History of Long Island

A NEW AND COMPLETE VOLUME OF INFORMATION

With Original Pen and Ink Sketches
by
EUGENE L. ARMBRUSTER

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A VIEW OF THE HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENT OF MRS. TYLER-MILLER AT 80-82 FLEET STREET, BROOKLYN.

MRS. TYLER-MILLER'S HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENT

Mrs. Tyler-Miller conducts at 80 Fleet Street, one of the oldest and best known hairdressing establishments in Brooklyn, having given satisfaction to her many patrons at that address for over twenty years. Last season, on account of the large increase in her patronage, she added the building at 82 Fleet Street, thus doubling her space. Mrs. Tyler-Miller's establishment is fitted up in the most elegant manner and is equipped with every modern convenience needed in her business. Her patrons include many of the leading society women of Brooklyn and Long Island, as they find in the private rooms, which are a special feature of the establishment, the luxury and privacy of their own boudoirs. Mrs. Tyler-Miller has a large force of helpers, who are experts in their respective lines, such as the making of hair goods, shampooing, scalp treatment, hairdressing, facial massage, and manicuring, but Mrs. Tyler-Miller gives her personal supervision and advice to each patron and her personal attention to every detail of the business, and, as she is an expert in her line, the business is conducted on a first-class basis. Her prices are moderate and she offers special inducements to ladies living on Long Island. She is very glad to show visitors her establishment and they will find much to interest them there.

THE EAGLE LIBRARY

LONG ISLAND

ITS EARLY DAYS AND DEVELOPMENT

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS

By EUGENE L. ARMBRUSTER

PUBLISHED BY
THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

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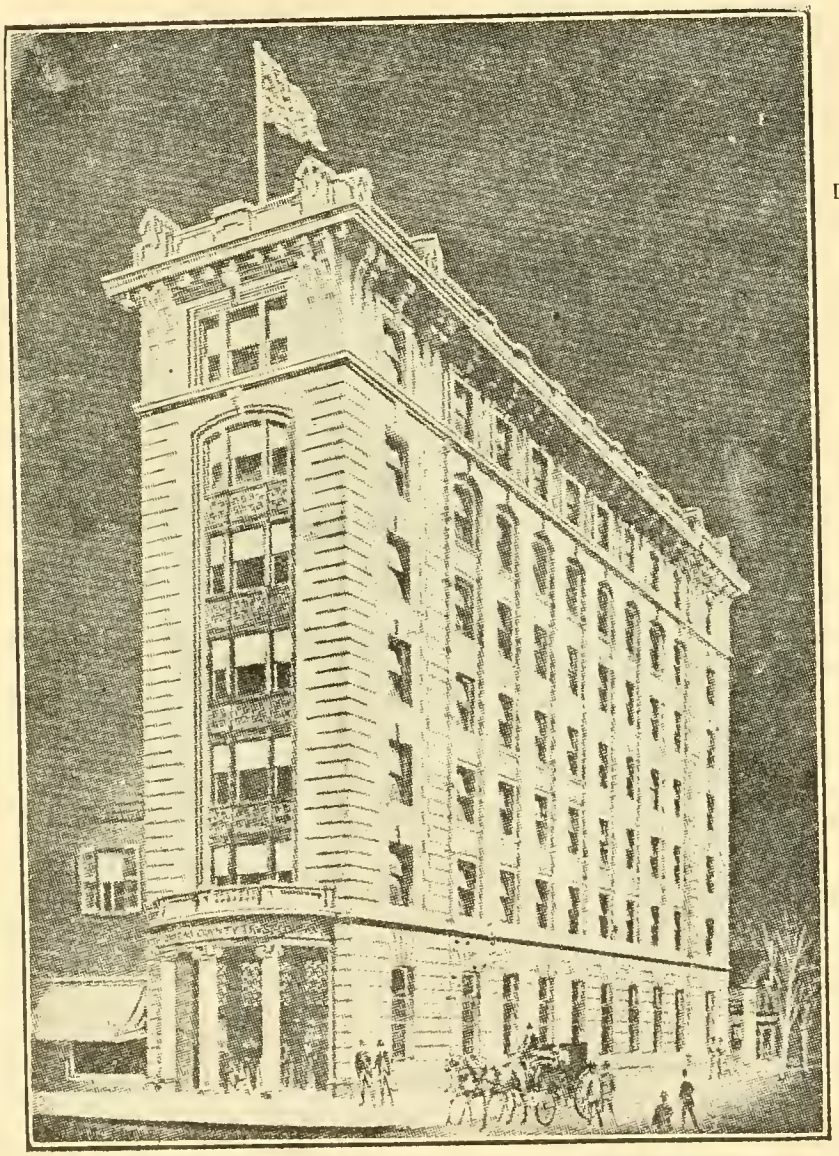

