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Chapter 1 : East Hampton (town), New York - Wikipedia

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Skolnick, FAIA, Principal Like so many, I am inspired by the exquisite beauty of the natural environment of the East End of Long Island – the famous light, the land and water, the big sky and breathtaking vistas. Over the last few decades the area has experienced rampant development, which seems to have accelerated even more of late. This has inspired in me an increased sense of responsibility to preserve and enhance the landscape and unique qualities of this natural context. I am referring to the simple, modest, and sensitive designs that have emerged recently as a clear riposte to the newer cookie cutter mansions of an anachronistic yesteryear. From the simple village and farmhouses of the early years of settlement, through the grand old summer cottages of the Gilded Age, on to the early modernist experiments of the mid-twentieth century, and even acknowledging the regrettable Post-Modern and McMansion periods of the recent past and present, there has always been a marked tendency to consciously view architecture as a vital representation of our culture. The Pearlroth House, a Modernist design by Andrew Geller, West Hampton, NY We have looked to what we build for ourselves to convey the current, or even future aspirations of our society and ourselves. Of course, the prevalence of a disproportionate population of culturally aware clients – both those with considerable means and those with more modest budgets but equally progressive ideals – has facilitated and fueled architectural experimentation and exploration. But it is also fragile. This is why we must get back to the basic ingredients that make for a true appreciation of the natural riches that the area offers. Sensitive modern design need not be cold, alienating, eye-popping or inappropriate. In fact, the best of it is quite the opposite. Through the use of simple, unadorned forms, natural materials, and a respectful and synergistic dialogue between the built and the natural, I believe we can greatly enhance our experience of this very special place. In turn, we must respond to these desires by creating homes that touch lightly on the land. They are often very light, airy and open, offering sweeping views of the landscape and interior spaces that flow gracefully into one another. We strive to design discreet places of repose and dynamic spaces of movement and gathering. We hope to enable a variety of experiences especially suited to different times of the day or season. Often, what we seek to achieve is a mix of calm and warmth commingled with unexpected and exciting moments. Of course, as with any formulaic approach to design, there is a potential danger. In common practice, too often what both of these genres lack is the individuality that comes from capturing something unique about their specific sites and the lives of the people for whom they are designed. That it must have an underlying set of criteria which a good architect can synthesize into a storyline informing the design process and the final result. The wonderful outcome of this approach can be a home which is even more than a representation of the taste and values of the client, but actually becomes an embodiment of their own way of living.

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Chapter 2 : Long Island | Eastern White Pine

An architectural monographs on the settlements on the eastern end of Long Island An architectural monographs on the settlements on the eastern end of Long Island.

In surrounding areas, the Dutch colonists had settlements to the west- Fort Orange later renamed Albany by the English in and New Amsterdam later renamed Manhattan in However, the Puritans established New Haven Colony separately in , even though it was largely surrounded by Connecticut Colony. New Haven Colony was a theocracy, governed only by church members. They had purchased the land in the summer of from the group of Indians related to the Pequot of New England, who lived in the territory they called Corchaug now Cutchogue [where? Settlers spelled the Indian name of what became Southold as Yennicott. The population of Southold at that point was about The harbor at Greenport was important in trade, fishing, and whaling , because it rarely froze over. Settlers developed the interior land for agricultural purposes. New Haven supervised Southold until , when New Haven towns began changing their allegiance to the surrounding Connecticut Colony. Southold was under the Connecticut Colony until When the Dutch took control of the colony of New York in , the English-settled eastern towns, including Southold, East Hampton and Southampton, refused to submit; the Dutch attempted to force the matter by arms, and the colonists of the towns repelled them, with assistance from Connecticut. When New York was retaken by the English in , these eastern towns preferred to stay part of Connecticut. New Haven had hidden three of the judges who sentenced his father King Charles I to death in The town called as its second minister a Harvard graduate from Hingham, Massachusetts , Rev. Joshua Hobart, son of Rev. Joshua Hobart was installed in and served until his death in , when he was 88 years old. John Youngs , the minister who was one of the founders of the Town, was born and brought up in Southwold , Suffolk , England. Youngs was a member of St. In the meantime, the population of Southold had grown to something more significant, from in to by In the late 19th century, the Long Island Rail Road extended its line on the North Shore to Greenport, and summer vacationers would travel to the destination by train. Due to the light on the North Fork from water on both sides, the area attracted many artists, including William Merritt Chase. Long used for potato farming, in the late 20th century, large areas of the North Fork were redeveloped as vineyards. This area of Long Island has developed a respectable wine industry. In November , the village of Greenport voted to abolish its police department and turn responsibility for law and order over to the Southold Town Police. The Long Island Sound separates the town from Connecticut. The western end of the town is the border of the Town of Riverhead. It is twenty-one miles from Orient Point to the border with Riverhead. The town has approximately linear miles of coastline.

