the Historic House Trust of New York City and operated by the Bowne House Historical Society) is regarded as one of the best preserved examples of Anglo-Dutch vernacular architecture in the country. Last year the Bowne House began a substantial exterior preservation project based on the findings and recommendations from a 2007 Historic Structures Report (HSR).

The HSR utilized materials from the Bowne House Historical Society's extensive archives associated with the lives of the nine generations of Bowne and Parsons family inhabiting the house until 1946. This invaluable documentation was coupled by dendrochronology performed on the building's frame and ongoing archaeological excavations at the site.

Additionally, archaeological investigations provided a wealth of information. In

particular, a cistern found under the floor of the c.1815 laundry addition presented an opportunity for archaeologists to venture back in time to the eighteenth century. When the large cistern was decommissioned, it became the Bowne family's refuse receptacle before eventually being filled and forgotten. Thousands of artifacts, including Chinese export porcelain and apothecary bottles were unearthed and are now being documented and catalogued. The Historical Society plans to curate a special exhibit of the recent discoveries from the cistern. There are also plans to incorporate the cistern into the visitor's experience.

The ongoing preservation of the exterior, and eventually the interior, as well as the recent archaeological excavations provide an incredible opportunity to learn more about the Bowne and Parsons family who inhabited the Bowne House for approximately 285 years. The project allows the Historical Society to reassess and expand their current interpretation, incorporating new stories about nine generations of Quakers, abolitionists, nurserymen, and the women who resided in one of New York City's great seventeenth century Anglo-Dutch farmhouses.



Bowne House under construction, 2014 (Photo courtesy of Jan Hird Pokorny Associates).

PARTNERSHIP TO SAVE MILL POND HOUSE

Following damage from a double arson at the Mill Pond House in Oyster Bay in March, the Town of Oyster Bay has joined forces with the Oyster Bay Historic Preservation Roundtable to preserve and restore the locally designated landmark.

Designated by the Town in 1976, the Mill Pond House is one of the oldest surviving dwellings in Oyster Bay. Occupying land given to Henry Townsend in 1661 to build Oyster Bay's first grist mill, the property passed on to his son "Mill John" Townsend, who maintained a milling operation until his death in 1705. The current Mill Pond House is believed to have been built by Mill John's widow, Esther, best remembered as an enterprising businesswoman who managed a successful sloop-based trading business, dealing primarily in cider. It remained in the Townsend family until being sold in 1929, at which point it served a variety of uses ranging from private dwelling to gift shop. The Town purchased the Mill Pond House in 2008 and was unable to find a use for it, letting the property sit idle until it was set ablaze this spring.

In response to the fires, the Preservation



Fire damage in the Mill Pond House was mostly concentrated to the twentieth century additions.

Roundtable (which includes representatives from the Oyster Bay Main Street Association, Oyster Bay Historical Society, Raynham Hall Museum, SPLIA, and private individuals) reached out to the Town Supervisor to collaborate on developing a solution that would both preserve and create a viable use for the dwelling. The Town has agreed to put the house up for sale with covenants to ensure restoration that follows the United States Secretary of

the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation. The Town will also work with the purchaser to allow flexibility in developing the remainder of the property's acreage to ensure its economic viability.

Hopefully, this new approach will set an example of how communities can work together with local municipalities to protect their heritage while ensuring that the property remains a viable and productive resource.

NOMINATING PROPERTIES TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER:

Q&A with the Owners of the John Mollenhauer House, Bay Shore

SPLIA sat down with homeowners, Christopher Jend and Arnbjorn Toset, who purchased the historic John Mollenhauer House three years ago after relocating to Bay Shore from New York City. Settling into their 1893 Shingle Style house on Awixa Avenue, the couple began a lengthy research and documentation process to nominate their house to the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Why did you feel it was important to nominate your home to the National Register of Historic Places?