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DR. BERNARD LISSEY

One of Queens Borough's leading dentists is Dr. Bernard Lissey, with offices at 339 Fulton street, Jamaica, and his dental operating room, a picture of which is shown above, has been declared the best equipped and the most elaborate and costly on Long Island.

As an artisan is judged by his tools and his workmanship, so a dentist is judged by his appliances and his pleased or displeased patrons. The fact that Dr. Lissey has a large clientele and that his patients invariably leave his office with pleased expressions on their faces, is sufficient proof of Dr. Lissey's worth.

Dr. Lissey desires to please his patrons by not only giving them the best possible workmanship and dental surgery under absolute aseptic conditions, but by giving surrounding cleanliness and comfort.

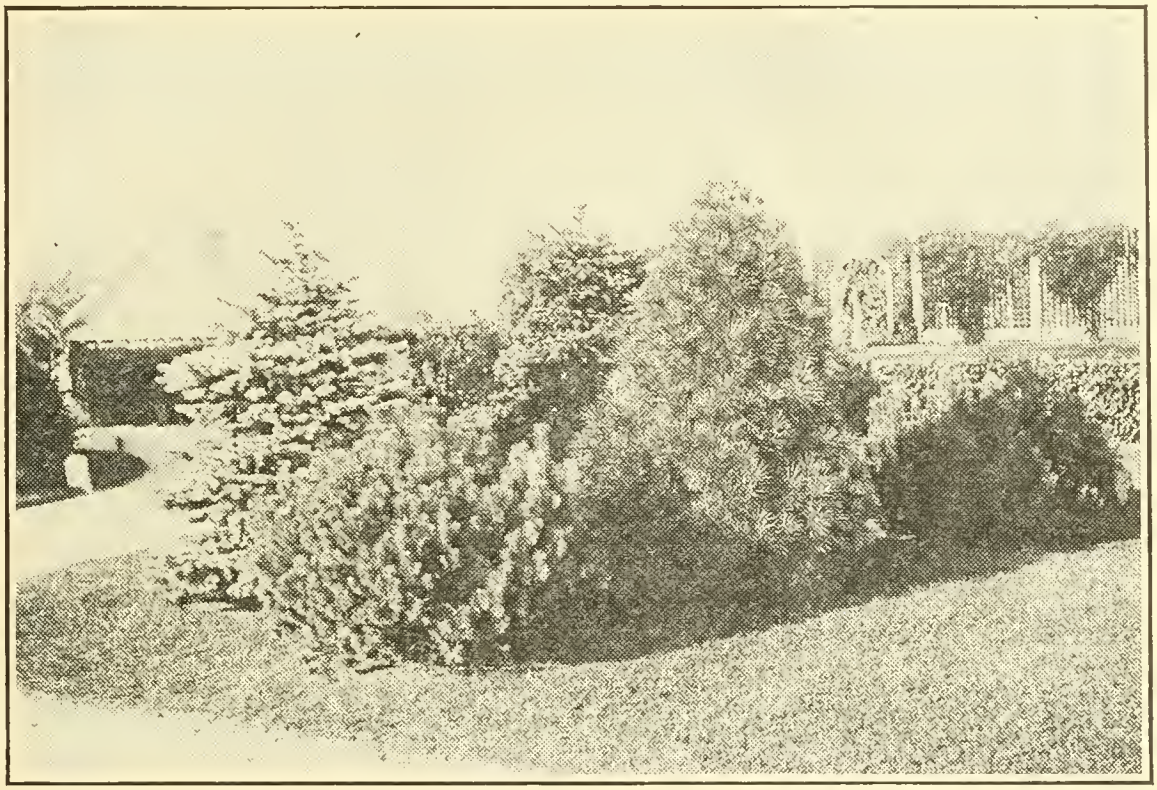
Upon arriving in New York, at the age of 17 years, Dr. Lissey immediately proceeded to educate himself. He secured employment as a junior clerk in a drugstore and within a short time received his license as a graduate pharmacist. In 1903 he decided upon entering the College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York. He had a very successful college career, graduating in 1906, receiving a silver medal. Shortly after his graduation, Dr. Lissey was married and in 1907 he established himself modestly at Jamaica, L. I. By close application to his work and constant effort to please, Dr. Lissey soon made for himself an enviable reputation.

