Elsinore: An Early Glen Cove Estate and its Owners  
Joan Harrison

This article traces the previously un-recounted history of Elsinore (originally known as the Glen Chalet), one of the earliest Gold Coast estates, and the lives of its illustrious owners. Like many other grand North Shore properties, in the post-World War II years Elsinore evolved into a suburban development. Located in Glen Cove, north of Landing Road along the westward facing bluffs and shoreline of Hempstead Harbor, the land today is the Shorecrest community and an upper portion of Morgan Memorial Park.

In the mid-1830s, a young entrepreneur, William Weeks, built a dock on the east bank of Hempstead Harbor to transport goods to and from New York. By 1839 passenger steamboat service was introduced and an old farmhouse up hill from the Landing was turned into a hotel. Over time this hostelry grew into the "Pavilion," a sophisticated family resort housing 300 vacationers at the height of the summer season. The establishment became a popular holiday destination for well-to-do Manhattanites, as well as the theatrical set from the city.1

About 1853, William Evans Burton, better known as W. E. or "Billy" Burton, acquired 40 acres of uplands north of the Pavilion property and built a country residence. In his day, Burton was considered to be the funniest man alive and no trip to New York City was thought to be complete without seeing him on stage. Born in London in 1804, Burton deserted his British wife and son and came to America in 1834. In the States he built a career that included writing, acting, and theatrical management, while forming friendships with men of letters including Charles Dana and Washington Irving. He took a second wife without divorcing the first, and the union produced three daughters. Despite his scandalous reputation well-born society enjoyed consorting with the famous entertainer. Burton, who reveled in these social connections, was a member of the New York Yacht Club and in 1855 invited its members to rendezvous in the Cove during their annual cruise. A grand ball at the Pavilion followed the perfect day on the water, with dancing to the strains of Dodsworth's Band.2

New York's Seventh Regiment "received various hospitable attentions" from Burton on their excursion to Glen Cove and as president of the first American Shakespeare Society, he hosted a Country Festival in mulberry season for members and their wives. Grapes and dahlias grown at the Burton place, which included a conservatory based on London's Crystal Palace, took medals at the Queens County Fair, a competition considered de rigueur for wealthy landowners of the day. Exhausted after an extensive theatrical tour Burton died at his Hudson
Street home in Manhattan in 1860, leaving this country estate valued at $140,000, a king's fortune in the day.₃

**Kennard’s Glen Chalet**

Thomas William Kennard, the second owner of the property, was a brilliant British engineer best known for having built the Crumlin Viaduct, a railroad bridge over a deep valley in Wales. The construction of the viaduct, the highest in the British Isles and the least expensive iron bridge ever built, is still considered to be one of the most significant achievements of the Industrial Revolution.₄

Kennard came to America to serve as chief engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway when it formed in 1859. Their goal was to connect New York City with the Mississippi by way of the Ohio River at Cincinnati. Railroads at the time were independently owned and ran on different width tracks. Switching cargo and passengers between lines for transport to distant destinations was an expensive logistical nightmare. Kennard standardized track width at six feet and railroads were built, bought, and consolidated to reach the goal.₅

Shortly after the Civil War Kennard purchased the former Burton residence and grounds and hired English architect Jacob Wrey Mould to rebuild the house into a Swiss-style, high Victorian palace of gingerbread and gilding. Mould, heavily influenced by Moorish design during his architectural studies at the Alhambra, excelled at elaborate ornamentation. He fulfilled Kennard's domestic fantasy by creating the "Glen Chalet," with towers, piazzas, decorative carvings, and multiple wings in all directions.₆

![Image of Glen Chalet](image_url)
As thrifty, practical, and accomplished Kennard was in his career, in his personal life he was extravagant, profligate, and fond of show. He spent money lavishly and spared no expense on fitting out the rooms of the mansion with rare and inlaid woods. Reportedly he was "robbed on all sides by carpenters, masons, contractors, painters." Extensive new hot houses, stables, and kennels were constructed to complement his kingly lifestyle. The golden house, surrounded by velvet lawns and woods of chestnut, ash, maple, hickory, oak, and locust, which shone in the light of the setting sun became legendary; the "envy of half a hundred men of fashion and wealth."

Kennard and his wife had two sons, and three daughters. A photograph in the collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects appears to show Mould, plans in hand, standing on the steps of the newly completed chalet with the Kennard family. At the 1869 Queens County Agricultural Fair, the Kennard estate exhibited 120 species of roses, exotics from Brazil, grapes, lemons, oranges, figs, and bananas grown on the grounds.