We wanted to promote awareness and appreciation of our house and similar historic places in Bay Shore by archiving and making our research available to the public. We also wanted to be able to take advantage of the New York State Homeownership Rehabilitation Tax Credit.

Describe the nomination process.

When we decided to start the National Register nomination, we contacted SPLIA and received a sample National Register Request for Determination of Eligibility. We then wrote a similar two page document and submitted it to the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Long Island representative for SHPO made a site visit and discussed our research. Given that Christopher is an architect and had already completed the research, it made sense for us to write the nomination ourselves. SHPO edited the final draft and was extremely helpful in organizing the document.

If someone has the interest, it really becomes a hobby. We still continue to research the house! With all the materials available online (Google books, Suffolk County Historical Newspapers, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Online), it is easier than ever to discover the history of a property. The Bay Shore Historical Society was a great resource, and after that, the Brooklyn Public Library, the New York Public Library, and the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia University provided sources for more in depth research.



John Mollenhauer House, Circa 1910



John Mollenhauer House, Awixa Avenue, Bay Shore, 2013

Did you have any exciting or unexpected research discoveries?

From the 1880's through the 1940's, Bay Shore was a summer resort for wealthy families from Brooklyn and Manhattan many of whom built houses on Awixa Avenue. After learning that our house was designed by architect, E. G. W. Dietrich, we discovered that he designed three other houses on our street. Dietrich is best known for his collaboration with Gustav Stickley on the first "Craftsman House" design for *Craftsman Magazine* in 1903, but he was also a prolific designer of Shingle Style and Colonial Revival residences as well as churches, schools, libraries and commercial buildings. We discovered that one of Dietrich's sons was tragically killed by a lion while working as a lion-tamer for his fiancé. We also uncovered a Mollenhauer family scandal; if a family's name appeared in the newspapers, it was not always a good thing.

What advice might you give another homeowner interested in nomination?

The research process is a lot of work but for those interested, it is also a lot of fun. Going through the research process helps one to understand and appreciate the place where one lives. Owners of old buildings can turn to local historical societies or libraries. Neighbors who have lived in the area for a long time can also be a great source. We went so far as to track down descendants of two previous owners.

What's next for the preservation of the Mollenhauer House?

We have a lot of work ahead of us. We were attracted to the house because of all the original details but that also comes

with many required updates. Given the size and scope, we will break things up into smaller projects to take on each year. One goal we have is to restore the original stained shingle exterior with red and green painted trim emphasizing the house's original Shingle Style design.

Homeowners with properties listed on the State/National Register may qualify for the New York State Historic Homeownership Rehabilitation Tax Credit. One of the requirements is that the house be located in an eligible census tract. How did you determine whether or not your house qualified?

It was easy, and we did it all online. Once we determined our census tract, we went to the SHPO website and looked at a list of qualifying census tracts for the tax credit, which fortunately included ours. Then we contacted the SHPO office just to double check we were correct.

Any final thoughts you would like to share about your experience?

One of the biggest misconceptions people have is that listing one's home on the State/National Register binds them in a straightjacket with regard to renovation work. There are many resources and publications made available to assist historic property owners at both the national and state levels. The tax credit program does require SHPO sign-off on renovation projects that will be counted toward the credit, but in our case, that is not an issue as following the historical guidelines has been our plan all along. Listing a property helps to understand the significance of the built world around us and also raises awareness of our shared history on Long Island.

ENDANGERED PLACES

LONG ISLAND'S LIST: 2015

Canoe Place Inn and Cottages Hampton Bays, Long Island, N. Y.



LONG ISLAND is rich in cultural heritage. From the farming villages of the east end, to the fishing industries of the Great South Bay and the Gold Coast estates of the North Shore, ours is a deep and complex history. The material evidence of this history – our historic properties – distinguishes Long Island from all other places and contributes to an authentic sense of place. Yet every year, historic environments the length of Long Island are threatened by demolition, neglect, and the loss of integrity.

