

Descriptions

The 2008 Heritage Award Properties

1. The Israel Seacord House (late 1770s)

1337 North Avenue

Located on the corner of Quaker Ridge Road and North Avenue, the original section of the house on this site is believed to have been constructed in the 1770s by Israel Seacord, on land deeded to him by his father, James. During the Revolutionary War, Sir Lord William Howe, commander of British forces, made his headquarters in the Seacord farmhouse before marching his troops to the Battle of White Plains, October 1776. Records show that the land remained in the Seacord family until the turn of the 20th century, when it was purchased by Charles and Regina Niehaus. Charles was a nationally recognized sculptor who created many notable sculptures in Washington; Regina became a renowned horticulturist. The farmland was sold off, bit by bit, to the developers of Bonnie Crest neighborhood. The Israel Seacord farmhouse was enlarged over the years; the farm's cider mill is now the home at 22 Quaker Ridge Road. The contemporary residents of the Israel Seacord House at 1337 North Avenue have made numerous and accurate restorations to the exterior and interior during the three decades of their ownership.

2. The Leonard Seacord House (late 1770s)

1075 North Avenue

A section of this former farmhouse is believed to have been built in the late 1770s, as the first home of one of the community's earliest Huguenot settlers, John Renoud. The house and its land later became part of the Seacord family's extensive holdings in this area of town. Over the years, many additions and changes were made to the original structure, and now represent many different periods of New Rochelle's past. Leonard Seacord was the last in the family to own the farmland that extended from his house at 1075 North Avenue to the Hutchinson River. Remaining intact during New Rochelle's huge real estate boom in the 1920s, the land was sold to the Seacord Development Corporation in 1946 and the property was subdivided for the homes that now line Seacord Road.

***The Seacord Legacy:** Ambroise Sicard (sic) was one of the first settlers in New Rochelle. His children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren farmed land on both sides of the important "Middle Line" (now North Avenue) in "Upper New Rochelle", as well as property along the Boston Post Road in "Lower New Rochelle". The Seacords were among the community's earliest "officials", as documented in the Town Records of New Rochelle 1699-1828.*

***The Seacords of "Upper New Rochelle":** The Leonard Seacord House and the Israel Seacord House are two of the three extant properties from the Seacord's large land holdings. The other, the Moses Clark Homestead-Berrian House at 1120 North Avenue, was owned by one of the Seacord women. These Seacords were founding members of the First Methodist Church in New Rochelle, and gave land for its first building, later replaced by the former Second Methodist Church, at 1228 North Avenue.*

3. Mayflower Hill House (exemplary restoration) (c. 1912)

189 Mayflower Avenue

The first property to earn a New Rochelle Heritage Award for "Exemplary Restoration", the Mayflower House was accurately and beautifully restored to its original appearance by its current owners over the course of three+ years. The extensive exterior work, meticulously documented, transformed a dreary looking building that had been "patched-repaired" and neglected over the years into a stellar example of the homes New Rochelle boasted during its early years as a premier New York suburban community. The style of the house incorporates late-Victorian and Shingle style features, and includes one three-sided turret, two bays facing the street, and a large front porch with pillars, as well many other key elements that now resound original intent and craftsmanship.

The house first appears on city maps and documents of this corner of Mayflower Avenue and Faneuil Place in 1912. Interestingly, the house has attributes that would date it early, at the turn of the 20th century, which could mean that it was built earlier and then moved to its current location. Situated near the top of Mayflower Avenue, the home was located in what was known as “Huguenot Park”. This was one of many “residential parks” developed in New Rochelle between the 1880s and 1920s as distinguishable neighborhoods in park-like settings.

4. St. John’s Wilmot Church (1859)

11 Wilmot Road

The oldest extant church building in New Rochelle, St. John’s Wilmot Church continues to be an important reminder of the community’s earlier years. Located at the intersection of North Avenue, Wilmot Road and Mill Road, the church anchors the history-rich area of “Cooper’s Corners”, named for the owner of a general store in this 17th - 19th century “satellite” hamlet of New Rochelle. Completed in 1859, the charming wood-frame church building with a steeple atop a bell tower (now enclosed) was designed and built by Alexander Durand as a wayside Episcopal chapel for Trinity Episcopal Church on Huguenot Street in the southern part of New Rochelle and St. James-the-Less in Scarsdale. Soon it was an independent church, serving parishioners in the northern reaches of New Rochelle and beyond. Built on a foundation of Tuckahoe marble, the building’s interior retains such original details as 19 mahogany pews and chandeliers.