A year or so later at age 45, Kennard, with economic and railroad ventures in disarray, returned to the British Isles. His lawyer, Samuel Latham Mitchell Barlow, became the next owner, first leasing then buying the property for less than the original cost.

**Barlow's Elsinore**

S. L. M. Barlow, a successful lawyer, political advisor, and collector, won his fortune early. He left school at 16, but by dint of hard work and skill he quickly gained admittance to the bar. At 23 he opened his own firm and commanded a fee of over $200,000 for the settlement of claims under the 1848 U.S. treaty with Mexico. He continued to receive enormous sums for representing the interests of the American rail industry and his law firm evolved into the highly successful partnership of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque and Choate. He married Alice Cornell Townsend from an old and respected American family and by all accounts theirs was a love match in which they "lived together with affection, entire harmony and mutual confidence." They had two children, Alice Wadsworth, known to the family as "Elsie," and Peter Townsend.

The main residence of the Barlows was in Manhattan at 1 Madison Avenue at the corner of 23rd Street, but they were most fond of their country home at Glen Cove that they named "Elsinore" after their daughter. In the country, Barlow known for his bonhomie, had an extraordinary wine cellar and it was "known that any man finding terrapin [turtles] could get a good price for them if sent to Elsinore." His painting collection included Titan's *Sleeping Venus* and van Dyke's *Children of Charles I*, which hung in the drawing room. Barlow entertained his friends and visitors royally and indulged his tastes in exotic plants, whist, and thoroughbred dogs, which were known to form a circle at their master's feet.

At his "princely home in the suburbs," as an 1873 issue of *The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste* called it, Barlow employed twelve gardeners to maintain the greenhouses, flower gardens, and grounds ornamented with fountains, groves, and statuary. Mushrooms were raised in extensive underground vaults and reportedly it took a hundred tons of
coal to heat just the hot houses in winter. The largest and finest rose walk in America connected the mansion to the glass houses and was illuminated at night by gas lamps. Barlow was an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Glen Cove. His distinguished friends included Bret Harte, Theodore Roosevelt, and neighbor Charles Dana, whose country home was located north of Elsinore on West Island. Barlow and Dana together survived the catastrophic fire that consumed the side-wheeler *Seawanhaka* on the sunken meadow near Randall's Island on June 29, 1880 during the afternoon commute from Manhattan to Glen Cove.

The happy and successful Barlow family however was not immune from tragedy. In 1882 their beloved daughter Elsie, who had married Stephen H. Olin and borne two daughters, Alice and Julia, died at the young age of 29. The widower and his children lived at Elsinore until the death of the senior Barlows in 1889. Louise, an Alsatian Catholic who had been their mother's baby nurse, raised the children to be French speaking. When Julia grew up she became actively involved in the Bahá'í religion and wrote a memoir about her ministry and her life titled *From Gaslight to Dawn*. In it she describes her first seven years at Elsinore. Julia wrote: "Our house was of the gingerbread variety, much ornamented and painted in browns and yellows. It had a cupola, two tiers of deep vine-hung verandas and a porte-cochere. A great silver ball, set on a pile of verdure, made a center around which the carriages turned. Everything was thoroughly Victorian, which was the modern of the day."

She goes on to describe the light off the Long Island Sound coming into the dark house, the colors pooled on the carpet from the stained glass windows, and the smell of the honeysuckle. She remembers Toto, her King Charles spaniel, and Kitty and Bell, the horses who pulled her grandfather's carriage. She provides insight into Barlow, fierce in business, but a kindly grandpa who kept candy in his desk drawers for the children and secretly substituted maple syrup for milk on Julia's oatmeal. She also poignantly mentions frequent trips to the churchyard to lay flowers on the grave of the mother she never knew.

The Barlows loved young people and during their tenure at Elsinore neighborhood children of the Landing area had free run of the estate. There was a baseball diamond marked out in "Barlow's Hollow," a deep valley pasture land that meandered down to the shore where wooden steps led to a dock and bathing beach. In summer the children swam there and in winter the opposing hills of the hollow provided a thrilling double course for sleigh riding. Every Thanksgiving the local "Ragamuffin Guard" set up a rifle range in the hollow for shooting contests and at Christmas the Barlow family threw an enormous children's party with gifts for everyone.