To raise awareness of these properties and to generate greater support for their protection and reuse, the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities releases an Endangered Places List for Long Island every two years. If you know of an important historic property that is threatened, the Society invites you to make a nomination.

Nominations are due November 30, 2014.



ENDANGERED PLACES

LONG ISLAND'S LIST: 2015

NOMINATION FORM

NOMINATOR INFORMATION

Your name and title:

Organization or affiliation if applicable:

501(c)(3)? YES/NO

Email:

Phone Number:

Fax Number:

Website (if applicable):

Mailing Address:

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Current Name of Property:

Other names (historic or popular):

Address:

Date of Original Construction:

Type (Check one that best applies):

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Site | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering Work | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Building/Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dwelling | <input type="checkbox"/> Estate | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Art/Space |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Building/Site | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Building/Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Garden/Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Townscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Civic Building/Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Building/Site | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | |

Historic Designation (check all that apply):

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Historic Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> National Register Eligible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New York State Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark Designation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other? (explain) |

Municipality with jurisdiction over property:

OWNER INFORMATION

If not an individual, is this an institution, organization, or municipality?

Owner Contact name:

Email Address:

Phone Number:

Fax Number:

Mailing Address:

Is the owner of the property aware of this nomination? YES/NO

Does the owner of the property support this nomination? YES/NO

Who is financially responsible for the upkeep of this resource?

Who has legal control and/or authority to approve projects related to the site?

NARRATIVE QUESTIONS

Please complete the following questions to the best of your ability. You may use additional pages as needed. To download a Microsoft Word version of this form, please visit our website: www.splia.org

1. Describe the property's historic significance and its importance to the community.
2. Provide a brief history of the property including major construction dates.
3. Identify the property's current use, physical condition, and rate of deterioration.
4. Explain how the property is threatened (i.e. abandonment, insensitive development plans, loss of integrity, environmental factors, etc.). How urgent is this threat?
5. Describe recent efforts to save the property as well as any obstacles encountered. Who is involved and what resources, financial or otherwise have been directed towards this effort?
6. Explain how this property can be saved. Has a long-term plan for preservation been developed?
7. Identify individuals or organizations that can be counted on to help in the property's preservation:
8. Are there any groups (i.e. organizations, business interests, municipalities) opposed to preserving this property?

Nominator's Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

DEADLINE

Postmark deadline for completed nominations is November 30, 2014.

Packages should include a signed nomination form, images, and any additional documentation.

Please see last page for mailing address and nomination guidelines.

ENDANGERED PLACES

LONG ISLAND'S LIST: 2015

GUIDELINES

PURPOSE

Serving as a spotlight, the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities' list of endangered places is intended to raise awareness, enthusiasm, and support for the protection and reuse of important historic resources. In bringing greater attention to the value and needs of these properties, the Society aims to bolster the efforts of local groups and assist in developing strategies to alleviate identified threats.

CRITERIA

The nominated property must be significant, providing a greater understanding and appreciation for Long Island's cultural heritage through historical associations and/or accomplishments in design and construction. Eligible properties can include individual buildings, landscapes, structures, and any grouping thereof. They need not be designated local landmarks or listed on the State and National Registers so long as significance can be demonstrated.

The continued existence and/or integrity of the property must be seriously threatened. In addition to planned demolition, threats can include a pattern of neglect or exposure that will inevitably lead to loss; the planned introduction of harmful factors, such as development, that will substantially diminish context or setting; and continued inappropriate maintenance that results in the loss of material integrity.

Ideally, there should be an organized local group, or the potential to form an organized group, to advocate directly for the protection of the nominated property.