5. New Rochelle Rowing Club (late 1800s) (Demolished in 2015)

Hudson Park

One of the oldest athletic organizations in the county, the New Rochelle Rowing Club, located in Hudson Park, was founded in 1880 by a group of prominent locals. The club moved from its original site on Pelham Road at the bottom of Church Street, (at the time, waterfront property), to its present location in 1882. The first building at this site was lost to fire around 1900 and immediately replaced by the current two-story clubhouse. Over the years the Club held three national rowing championships and participated in numerous major meets. It was the home club of Cy Cromwell and Jim Storm, silver medalists in the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo. The building, which still houses the graceful boats, is topped by an 1864 clock tower that was removed from the former City Hall on Main Street when it was demolished in the 1960s. Club members restored the cupola and lifted it to its perch in 1974, where it served as a landmark to boaters on Long Island Sound. Following damage caused by Hurricane Sandy, the building was condemned and subsequently torn down by the City of New Rochelle, which owned the property on which the structure had stood.

6. Jefferson Elementary School (1932)

131-155 Weyman Avenue

One of a number of schools built or enlarged in New Rochelle during the late 1920s and early 1930s to accommodate a mushrooming population, Jefferson School was entirely unique in its Art Deco design. The buff brick building includes outstanding details exemplifying this popular design trend, including its limestone trim, a stone above the door with the name in the “Broadway” font, and other streamlined “Moderne” stylized ornamentation. This structure replaced an 1895 schoolhouse that was named after the third U.S. President in 1919. Completed in 1932, the current building was designed by the prominent New York City firm of Starrett and Van Vleck. The architects’ works also include Henry Barnard School and Isaac E. Young Junior High School (now Middle School) in New Rochelle, and Lord & Taylor’s, Saks Fifth Avenue, the Downtown Athletic Club and Bloomingdale’s, in New York City.

The 2009 Heritage Award Properties

7. The Clark-Berrian House (late 1700s)

1120 North Avenue

Just before the Revolutionary War, when New Rochelle was a farming community of roughly 700 inhabitants, Moses Clark built a home in the northern part of New Rochelle on a tract of land owned by the Seacords, whose patriarch, Ambroise Sicard, was one of the first settlers. Clark's simple dwelling grew as it became home to his descendants and their spouses - Clarks, Seacords and Berrians, well into the 20th century. Each owner tailored the house to the family's needs. Although the current structure is considerably larger and altered from its original two-over-two simple structure, each era has been well preserved. Retaining its farmhouse character, the private residence continues to be a daily reminder of New Rochelle's centuries as an agrarian community.

8. Mahlstedt House - Huguenot Library Branch (Huguenot Children's Library) (1869)

794 North Avenue

Possibly the first brick residence in New Rochelle, the Mahlstedt family lived here while managing a thriving ice-making business on the large lake the house overlooked. Once ice could be made in home freezers, the business became obsolete. The 40 acres of property were sold to the City of New Rochelle in 1922 for a new high school and park. The lake became Twin Lakes by a causeway leading to the school; the land along North Avenue was groomed into Huguenot Park; and the charming brick house was transformed into a branch of the New Rochelle Public Library, which is remained for 70 years. The City's financial crisis forced its closing in 1992. The Partnership for the Huguenot Children's Library raised more than \$350,000 to gut the building, rebuild the interior and rehabilitate the exterior. Through "sweat equity" and donations from local contractors and suppliers, the French Second Empire-style building was beautifully restored and the Huguenot Children's Library was created.

9. The Arcade Building (The Curtain Shop) (1897)

541 Main Street

A stunning metamorphosis occurred at 541 Main Street during its 110th year, in 2007. A restoration completed on the home of the Curtain Shop, facilitated by the New Rochelle Downtown Business Improvement District (BID), removed an unattractive façade to reveal gorgeous arched windows and detailed terracotta relief work that had been hidden since the 1940's. Today, the building declares its original use by the raised letters, "The Arcade". William Weisskopf constructed it in 1897 for his downtown entertainment center that included eateries, hotel rooms, a billiard hall, shops, a bowling alley, and a gymnasium. The New Rochelle chapter of the YMCA made its first home here in 1899. Later, the building housed the Star Department Store (until 1924), followed by various other retail enterprises. Curtain Shop moved to the building in 1992 from its first location at 501 – 503 Main Street.