The Barlows were active benefactors in Glen Cove and were much loved by the community. They oversaw the re-building of St. Paul’s Gothic-style church and donated its baptistery of Caen stone. Mrs. Barlow founded a night school for working children and a free lending library at the church. In May 1886, Alice Townsend Barlow suffered a major stroke and lost the use of her left arm and leg. Two years later the dishonesty of a confidential clerk resulted in the loss of several hundred thousand dollars for Barlow's law firm. Samuel Barlow,
already shaken by his wife's condition, became increasingly distressed and he died suddenly on July 10, 1889.

A private funeral for Samuel Latham Mitchell Barlow was held at Elsinore after which his coffin, decorated with a wreath of ferns and palm topped by a sheaf of white roses, was transported to St. Paul's for a public service. Mrs. Barlow, an invalid, was not well enough to attend. Factories and shops in Glen Cove were closed that day and residents of the town were in mourning. All available conveyances were put into service transporting the members of the bar association and Union Club, who came out from New York in a private train car for the funeral. S. L. M. Barlow was buried in the churchyard beside his beloved daughter Elsie. In October of the same year, Alice Townsend Barlow joined them at their final resting place.18

After the death of his parents, Peter Barlow inherited the property and his widowed brother-in-law Stephen Olin and his daughters left Elsinore. Money was at issue and there was a lawsuit over the estate settlements. The great collections of books, furniture, art, porcelains, and bric-a-brac were dispersed. An 1890 article in the New York Times detailed the third and last day of the executor's sale of livestock and rare plants at Elsinore. It noted that Charles Dana and plants-man John Lewis Childs of Floral Park were purchasers. The house and grounds were described as desolate with the barns, kennels, and stables having been emptied.19

The Ladew Era

Edward R. Ladew purchased Elsinore and a half-mile of waterfront for $100,000. The property, described as “the most charming and picturesque country seat on the North Shore,” was Long Island's largest private real estate transaction of 1893. If life at Elsinore was lavish under the Barlows, it became sumptuous during the time of the Ladews.20

From what has been written about Edward R. Ladew (1855-1905), it is easy to deduce that he was a workaholic and bon vivant. He was enormously successful in business, a member of a dozen clubs and societies, and entertained royally. He was 38 when he acquired Elsinore and turned it into the ultimate showcase. As young men, Edward and his brother J. Harvey joined their father Harvey Smith Ladew, a second generation tanner and leather merchant, and his associate Daniel B. Fayerweather as junior partners at J. B. Hoyt & Co. This leather works evolved into Fayerweather & Ladew Belting and became one of the world’s largest producers of industrial belts and pulleys.

In 1886 Edward R. Ladew married a young society woman, Louise (Lulu) Berry Wall. Their firstborn, Harvey S. Ladew, became a noted horseman, world traveler, and horticulturist. Their daughter Elise, also an award-winning equestrian, married William Russell Grace, the son of a former mayor of New York. Extended family in the form of grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins joined them on the estate.
A privileged child of wealth, Elise Ladew became an accomplished horsewoman, a fine artist, and fluent in French. After the death of her parents she oversaw the re-decoration of Elsinore in the early 1910s, doing much of the decorative wall painting and frescoing herself, a task considered most original for a young "society" lady. *Courtesy of Robert R. Coles History Room, Glen Cove Public Library.*

After the Ladews purchased the property, they renovated and greatly expanded Elsinore. They extended the house at either end and the former Barlow dining room, doubled in size, became a billiard room and museum. A life-size frieze of a foxhunt, that included realistic portraits of E. R. and J. H. Ladew in the saddle, ringed the room. This great hall was filled with "rare relics and souvenirs of the chase and war.” Taxidermy specimens as well as horns and feet from the family’s conquests shared wall space with riding trophies, antique weapons, and objects from the South Seas. Everything was mounted, numbered, and catalogued.21

Telephones and other modern conveniences were incorporated into the house. Bathrooms adjoined every bedroom and murals of family and friends at the seashore decorated these en suite lavatories. The census of 1900 lists thirteen servants in residence at Elsinore to accommodate family needs, but many more estate workers lived nearby in the boarding houses of the Landing.22
The beauty and extravagance of Elsinore as well as the social triumphs and comings and goings of the Ladew family, occupants of this showplace from 1893-1914 during the Gilded Era, were recorded for posterity in the pages of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. 

Courtesy of Robert R. Coles History Room, Glen Cove Public Library.

