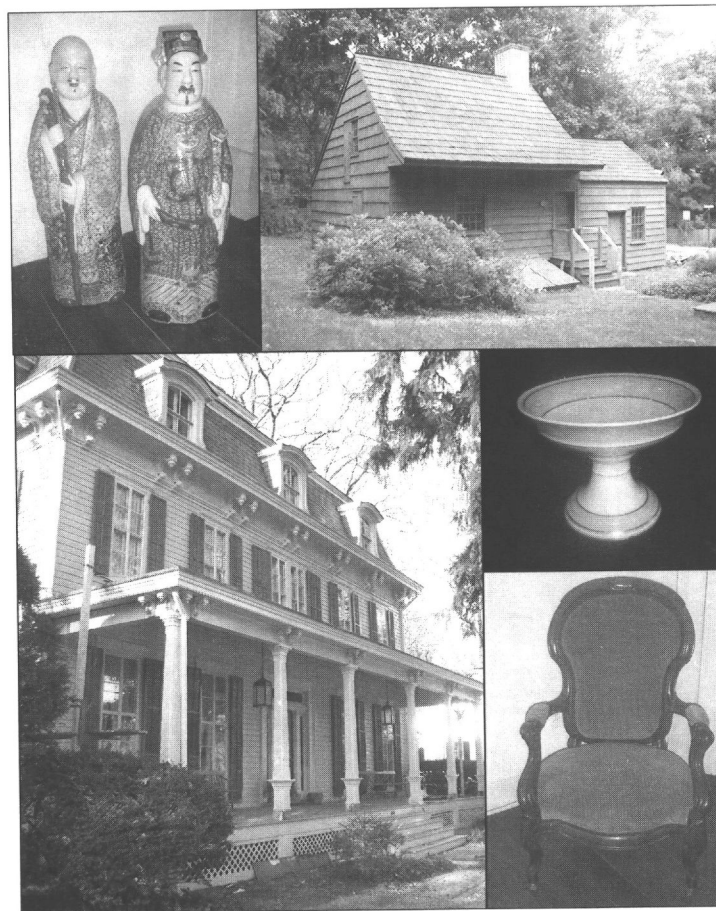


ROSLYN HOME TOUR & ANTIQUUE SALE



SATURDAY, JUNE 4 - 2005
ROSLYN LANDMARK SOCIETY

**Welcome to the Roslyn Landmark Society's
45th Annual House Tour**

Since 1960, with the help of members and friends, the Roslyn Landmark Society has been opening the doors of our historic buildings to the public, sharing the amazing collection of architecturally significant resources that are found within and around our village. Today, you will have an opportunity to see a wonderful selection of restored buildings reflecting over 300 years of Roslyn history. Monies raised from today's tour and other fund-raising initiatives help underwrite architectural research, educational programs and preservation projects in and around the Village of Roslyn.

This year, as an added attraction, the Society is hosting a small antique and tag sale featuring items donated by local antiques collectors as well as selected pieces from the Society's collection. The tag sale will include a variety of collectibles, including toys, china, rugs, linens, furniture, carpets, prints and paintings. There is something for everyone.

In the past, the Society has published an award-winning guidebook that provided an extremely detailed historical summary and architectural analysis of each house. Unfortunately, the cost of printing that type of guidebook has become prohibitive. As we did last year, we are offering a much simpler version containing abbreviated summaries of each of the buildings you will visit today. If you would like additional information about a particular building, however, please do not hesitate to contact the Society. We will be happy to provide you with any information we have on file.

I hope you enjoy the tour and if we can assist you in anyway, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Jefferson Mansell
Executive Director

ROSLYN HOME TOUR & ANTIQUE SALE

Saturday, June 4, 2005

HOUSES ON TOUR

1. Van Nostrand-Starkins House
221 Main Street, Roslyn

2. Warren Wilkey House
190 Main Street, Roslyn

3. Willams-Woods House
150 Main Street, Roslyn

4. Henry Eastman Dower Cottage
55 Main Street, Roslyn

5. Cedarmere
225 Bryant Avenue,
Roslyn Harbor

6. Bunting Residence
150 Willow Street,
Roslyn Heights

7. Dien Residence
191 Elm Street
Roslyn Heights

8. Ehrlich House
51 Intervale
Roslyn Estates

**Please: No spiked heels (pine floors);
no smoking when in houses;
no interior photography allowed.**

194

Antique & Tag Sale

9:00 a.m. til 4:00 p.m.

55 Lumber Road, Roslyn

(just north of Old Northern Blvd from downtown Roslyn—
look for signs!)

Free and Open to General Public

This year, as an added attraction, the Roslyn Landmark Society will be hosting a small antique and tag sale. Items featured in the sale include selected pieces from the Society's collection as well as items donated by local antique collectors. Highlights will be an Empire dining room table, an early Empire piano, and a set of period dining chairs. Additionally, the Society will offer for sale a variety of antiques and collectibles, including toys, china, rugs, linens, furniture, carpets, prints and paintings. There will be something for everyone.