10. Huguenot Yacht Club (c. 1910)

Harbor Lane West

Overlooking Glen Island, the house that is now home to the Huguenot Yacht Club was built around 1910 on a tract owned by the esteemed Judge Martin Keogh. The (unknown) architect/builder employed a type of design that was popular in the rapidly growing community of New Rochelle in the early 1900s. The 2 ½ story Mediterranean Revival-style house was constructed on structural tile finished in white stucco, with a hipped roof of red barrel tiles. Actresses Lillian and Dorothy Gish rented the house in 1919 - 1920 while working for D. W. Griffith, whose studios were on Orienta Point in Mamaroneck. While living here the sisters filmed "Orphans of the Storm" and Lillian starred in "Way Down East". She also directed a movie for Griffith and filmed it in New Rochelle. The Huguenot Yacht Club was the third yacht club to be established on the western part of the Sound. Founded in 1894 as the Neptune Yacht Club on Neptune Island, the organization soon changed its name to the Huguenot Yacht Club. When the original boathouse on the Lower Harbor burned in 1965, the club's members purchased the Harbor Lane West property that included Lion's Boat Yard, two lots and the Spanish Mediterranean

house. The members made a conscious decision to retain the original integrity of the exemplary residence as they transformed it into their clubhouse.

11. “Blue Anchor” - Former home of Cartoonist Clare Briggs (1917)

1 Byworth Road

This Tudor-style house was built for famed cartoonist Clare Briggs in 1917. It was designed by architect Henry G. Morse and constructed of 100 tons of timbers salvaged from an 18th century schooner and purchased by Mr. Briggs from a New Jersey shipyard. “The old English style of architecture so lends itself to the rugged old timbers that many authorities have pronounced the house the best example of English architecture in this country,” Briggs wrote of the house in 1918. He called his home “Blue Anchor” after the artifact that still hangs in the basement. Briggs was one of America’s earliest “strip” artists, earning his fame with one called “When a feller needs a friend.” At the height of his career his cartoons appeared in 180 newspapers, read by 2 million people each day. Many of Briggs’ comics involved his beloved game of golf. He joined the Wykagyl Country Club in 1914 and located his house across from the course.

12. Former Women’s Club of New Rochelle - Zion Baptist Church (1924)

50 Lockwood Avenue

The New Rochelle Women’s Club was established in 1912, when Mrs. Lawrence E. Van Etten gathered together a group of 45 well-to-do women, and formed the organization “to work for any and every sort of improvement in New Rochelle.” By the 1920s the club had grown in membership and endowment to allow for the construction of a dedicated clubhouse on Lockwood Avenue. The Tudor Revival-style building, constructed at a cost of \$133,000, using stone and slate donated by a member’s family, was ready for occupancy in March, 1924. By the early 1960s, when the club could no longer afford its upkeep, the building was put up for sale. At the same time, the home of the Zion Baptist Church (established in 1931) at 57 Anderson Street was claimed by an Urban Renewal project.

In June 1965, the Zion Baptist Church purchased the Women’s Club building. While converting the club house into a house of worship, the Zion Baptist Church congregation retained the original design, materials and architectural importance of the structure. Just as the Women’s Club, the building continues to be well utilized by the community, with a variety of civic organizations utilizing the meeting space.

Fire Stations

As New Rochelle’s population began swelling at the turn of the 20th century, the newly-incorporated City started more consistent funding and improvements to its fire service, which was then comprised of six volunteer companies. Beginning in the years of the first paid Fire Chief, James Ross, (1903 – 1919), through the tenure of Chief Walter S. Jones (1920 – 1933), the New Rochelle Fire Department was vastly improved with new stations, paid professionals, updated equipment and modern practices. The three stations receiving Heritage Awards are genuine and daily reminders of this important period in New Rochelle’s history.

13. Fire Station No. 4 (1910)

155 Drake Avenue

Fire Station No. 4 was built on Drake Avenue for the Neptune Hose Company, (later named Neptune Engine Company), in 1910. At the time, the company was entirely volunteer firefighters and the apparatus was pulled by horses, also housed in the building. The station has since been updated in pace with the times and New Rochelle’s ever-improving fire service—beginning with motorized equipment and professional, rather than volunteer, fire fighters. A renovation in the late 1980s brought the structure up to code and modern times, while maintaining the design of the original exterior. Arched windows, keystone over the bay door, concrete lintels and cornices, and the “Flemish Bond” styling of brick work mimic the details of the 1910 building. Today, the structure stands as a unique example of Dutch

Revival style of architecture, patterned after the earliest buildings of the original Dutch settlements on the Hudson River.

14. Fire Station No. 3 (1912)

756 North Avenue

Completed in 1912, Fire Station No. 3 replaced the earlier quarters for Olympia Engine Company, which had been destroyed in an unfortunate fire two years earlier. The handsome new brick building was designed by Barnard & Wilder in the Italian Renaissance Revival-style, with a four-bay stuccoed façade trimmed in brick and a roof of barrel tile. The architects highlighted the two large equipment doors on the first floor with flared *voussoirs* of alternating brick and stucco. The second floor windows were also trimmed with brickwork and a round-arched blind of brick. The improved accommodations of the building allowed for paid firefighters to deliver round-the-clock service for the new and growing neighborhoods in the rapidly-growing neighborhoods in the “northern” parts of the city. The building remained largely unchanged until 1985 when deteriorating conditions necessitated rehabilitation efforts. When the two front bays were widened to accommodate more apparatus, the exterior arch in of the doors was maintained and the architectural integrity of the building kept intact.