Despite the fact that he is a very busy dentist, Dr. Lissey still finds time to devote to civic, political, fraternal and charitable work. He is a member of the Jamaica Citizens Association, a member of the Board of Directors of the Iroquois Democratic Club, of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, of Jamaica Council of the Royal Arcanum, of Jamaica Conclave, Independent Order of Heptasophs; of the Council of Immigration of New York, of the Woodmen of the World, of the Foresters of America, of the Knights of Pythias, and of Ionic Lodge No. 486, F. and A. M., and of various dental societies.

Dr. Lissey is still a comparatively young man. He is thirty-three years old. He lives with his wife and two children—Jeanette Frances and Dorothy Marion Lissey—in a handsome home at 63 Shelton avenue, Jamaica.

Dr. Lissey is always pleased to receive members of his profession, medical doctors, as well as the public in general, and permit them to inspect his handsome dental offices at 339 Fulton street, Jamaica. Telephone 281-597 Jamaica.

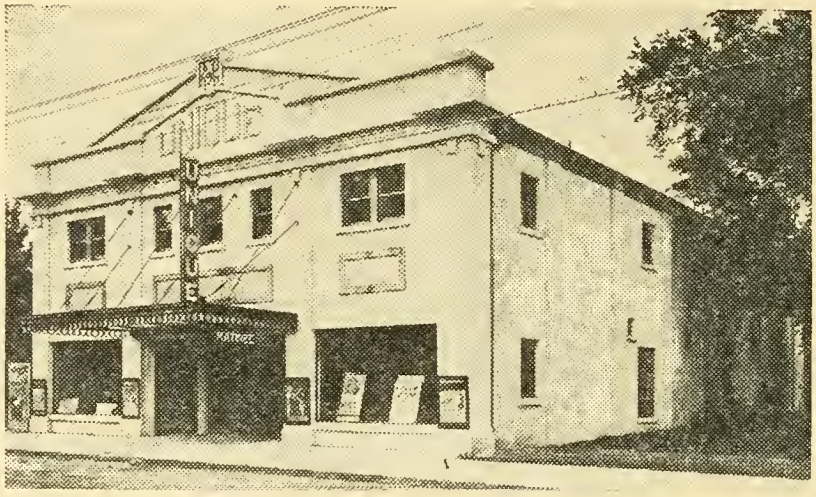
OAK PARK NURSERIES



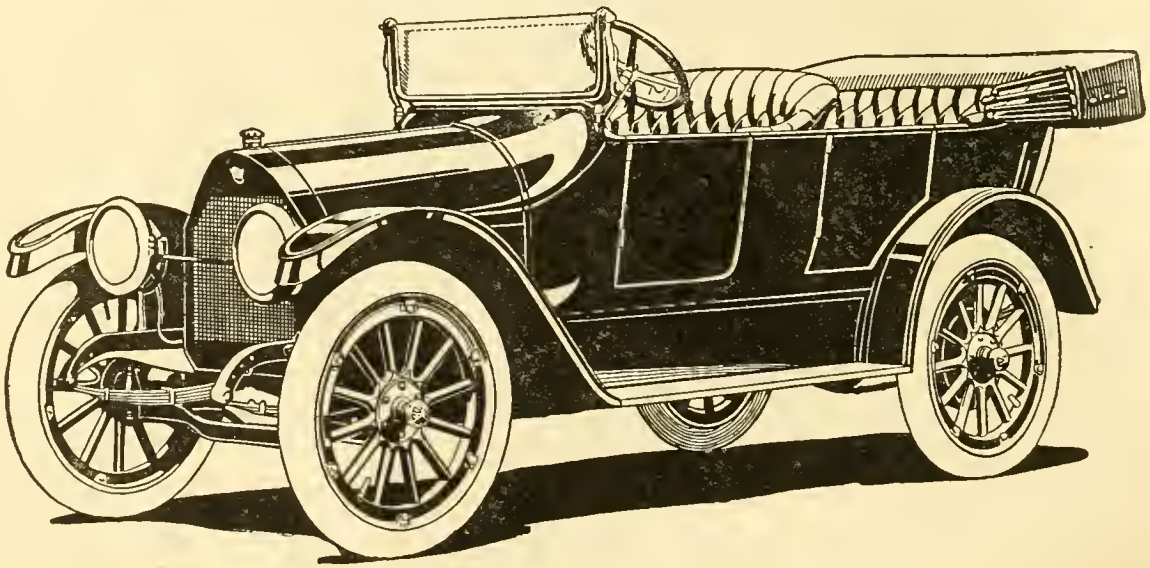
On East Main street, Patchogue, is situated the Oak Park Nurseries, E. C. and S. V. Tiger, proprietors, comprising many acres. As the picture indicates, their specialty is evergreens. Established in 1888 the nursery has been spreading out year by year, until it now covers a large acreage of superbly stocked nursery specialties. Their reputation is such that it has gained for them customers who continually renew their orders, as they realize they can place their orders in perfect confidence and receive just exactly what they buy.