**The Roslyn Landmark Society
Sponsors List 2005**

The Trustees of the Roslyn Landmark Society extend their appreciation to our 2005 House Tour sponsors. Without their generosity and support, this tour would not be possible.

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HOUSES ON TOUR

1. Van Nostrand-Starkins House

221 Main Street, Roslyn

2. Warren Wilkey House

190 Main Street, Roslyn

3. Willams-Woods House

150 Main Street, Roslyn

4. Henry Eastman Dower Cottage

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5. Cedarmere

225 Bryant Avenue,
Roslyn Harbor

6. Bunting Residence

150 Willow Street,
Roslyn Heights

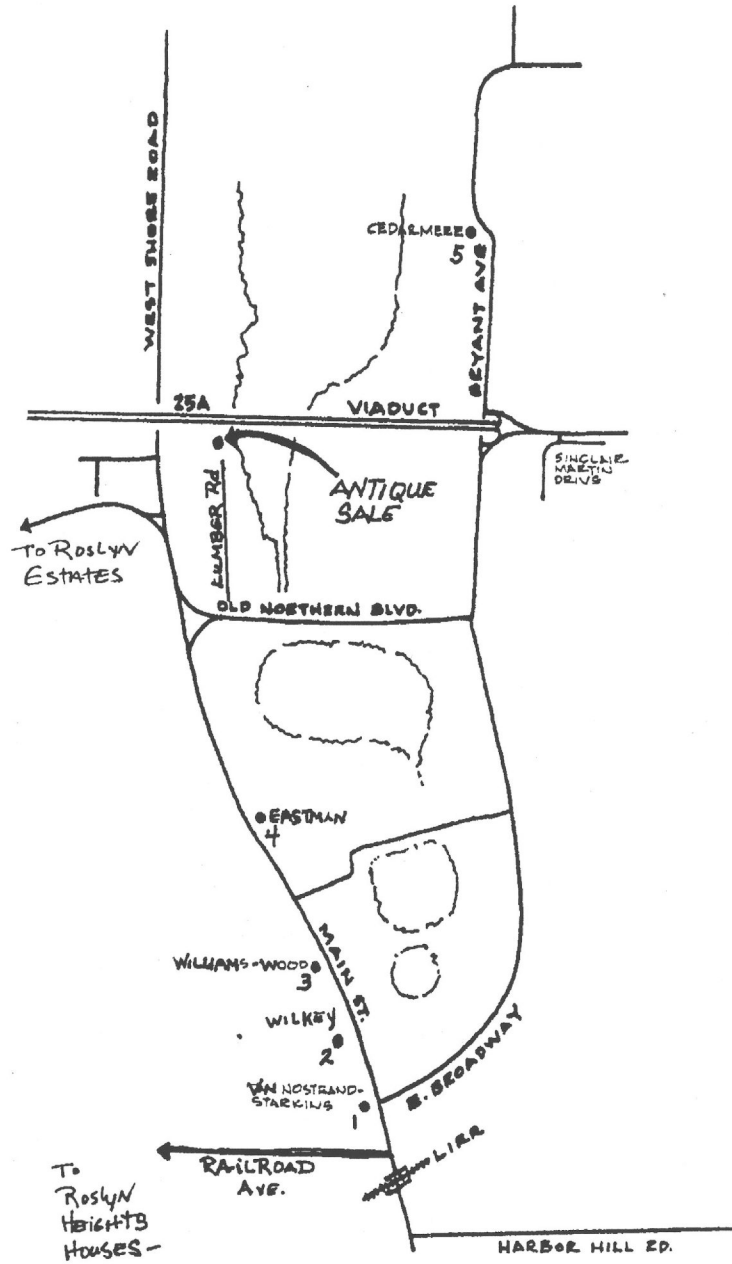
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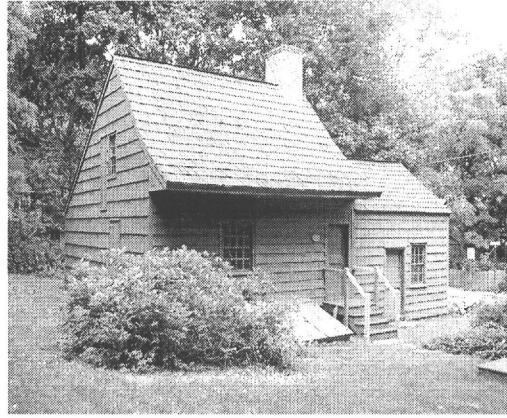
8. Ehrlich House

51 Intervale
Roslyn Estates

Please: No spiked heels (pine floors); no smoking when in houses; no interior photography allowed.