15. Fire Station No. 2 (1923)

170 Webster Avenue

A critical need for more public services and buildings to house them was created by another surge in New Rochelle’s population, World War I. Fire Station Number Two, was designed by top architects and built with quality materials, replacing a building at Union and Second Street that housed Union Engine Company, founded in 1901. Local master builders M. Barnett & Sons completed the building in 1923, with designs by architect Fredrick Winter. Like the earlier New Rochelle fire stations, it is a rectangular masonry structure – but with interesting and complementary architectural details. The arched openings on the equipment doors are trimmed with limestone surrounds and capped with keystones. A beltcourse of smooth limestone runs between the first and second floors. The roof is of barrel tile that overhangs the façade. These design elements, intended to give notice to a public building, but complement a residential neighborhood, continue to serve their purpose.

The 2010 Heritage Awards

16. Flandreau Family Cemetery

With the first documented burial on February 19, 1800, until 1892, when the last known burial took place, a small plot on the rolling farmlands along Boston Post Road at New Rochelle’s eastern border was used as a graveyard by at least 30 members of the Flandreau family. From one of original founders of the 17th century French settlement, (Jacques) through several generations, including the only New Rochellean killed in the Civil War (John), the Flandreau family has figured prominently in this community.

The burials began when the Flandreau family owned extensive acreage along the road and continued here long after the family sold the farm in 1815. The year before, on February 16 1814, the children of Benjamin Flandreau laid out by deed "the Flandreau Burying Ground," 28 yards by 13 yards, and a right-of-way to the Boston Road (also referred to as Turnpike Road.)

After the Civil War, the owner of the former Flandreau property, Samuel Chowdrey, was unsuccessful in his bid to buy the plot for his farm (and move the bodies to another site, at his own expense). Instead, he enclosed it with a stone wall and hedge. After he died, his “Hazelhurst Farm” was caught-up in the building boom of the early 1900s. As building lots encroached on the graveyard, some bodies were exhumed and reinterred in Beechwoods Cemetery. A monument to Elisha Harsen, a Flandreau descendant killed while serving on the monitor Tecumseh when it was sunk in Mobile Bay in 1874, was

also moved to Beechwoods. As early as 1923 the cemetery was considered grossly neglected, as a local newspaper columnist and historian reported tumbled stones lying amidst weeds and construction debris.

The historically-important sliver of land, today completely overgrown with invasive foliage, now has the attention of concerned neighbors and descendants of the Flandreau family. With the 2010 Heritage Award, it is hoped that other New Rochelle and area residents will join their efforts to restore it to its rightful dignity.

17. The Mahlstedt House (c. 1906)

956 North Avenue

Perched on the hillside overlooking North Avenue and Paine Heights, the striking house at 956 North Avenue displays a wonderfully eclectic mix of architectural details representing what is commonly referred to as Victorian styles – Queen Anne, Shingle and Romanesque Revival that were popular in America during the late 1800s and early 1900s. These distinctive features, most of which were completed around 1906, are clearly evident thanks to the extensive and entirely appropriate restoration work its current owners have lovingly completed over the past 30 years. This exemplary restoration included the removal of aluminum siding, the replacement of 16 columns with custom replicas, replacement of sheet metal ornamentation with replicas made from the original stamps and the original supplier, the removal of 15 coats of paint to the original wood siding, and the replacement of about 150 panes of glass with original-styled diamond divided light windows.

The impressive residence and commanding location of 956 North Avenue was a most suitable home for Lee John Eastman during the height of his career as president of Packard Motors Cars, New York. While living here in the 1920s Eastman was also the vice president of the Automobile Dealers Association of NY, president of the Broadway Association and, later, president of Packard Motor Cars, Detroit.

18. Howard R. Ware House (1907)

96 Pryer Terrace

Ware's Department Store, Westchester's first and, for many years, largest department store had a prominent place on New Rochelle's most fashionable Main Street and in the community's illustrious history. From 1881 to the late 1930s, when it was sold to become the first suburban "Bloomingdales," the pioneering emporium a key place in New Rochelle during its 20th century boom years. Its founder and owner, Howard R. Ware was a leading figure in the rapidly-growing community of New Rochelle. He was a director and vice president of the National City Bank of New Rochelle, a founder of the local Y.M.C.A. and an active member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

With the success of his store, Ware was able to buy into in one of the most prestigious of the residential parks being developed primarily in the southern tier of New Rochelle, beginning in the 1880s with Rochelle Park. By 1904 the development trend had extended up North Avenue, and City Realty Company sold the first homes in the neighborhood they developed as Beechmont. City Realty was formed by the Lambden family, local lawyers and bankers, who purchased the former Pugsley and Montgomery Farms to build Beechmont. The centerpiece was the lake they created by damming Pine Brook.