REQUIRED MATERIALS

- ◆ The completed nomination form (signed by the nominator on page 1).
- ◆ Up to 10 images that clearly show the property: Printed copies (1-4 images per page) to be included in the nomination package and high-quality digital format (300dpi) of same on one portable flashdrive or CD-Rom for reproduction purposes.
Please make sure to include the property's setting, condition, and where applicable, interior and historic views. All images must be labeled with captions, credits, and a date. For reproduction purposes, it is the responsibility of the nominator to ensure provided images are free of copyright restrictions.
- ◆ A labeled site map identifying the nominated property (maps generated from online programs are fine).
- ◆ Any additional documentation that would help explain the nominated property or challenges to its preservation.

MAILING INFORMATION

Submit one original and three copies of the signed nomination package via regular mail to:

Jason Crowley
Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities
161 Main Street
P.O. Box 148
Cold Spring Harbor, NY 11724

Please do not include folders or plastic covers in your nomination materials.

Submit only one portable flashdrive or CD-Rom of digital images.

Inquiries/form requests can be made to Jason Crowley at 631-692-4664 or jcrowley@splia.org.

Regrettably, nomination materials cannot be returned.



Nineteenth century photo detail of Pyrrhus Concer



View of the Pyrrhus Concer Homestead, 2013.

LOST: PYRRHUS CONCKER HOMESTEAD, SOUTHAMPTON

In the 2013 edition of *Preservation Notes*, the history and significance of Southampton's freed-slave-turned-whaler-turned-ferryboat-captain, Pyrrhus Concer (1814-1897) was revealed following research connecting him to a house at 51 Pond Lane.

The research was prompted by the owner's request to demolish the house. Although located within the historic district, it was not distinguished as a contributing resource due to outward alterations in the 1920s that compromised its architectural integrity. Local residents and historians however, quickly discovered a wealth of information connecting Concer to the house. Further evidence of surviving interior fabric suggested that at least a portion of the house did, indeed, date to the period of Concer's life.

After reviewing information submitted during public hearings, the Village Board of Architectural Review and Historic Preservation voted to deny the demolition application. As a result, the owner of 51 Pond Lane filed a \$10 million notice of claim against the Village for denying demolition of what had been believed to be a noncontributing resource within the locally designated historic district.

Village Trustees decided to overturn the Board's decision and settle the law suit by granting a Certificate of Appropriateness to demolish the Pyrrhus Concer homestead. As part of the agreement to allow demolition, a condition was included stat-

ing the Village or a designated party had sixty days to investigate the house and remove anything believed to have been created prior to 1890. A local preservation contractor was hired by the Village in late-June following the Mayor's announcement.

With the completion of an assessment

report, the Village intends to remove the surviving historic materials relating to Concer to be temporarily stored at the Southampton Historical Museum until a new permanent location is found to rebuild the structure. A plaque commemorating Concer's life will subsequently be placed at the site.

WATCH: Southampton Village Historic District

In the last year alone, three contributing properties within the Southampton Village Historic District appeared before the Board of Architectural Review and Historic Preservation seeking Certificates of Appropriateness for demolition based on the premise that the structures are deteriorated beyond repair. As a result, the Board has come under scrutiny for failure to protect resources within the district. By granting Certificates of Appropriateness for demolition of properties suffering only from deferred maintenance, the Board is at risk of setting a precedent that could enable piecemeal de-designation of the district.

According to Village Code, criteria for a Certificate of Appropriateness is based on the principles that: "features or properties contributing to the character of a landmark or district shall be altered as little as possible and alteration shall be compatible with its historic character, as well as with

the character of nearby properties." Applications are reviewed at public hearings, giving the community an opportunity for their voices to be heard on record. It is the responsibility of the public to share concerns and argue for the importance of preserving the historic resources, reminding the Board of its duties. Without this vital process the policies set forth in the Village Code are futile.

Though it is too late to save the three properties approved for demolition, (located on Gin Lane and Meadow Lane) it is not too late for the Board of Architectural Review and Historic Preservation to halt this growing trend of tear-downs within the historic district. Historic resources contribute to the character of our communities. They help define a sense of place on Long Island, and it is up to the residents to participate in the process protecting them.

