

The background of the cover is a photograph of a brick building's entrance. The entrance features a white pediment with the words "VILLAGE OF FLOWER HILL" inscribed on it. The pediment is supported by white columns. The sun is visible in the upper left, creating a lens flare effect. The entire image is framed by a yellow border.

The Flower Hill Village Historical Gallery

Established MMXXIII (2023)

Official Guidebook

Prepared by Mitchell M. Schwartz, Village Historian, 2023

The Flower Hill Village Historical Gallery

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All photographs on display are from the Village of Flower Hill’s municipal archives. They have been included in this guidebook for the purpose of nonprofit, public education.

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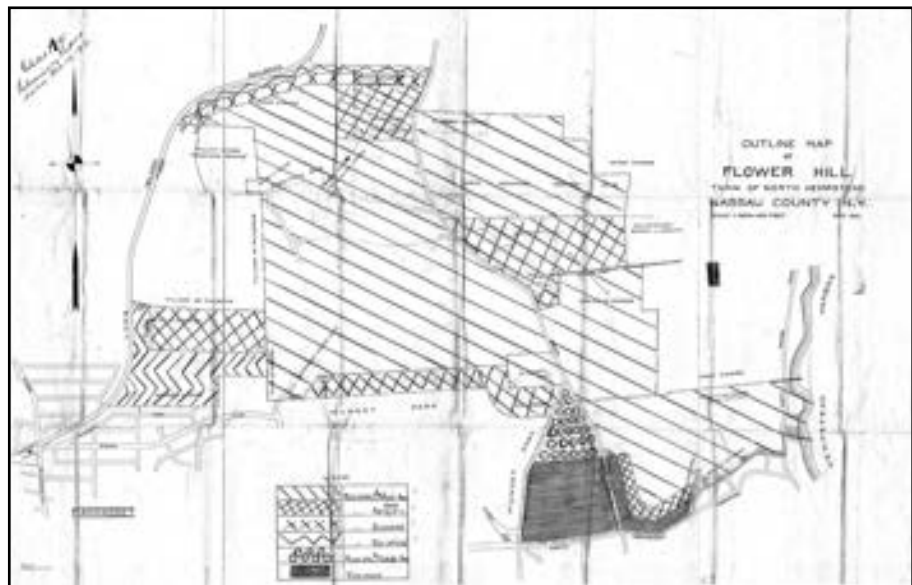
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Introduction

This free guidebook provides a detailed walkthrough of the official historical gallery of the Incorporated Village of Flower Hill, located at Flower Hill Village Hall.

Created to ensure the continued preservation of the Village's heritage for current and future generations – and to provide the community with a public educational institution dedicated to local history, the Flower Hill Village Historical Gallery was established in 2023, ninety-two years after Flower Hill's incorporation as a village. Its main goals are to foster an appreciation for education, research, and

history, to further preserve – and make accessible – the Village's rich heritage and vast collection of historic artifacts, and to further grow the Village's strong sense of community pride, spirit, and unity.



Above: The 1931 outline map of the then-new Incorporated Village of Flower Hill.

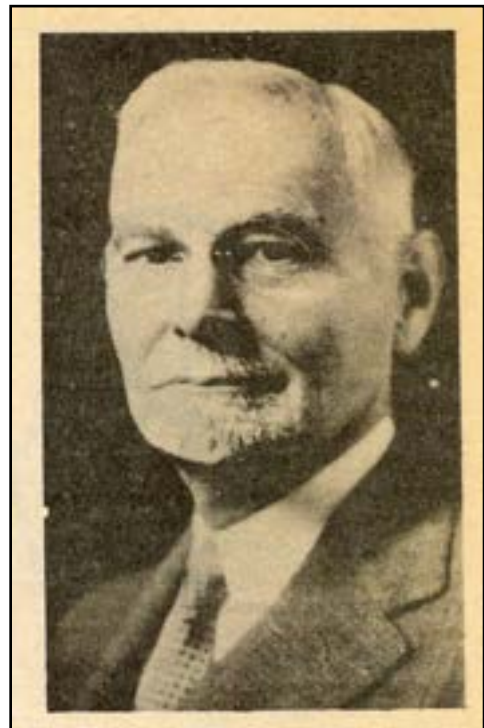
The images and documents on display at the Flower Hill Village Historical Gallery all tell the story of the history of Flower Hill as well as the story of the greater region, as a whole.

The Flower Hill Village Historical Gallery

A Brief History of Flower Hill

Flower Hill is one of sixty-four incorporated villages in the County of Nassau. Prior to Cow Neck's colonization by the European powers in the 17th century, what is today the Village of Flower Hill – in addition to Manhasset, Port Washington, and Roslyn – was inhabited by the Matinecock Native Americans, and was known to them as *Sint Sink*, which roughly translates to “Place of Small Stones”. After the Europeans settled in the area, the name changed to Cow Neck, with local records indicating that the name Flower Hill was first used to define large portions of Cow Neck shortly thereafter.