In 1907, the Wares moved into their newly-completed home at 96 Pryor Terrace. Five owners later, the exterior materials of the Shingle-style house have been restored to the original wood shingles. Additional restoration efforts to the house and former stable (now garage), has ensured that the property looks just as it did when photographed for a 1930 promotional booklet, *New Rochelle in Pictures*, and that an important cameo in New Rochelle's history has been preserved,

19. Statue of Jacob Leisler (1913)

North Avenue and Broadview Avenue

The statue of Jacob Leisler was created by one of the country's leading sculptors, Solon H. Borglum. Cast in bronze from an imagined likeness, the statue was unveiled on June 25, 1913 - one of many highlights during New Rochelle's 225th anniversary celebration. A local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution (not to be confused with the Daughters of the American Revolution) commissioned the work to immortalize the man who helped a group of Huguenots (French Protestants) find a new home in America after fleeing their native country's tyranny and religious persecution dealt by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

On July 2, 1667, Jacob Leisler completed the deal that enabled the Huguenots to purchase from John and Rachel Pell the 6,100 acres that became New Rochelle. A wealthy merchant with involvement in numerous enterprises, Leisler later assumed the title of Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New York, under King James II. In 1691 he was unlawfully convicted of felony and treason and executed. Four years later, Parliament reversed the conviction, exonerating the deceased friend of the Huguenots.

This statue is believed to be the only monumental memorial to Jacob Leisler and it received professional cleaning and conservation in 2015, with funds raised during the city's 325th anniversary celebration.

20. Mahlstedt Lumber Company Building (1920)

415 North Avenue

When New Rochelle's civic and commercial buildings were constructed in the late part of the 1800s and early 1900s, no expense was spared in the materials used; the craftsmanship employed. This was certainly the case when the owner of the J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Company (incorporated 1895) erected a handsome Neo-Classical Revival style building for his thriving enterprise's offices. The limestone two-story structure was prominently sited just opposite the Soldier's Monument at the west junction of Huguenot and Main Streets. The lumber yards were located directly behind the building, to the north, and additional storage yards and a mill were nearby on Pine Street. The Mahlstedt family had deep roots in the community- from involvement in civic affairs and elected position, to supplying and overseeing the construction of scores of residences, to the operations of the ice manufacturing concern on the lake that is now the Twin Lakes in front of New Rochelle High School.

After the Mahlstedt business closed following The Depression, the building served multiple purposes, including a temporary site of the Post Office, while the building at Huguenot and Street and North Avenue was constructed (1937-1938), offices for the New Rochelle Water Company, and the Landis Hardware Store. At some point the upper part of the facade was covered with an aluminum cap, hiding gorgeous detail work and the location of the former lettering: "J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Company."

Those letters again appear on the top of the façade—serving as the "icing" on the recently and beautifully restored exterior and interior of the building. After purchasing the property in 2008, the current owner invested considerable money, thoughtful care and appropriate professional assistance to restore 415 Huguenot Street to its earlier and befitting glory.

21. Beauchamp Gardens Apartments (1928)

151-155 Centre Avenue

"Beauchamp Garden Apartments represent the finest type of building construction. In design and equipment they will be found on a par with the apartment residential homes in the Park and Fifth Avenue sections of Manhattan," begins the 1928 sales brochure for the newly-constructed apartment complex in the fashionable suburb of New Rochelle. Touted for its convenience to the railroad station (a six-minute walk), shopping, theatre and business, and to Public and Parochial schools, clubs and bathing beaches, the brochure also noted: "Here children grow up in refined surroundings...."

A group of German immigrants bought the land for the building in the 1920s and hired Otto W. Kritz to design and construct the six-story, 76-unit building. He employed the popular Tudor-Revival style architecture so widely used in homes of growing neighbors in the wealthiest of suburban communities of the day. The attention to detail, Old World craftsmanship, coupled with the “modern” technologies, resulted in a residential complex loaded with charm and new amenities—all contained in a lovely park-like setting. “It is situated on one of the finest avenues in New Rochelle,” continues the brochure, “overlooking Residence Park and in the best residential part of town... The house stands on a large plot and the spacious the spacious courts which surround the building are all landscaped with shrubs and trees, while magnificent shade trees line the curbs of Centre Avenue.” Exemplifying the new concept of “garden apartments,” Beauchamps Gardens was highlighted in the 1927 book, *American Apartment Houses Today*.