SYLVESTER MANOR, SHELTER ISLAND



Sylvester Manor photographed in 2013.

This year SPLIA honored landscape historian Mac Griswold with the Huyler C. Held Award for publication excellence for her book *The Manor: Three Centuries at a Slave Plantation*. The book explores the rich historical narrative of the Shelter Island plantation, shedding light on one of Long Island's oldest and largest manors. Now, after centuries in private ownership, the 1737 Sylvester Manor house, its grounds, and other historic structures are officially a public resource. It was

donated to the nonprofit Sylvester Manor Educational Farm by Eben Fiske Ostby, a 10th generation descendant of the original European settlers of Shelter Island.

Ostby inherited Sylvester Manor after his aunt, Alice Fiske, died in 2006. He wanted to preserve the manor's land and his nephew, Bennett Konesni, provided a creative vision to reestablish the property as a working farm. Through the efforts of a strong volunteer workforce, Konesni's knowledge of organic farming,

and the creation of the Sylvester Manor Educational Farm, Sylvester Manor now grows organic produce for farm-to-table restaurants and organizes myriad events throughout the year that promote place, history, and regional agriculture.

In 2009, Mr. Ostby first donated 83 acres of historic fields and pastures to be preserved forever as farmland through town, county, and federal conservation programs. Later, a 22-acre conservation easement was given to the Peconic Land Trust, and a subsequent donation brings the total land donated to Sylvester Manor Educational Farm to 225 acres.

The origins of Sylvester Manor date to 1651 when Nathaniel Sylvester came to Shelter Island, purchasing the entire island from Englishman Stephen Goodyear for 1,600 pounds of sugar. Its purpose was to be a provisional farm, growing food for sugar plantation labor forces in Barbados. Upon Sylvester's death there were approximately twenty enslaved people living on Shelter Island, making the plantation one of the largest enslaved populations in seventeenth century New England. Interpreting both the darker and lighter sides of history, Sylvester Manor and its farmlands is forever preserved as an educational facility and working farm.

UPDATE: TESLA SCIENCE CENTER

Back in 2012 *Preservation Notes* last reported on the "cyber save" of Nikola Tesla's century-old, deteriorating Shoreham laboratory, Wardencllyffe, designed by Stanford White. A partnership between the Science Center and Matthew Inman (creator of the online comic, *The Oatmeal*) led to a 45-day crowd-funding Indiegogo campaign that sought to raise \$850,000. This goal was set to match government grants to purchase the site, at risk of being redeveloped as a shopping center. Over \$1.2 million was ultimately raised from

roughly 33,000 individuals in more than 108 countries after only nine days.

On July 10, 2014, at a celebration for Nikola Tesla's 158th birthday at Wardencllyffe, it was announced that Elon Musk, CEO of electric car company Tesla Motors and rocket company SpaceX, pledged \$1 million in support of the new Tesla museum. Inman gave a call-to-arms for Musk to join the 2012 fundraising campaign and Musk listened. The pledge was made during a conference call between Musk, Inman, Jane Alcorn, President of the Tesla

Museum, and Gene Genova, museum Vice President, along with a promise to build a supercharging station for Tesla Motors' electric cars at the Wardencllyffe site.

Local officials have declared July 10 as "Tesla Day" in Shoreham. Since purchasing the property in 2012, the Science Center has begun a new fundraising campaign, "Buy a Brick for Nik," and clean-up efforts continue, moving closer to Museum's goal of restoring Tesla's lab. For more information and updates visit www.teslasciencecenter.org.



Wardencllyffe with original tower, 1904.



Volunteers have been working to clean up the site since the Science Center purchased the property in 2012.