Map of Roslyn



The Van Nostrand-Starkins House
221 Main Street
The Roslyn Landmark Society

From the early days of Hempstead Harbor until 1970, this house has been used continuously as a residence. Yet the early history of this Roslyn landmark remains unclear. Architectural evidence indicates that the earliest part of the house was constructed circa 1860. The earliest record of the house, however, is the Federal Census of 1790 that lists William Van Nostrand as the head of a household on this property. Van Nostrand and his wife, Sarah, lived in a house that was slightly over 20 feet in length and 16 feet in width with a large masonry – probably stone – fireplace along the east wall. There is some indication that a stairway on the southside of the fireplace may have provided access to the loft while a lean-to of some kind along the north elevation provided the Van Nostrands with additional – and no doubt, much needed – living space. Architectural evidence indicates that between 1740 and 1810, extensive changes were made to the structure of the house, including the replacement of sills, studs, joists, and floorboards. Additionally, a new fireplace, smaller than the original, was constructed in the same location along the east-end of the house.

On March 21, 1795, William and his first wife, Sarah conveyed a four-acre plot, containing their house, to blacksmith Joseph Starkins and his wife, Ann Elizabeth. The Starkins acquired additional lands to the north and south from William Valentine. In 1814, Joseph Starkins died and in 1847, another Joseph Starkins, presumably the blacksmith's son, sold the four-acre parcel to William Verity. Two years later, Verity sold the property to Jacob M. Kirby, a prominent local merchant. In addition to owning a fleet of ships, Kirby acquired most of the land around the Main Street/East Broadway intersection, an area still known today as Kirby's Corners.

Between 1810 and 1840, probably during the Starkins tenure, the house was enlarged with the construction of a room along the eastern elevation. The fireplace was removed, replaced by a new corner fireplace constructed in the northwest corner of the original main room. The tight, winding stair to the loft was replaced by a more accessible, straight run of steps. Sometime after 1840, however, the Van Nostrand house was once again remodeled, this time reflecting the popular Greek Revival style. The southern elevation now featured large 6/6 windows, a paneled door with three-light transom, squared edge weatherboards and a flush-board frieze along the bottom of the second-floor windows. Before 1875, a bay window was added on the east elevation of the wing, dormer windows were added to the roofline and a separate one-and-a-half storied structure, known as the Kirby Cottage (ca. 1860s), was moved against the lean-to of the east wing. New door and window trim was applied, rooms were replastered on new lath, and once again, the stairway was reconstructed.

Although Jacob M. Kirby died in 1880, members of his family owned and occupied the house until 1937. That year, Virginia Applegate, a cousin of Issac Henry Kirby who had inherited the property upon his death, sold the Van Nostrand-Starkins house to Mr. and Mrs. George J. G. Nicholson. In 1966, the Village of

Roslyn acquired the property and from 1973-1977, the Roslyn Landmark Society, with a grant from New York State, undertook a major restoration of the property. John Stevens, an architectural historian and an authority on early Dutch Colonial architecture, established the structural history of the house and supervised the restoration. Roslyn Landmark Society decided to return the house to its circa 1800 appearance, showcasing the original main room (ca. 1680), the rear lean-to (ca. 1730) and the east wing (ca. 1800)

Since the completion of the restoration in 1977, the Van Nostrand-Starkins house has served the community as a house museum, open two afternoons weekly from June to October. In addition to its singular architectural significance, the house contains many pieces of furniture and decorative art, some of which has descended in Roslyn families. The Kirby lowboy and the Kirby kas, for example, have resided on this corner in Roslyn for well over a century. In 1982, a comprehensive archaeological investigation yielded a significant quantity of relevant artifacts that have been placed on permanent exhibit in the cellar. These artifacts help provide an understanding of the day-to-day practices of the early occupants of the house.

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Warren S. Wilkey House
190 Main Street
Jeff and Marcie Rowe

One of Roslyn's most imposing dwellings and certainly its best example of the Second Empire architectural style, the Warren S. Wilkey House was built between 1864 and 1867 by a man described at different times as being "an agent, collector and lawyer." Born in 1812, Warren Wilkey, the entrepreneur, married Ann Eliza Thorp in New York City on September 28 and continued to reside and work in the city until the early 1860s. By 1868, however, the New York City Directory notes that Wilkey was in the leather business in the city but residing in Roslyn.

Obviously Wilkey prospered in his business affairs for he was soon able to erect the imposing French Second Empire-style house that quickly dominated Roslyn's Main Street. The three-story frame dwelling is basically rectangular in shape with a slate shingled Mansard roof that is pierced by three dormer windows with shallow arched molded roofs flanked by sawn scrolled trim. One of the principal features of the house is the elaborately scrolled bracketed cornice. Each bracket features carved tablet flowers in low relief terminating in a large turned drop. The frieze – or space between the brackets – is embellished with ogee moldings. A rectangular belvedere with a low hipped roof rests atop the roof and no doubt provided Wilkey with a magnificent view of Hempstead Harbor.