Outside, the piazza was extended to form a great square and a veranda with sleeping chambers was built overhead on the second floor. Gingerbread decoration on the facade was modified and the mansion painted an even shade of white. A clock chimed the hours from a tower that surmounted the roof. The estate had three entrances, two off Landing Road and a third just east of the steamboat dock.²³

On the grounds acres of glass sheltered exotic plants. There were black and white graperies, a palm house, and separate hot houses for roses, chrysanthemums, violets, carnations, mignonettes, camellias, orchids, and foliage plants. In 1897, Ladew-grown bird of paradise plants valued at $1000 each were the finest on exhibit at the Waldorf Astoria Flower Show.²⁴

Edward R. Ladew was a sportsman, yachtsman, automotive aficionado, and horticulturist. In the Elsinore stables each stall had a window and the name of the horse painted over its doorway. At times the barns held 40-50 horses, and the carriage collection included traps, broughams, barouches, phaetons, and wagonettes. The Ladews avidly participated in Piping Rock horse shows and many other competitions, often taking firsts. Mrs. Ladew, a lover of horses and foxhunting, was known to be “one of the best female whips to be found in this country.”²⁵
Finally there were kennels with more than 30 thoroughbred dogs including Irish and English setters, poodles, pugs, and greyhounds. Chinese Chows, a rare breed, were also a favorite of the family. Mrs. E. Berry Wall, Louise Ladew's sister-in-law Salome, better known as "Lomie," published *The Memoirs of Chi-Chi, The Chow*. The amusing little volume details the privileged life of a family pet at Elsinore. By night four dogs on the leash and several more untied kept watch over the house and grounds.26

The estate was a self-sustaining farm that fed the family, the help, and a multitude of visitors. A herd of 28 registered Jersey cows provided milk, cream, and butter, and a flock of 50 Shropshire sheep grazed the pastures. The hen houses held 2,100 chickens while five incubators warmed thousands of eggs the poultry produced. Reportedly the family and guests consumed a hundred fowl per week. E. R. Ladew's steam yacht *Orienta*, kept moored in the harbor below, was cooler than the main house on hot summer nights and Ladew often entertained and slept on the boat awakening for breakfast aboard and the morning cruise to New York.27

At Christmas, following the custom set by the Barlows, the Ladews held an annual children’s party in the gaily-decorated coach house. In various years the entertainment included marionettes, ventriloquists, magicians, and motion pictures. The long-time Hennessey played Santa and as many as 400 factory worker’s children in attendance were given sweets, oranges, and a gift.28

In the late 1890s, Elsinore and the Ladew holdings were greatly expanded as the extended family purchased surrounding uplands, lowlands, and beachfront. E. R. Ladew purchased the steamboat dock and Lindale, the only part of the Pavilion left standing after an 1880 fire that destroyed the old hotel. The Ladews then turned it into a fashionable hostelry called the Hall.29

The Ladews and wealthy neighbors in the adjoining summer colonies claimed riparian rights to the waters beyond the shoreline and in effect privatized the entire beachfront from what is now Morgan Park to West Island and beyond. At the shoreline, the Ladews had a bathhouse with six dressing rooms and a dock for family and friends. The public had no legal place to swim until J. P. Morgan bought the waterfront property and part of the Elsinore property for the development of Morgan Park.

In 1903 after a fire destroyed the Fayerweather & Ladew belting plant on the corner of East Houston and Allen Streets in New York City. E. R. Ladew purchased land a mile east of Elsinore at the head of Glen Cove Creek, where he relocated the factory. He bought out the business interests of his brother J. Harvey Ladew, who was more interested in yachting on his $200,000 steam yacht *Columbia*, than in working in the family business. At the height of production more than a thousand people were employed in the Glen Cove belting works. Louise Ladew had modern cottages erected for the workers and their families, many of whom were brought in from outside the area.30

Two years after the factory moved, Edward R. Ladew died at age 50 from cirrhosis of the liver. Louise Ladew took over management of the estate and factory and under her tutelage the business prospered. She earned a reputation for being one of the shrewdest businesswomen in the
United States. She spent time in the factory and encouraged workers to make suggestions on how to improve productivity and working conditions. The retooled plant produced saddles, harnesses, and other kinds of leather goods as well as belting.  