Special attention is given to the culture of trees that will succeed best in this climate, and those grown here are already acclimated. Write for their beautiful catalogue and when in need of anything in this line write the Oak Park Nurseries, which will exert an effort to please you and make you a satisfied and permanent customer.

UNIQUE THEATER



On South Ocean avenue, 500 feet from Main street, is located the "Unique Theater," a new and modern house, equipped with all improvements, including a gallery seating over 300. The latest capacity of theater nearly 1,000. Mr. Nathan Goldstein, proprietor and manager, caters to the elite of Patchogue, exhibiting all the latest films as soon as released. This beautiful theater was opened to the public last July and has, under Mr. Goldstein's able management, proven a great success.



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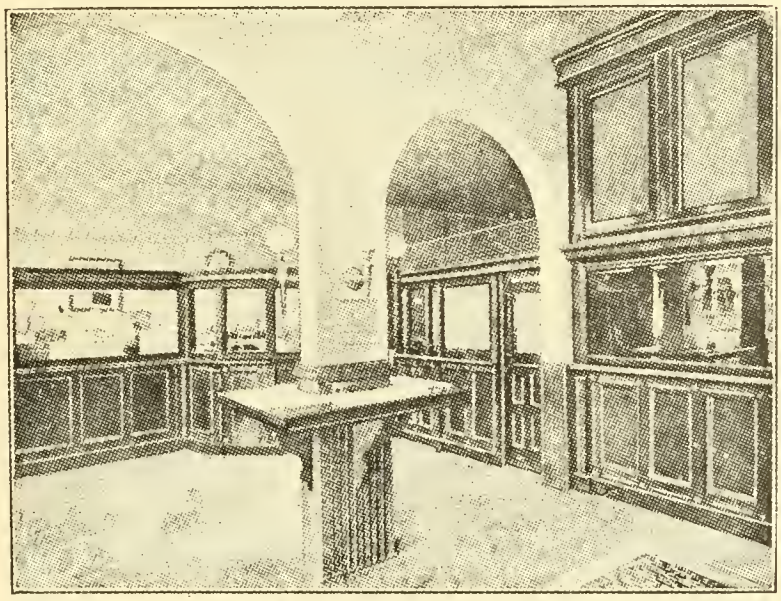
Have been established nine years in Bayport and four years in Sayville, operating a garage in each place. Fully equipped with power to make any repairs that an automobile may require. Expert mechanics are employed. Mr. Mantha makes a study of each new car as it appears upon the market, and is familiar with all types. The cut represents a Reo car for which this company are the local selling agents. They are also selling agents for the Mitchell automobile. These two high-class cars have a splendid reputation, and those seeking an automobile can make no mistake in selecting either of them. Touring cars can be engaged here at reasonable rates. There is also ample storage room for private owners, who can rest assured they will receive first-class service.

THE BANK OF HUNTINGTON

HUNTINGTON, L. I.



Just about twenty-six years ago there was started in Huntington, N. Y., a bank. The exact date is July 1, 1888. The institution sprang from the private bank of the late James M. Brush, Henry S. Brush and Douglas Conklin. These men virtually did business "over a soap box," and when it was announced that "The Bank of Huntington" was to be opened as a public enterprise, folks were inclined to laugh. Today the bank is the best known on rural Long Island, is the ninth strongest bank in the United States, is the second strongest State bank in New York State, topped only by the famous Fifth Avenue Bank in New York City. It occupies a place well toward the top on the "roll of honor" of the national banking world.