According to Carlos W. Munson, Flower Hill's founding father, a main factor which contributed to locals deciding to incorporate Flower Hill was the fact that Port Washington was planning to incorporate as a city; the “City of Port Washington” would have absorbed all unincorporated areas within the Port Washington Union Free School District. This meant that a large portion of Flower Hill would have been absorbed by the prospective city and would have served as one of its major sources of tax revenue.



Above: An undated portrait of Carlos Munson.

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Wishing to maintain home rule and not become – in Munson’s words – “vassals to an overlord”, in 1930, Flower Hillers decided to incorporate and began fighting what can affectionately be referred to as “the Flower Hill Revolution”.

A contentious battle between Flower Hill and Port Washington ensued over the next year, with Port Washington attempting to block Flower Hill’s incorporation efforts. Although the Port Washingtonians were successful in blocking Flower Hillers from holding a vote the first two times, the Flower Hillers were victorious the third time. This petition was signed on March 13th, 1931, and the vote was held a few weeks later, on April 27th, during which time twenty-three votes were cast – all in favor of incorporating Flower Hill as a village.

The Village of Flower Hill was officially certified as a village by Albany on May 25th, 1931, and Port Washington’s incorporation efforts were effectively killed.



Above: The 1931 certificate signed by Deputy Secretary of State Frank S. Shays, officially certifying Flower Hill’s incorporation as a village.

According to historic meeting minutes, at the Village’s organizational meeting on May 12th, 1931, the Mayorship was initially handed to Carlos W. Munson. Munson refused to accept his

The Flower Hill Village Historical Gallery

nomination as Mayor and instead accepted the position of Village Trustee, substituting for Arthur G. Elvin, who was then nominated to serve as Mayor.

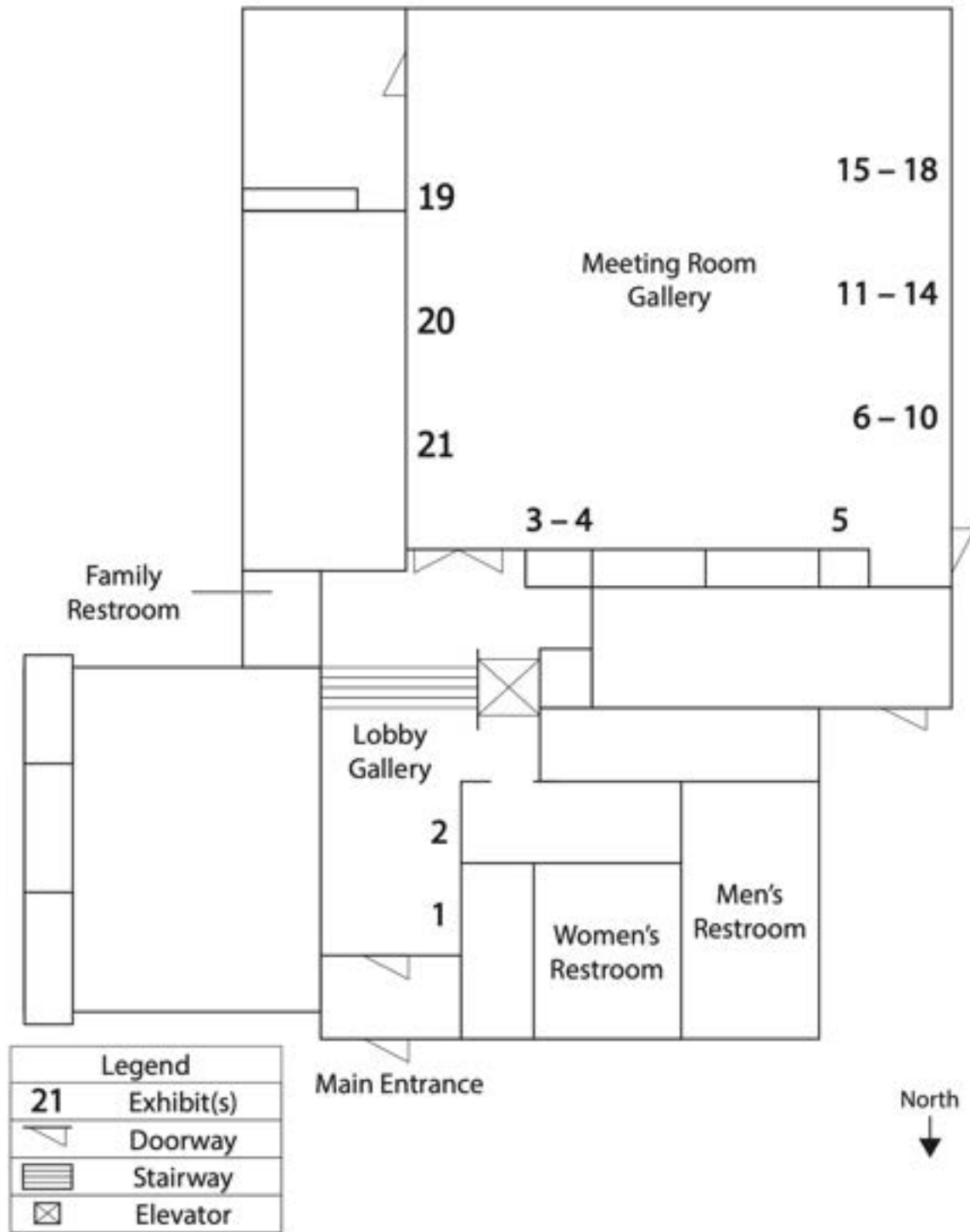
The members of Flower Hill's government were sworn into office at the first official Board of Trustees meeting, which took place at 8:00 PM on May 29th of that year; the Board of Trustees consisted of Mayor Elvin and four Village Trustees: E. A. DeQuintal, William John Logan, Stephen H. Mason, and Carlos W. Munson. According to that meeting's minutes, the first resolution made was the appointment of Walter H. Sellers as Village Clerk, with an annual salary set at \$500 (1931 USD).