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Chapter 3 : Home | Jean Longest | Long and Foster

*An architectural monographs on the settlements on the eastern end of Long Island [William Edgar Moran, Russell F. Whitehead] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

TL Studio Socially and professionally a couple desired to live in an urban environment. To compromise between remaining close to the city while raising their family, they relocated to the suburbs. Their goal was to create a strong sense of place in an environment with close neighbors on all sides of their property. The history of the community they chose, an early Quaker settlement, inspired the solution. Based on the Quaker tenets of simplicity, humility, and inner focus, the house is broken into a series of modest gabled structures, each one focused inward on its own garden courtyard instead of out to the surrounding neighbors. The simplicity of each courtyard distills the experience of nature, encouraging one to appreciate its subtleties. Every interior space is connected to the exterior on two sides. The layering of spaces from exterior to interior to courtyard collapses the boundaries between them. From selected vantage points, one may see across multiple spaces and courtyards to framed views beyond. Each volume has a sculpted roof that funnels light and air into the center of the structure. The detailing of materials accentuates the central courtyard. The oak floor and weathered oak ceiling boards both radiate outwards from the center. The floor and ceiling boards are custom cut in width and mitered to trace continuously and concentrically around the courtyard. Weathered metal straps on the ceiling further emphasize this geometry and act as a device to organize lighting and audiovisual equipment throughout the house. The idea of the pavilion is evident through several moves in the landscape. Planted retaining walls slope down to let light and air into the lower level. Similarly, a sloped, depressed area forms a destination in the landscape, where a grove of trees grows, creating a contemplative spot much like the interior courtyards. The shingle coursing and pitched roofs reference the early Quaker settlement buildings in the area. A limited number of materials are carefully detailed to accentuate the geometric form of each pavilion. A pronounced shadow line traces around each building and articulates the scale of the oversized shingles and undercoursing layer. On the roof, the shingles are an ideal material as they accommodate tapering courses that follow the roofs compound pitches. At areas below grade bluestone is cut to the same size and shape and applied in a shingled manner on the chimney to retain the uniformity of the volumes. The Quaker values of simplicity and craft tie the new home to the community.

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Chapter 4 : Hamptons Architecture: The New Modernism and Sustainable Design - LHSA+DP

An architectural monograph on the settlements on the eastern end of Long Island, by Moran, William Edgar ; Whitehead, Russell F. (Russell Fenimore), Publication date

The proper handling of this phenomenon was to be written into town laws. As the demand for whale products grew, residents became more aggressive in their harvesting techniques. No longer content to settle for harvesting beached whales, they began harvesting live whales that were coming near shore. It was to be written about by Herman Melville in *Moby-Dick*. The port rivaled that of New York. In Cooper broke through the ice shelf to become the first person to land on East Antarctica. One of the largest buildings in the town is Promised Land fish meal factory at Napeague. Bill Clinton and Hillary Clinton spent week-long summer vacations in and According to legend Julia fainted into the arms of President John Tyler who had earlier lost his first wife. They married four months later, creating a national scandal, since there was a 30 a year difference in their ages. The reception was held at the East Hampton village home of her maternal grandparents James T. Lee and Margaret Lee, on Lily Pond. Her family were members of the Maidstone Club. She and her younger sister, Lee Bouvier , spent their summers at the house until she was 10, when her parents divorced. Her connection to East Hampton received national attention in the s following news reports and the documentary *Grey Gardens*. Her aunt, Edith Ewing Bouvier Beale , and cousin, Edith Bouvier Beale , were living in poverty in a mansion after which the film was named. Jacqueline and her husband Aristotle Onassis donated money to improve the plight of her relatives. *Grey Gardens* was also made into a Broadway musical. A documentary on the estate was released in Clinton gave a Saturday radio chat from the Amagansett fire station. Lee in East Hampton Village. Slavery in New York was legal until According to the Gardiners, slaves were easier to pass through British blockades since it was "obvious" that they were "owned. On August 26, , members of *La Amistad* , a slave ship which had been commandeered by its captives, in Cuba , dropped anchor at Culloden Point and came ashore at Montauk to get supplies. The slaves, who were inexperienced navigators, thought they were on course to Africa. Members of the U. The *Amistad* case was decided by the U. Supreme Court in John Quincy Adams argued for the Africans. The court decided in their favor, opining that the initial capture of the Africans was illegal, so they were freed. One of the imprisoned slaves was to become a valet for President John Tyler and was killed aboard *USS Princeton* along with David Gardiner, who was on board with his daughter Julia Gardiner Tyler when during a demonstration of her two heavy guns, one of the guns exploded killing six people. In *Pyrrhus* Concer was aboard the *Manhattan*, a ship captained by Mercator Cooper , which picked up shipwrecked Japanese sailors in the Bonin Islands. The ship was allowed to enter Tokyo Bay under escort to return the sailors and became the first American ship to visit Tokyo. Concer was the first African-American the Japanese had seen and is depicted in their drawings of the event. Playground for the rich[edit] Maidstone Club East Hampton from its earliest days with the settlement of Gardiners Island has had a reputation as being a home for the wealthy especially after the Gardiners married into almost all the wealthy New York City families. As part of the development Arthur W. Benson brought in architect Stanford White to design six "cottages" near Ditch Plains in Montauk and they formed the Montauk Association to govern their exclusive neighborhood. Among the cottages was Tick Hall , owned by Dick Cavett. It burned in but Cavett rebuilt it filming the process for a television documentary. Corbin had more industrial desires for building the train to Montauk. He thought a new port city would develop around the train station on Fort Pond Bay and that oceangoing ships from Europe would dock there and the passengers would take the train into New York City€"thus saving a day in transit. One of the side benefits of the railroad extension was a building boom of mansions in the newly accessible village of East Hampton resulting in the wealthy venturing further east from Southampton with the Maidstone Golf Club opening In Carl G. Fisher was to resurrect the dream of an urban Montauk with plans to turn it into the Miami Beach of the north. The most dazzling row of mansions remains in the village of East Hampton on the closest road paralleling the ocean along Further Lane and Lily