Supported by six tapered posts, the one-story half-hipped roof porch provides shade for the central single leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights as well as the four floor-to-ceiling windows. The entrance door opens into a central hall, flanked by a drawing room on the left and a dining room and kitchen to the right, with ceilings of thirteen feet. The second story, with ceilings of ten feet, follows much of the same plan with two bedrooms having a range of closets between them. A large central area dominates the third story with its twelve foot coved ceiling that follows the configuration of the hipped roof. The architectural focal point of the third story, the free-standing double-railed secondary stairway provides access to the belvedere.

By the 1970s, Warren Wilkey's house had deteriorated very badly, having been vandalized and having suffered two fires. That year, the Roslyn Preservation Corporation (RPC) purchased the house and based on an analysis and survey of the house by architect Guy Ladd Frost, began a major restoration of the local landmark, replacing missing and damaged moldings, installing new mechanical systems, repairing water-damaged plaster, and reconstructing many of the original cornices. According to an extensive paint analysis, the interior was repainted in original colors and the woodwork faux-grained to imitate mahogany. The RPC installed period light fixtures.

After completing the restoration in 1980, the RPC sold the house to Mr. and Mrs. Lester Arstark who made the house their home for 25 years. This year, old-house lovers Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Rowe purchased the historic home, after leaving an historic house they had restored in New Jersey. Welcome to the Village!!!



Williams-Wood House
150 Main Street
Ms. Cathy Giliberti

Between 1773 and 1775, Wilson Williams, a cooper by trade, constructed the earliest part of this house on the hillside adjacent to Main Street. A patriot, Williams trained for service against the British at the beginning of the Revolution and was recorded as living in Hempstead Harbor by the first Federal Census of 1790. Williams operated one of the earliest stage coaches in the village which according to one source was nothing more than “a covered wagon” which “ran (crept) once or twice a week.”

Williams’ house consisted of a large room or hall and a smaller rectangular chamber along the north (rear) end. This great room or hall was a true living room housing all family activities, such as cooking, eating, entertaining, and sleeping. It is interesting to note that this room retains its original 18th century flooring, chair rails and wainscoting. Above the rooms of this small houses was a very large high attic and below, a root cellar that was used as a kitchen.

In 1806, Williams moved to South Hempstead and presumably sold his house. In 1827, Thomas Wood bought the former Williams home as well as a piece of land in the mill swamp, on which he had his carpentry shop. Wood was a carpenter-builder of considerable style and skill and is largely responsible for constructing many of Roslyn’s late Federal and early Greek Revival houses, including the original Methodist Parsonage.

By extending the roofline toward the east, Thomas Wood essentially doubled the length of the house, adding a dining room, two additional chambers, a kitchen, and another attic. He also expanded and remodeled the root cellar into a kitchen. The dining room is the most elaborately decorated room in the house, finished in the late Federal style with Tuscan moldings and an impressive mantle with free-standing Doric columns.

The house remained in the Wood family throughout most of the 19th century. Early in the 20th century, however, Henry W. Eastman purchased the Williams-Wood house and the neighboring Samuel Dugan House. The Eastmans chose to live in the newer Dugan House and converted the Williams-Wood house as a three-car garage with storage and an unheated study. In 1964, the Roslyn Preservation Corporation purchased the property, retaining the late Gerald Watland to prepare drawings for the restoration of portions of the original house. In September of 1966, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Burkhard purchased the property and restored the house according to Mr. Watland's plans. Today, the property is surrounded by lovely gardens and woodlands and it is beautifully maintained by the current owner.



ROSLYN CLAREMONT HOTEL

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Eastman Dower Cottage
55 Main Street
Ms. Anne Calvert

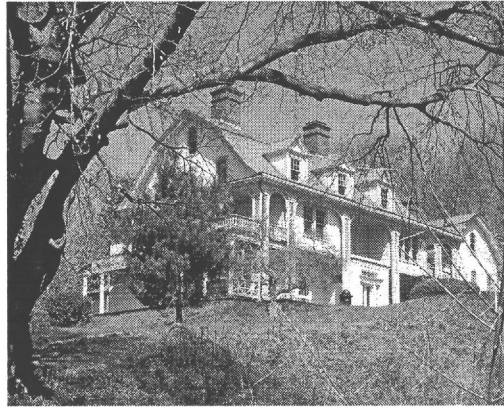
The builder of this lovely cottage, Henry Western Eastman, was the most prominent of the Roslyn lawyers during the second half of the 19th century. In addition to practicing law, Eastman taught at the nearby Locust Hill Academy, established the "*Plaindealer*", a local newspaper, and founded the Roslyn Savings Bank. He had a long and distinguished career and, at his death in 1888, was President of the Queens County Bar Association.

This house is referred to as the "Dower" cottage because it is believed that Eastman built it as a residence for his mother and his mother-in-law. When originally constructed, the house was located between Eastman's own residence at 75 Main Street and his law office at 65 Main Street, the three buildings embracing a courtyard. In 1977, with an eye toward the long range survival of the cottage, Floyd and Dorothy Lyon decided to move the house up the hill to Main Street, bringing it in line with Eastman's former office next door. Interestingly, in the new location, the cottage relates to the topography just as it did on its former site. The main floor of the house is on grade with the street, allowing for a full basement level.