According to former Nassau County Historian Richard Winsche's 1999 book, *The History of Nassau County Community Place-Names*, Flower Hill was not the only community to incorporate due to the city proposal. In addition to Flower Hill, the Villages of Baxter Estates and Manorhaven had also incorporated themselves to avoid being absorbed by Port Washington; Baxter Estates incorporated in 1931, while Manorhaven incorporated in 1930.

Over the following years and decades, Flower Hill continued to grow, metamorphosing from a rural community with sprawling Gold Coast estates and farms into one of the most sought-after suburban communities in the New York City Metropolitan Area.

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Gallery Map



Note: The Flower Hill Village Historical Gallery is wheelchair accessible.

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Lobby Gallery

(Exhibits 1 & 2)

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1: Orthophoto of Flower Hill, 2000s

This orthophoto shows a top-down view of the Village of Flower Hill and some of its surrounding areas, taken in the late 2000s.



This modern-day view of Flower Hill illustrates the evolution of communities across so much of Long Island. The roads, homes, businesses, and green spaces in the image all tell the story of modern human development on Long Island and across the region, and its transformation into one of the world's most famous and important suburbs.

The many roadway layouts from different time periods, varying development types, construction sites, and bypasses of older roads in this image all illustrate the story of a thriving region which has evolved and grown over time – and a region which continues to do so.

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2: “The Historic Sites of the Village of Flower Hill” – 2019

This poster, created in 2019 by former Village Trustees Jay Beber and Rhoda H. Becker, showcases some of the historic sites within Flower Hill; Becker created this poster with Beber as one of her first major projects as Village Historian.



Historic sites shown on the poster, which is titled *The Historic Sites of the Village of Flower Hill*, include the Hewlett-Munson-Williams House, the North Hempstead Country Club, Saint Francis Hospital, the Sands-Willets Homestead, and Village Hall.

The poster also compares the 1931 population of Flower Hill (288 residents) with population estimates from the late 2010s (4,665 residents). At the time of the 2020 census, Flower Hill’s population had reached 4,794 residents – a new record for the Village.

A photograph of a meeting room gallery. The room features rows of dark-colored chairs facing a wooden panel at the front. On the panel, the words "FLOWER HILL" are visible. The room has a high ceiling with recessed lighting and a large circular pendant light. The walls are light-colored with some framed pictures. An American flag is visible on the left side of the panel.

Meeting Room Gallery

(Exhibits 3 – 21)

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3: Carlos Munson's Real Estate Office – n.d.

This undated image shows shipping mogul Carlos W. Munson's (1868–1940) former real estate office, which stood where Flower Hill Village Hall stands today. Munson, Flower Hill's founding father and the Munson Steamship



Company's heir, leased space within the building to the Village of Flower Hill for use as its village office. The building was also the location of the April 27th, 1931 vote to incorporate Flower Hill as a village.

Following Munson's death in 1940, Levitt & Sons, which had intended on developing a large housing development within Flower Hill, assumed ownership of the building, and continued leasing the space to the Village.

In 1948, Flower Hill residents voted to purchase the property and raze the obsolete building, which had severe termite damage, was deemed to be vulnerable to fires, and was no longer able to adequately serve the needs of the Village. In its place, a modern, purpose-built village hall was erected.

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4: Flower Hill Village Hall – n.d.

In this undated image, Flower Hill Village Hall is shown – most likely shortly after its 1949 completion. Designed by architect Henry W. Johanson, the erection of the handsome building was approved by residents in 1948,



when a referendum was held to determine whether the Village should purchase the land and erect a purpose-built village hall to replace Carlos W. Munson’s aging, rickety real estate office building.

Unlike Carlos Munson’s real estate office, Flower Hill Village Hall would also be fireproof and include features which the real estate office lacked – including a garage for on-site storage of the Village’s maintenance and public works vehicles.

The building was completed in 1949, and the Board of Trustees held its first meeting in the building on February 12th of that year. Many residents donated furniture and other supplies – most notably the donation of an American Flag and a flagpole by Trustee Harry G. Vaubel.