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Pond Lane. While ostentatious displays of wealth occurred near the ocean "south of the Montauk Highway " much simpler houses and bungalows have been built through the years throughout its history particularly in Springs and Montauk. In the s and s following the Kitchen Debate between Nikita Khrushchev and Richard Nixon more cheap affordable prefabricated homes called Leisurama were built as second homes in Montauk at Culloden Point. The service community within the town of East Hampton is centered in Springs which contains the more modest housing available. Many of his most famous paintings were painted in the barn, which he had converted into a studio. The property is now open to the public for tours, by appointment. It is now owned by State University of New York at Stony Brook with scheduled appointments to see his studio, which was left unchanged after his death. Pollock died in while driving with his mistress, Ruth Kligman , and a friend of hers, on Springs Fireplace Road, after picking them up at the Long Island Railroad station in East Hampton. An ongoing debate rages over whether 24 paintings and drawings found in a Wainscott locker in are Pollock originals. Physicists have argued over whether fractals can be used to authenticate the paintings. The debate is still inconclusive.

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Chapter 5 : Rensselaerville Historic District, Rensselaerville Town, Albany County, Rensselaerville NY,

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Description The hamlet of Rensselaerville is located in the northeast quadrant of the town of the same name in Albany County New York. The village site at the edge of the Helderberg Hills part of the Appalachian Uplands and is ensconced in the narrow, forested valley of Ten Mile Creek. This valley is surrounded by steep sloping hills that rise to a height of feet above sea level, the highest elevation between the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys to the north and east and the Catskill Mountains to the south. The Catskills themselves command the entire southern view from Rensselaerville. On clear days, the Berkshires of Massachusetts and the Green Mountains of Vermont are visible to the east from Old Albany Hill Road and occasionally the Adirondacks can be seen on the northern horizon. The Helderberg hills and ridges represent the remnants of a dissected plateau that was once a broad plain sloping upward to the west into the Catskills. Continuous weathering and glaciation have created a region of bare rock or rock thinly covered with soil, particularly in the area about Rensselaerville. The region as a whole, therefore, is not fertile, a significant factor in the historical development of Rensselaerville. The Helderbergs are notable, however, for their scenery and Rensselaerville is no exception. Ten Mile Creek, for instance, a tributary of Catskill Creek which drains this entire region, is a splendid example of a hanging valley, entering the main valley through steep ravines and a series of falls exposing beautiful rock sections. The most impressive of these waterfalls is that at Rensselaerville. Once important as a source of industrial water power and the initial impetus for settlement, it is now part of a nature preserve which surrounds the hamlet. The Rensselaerville Historic District includes most of the buildings within the hamlet of Rensselaerville. It consists of approximately ninety structures and related outbuildings situated along Main Street and three intersecting roads entering from the north and east. Main Street is a long, winding avenue which runs in a general east-west direction just north of the ravine of Ten Mile Creek. It connects a number of regional highways including routes and , which enter Rensselaerville from the south and southwest, Route 85 out of Albany, which joins Main Street at its west end, and Old Albany Hill Road, formerly part of the Delaware Turnpike from Albany, which intersects at the east end of Main Street. The architecture of this rural community presents unusual variety even though the majority of structures date to the first half of the nineteenth century. While the Greek Revival style predominates, many buildings exhibit elements of transition from both the Federal and Georgian periods. The Palladian motif of the Jenkins House and the Stevens House, for instance, reflects an earlier, colonial era. In contrast, the delicate tracery in the fanlights of the Rider House and the slender classical features of its doorway provide distinctive examples of the Federal style. But it is bold classical ornamentation and Greek form and proportion which largely characterize the architecture of Rensselaerville. Such features include massive columns and pilasters, broad simple moldings, pedimented projections, heavy cornices and unadorned friezes. Classic Greek Revival style doorways, flanked by pilasters and sidelights with horizontal transoms above, also appear on dozens of structures from the very modest to the most highly ornamented. Though a relatively small community throughout its history, the hamlet was, nonetheless, able to employ a resident architect-builder for nearly half a century. Buildings in Rensselaerville are primarily constructed in wood on low slate or stone foundations, reflecting the abundance of these resources locally in the early 19th century. There are a few brick structures in the Rensselaerville Historic District, however; a number of brick facades, including the row houses on Main Street and a few brick foundations such as the old Methodist Church. Most of the buildings in the Rensselaerville Historic District are situated at or slightly recessed from the street, but a few are set back and attractively landscaped. Conspicuous examples include the yard and stone fence adjacent to the Stevens House, the stone terracing in the hill behind houses on the south side of Main Street, and the Jenkins House,