Stylistically, the cottage is an excellent example of what some architectural historians refer to as “Carpenter Gothic,” frame dwellings embellished with elaborate decorative detailing such as one finds here - board and batten siding, pierced woodwork and, along the eaves, the scalloped fascia (also known as “Hamburg Edging”) with the dropped pendants at the corners. The roof features multi-colored shingles laid in an intricate geometric pattern, repeating the original design of the wooden shingles discovered during the initial restoration. The gable roof dormers are embellished with strips resembling “half-timbering,” as well as decorative scroll work and applied wooden triangles. During the restoration, a special effort was made to assure that the siding and battens were painted the original colors – beige siding with brown trim and a chocolate brown door.

Throughout the interior of the home, visitors will find original pine flooring, molded baseboards, paneled doors and windows sashes with authentic porcelain knobbed latches. Today, the house is exquisitely decorated and beautifully maintained by the present owner. Visitors will want to enjoy the owner’s gardens and will note the sympathetically-designed modern carriage house to the rear of the property.





Cedarmere
The Home of William Cullen Bryant
225 Bryant Avenue, Roslyn Harbor

Best known as the home of the prominent 19th century poet and newspaper editor, William Cullen Bryant, Cedarmere was one of the oldest houses in Roslyn Harbor when Bryant purchased it in 1843. Richard Kirk, a Quaker farmer who also ran a fulling mill on the property, constructed the original section of the building in 1787. Described as being particularly well-built, the Kirk house was a two-and-a-half story frame structure with an attic, basement and adjoining kitchen dependency. The house featured a Georgian plan with a central hall flanked by two rooms on each side. The wood-shingled gambrel roof had a wide overhang on all four sides of the building, causing one subsequent homeowner to nickname the house “the brown hat.”

By the 1830s, William Hicks, the Hempstead Harbor postmaster, had acquired the Kirk property. Several months later, a happenstance visit led William Hicks to sell the property to Joseph Moulton, a New York City attorney and amateur historian. After becoming lost as they were traveling through Hempstead Harbor, Moulton and his wife stopped to ask directions at Hicks’s house. As it was getting late, Mr. Hicks, noting that Mrs. Moulton was looking tired, invited the couple to “tarry with us tonight and get a fresh start in the morning.” The Moultons were so taken with the house and its site

overlooking the harbor, they purchased it from Hicks in September 1834. The Moultons made the first major changes to the house, adding a large colonnade on three sides of the house. Square columns supported a heavy Greek Revival cornice. After abandoning his scheme to establish a planned community called Montrose on the property, Moulton sold the house and adjoining forty acres to William Cullen Bryant in 1843.

Over the next thirty-five years of ownership, Bryant made several changes to the property. In 1856, he remodeled the kitchen wing, creating servants' quarters on the second floor above the kitchen. From 1860-67, Bryant made the most extensive changes at Cedarmere, hiring a "troop of carpenters" to totally remodel the house. Bryant added a third story and attic topped with a gambrel roof and three gambrel-roofed dormers on each side. Graceful lattice-work columns supported covered verandas on the south, east and north sides, replacing Mr. Moulton's piazza. In order to capitalize on his view of the harbor, Bryant placed bay windows on the first floor rooms along the south and west sides. He also installed a hot-air central heating system. To the east of the kitchen, Bryant added a carriage-way with a storeroom above and a three-story, gambrel-roofed pear tower. The entire house was painted cream with contrasting accents of brown. In 1874, Bryant engaged Thomas Wisedell, a talented English architect working for Calvert Vaux to upgrade Cedarmere's plumbing system.

As a naturalist, Bryant embellished the grounds of Cedarmere with extensive gardens, greenhouses and outbuildings. The parterre gardens were laid-out in the 1860s and have been restored to their 1870 appearance. Roslyn carpenter Washington Losee constructed the small, rustic tool shed off the northwest corner in 1864. A brick ice house, dairy and fruitery to the north of the main house was constructed in 1867 although it was converted to a servants garage in the 1920s.

Certainly, the focal point of the grounds is the mill. Cedarmere has been the site of a mill since the 1770s when Richard Kirk constructed a water-powered fulling mill near the site of the current mill. Bryant erected the current Gothic Revival-style structure in 1862 to serve as a mill and a summer cottage. The mill works are in the lower level and were powered by an overshot waterwheel until 1885, when Bryant's daughter Julia replaced the wheel with a turbine drive. In addition to providing a power source for the lathes, saws, grindstones and other tools needed on the estate, the mill also pumped water from the spring-fed pond to a reservoir on the hill on the opposite side of Bryant Avenue that served as the water supply for the estate.