In 1910, five years after E. R. Ladew’s passing, Louise Ladew had a seizure, possibly a complication of her asthmatic condition, and died in New York City. She was only 48 years old. Flags throughout Glen Cove were lowered to half-mast and the factory shut down during the wake. Ladew workers reported to the factory on the day of the funeral, and attended the services at Elsinore en mass. Louise Wall Ladew was laid to rest in Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, next to her husband. Harvey and Elise, at the ages of 23 and 19, inherited the multi-million dollar estate and the leather works. With the support of their family they weathered the untimely deaths of their parents and spent extended periods abroad.  

In 1914 Elise married William Russell Grace in a spectacular wedding at Elsinore. Her brother Harvey gave her away and Father Bernard O’Reilly, Rector of Glen Cove’s St. Patrick’s Roman Catholic Church, performed the ceremony. A maid of honor, six bridesmaids, and a flower girl attended the bride. The service took place in the long flower-bedecked east parlor.  

A special train with seven cars brought the Vanderbilts, Harrimans, and other members of the “Four Hundred” out from the city. The staff of the leather works, preceded by a fife and drum corps, attended the wedding. Members of the Meadowbrook Hunt, replete with their red coats and foxhounds rode in up the estate road flanked by apple trees in full bloom. A good portion of the remainder of the thousand guests arrived by motorcar, creating traffic jams on the dirt road.  

This gatehouse to Elsinore stood at the lower entrance to the estate, at what is now the start of a path to the upper level of Morgan Park. The grand willow tree beside it was in its day a major Landing area landmark. No longer standing, it is now a less common species since the water table in the area dropped.  

*Courtesy of Robert R. Coles History Room, Glen Cove Public Library.*
roads. At the reception family and friends were accommodated on the spacious verandas of the house and the leather workers, coachmen, and chauffeurs dined in large tents set out on the lawns. Harry Anderson, representing the factory staff, presented the newlyweds with an inscribed silver salad bowl. The gifts, which included art, tapestries, paintings, gold, and jewels worth over $50,000 were watched over by hired detectives.

At the leave taking Elise shook the hand of every employee and was “by actual count kissed by 435 people.” Grainy photogravures and elaborate descriptions of this great celebration survive in vintage newspaper articles. After the bride and groom departed, Harvey “turned the key on the big, rich, comfortable country place of his father forever.”

Elsinore was shuttered and the process of liquidating the Ladew estate and holdings began. Elise moved with her husband to Old Westbury and Harvey moved to a house in Brookville closer to the Piping Rock Club. Harvey, was not sad to leave Elsinore. He had never liked the house and wrote in his memoir that the residence was “architecturally, perfectly hideous.” He referred to it as a “huge white birthday cake trimmed with icing.”

The Ladew fortune was to be divided equally between the siblings, but the Great War intervened and delayed the liquidation of the property. During World War I the belting factory at the height of production employed 1,500 people and Elsinore stood empty. When Harvey Ladew returned in 1919 from serving in the armed forces as an American liaison officer, he sold the leather works to Graton and Knight Manufacturing Company. Sometime between 1920 and 1928 the mansion and stables were demolished and the fortune dispersed. In 1925 the city rejected the purchase of Elsinore and additional land on the opposite side of Landing Road for a public park and bathing beach, as the cost was thought too expensive and beyond the city’s debt limit.

**Epilogue: Shorecrest and the Elsinore Property Owners Association**

Elsinore was surveyed in 1928 and two large homes were built on the grounds, one for the family of Waldo Hutchins and the other in the name of Jakobsen. The old estate roads were improved and a sea wall built at the foot of the hollow (now Woodland Rd.), marked with the year 1930. About this time, J. P Morgan bought the southwestern portion of Elsinore to include in Morgan Park. The park, dedicated to the memory of his wife Jane Norton Morgan, was leased it to the city of Glen Cove for 999 years and provided legal public access to the waterfront.

Anecdotal and pictorial evidence supplied by Waldo Hutchins Jr. reveals a field with one lone column standing where the chalet and Elsinore mansion had once stood. The Hutchins family called their 1930 brick home at the top of the hollow “Elsinore” and had stationery imprinted with that name on it. In 1941, Elise Ladew re-purchased 46 acres of her former family property from a developer. At that time 50 percent of the roads, sewers, phone, gas, and electrical lines had been installed. Elsinore Development Corp. was formed with Elise Ladew listed as the “party of the first part,” along with “parties of the second part,” landowners Waldo Hutchins Jr., Sarah Appleby Hutchins, Ruth Jakobsen, Dora and Clara Murdock, and three other stakeholders.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the Long Island State Park Commission under Robert Moses
built parkways and parks that helped facilitate the suburbanization of Long Island. In the postwar years, archetypical Levittowns, rows and rows of similar houses in adjacent sub-divisions, proliferated. Returning G.I.s married, bought these homes, and began families. The development of the Elsinore property, now named Shorecrest began again. The Glen Cove Echo on May 24, 1950 announced the first of a hundred new homes were to be started. Wealthy neighbors were up in arms. In 1951, 128 actual lots, a children’s play area called the Playstead, and a beach were laid out around the larger properties owned by corporation members Murdock, Jakobson, and Hutchins.\(^40\)