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situated among a grove of trees. At one time, Rensselaerville served as a commercial center to the farmers of the surrounding region. They came to the village to have their wheat, corn, and rye ground at the grist mill, to have their milk processed at the local creamery, and to select needed building materials at the saw mill since demolished. They purchased a variety of goods from local businesses and supported various professional services. The shops, offices, and inns which were located on Main Street between Route 85 and Methodist Hill Road no longer exist as such. Over the years they have been almost entirely converted to residences and, though remnants of many storefronts remain visible, most have been eliminated or altered. There is only one apparent original storefront remaining in the Rensselaerville Historic District. The declining regional importance of Rensselaerville in the late nineteenth century resulted in a steadily declining population. Consequently, even before the mid-twentieth century, a number of houses began to serve only as summer residences, a situation that prevails today. There has been no construction here during the twentieth century with the exception of two homes, one on Methodist Hill Road and one on Main Street. The architectural development of the Rensselaerville Historic District began with the establishment of the community in the early nineteenth century, then continued through its expansion and prosperity as a commercial center, its economic decline and physical stagnation in the late nineteenth century, and its revitalization as a summer residential community and retreat in the twentieth century. Significance The Rensselaerville Historic District is historically and architecturally important as a rare surviving example of an intact early nineteenth century hamlet in a dramatic natural setting. Settled by New England migrants who were attracted by farming opportunities and the development of regional turnpikes, the hamlet quickly became a business and financial hub for the region and a small manufacturing center supporting its own laboring class. By , Rensselaerville was one of the most prosperous villages in the state and this prosperity was reflected in the construction of many substantial residences exhibiting regional interpretations of the most sophisticated architectural fashions of the period, in its support of four religious congregations, and in the development of many local businesses. The regional importance of the hamlet declined after with the advent of railroads and canals which by-passed this remote location, and by the late nineteenth century, Rensselaerville had reverted to a quiet rural village. Today a wealth of intact residential architecture from the first half of the nineteenth century, as well as examples of early village industry, recall a prosperous era. The subsequent genteel additions and modifications to the village as it evolved into a primarily summer residential community have made a contribution to the significance of this now remote retreat in the Helderbergs. The town of Rensselaerville obtained official status within Albany County in . It was a large, rambling entity and consequently gave way to other towns from within its own boundaries, including Berne in and Westerlo in . The origin of the manor dates to the establishment of patroonships under the "Freedoms and Exemptions" granted by the Dutch West India Company in . Subsequent grants in the late seventeenth century from the English government to the Van Rensselaer family, proprietors of the manor, gave sanction and definition to their holdings which encompassed thousands of acres on either side of the Hudson River near Albany. When proprietor Stephen Van Rensselaer III came of age in , he undertook the task of settling the more remote parts of the manor. He offered free use of land for seven years and, therefore, perpetual leases subject to payment of goods or in-kind services. This subdivision was probably set aside as a "village lot" at an early time and, consequently, deeded in parcels much smaller than the designated acres. No inhabitants resided within the bounds of lot at the time of the Van Rensselaer survey in . A number of individuals had settled in the vicinity, however, even before the survey was undertaken. These settlers apparently built their houses upon the highest points of land. The original hamlet had its roots here as early as but soon relocated to the site of the present hamlet in the valley of the Ten Mile Creek. He came in and built a grist mill the following year on the site of the present mill structure. Abundant hemlock forests furnished resources for leather making and, before the end of the decade, there were tanneries in every quarter of the town. The hamlet itself grew as a consequence of these activities and additional mills, tanneries, and factories appeared along Ten Mile Creek. The Delaware Turnpike originated in the city of Albany and ran directly through the hamlet of Rensselaerville. Numerous pretentious residences were built