Following Bryant's death in 1878, Cedarmere passed to his younger daughter, Julia who sold the property to her nephew, Harold Godwin in 1891. W. Butler Duncan, a noted yachtsman, was renting the house from Godwin in November 1902 when a fire broke out in the kitchen wing. Cedarmere almost burned to the ground. Only the basement and the first floor façade, hallway, parlor and study remained. Immediately, Godwin rebuilt the home in a very similar style and floor plan, moving in with his wife and family in 1903. After the death of Harold Godwin's widow in 1951, their daughters Elizabeth Love Godwin purchased Cedarmere from her parents' estate. At her death in 1975, she left Cedarmere to Nassau County to preserve the house and grounds as a memorial to William Cullen Bryant. The house and grounds are being restored by the Nassau County Department of Parks, Recreation and Museums.

On the afternoons of the house tours, visitors to Cedarmere can meet William Cullen Bryant in a special first person interpretation sponsored by the museum.

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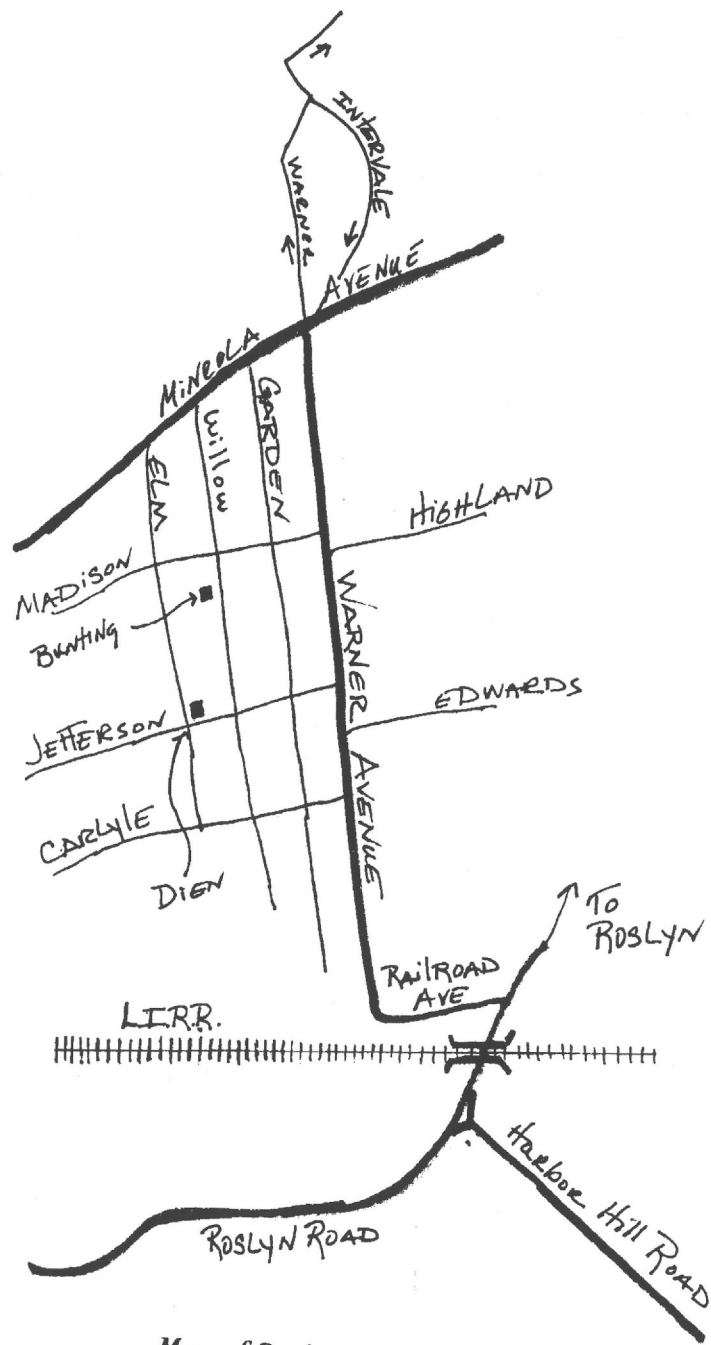
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Map of Roslyn Heights



Bunting Residence
150 Willow Street
Roslyn Heights

Sections of the area that would become known as Roslyn Heights were platted as early as 1888 by developers who were also contractors and builders. Most of the land, however, appears to have been developed by Henry Western Eastman, one of Roslyn's most prominent citizens and the man who constructed the cottage at 55 Main Street, which is also open on today's tour. Eastman founded the Roslyn Land Improvement Company and it appears that he developed the property along Warner Avenue. In 1907, for example, he was selling lots on Warner Avenue for \$600.

The Roslyn Heights Historic District clearly illustrates the development of the area during the late 19th and early 20th century after the Long Island Rail Road improved service through Roslyn in 1887. The construction of the Roslyn Heights School, in 1912, reflects the popularity of the neighborhood. By 1914, insurance maps of Roslyn Heights reveal that approximately thirty homes had been constructed in the area. The residents of the neighborhood included middle-class professionals such as builders and shopkeepers.