In October 1953 the Elsinore Realty Corporation sold its “large tract of land in the estate section” to Morwand Homes Inc. Seventy-six dwellings of split-level design were slated for construction in “Shorecrest on the Sound.” They were to be seven-room houses with three bedrooms and three bathrooms, with exterior facings of brick, cedar, or asbestos. Each was to have a two-car garage and be situated on a plot of a half-acre or larger. Panoramic windows and knotty pine kitchens were considered important selling points of the new development. A “Colonial Ranch” house was available for $19,900, a “Cape Ranch” for $22,900, a “Sans Souci”-style home for $26,900, and finally the “Sycamore” model for $21,500.\(^41\)

Valley Stream-based architect Alwin Cassens Jr., was responsible for the architectural designs used in Shorecrest. His objective was to manifest the “new science of inventing the most house for the least money.” Cassens was considered to be one of the nation’s top architects of small homes “that combine economy of cost with utmost in live-ability and convenience.” His 1952 book, Ranch Homes for Today, provided numerous plans for those who wanted to build their own houses.\(^42\)

The houses actually built in Shorecrest were constructed quickly with little attention paid to aesthetics or craftsmanship on plots just shy a half an acre. The new homeowners joined and paid dues to the “Elsinore Property Owners Association.” This cooperative group was formed to maintain the communal property, i.e. the beach, entrances, traffic islands, and the Playstead on a ridge between the houses on Northfield and Southfield Roads. It also dealt with community problems and planned and implemented yearly dances and picnics. The Association sponsored an annual Easter egg hunt, visit from Santa, and swim lessons at the beach. Member’s dues paid the salaries of two lifeguards and maintenance costs. Elsinore, the ultimate private fiefdom of a privileged few, had turned into an affordable suburban dream within reach of a new and upwardly mobile middle class.\(^43\)

Today Shorecrest is an ethnically diverse community of about 125 families, a high percentage of whom are first generation immigrants from Eastern Europe. For the most part the community is made up of highly educated professional people. Several original owners are still in residence and the two homes built in 1929 are still extant. Most Shorecrest houses have been modified from their original design and several properties have been “McMansioned.” Although the Elsinore Property Owners Association is not as socially active as it once was, it still meets once a year to elect officers, collect dues for maintenance, and arrange for an annual picnic.

The homes in suburban Shorecrest have now stood longer than Glen Chalet and the
Elsinore mansion did. Today’s residents, like their predecessors on the Elsinore property, the Burtons, Kennards, and Ladews, enjoy the sun setting over Hempstead Harbor from their private beach.

Notes

1. Information from the Robert R. Coles History Room, Glen Cove Public Library (hereafter, GCPL).


8. Royal Institute of British Architects Catalog Record 13642-13643, Glen Chalet Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1869 (undated clipping in GCPL).


10. N.Y. Supreme Court, General First Term Department, 1 (892), Google e Books, p. 79; Brooklyn Daily Eagle, December 21, 1902.


15. Ibid., p. 11.

32. Ibid,
34. Ibid.; “New York Society,” unlabeled clipping, GCPL.
36. “New York Society,” GCPL.
38. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, April 24, 1919; unidentified newspaper clipping, May 28, 1925, GCPL.
43. Elsinore Property Owners Association files.

**About the Author**

Joan Harrison is a Professor Emerita of Long Island University, LIU Post where she was a Professor of Art for many years. She has written three pictorial histories of *Glen Cove* and is co-author of *Locust Valley*, all published by Arcadia Press. She and her family have been residents of Shorecrest since 2001 where Elsinore had been located. Their previous home in the Landing had pieces of the Hall Hotel (a remnant of the Pavilion) incorporated into it. These
fragments of the past, along with pieces of nineteenth-century pottery found in cliff-top middens, inspired the research for her article on Elsinore.