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5: Stonytown Road – c. 1920s–1950s

This undated photograph shows Stonytown Road within Flower Hill, looking east-southeast from the bend just east of what is today its intersection with Chanticleare Drive. The driveway to Jesse Ricks' *Chanticleare* estate is visible between the two stone



retaining walls at the center of the image, on the left (north) side of the road.

While undated, this photograph was most likely taken at some point between the late 1920s and the mid-1950s – before the road underwent a massive modernization and upgrade project during the 1960s, carried out by the County of Nassau, which had purchased the Flower Hill portion of the road from the Village.

Designated for many years as County Route 143, the Flower Hill portion of Stonytown Road remained a Nassau County-owned Road until the 2000s, when its ownership was transferred back to the Village. Shortly thereafter, the Village added a dedicated bicycle and pedestrian path to the road,

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connecting to the Plandome Manor portion of the path at its west end and the Flower Hill Village Park (also purchased from Nassau County) at its east end.

Notes: This image was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2021 by the History Center at the Port Washington

Public Library, Port Washington, N.Y.

6: Aerial Image of Cow Neck, Looking West – 1920s

This aerial image, taken in the 1920s, shows much of Cow Neck and Great Neck, taken above what is today the northwestern edge of the Village of Roslyn.



The road running west-to-east towards the bottom of the image is the Flushing & North Hempstead Turnpike (present-day Northern Boulevard and Old Northern Boulevard). The Roslyn Trolley Yard and the trolley line's brick electrical substation are visible at the northwestern corner of the North Hempstead Turnpike and Middle Neck Road. Port Washington Boulevard is visible west of Middle Neck Road; the triangular area separating both roads now consists of the Rolling Wood section of Flower Hill. The Mott farm is

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visible on the south side of Middle Neck Road, where the Broadridge section is now located. The Village of Roslyn Estates is visible at bottom left. The road at bottom-right would become Fernwood Lane in the mid-1950s. Just to Fernwood Lane's east are homes on West Avenue – which were razed with the road itself in the late 1940s for the construction of the western approach to the Roslyn Viaduct. The Manhasset Woods are visible as the large expanse of woodland towards the middle-left of the image, bounded by a developing Manhasset to its west and Carlos Munson's *Elderfields* estate to its east.

Note: This image was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2023 by the History Center at the Port Washington

Public Library, Port Washington, N.Y.

7: Aerial Image of Hempstead Harbor Area – c. 1958

This excerpt from an aerial image of the Hempstead Harbor area shows portions of Flower Hill around 1958. The Port Washington sand mines and Hempstead Harbor are visible at the top.



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Northern Boulevard is visible at bottom-right, between Port Washington Boulevard and the approach to the Roslyn Viaduct.

The Hewlett family's farm is visible at far left, bounded by Port Washington Boulevard to its west, East High Road to its northwest, Greenbriar Lane to its north, Hewlett Lane to its northeast, and Farmview Road to its east and south. Saint Francis Hospital is visible just south of the farm.

Fernwood Lane, which had been built earlier in the decade over the former estate of John Randolph Hearst – who purchased the property from Henry Hill Anderson – is seen at far-right, while much of the Village of Munsey Park is visible at bottom-left. A portion of the Village of Roslyn Estates can be seen to the right of Northern and Old Northern Boulevards.

The school building visible at the north end of Center Drive, north of Sycamore Drive and south of Cherrywood Lane, is the Roslyn School District's former Roslyn–Flower Hill Elementary School, which operated from 1953 until 1980. The wooded areas to the school's north and east were developed as the Wildwood (Woodland Road) section and the Heritage Hills/Overlook Estates (Maple Drive and parts of Birchdale & Cherrywood Lanes) section in the 1960s and 1970s, respectively.

Note: This image was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2023 by the Bryant Library Local History

Collection, Roslyn, N.Y.

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8: Aerial Image of Greater Manhasset – 1928

This excerpt from a 1928 aerial image shows much of Greater Manhasset – including Flower Hill. Carlos Munson’s *Elderfields* estate, the Hewlett farm, Hempstead Harbor, and the North Hempstead Country



Club are visible at top-right. The D’Oench family’s *Sunset Hill* estate and Stephen Mason’s farm are visible at center-left, adjacent to the Long Island Rail Road. The Manhasset Woods, Manhasset Woods Road, and Jesse Ricks’ estate, *Chanticlare*, are visible towards the center.

Northern Boulevard is visible at bottom-right, while Plandome Road, the former Plandome Road School, and North Hempstead Town Hall are visible at bottom-left. Munsey Park, which was under development at the time of this image’s taking, is visible towards the center – in addition to Nassau, Onderdonk, and Park Avenues. Port Washington is visible at top left.

Note: This image was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2021 by the History Center at the Manhasset Public

Library, Manhasset, N.Y.

9: Aerial Image of Northern Boulevard and Vicinity – c. 1956

This excerpt from an aerial image shows portions of Flower Hill’s business district and portions of the Broadridge housing development around 1956 – including Ridge Drive East. Old Northern Boulevard is visible on the right and top of



the image, and the modern alignment of Northern Boulevard – built a few years earlier, with the Roslyn Viaduct – is visible to its left. The Flower Hill Professional Building would be built on the empty lot shown at the bottom in the 1960s.