The developers sold the land only, however, leaving individual owners or speculators to build houses to their own tastes and specifications. This created a patchwork-development pattern and while houses vary greatly in age and style, they seem to conform to a uniform setback that lends cohesiveness to the streetscape. Today, Roslyn Heights features a mix of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Arts-and-Crafts and Tudor Revival styles as well as American foursquares and bungalows.

The Bunting Home is a classic example of an early Colonial Revival dwelling. While the form of the house almost appears Victorian with its front-facing gable roof, the is in the details, such as the wraparound porch supported by classical columns.

Delicacies

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and frozen yogurt too...**



Ellenoff-Dien Residence
Jeffrey and Jane Dien
191 Elm Street

A two-story house organized around an L-shaped plan, the Ellenoff Residence exhibits the influence of Prairie/Arts & Crafts and Colonial Revival architectural styles. The house features a hipped, deep flaring roof with wide overhangs (Prairie), as well as a projecting one-story porch supported by Doric columns and paneled pilasters and tri-part, six-over-one windows and glazed French doors (Colonial Revival).

In 1908, the Roslyn Heights Land and Improvement Company sold this particular lot to Isidor Weis who transferred the property to George and Selma Seib. The Seibs sold the property to Louis and Gertrude Hellner in 1912. It is thought that master carpenter R. Bullin, built the structure for Louis and Gertrude Hellner. Apparently quite proud of his work, Bullin signed his name to a number of pieces of lumber used in the dwelling. A hallmark of Arts and Crafts design was the integration of the house and site by the merging of outdoors and indoors with living and dining porches, sleeping porch and a porte-cochere. In addition to the inviting front porch, the house originally featured a sleeping porch and a side porch off the living room that incorporated a porte cochere.

When stepping through the vestibule, one notices the open floorplan of the house that blends living, dining and reception rooms. The wide entrance hall incorporates a wide-staircase that is illuminated with light filtered through two stained glass windows on the second floor. The formal living and dining rooms, retaining much of their original woodwork, flank the entrance hall. Of particular note in the living room is the Renaissance Revival parlor set by John Jelliff, one of America's most important mid-19th century furniture makers. Just off the entrance hall, a former coat closet now houses a small powder room. As one passes through the dining room, visitors should take note of the tin ceiling, original baseboards, window trim, and corner moldings. A highlight of the house, the spacious modern kitchen incorporates spaces that formerly included a bathroom and a pantry.

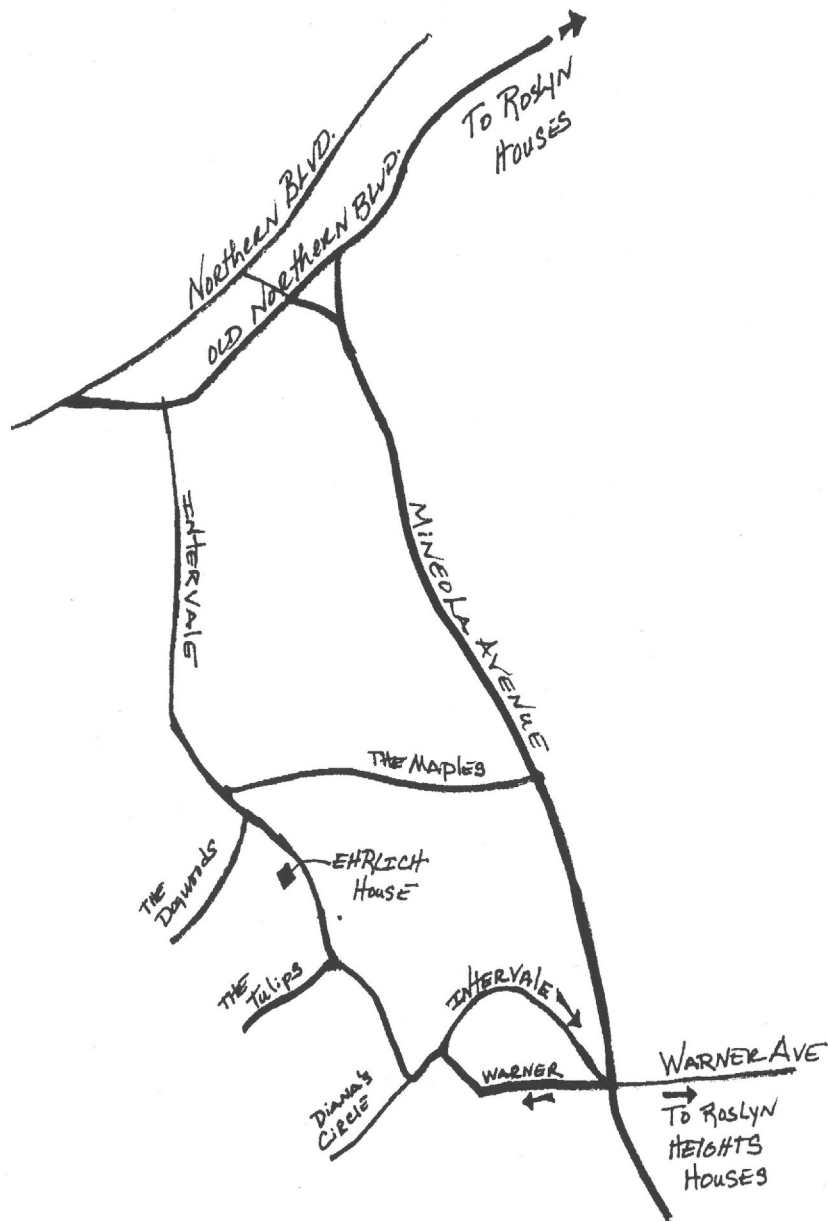
In the former basement, the present owners have created a warm and inviting office area, bathroom, and family room as well as extensive service and storage areas. On the second floor, the house has three bedrooms, two baths and a charming study. The present owners are undertaking an extensive and meticulous restoration of the property, including the restoration of all the original woodwork and the installation of period sconces and light fixtures.