From the time it first opened, Beauchamps Gardens has attracted a diverse group of tenants – professionals, artists, retirees and families. Today, the great grand-daughter and granddaughter of one of the original builders and managers, A. Henry Fricke, also live in the apartment. They find it the perfect blend of city and suburbia - steeped in a proud, well-preserved heritage.

22. Isaac E. Young Junior High School (1928)

270 Centre Avenue

Built at a cost of \$1,392,000 over three years, Isaac E. Young Jr. High School was immediately rated as one of the most architecturally beautiful school buildings in the country. The prestigious architectural firm Starrett and Van Vleck designed it in the Collegiate Gothic style. The firm also completed unique designs for Henry Barnard School and Jefferson School in New Rochelle, and were responsible for such notable structures as Lord and Taylor’s, Saks Fifth Avenue, Bloomingdales and the Downtown Athletic Club in New York City. When it was completed in 1928 the building could accommodate 900 pupils, but the site was planned for a future extension to the east of the building for an additional 200 students.

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23. Soldier’s Monument (1895 and 1896)

West Junction of Huguenot and Main Streets

On May 30, 1895, the base of the Soldiers Monument was dedicated on triangular piece of land at the west intersection of Main and Huguenot Street. The property was donated by the Presbyterian Church which was, until it burned in 1923, situated in back of the monument. The date of the dedication was particularly poignant. John Flandreau, the native son for whom the local Post was named, had been killed in the Battle of Bethesda Church on May 30, 1864. He was the only New Rochelle casualty in the Civil War. The monument was inscribed: “300 deceased veterans and the battles in which they fought - those of the Civil War, War of 1812 and Revolutionary War” “Tribute of New Rochelle to her loyal sons. Erected 1895. 1861 – 1865 One Flag, One Country, Union Forever.”

The next year, on Memorial Day, another grand event was held to commemorate the placement of the stone and granite statue, which was manufactured Badger Brothers, Quincy, MA. As the New York Times headlined, “The Village in Holiday Dress Receives Her Many Visitors- Elaborate Parade Followed by Exercise at Which Gen. Butterfield and Gen. Sickles were Chief Speakers.” The article reported that “New Rochelle has seldom received as many visitors in a single day,” and detailed the long parade that had been organized by Isaac E. Young, Superintendent of Schools. The statue was unveiled by Miss Marie L. Cushing, a former New Rochelle teacher and daughter of Civil War hero, Commander W. B. Cushing, U. S. Navy. Two Civil War cannons, acquired through congressional action, were placed at the foot of the monument, completing the site that would later be named “Roosevelt Park”.

24. Leonard Talner Building (1929)

565 Main Street

The building at 565 Main Street was among those constructed in the Art Deco style during the “boom” period of the 1920s. Completed in 1929, it replaced the wood-framed structure that had housed Scott’s Feed Store for decades. The new building contained several popular stores, including the small “Talner’s Jeweler’s” that was started by Leonard Italiano. He was one New Rochelle’s premier jewelers - first working door-to-door and then in an upstairs store on Mechanic Street (now Division Street) as early as 1924. Despite his birth name, Italiano was one of New Rochelle’s early Jewish shopkeepers. By the time he opened a small Main Street store near Centre Avenue, in 1928, he had changed his name to Leonard Talner.

Over the next four decades, various members of the Talner family, including cousin Arnold Heaps, managed the business. In 1960 Robert Talner and Heaps had purchased the store from the other Talner family members and began expansions. By 1962, they had enlarged the store by purchasing the adjacent hat store, dress shop and Fannie Farmer Candies. Through the years, Talner’s gracious and accommodating service, distinctive and top-quality jewelry has attracted the likes of Tommy Manville, Theresa Brewer, Dennis James, Peter Lind Hayes, and other celebrities who made their homes in New Rochelle.

In 2007-2008, 565 Main Street underwent a significant restoration project that rejuvenated and preserved its original integrity: one that exemplifies the architectural style and construction of the Art Deco period, the predominate style of New Rochelle’s downtown business district. As one of the five buildings in the New Rochelle Model Development Block, 565 Main Street’s restoration project led to a 2009 Excellence in Historic Preservation Award by the Preservation League of New York State. The project was orchestrated by the New Rochelle Business Improvement District (the BID) with support of the Community Preservation Corporation (CPC), working closely with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the architect (Susan Doban Architect), the contractor, and the building owners.

25. Daniel Webster Elementary School (1930)

95 Glenmore Drive

The Daniel Webster School was one of six New Rochelle Public schools constructed between 1926 and 1932 to accommodate the city’s enormous growth in population beginning at the turn of the 20th century. Like the other new buildings, this school was designed to harmonize with the architecture of the homes recently erected in the neighborhood, now known as Glenwood Lakes. It is considered a superb local example of Jacobethan Revival-style architecture, and reflects a Suffolk home built during Queen Elizabeth’s reign from 1558-1603. Designed by the prominent architectural firm of Tooker and Marsh, New York City, the general contractors were Guidone and Bottino.