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such as the Stevens House and the Rider House. Four grand churches create an exceptional scale in the tiny community. The Episcopal Church was erected in ; the first village Baptist Meetinghouse in ; a Methodist Hall in ; and the second village Presbyterian Church in . By the hamlet was at its peak. At that time, the population was estimated at between seven hundred and one thousand. Within the hamlet there were eight schools, three clergymen, three lawyers, four doctors, sixteen merchants and grocers, hotel keepers, one tanner, one hatter, and numerous mechanics, artisans, and farmers. The years following the Revolution in New York witnessed a remarkable growth and expansion. This was a time during which thousands of villages were established and a period during which the resources of forest and stream were comprehensively tapped. By , the rural regions of the state were by no means completely filled but every district had been entered. No large blocks of farmland remained unsold and in general the basic pattern of farms and villages had been set. The early nineteenth century was also a time of the great New England migration occasioned by the forces of an increasing population outgrowing an available land supply. The proximity of New York State to the eastern seaboard made it an attractive destination for many. They dammed the Ten Mile Creek to ensure a more constant and reliable source of power. They established churches and worked the thin rocky soil of the region. They came as farmers, tanners, millers, storekeepers, and even professionals. Many came as poor men but within less than a generation they prospered. His development of the ancestral estate no doubt contributed to prosperity in the Helderberg towns and in the hamlets such as Rensselaerville. Migration into this marginally fertile region, therefore, occurred less for the opportunities it offered newcomers than for the fact that pioneers could migrate little further west and still maintain transportation links with regional market centers. The canals and railroads that opened the west to settlement and exploitation completely by-passed Rensselaerville. Transportation difficulties, tolerated in earlier times because of their universality, became a distinct economic disadvantage. At the same time, depletion of hemlock forests crushed an important local industry. The shallow soils of the region were completely exhausted after only a few decades of unscientific management. And, by mid-century, competition from the wheat and corn belts of the west accelerated the pace of rural decline in southern and western Albany County. A twenty-seven percent decline in the population of the Helderberg towns occurred in the forty years following . The town of Rensselaerville itself declined by more than , leaving fewer than inhabitants by . A population of more than seven hundred in fell to only slightly more than five hundred in and many of the mills and factories subsequently closed. Huyck, a village storekeeper, and his partner, Henry Waterbury, hoped to manufacture felts for use in the paper making industry. The Huyck Felt Mills are a thriving concern today but the operation lasted only eight years in Rensselaerville before relocating in Albany. The closing of this mill marked the end of active manufacturing in the village. Shops and hotels continued a bit longer, but all are now closed. The village serves a strictly residential population today and now attracts people seeking picturesque rural environments and summer residences. Henrietta Riter, " Years: Trinity Episcopal Church," Washbon, Rensselaerville Reminiscences, pp. Washbon, Rensselaerville Reminiscences, p. Syracuse University Press, , p. Washbon, Rensselaerville Reminiscences p. Mary Fisher Torrance, Old Rensselaerville, p. Cornell University Press, , p.

Chapter 6 : Architectural Monographs: The Eastern End of Long Island, NY | Eastern White Pine

Architectural Monographs: The Eastern End of Long Island, NY The remaining colonial architecture of the eastern end of Long Island, New York, may not be grand and impressive, but it represents some of the oldest structures on the island, and many bear a quiet charm.

Chapter 7 : Southampton Cottages of Gin Lane, The:: The Original - Video Dailymotion

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Chapter 8 : Hamptons Luxury Estates, LLC - Architects & Design

Architectural Monographs: The Eastern End of Long Island, NY By S.A. Rogers The remaining colonial architecture of the eastern end of Long Island, New York, may not be grand and impressive, but it represents some of.

Chapter 9 : Architectural Projects from Contemporary Studios in New York

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