Portions of the Village of Roslyn Estates are visible to the right of Old Northern Boulevard – which the Flower Hill–Roslyn Estates border follows. Mineola Avenue is visible towards the top and left – along with part of the extension of Center Drive from Ridge Drive East to the new alignment of Northern Boulevard and the extension of Mineola Avenue north from its former terminus at Old Northern Boulevard. The Roslyn Pines section of the Village of Roslyn is seen above Mineola Avenue.

Note: This image was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2021 by the Roslyn Landmark Society, Roslyn, N.Y.

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10: Aerial Image of East High Road and Vicinity – 1920s

This aerial image, taken in the 1920s, shows a newly constructed East High Road and the first section of Country Club Drive. The North Hempstead Country Club is visible at right and had opened in 1916 – just a few years before the taking of this



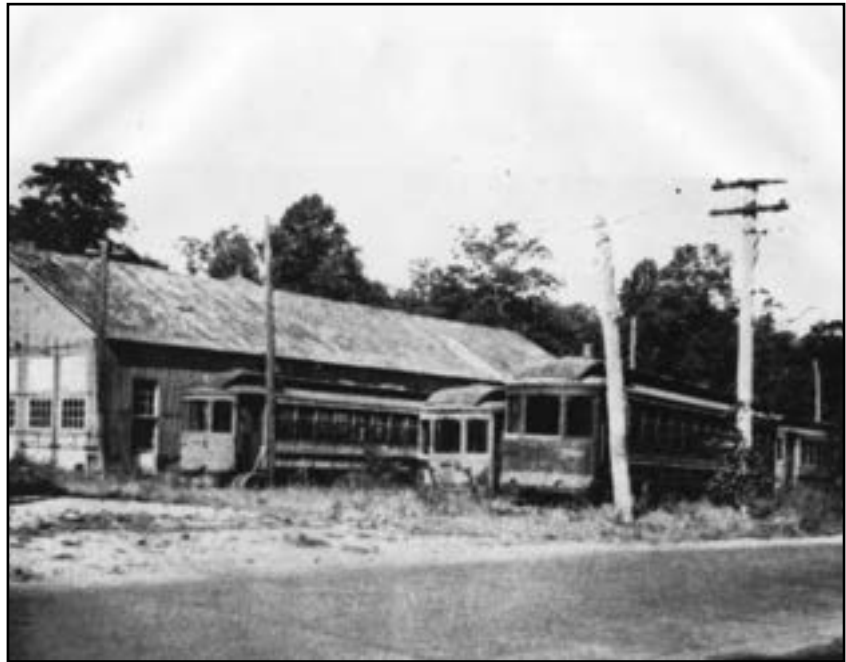
image. Port Washington Boulevard (known at the time as Middle Neck Road) is the long road winding its way from bottom-left to top-right, adjacent to the Hewlett family's farm and Carlos Munson's estate, *Elderfields*.

The heart of the “old” Flower Hill, the area fell on hard times by the late 19th century. This prompted the Munsons and Hewletts to purchase large portions of the land in the early 20th century, raze the derelict structures, and build new housing developments. East High Road, Bonnie Heights Road, and the portion of Country Club Drive shown in this image were part of the first development; it was developed starting in the 1920s by the T.B. Ackerson Company – a major development firm famous for developing the planned community of Brightwaters in Suffolk County, along with many sections of Brooklyn.

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11: New York & North Shore Trolley Yard – 1920s

This photograph shows the former New York & North Shore Traction Company's Roslyn Trolley Yard in the 1920s, shortly after the system's abandonment. Located where Bryant & Cooper is now located, the



Roslyn Trolley Yard was conveniently located at the junction of the North Shore Line and the Port Washington Line. The New York & North Shore's trolleys operated in the area between 1908 and 1920, as is stated on a building inventory form filed with the State of New York in 1974.

Around 1944, the former trolley barn (visible in the background) was moved to face Middle Neck Road, becoming a contractor's office and eventually the garage for Flower Hill Auto Body. The trolley barn's former location is now occupied by Bryant & Cooper, while the trolleys and the yard tracks visible in the photograph are now the site of the restaurant's parking lot.

Note: This image was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2023 by the Bryant Library Local History

Collection, Roslyn, N.Y.

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12: Ridge Drive East, Looking Northeast – c. 1951

In this image, taken around 1951, a handful of newly completed homes are visible on the east side of Ridge Drive East in the Broadridge section of Flower Hill, looking northeast.



The houses shown in this photograph are a few of the many “Sun Ranch”-style homes built in this portion of Flower Hill by noted Long Island developer Cy Williams, who had previously developed the New Salem and Southport sections of Port Washington and the Dosoris Woods section of Glen Cove – in addition to a small section of Greenvale, adjacent to the Roslyn Cemetery.

The right-of-way for Northern Boulevard’s bypass of Roslyn is visible behind the homes in this image, lacking trees and shrubbery. It had been constructed only a couple of years prior to the taking of this photograph.