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26. The Oaks Estate (Late 1800s)

590 Davenport Road

This property sits on Davenport Neck, where evidence of Native American encampments could still be found well into the late 20th century. This is the land the French Huguenots first settled – and where they farmed acres of salt hay meadows. During the Revolutionary War, Hessian soldiers landed on the Neck, marching into New Rochelle to join British Troops for the Battle of White Plains. By the late 1800s, grand homes on landscaped property dotted Davenport Neck. The Oaks was one of those magnificent estates.

The Heritage Award property includes landscaped lawns, a stone teahouse at water’s edge, the 1889 Serpentine Seawall, and the 1900 White House. The property served as Oaksmere, a girls’ boarding

school, in the early 1900s. After a fire forced the school to move to Mamaroneck, the estate was purchased as a private residence. Charles and Magdalene Klingenstein took ownership in 1919. In 1947 they gifted to Mount Sinai School of Nursing, and the organization used it as a retreat and bed and breakfast, until it could no longer afford the upkeep. In 1999 Dr. Harold Osborne bought The Oaks to be the home of the New Dawn Foundation, a community-based healing center and charitable foundation.

27. Liebman's Building (c. 1870)

510 Main Street

The Liebman's Building evokes a wonderful sense of time, place and pride. When the major part of the structure was constructed in 1875, it was designed in an Italianate-style popular of the period, constructed of brick with wood and metal trim, and included such ornamentation as dentils below the eaves and curved molding over the windows. As a result of appropriate restorations in the early 1980s and late 1990s, and more recently with funding made possible by the Downtown Business Improvement District (BID), Liebman's continues to provide a vibrant glimpse of earlier times. Since 1927, New Rochelle children have been walking through the doors of 510 Main Street to buy their seasonal wardrobes, uniforms, first suits and party dresses. The popular clothing store was founded by Herman Liebman and his partner, Herman Pinals, and was later owned by Jim Stillman, who continues to own the building. Johnathan Newman, who began working for Mr. Stillman as a teen, now owns the store and its tradition of genuine Main Street service.

28. Former Fire Headquarters/Fire Station #1 (1901)

12 Church Street

This handsome building, now housing the French-speaking Baptist Church, has had an illustrious life. Built two years after the incorporation of New Rochelle as a City, and the appointment of the first fire chief to command numerous volunteer companies, the structure was completed— just a half a block from City Hall, on Main Street. It was considered the first of its kind in the state, housing Huguenot Engine Co. (founded in 1861) and Relief Engine Co. (founded in 1883), as well as headquarters for Chief Ross. "Modern in every detail— alarm system, spacious meeting rooms, offices for chief and commissioners, a tower for drying hose surmounted by the fire bell," described the local newspaper, "The first floor had snap harnesses suspended above the apparatus so it could be dropped on the back of horses by a tug of a rope."

It remained fire headquarters until the present day Station One was completed on Harrison Street, in 1966. The structure then became the home of the Cuisenaire Company – which made the colorful rods used by many children in 1960s and 1970s "new math" classes. The French-Speaking Baptist Church purchased the building in 1993, and the former Fire Headquarters has remained their home since. As Pastor Luzincourt remarked of his congregation's building at the Heritage Award Ceremony, "The firemen saved lives. We save souls."

29. Former Station #6 (1901)

1530 North Ave

In addition to their Davenport Neck holdings, the wealthy and philanthropic Iselin family owned extensive farm land in the northern part of New Rochelle. In 1901, Adrian Iselin provided funds for the building of Wilmot Fire Station, at the southwest corner of Wilmot Road, North Avenue and Mill Road. Farmers volunteered to answer the calls using the station's horse-drawn apparatus. The Wilmot Station was replaced by Station Number Five, which was built at the end of Pinebrook Boulevard in 1950. At some point, the wood frame building was replaced by stucco. The Sturners purchased the abandoned and derelict station in 1979, completely rebuilding it while maintaining its architectural and historical integrity.

31. 50 Poplar Place (*exemplary restoration*) (c. 1902)

This lovely home, a Colonial Revival/Four Square style residence that was built circa 1902, is receiving the 2013 Heritage Award for Exemplary Restoration. Located in Residence Park, one of New Rochelle's oldest neighborhoods, it is a well-preserved example of the architecture popular during the early 20th century.