HISTORIC HOMES FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND

Long Island is home to a great representative collection of architectural heritage. While some in the region have become public resources, many historic properties remain in private ownership. These regularly appear on the market and each needs responsible and enthusiastic people to purchase and keep them preserved for the future. High real estate values and cost of living on Long Island remain a constant threat to the preservation of the region's historic architecture. Certain municipalities recognize the importance of historic preservation and have established local preservation ordinances, however most historic properties do not have any protection from threats of demolition or inappropriate alterations. These listings reflect a sample of what is for sale:



Oak Knoll, Mill Neck

Designed by the firm Delano & Aldrich for Bertram Work, *Oak Knoll* was completed in 1916. The estate consists of 18 acres with views of Oyster Bay Harbor. The house, outbuildings, and grounds maintain a high degree of integrity, however, the property is not protected by formal landmark designation. Hopefully a preservation-minded person will recognize the significance of this magnificent property and seek ways to ensure its protection into the future. (Daniel Gale Sotheby's International Realty MLS#: 2641276)



Peace and Plenty Inn, West Hills

Built c.1680 by the Chichester family, the *Peace and Plenty Inn* is one of the oldest structures in the Town of Huntington. For three centuries the Inn served as a resting house and meeting place for travelers and luminaries such as Walt Whitman and Theodore Roosevelt. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places and protected by local landmark designation, this is a rare opportunity to own a museum quality landmark. (Daniel Gale Sotheby's International Realty MLS#: 2692442)



47 Main Street, Stony Brook

A contributing resource to the locally designated Stony Brook historic district, this c.1830s house and separate carriage house located on nearly an acre of land maintains incredible architectural details reflecting Italianate and Gothic Revival influences. The house is in a prime location on Main Street across from the local mill pond, with the Stony Brook Grist Mill right around the corner. The historic hamlet of Stony Brook is part of the Three Village area of the Town of Brookhaven. (Coach Real Estate Associates MLS#: 2674760)



99 9th Street, Garden City

Built circa 1883, this Colonial Revival house is located in the heart of Garden City, one of America's earliest planned communities. Situated on a large lot set back from a wide tree-lined street, this house dates to the A.T. Stewart era of Garden City development. The Cathedral of the Incarnation, train station, and the shops along Franklin Avenue are a short walk away. This pedestrian friendly residence is perfect for any lover of old houses. (Daniel Gale Sotheby's International Realty MLS#: 2665363)



Hawkins-Elzon House, Setauket

Situated on 1.1 acres adjacent to 9 acres of preserved land, this traditional Long Island dwelling was built circa 1730 by Alexander Hawkins. The house maintains original long, hand-hewn shingle cladding with hand wrought nails, nine over six windows, and a wood shingle roof. Inside, the center chimney has three fire places with two original mantles, wide plank flooring, and an original corner cupboard in the parlor. The house is protected by covenants maintained by SPLIA. (Michael Ardolino MLS#: 2646726)



Fleetwood, Oyster Bay Cove

Completed in 1907, in the English Tudor Revival style, the house was a collaborative work between artist, Robert Sewell, the first owner, and architect Dunham Wheeler. The house was decorated by Sewell's own hand, with murals depicting colorful medieval themes, carved fireplace surrounds, whimsical decorative details throughout. The house was built on the foundation of an eighteenth century farm house owned by the Fleet family, where the name *Fleetwood* is derived.

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IN THIS ISSUE:

Sayre Barn Restored & Reopened
Jones Beach Gets \$65 Million for Rehabilitation
Brooklyn Brewery Added to the National Register
Forgotten Cistern is an Archaeological Gold Mine
Partnership to Save Mill Pond House
Nominating Properties to the National Register
Lost: Pyrrhus Concer Homestead, Southampton
Watch: Southampton Village Historic District
Sylvester Manor, Shelter Island
Update: Tesla Science Center
Historic Homes for Sale on Long Island

A CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Do you know of an endangered historic place on Long Island? Want to raise awareness and support for its protection?

SPLIA's 2015 *List of Endangered Historic Places* may be a way to start. If you know of an historic resource that's threatened, nominate it today. A nomination form is included in this publication, or can be downloaded from our website at: www.splia.org.

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