Note: This image was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2021 by Patty Melville.

13: Ridge Drive West, Looking North – c. 1945

In this image, taken in the mid-1940s, Ridge Drive West and the first eleven completed homes in the Broadridge section of Flower Hill are visible, shortly after their completion, looking north.



Developed by Garry & Co., this portion of Flower Hill was once part of the Mott family's farm prior to being purchased by John Love, and subsequently by Anton E. Walbridge – whose large, Gold Coast-era mansion, *Waldene*, was located where the Roslyn Pines housing development in the Village of Roslyn is now located.

The company began developing Broadridge in the early 1940s but was forced to halt construction due to World War II supply shortages. At the time, only the first eleven homes in the 61-acre development had been built – all located on the west side of Ridge Drive West, between Peachtree Lane and Greenway.

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Construction of the housing development resumed following the end of World War II, with the homes on the east side of Ridge Drive West and throughout much of the subdivision being constructed by the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Note: This image was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2020 by Linda and Alan Schwartz.

14: Bridge Road, Looking East – 1965

This photograph, taken on December 11th, 1965, shows Bridge Road from the east end of the Webster Avenue Bridge, looking east. In the background is Bridge Road's intersection with Pinewood Road – in



addition to several homes in Flower Hill's Pinewood housing development, developed by Meadows-Tierney in the mid-1950s.

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Much of the portion of Bridge Road shown in the foreground follows the path of the former driveway leading to *Sunset Hill* – the Gold Coast estate of renowned architect Albert D’Oench and his wife, Alice D’Oench (née Grace).

In the distance, the traffic island at the intersection of Bridge and Pinewood Roads is visible. This traffic island was extended, reconfigured, and beautified by the Women’s Club of Flower Hill in the 2010s, and in 2021, it was named Flower Hill Women’s Club Green upon the creation of the Flower Hill Historic Trail.

15: Construction of Colony Lane – 1967

In this photograph, taken on November 17th, 1967, Colony Lane is shown being built during the development of Flower Hill’s Stratford Woods housing development, looking west.



Built on the last remaining, undeveloped portion of the Mason family’s estate and farm at the west end of the Village, Colony Lane and the housing development are located on a steep hill, featuring

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an elevation change of nearly 100 feet; the New York City skyline can be seen from Mason's Overlook, located at the top of the hill.

According to the Village's building records, the homes in the development were designed by Stanley Shaftel, who also designed many of the homes on Woodland Road on the east side of the Village around the same time.

16: Exterior of the *Chanticleare* Estate – 1920s

This 1920s image from a February 9th, 1929 article in *The American Architect* shows the front of *Chanticleare* – the large Gold Coast estate of Taylorville, Illinois-born attorney and executive Jesse Jay Ricks (1879–1944).



Designed by architect Frederick A. Godley, *Chanticleare* was built for the Union Carbide executive and his family in the mid-1920s, between what is now Chanticleare Drive and Drake Lane. The

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Tudor Revival mansion included 42 rooms – including a large music room, complete with an Aeolian pipe organ.

The *Chanticleare* mansion was demolished in the late 1960s, after the plans which the developers of the eponymous housing development had to save it fell through; the 42-room Tudor Revival mansion was replaced with four smaller homes on Chanticleare Drive and Drake Lane.

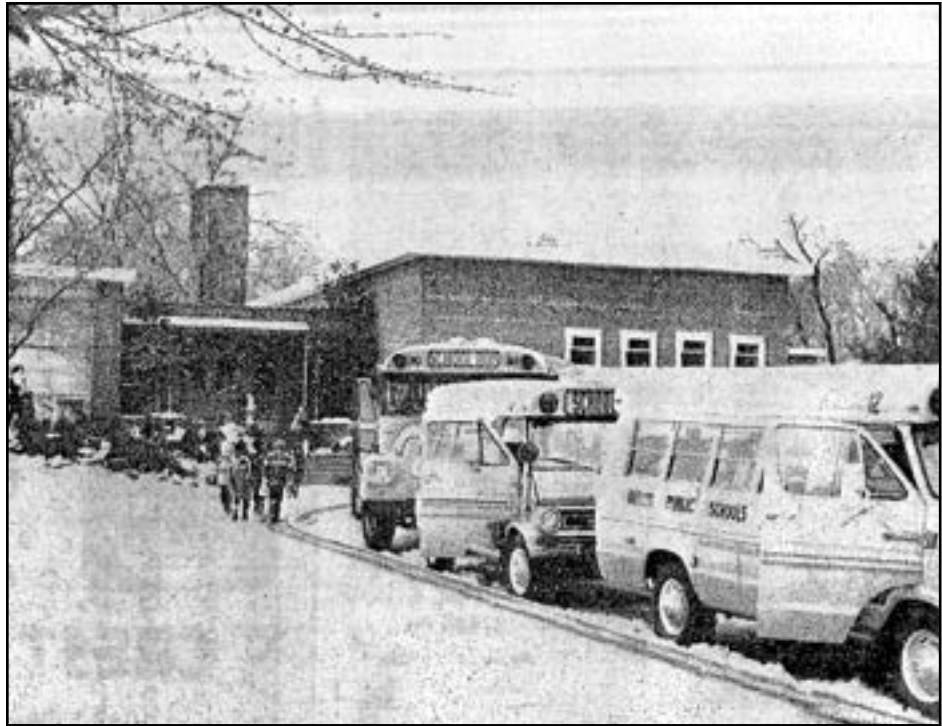
Although the mansion itself was demolished, the guest house – also designed by Godley – remained intact, along with the stone retaining walls adorning the former driveway. The three-bank Aeolian pipe organ from the mansion's music room, which Jesse Ricks' wife, Sybil Knight Ricks (née Hayward), frequently played for guests, was donated to Hofstra University in the Village of Hempstead in 1968 by Ricks' children, and it was subsequently installed in the school's John Cranford Adams Playhouse.