When the current owners, the Itzkowitz's, purchased the home in 1988, the exterior color was white with little detail. Although some of the windows required replacement they were mindful to preserve at least half of the original windows, especially those that are visible from the street. In November 2008, they re-painted the house using historically correct colors in collaboration with an historic house paint analyst. Interior renovations were as carefully executed: The original window panes that were cracked were restored by a historic home contractor using old glass panes. The home has the original stained glass windows on the second floor landing. A wooden beamed ceiling in the dining room; kitchen renovation has a tin ceiling with schoolhouse light globes and a Wedgewood stove (circa 1947). "For the entire time we have owned the home (24 years), we have made a concerted effort to preserve its inner and outer beauty, in keeping with the grand tradition of the city of New Rochelle."

32. Holy Family Church (1915)

Mayflower Avenue

With three Catholic churches in the southern part of New Rochelle, the Archdiocese recognized the need for one to serve the neighborhoods steadily pushing north. Father Andrew Roche held the first services of Holy Family Church in a converted butcher store on Horton Avenue. Land on Mayflower Avenue was donated by John Trenor and construction on Holy Family Church began in 1915. The church was designed by John Hubert McGuire, who lived in the Beechmont section of New Rochelle (his house was located on the property that now houses the Iona president's home). He was a prominent architect, best known for his designs of Catholic churches - the most notable is the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, in Richmond Virginia. In fall of 1929, Father William Martin began a \$350,000 project for an expanded church, school and new rectory, which was completed in June 1932. In 2004 the restoration of the magnificent stained glass windows was completed by Rohlf's Stained and Leaded Glass Company in Mount Vernon.

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33. Former Home of Author E.L. Doctorow (c. 1908)

170 Broadview Avenue

"In 1902 Father built a house at the crest of the Broadview Avenue Hill in New Rochelle, New York. It was a three-story brown shingle with dormers, bay windows and a screened porch. Striped awnings shaded the windows...The family took possession of the stout manse on a sunny day in June and it seemed for some years thereafter that all their days would be warm and fair." So begins the sweeping portrayal of early 20th century America, *Ragtime*. The novel was written by E.L. Doctorow from the attic of his New Rochelle home, at 170 Broadview, in 1975. The book would win the 1975 National Book Critics Circle Award. It would later be named one of the 100 Best Books of the 20th Century. The award-winning author, whom President Obama cited as "one of America's greatest novelists," received numerous awards for his work over his long and notable career. The 1998 National Humanities Medal from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the 2013 Medal for Distinguished Contribution to American letters, the 2013 American Academy of Arts and Letters Gold Medal for Fiction, and the 2014 Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction are among them.

E.L. Doctorow and his wife, Helen, moved to the 170 Broadview Avenue home in 1964. He was a great friend of the New Rochelle Public Library where he did research for *Ragtime* in the library's history room that is now named for him. Doctorow was inducted into the New Rochelle Walk of Fame in 2013.

This Heritage Award recognizes that that 170 Broadview Avenue house was both the home of a nationally prominent individual and the inspiration for a major novel, *Ragtime*. In addition, the 1908 structure exemplifies the Victorian-style architecture of the period.

34. Former Thanouser Film Corporation Studio (1914)

320 Main Street

In 1909, Edwin and Gertrude Thanouser started the Thanouser Film Corporation in a former roller skating rink located at the intersection of Centre Avenue and Grove and Warren Streets. The company grew to be one of the earliest and most successful silent movie companies. After a fire destroyed the studio building on January 13, 1913, the Thanousers quickly located another New Rochelle location. An entire complex, including the main studio building at 320 Main Street, now Tedesco Autobody, was completed by the summer of 1914.

When dedicated on July 7, 1914, the 10-acre site was touted as one of the largest film complexes in the country. The main studio was christened the "Glass Palace," as the 6,500 square foot building was crowned in glass to allow for maximum sunlight. Workrooms comprised another 4,800 square feet and executive offices were housed in yet another building. A number of outdoor stages were erected in the studio area, and on nice days it was not unusual for several film crews to be active under the sunlight.

For many years, the company released three movies a week - ranging from one-reel films to full "big movie" productions that played in theaters around the nation. Always striving for realism, the Thanouser producers did not limit themselves to the confines of their state-of-the-art, palatial studios. New Rochelle was, for the company, one enormous set.

In 1917 the film industry underwent a depression. Studios laid off people, the quantity of films produced declined, a number of theatres closed their doors, and in general there were hard times. Gradually the Thanouser Film Corporation phased-out its activities, and by the end of the summer of 1917, the studio had been leased to another company, the Clara Kimball Young Film Corporation. The Thanouser Film Corporation left a rich legacy, amounting to over 1,000 different films. Today, the main studio building is the home of Tedesco Auto Body. The rock-faced concrete stone structure continues to feature the fanciful curvilinear parapet of the Spanish Colonial Revival style that was the hallmark of Thanouser studios.