This information provided by Jeffrey Dien.

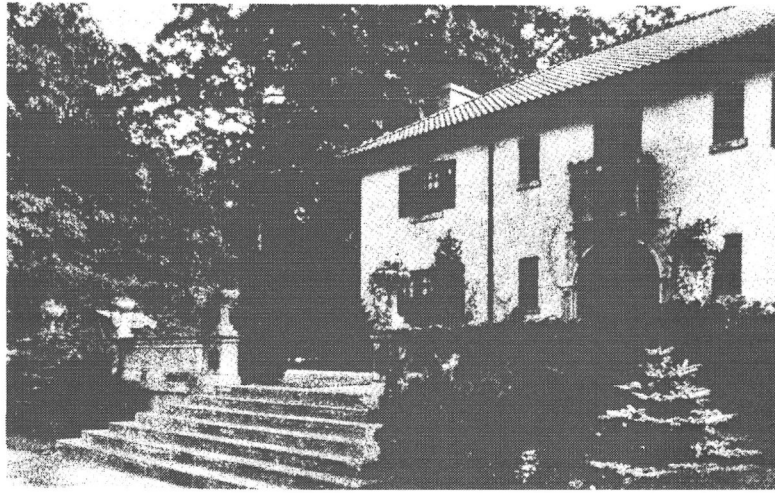
TRATTORIA DIANE



23 Bryant Avenue
Roslyn, New York 11576
516-621-2591



Map of Roslyn Estates



Ehrlich House
51 The Intervale
Roslyn Estates

(please park in driveway or on same side of the street as the house, thank you!)

Rolling hills that form the North Shore of Long Island have long been celebrated for their scenic splendor. Ideally situated in the heart of these famous hills is Roslyn Estates.

In 1900, the area that became Roslyn Estates was part of two large farms bordered by highways, essentially the same as at present, with only a dirt road meandering through. An 1897 map shows three buildings within current village boundaries, two homes on Warner Avenue, and the Strathmore Hotel on Old Northern Boulevard. The hotel was a regular stop for a stagecoach which made the four-hour trip to New York City daily. A barn, used as a carriage house and stables, and later a garage, was located behind the hotel.

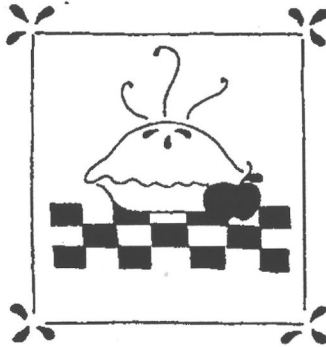
In 1906, the Dean Alvord Company, one of the earliest large scale home developers in the United States, began selling homes and sites in the area under the name of Roslyn Estates. Alvord, along with the Union Mortgage Company, published a beautifully illustrated brochure noting that “some of the

finest private properties in America are adjacent to the Roslyn Estates section” as well as “full a score of golf and country clubs...yacht clubs and bathing beaches.”

The Ehrlich home was one of the earliest residences to be built in Roslyn Estates. Actually, the beautiful Mediterranean Revival dwelling was pictured in promotional material showcasing the planned development. The two-story stuccoed house with its tile roof, loggias, balconies, terraces, and finely detailed arched entranceway is ideally situated, overlooking one of the developments small lakes. The spacious grounds are accented with specimen trees and shrubs and terraced gardens.

In 1911, the Association of Roslyn Estates was incorporated and remains today the present Civic Association. In 1931, the Village of Roslyn Estates was incorporated to enable local residents to legally exercise zoning and other controls over their own community. The rustic beauty of Roslyn Estates is unique among developed suburban communities. This individuality has been carefully maintained over the years despite a very substantial growth in population. A deep sense of community pride is possessed by all its inhabitants who are always eager to protect and maintain the unique characteristics of the informal “Village” atmosphere.





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