According to a 1968 article from *The Hofstra Chronicle*, the school's newspaper, two chambers needed to be added to the building to house the organ and its components. Both that article and a 1968 article from *Newsday* state that the massive instrument's installation at Hofstra University enabled students studying the pipe organ to practice and perform on campus as opposed to having to travel to the Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation in the Village of Garden City.

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17: Dismissal at the Roslyn–Flower Hill Elementary School, 1980

This image of the Roslyn–Flower Hill Elementary School was published in a 1980 article from *The Roslyn News*, which reported on the Roslyn Union Free School District's decision to close the school at the end of that school year.



The Roslyn–Flower Hill Elementary School opened on January 12th, 1953, with a large dedication ceremony. The school was designed by Moore & Hutchins and was identical to the former Highland Elementary School in the Village of Roslyn Estates.

The school was occasionally used by the Village of Flower Hill for board meetings and large public hearings. One such hearing took place in the 1970s during which time the Town of North Hempstead had proposed making zoning changes along West Shore Road.

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The Roslyn–Flower Hill School (also known as the Flower Hill Neighborhood School or simply as the Flower Hill School) operated until 1980, when it was closed by the Roslyn School District due to declining enrollment totals district-wide – a trend which had been impacting many school districts on Long Island at the time.

According to a 2004 history report by Barry Edelson, former District Historian of the Roslyn School District, the Flower Hill Elementary School was the last of four district schools to be closed due to these enrollment declines – the other, previous three being the Highland Elementary School in the Village of Roslyn Estates, the North Roslyn School in Greenvale, and the Village School in the Village of Roslyn.

By closing these schools and consolidating operations, the Roslyn School District was able to reduce its maintenance costs – a key argument made by District Superintendent Joshua Segal in moving forward with the closures.

The school building was demolished in 1983, after the Village unsuccessfully placed a bid to purchase the property for use as a municipal recreation facility, losing to developers who purchased the property in 1982 for \$620,000 (1982 USD).

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The school property was subsequently subdivided and redeveloped as the Mashady Estates housing development. Eight houses were built on the former school's grounds – including all three homes on Woodland Court.

In 2021, the park strip in the traffic island at the northern end of Woodland Court was named Old School Green, upon the creation of the Flower Hill Historic Trail. This green space is located at the approximate location of the school's former ballfield.

Note: This image was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2021 by the Bryant Library Local History Collection, Roslyn, N.Y.

18: Roslyn Viaduct, from Flower Hill Side – c. 1956

This photograph of the Roslyn Viaduct's western approach was taken at night around 1956, looking towards the east.

The original Roslyn Viaduct was constructed in the



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1940s as part of the Roslyn Cut-Off – a realignment of Northern Boulevard (New York State Route 25A) in Flower Hill and Roslyn which would bypass the downtown section of the Village of Roslyn, where bottlenecks and backups were infamously notorious throughout the entire region.

According to Village Historian and longtime Flower Hill resident Rhoda H. Becker, it was not uncommon for the traffic on what is now Old Northern Boulevard in Roslyn to be so intense, that it would take upwards of an hour to travel from one end to the other. It was clear to local, regional, and state officials that a bypass was needed, and a new alignment of Northern Boulevard north of the original was soon approved and funded; the new route would begin at Middle Neck Road in Flower Hill and rejoin the original alignment just east of Bryant Avenue in Roslyn, on the other side of Hempstead Harbor.

Construction was underway by 1948, and on October 21st, 1949, the highway was opened by New York State Governor Thomas E. Dewey. Upon its opening, ownership of the original, bypassed alignment between Flower Hill and the east side of the Village of Roslyn was transferred to the Nassau County Department of Public Works from the New York State Department of Public Works – a predecessor agency to what is today the New York State Department of Transportation.

The construction of the Roslyn Viaduct required the demolition of several structures – including the original Bryant Library in the Village of Roslyn and the homes on West Avenue (along

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with the street, itself) in the Village of Flower Hill. It also required Mott Avenue – which once formed a portion of the municipal border between Flower Hill and Roslyn – to be shifted to the south to allow for the construction of the western approach to the bridge. Mineola Avenue was extended north to the new alignment of Route 25A, and Center Drive was extended south from Ridge Drive East to Mineola Avenue’s intersection with the new roadway.

By the turn of the 21st century, the bridge was deemed to be structurally obsolete and was deemed to be a major safety hazard – in large part due to its deterioration and its obsolete pin-hanger design. Its replacement was constructed between 2005 and 2012 and was designed to meet modern roadway standards.

The Roslyn Viaduct was officially dedicated as the William Cullen Bryant Viaduct in 2012 by lawmakers in Albany through the passage of a bill sponsored by New York State Senator Joaquim “Jack” M. Martins. A major figure in American literature and one of the most prolific individuals to ever reside in the Roslyn area, Bryant lived at his *Cedarmere* estate for a significant portion of his adult life, located in what would become the Village of Roslyn Harbor in 1931.

Note: This image was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2023 by the Bryant Library Local History

Collection, Roslyn, N.Y.

19: Orthophoto of Flower Hill – c. 1977

This orthophoto shows a top-down view of the Village of Flower Hill and some of its surrounding areas, taken around 1977. Like the orthophoto image from the 2000s, this image tells the story of suburban development on Long Island.



Unlike the 2000s orthophoto, however, some of the areas shown in this orthophoto were still undeveloped, being developed, or getting redeveloped.

At right, Flower Hill's Heritage Hills/Overlook Estates housing development is visible being constructed – along with the roadway infrastructure; the construction of Maple Drive and the extensions of Birchdale and Cherrywood Lanes can all be seen in the image. Next to it, the Harbor Park industrial park in Port Washington is visible being built on the site of the old sand mines.

Construction of the Homewood section of Flower Hill can also be seen, towards the top of the image, off Port Washington Boulevard.

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20: Map of Flower Hill, Long Island – 1926

This historic map of Flower Hill shows an overview of the T. B. Ackerson Company's 1920s housing development on Carlos Munson's *Elderfields* estate – in



addition to showing several of the locations of major places in the “old” Flower Hill. The map was created by famed illustrator Lloyd Coe (1899–1977) in 1926.

Manhasset Woods Road is shown at left, Stonytown Road (then known as Stonington Road) is visible at the top, and Port Washington Boulevard (then known as Middle Neck Road) is shown running diagonally at right and at the top. Bonnie Heights Road is visible below Stonytown Road. Knolls Lane would be constructed in the 1930s in the vicinity of the two private roadways shown on the map extending north from Bonnie Heights Road.

Some notable points of interest from the “old” Flower Hill shown on the map include the Flower Hill Cemetery, the old well, Carlos Munson's real estate office (“The Old Farmhouse”), the site

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of the Jarvis family's store, the site of the old post office, the site of the Hewlett family's old slave quarters, the site of the old canning factory (which was once the busiest in North Hempstead, according to *Newsday's* 1999 book, *Hometown Long Island*), the site of the old Flower Hill Hotel, the site of the Burtis Homestead, and the site of the old blacksmith shop.

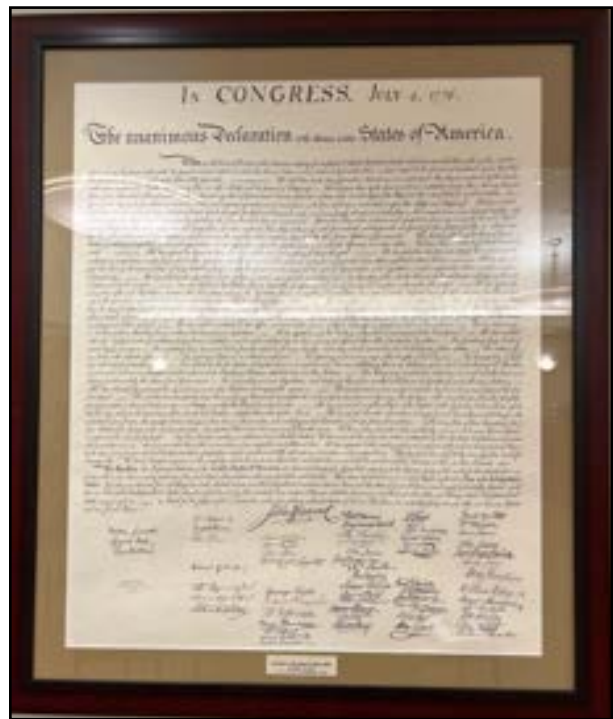
Note: This document was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2023.

21: Copy of the Declaration of Independence – 2012

This special edition copy of the Declaration of Independence was donated to the Village of Flower Hill on June 4th, 2012, by longtime resident and former Mayor John W. Walter (1934 – 2018).

John Whitney Walter served as the fourteenth Mayor of Flower Hill, from 1988 until 1996, serving for four consecutive two-year terms. Following his retirement from the position, he

became Village Historian, serving in that capacity until his death on January 5th, 2018.



Note: This document was generously donated to the Village of Flower Hill in 2012 by John W. Walter.