The rise of a community into prominence is generally the rise of its business institutions. Huntington is a good example. The town is composed chiefly of agricultural and residential interests, and for a town of about 6,000 inhabitants it is practically unrivaled on Long Island for general prosperity. If the truth be told, the Bank of Huntington takes a very large percentage of the credit for putting the village on the map, and has much to do with the solidity of its present financial condition.

The Mercantile and Financial Times said recently:

> " * * * when an institution operating or doing business in a small community can show on a capitalization of $30,000 a surplus and undivided profits account more than six times its capital, and total resources of almost one and three-quarter million dollars, it is indeed a most enviable condition and a decided testimonial to the abilities that have been and are directing its affairs. Such is the condition shown upon its completion of a quarter of a century of existence by the 'Bank of Huntington,' which institution now shows a surplus of $200,000, deposits of more than $1,400,000, and total resources of $1,700,000."

As an indication of the value of the capital stock of the Bank of Huntington, a short time ago two shares were sold at auction. One share went for $1,025 and the other for $1,020. Par value, $100.

OFFICERS:

DOUGLASS CONKLIN, President.
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ROSS W. DOWNS, Cashier.
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Statement of The Bank of Huntington, N. Y., May 2, 1914.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Bills discounted	$919,755.61	Capital stock	$30,000.00
Mortgages	98,462.05	Surplus	130,000.00
Stocks and bonds	431,141.23	Undivided profits	106,143.38
Real estate	16,000.00	Due depositors	1,451,046.61
Cash on hand	84,078.56	Due banks	2,725.69
Due from reserve banks	170,478.23		
	$1,719,915.68		$1,719,915.68

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Introduction

ETRUS STUYVESANT reported to his superiors in the Netherlands, on taking office as Director General of the colony of New Netherland in 1647, that "he found the colony so stripped of inhabitants, that, with the exception of the English villages of Hempstead, Flushing and Gravesend, fifty bouweries and plantations could not be enumerated, and there could not be made out in the whole province 250, or at the farthest 300, men capable of bearing arms."

Thus the population of Long Island in 1647 may be estimated at 500 men, women and children. We have the figures of later times, viz: In 1700, about 9,000; in 1800, 42,391; in 1900, 1,452,611. In the next decade the increase was 645,849, or approximately 19 times the increase during the century from 1700 to 1800. At this rate Long Island will be transformed so rapidly that it may be well to picture the old towns, while it yet is possible, while we still have some of the old landmarks with us.

The first fact on record in the story of Long Island is the arrival of the Half Moon in the bay of New York. Thompson says: "The opinion has sometimes been advanced that the bed of the Long Island Sound was at some remote period covered by the waters of a lake," etc.; but the geologists are silent on this subject. Thompson also says "that the language of the Montauk was very close to that of the Narragansett and other New England tribes"; and he quotes Heckewelder, saying, "that from the best accounts he could obtain, the Indians, who inhabited Long Island, were Delawares, and early known as Matouwakes, according to De Laet and Professor Ebeling." Silas Wood tells us: "It appears that Long Island had been overrun by hostile tribes and many of the natives must have been destroyed by them."

These are the few hints we have regarding the history of the island, while occupied by the Indians exclusively. The writer has endeavored to find parts of the unwritten history of the Indians in the names of localities on the island, and the story of Sohquompuo and the chapter on "the Indians" are the result of this undertaking. The Indian names of localities in the counties of Kings and Queens are of the Delaware dialect, and are more significant than is generally believed; the Dutch names in many cases and the English names in some cases are again translations of the Indian names of these localities. The history of the Indians of Long Island prior to Hudson's coming has been a sealed book, and thus no authorities can be quoted; the absence of geological proofs relating to the formation of Long Island Sound makes it necessary to give the story of Sohquompuo simply as a narrative, although the writer has found it indirectly confirmed by the recorded history in a higher degree than many things which are generally accepted as true historical facts.

The spelling of names of towns, villages, rivers, Indian tribes, sachems, etc., is not uniform throughout the book. This is due to several causes. The old documents and records were written by men who had come to this country from all parts of Europe. These men took down the names according to sounds. Names of towns, rivers, etc., in many cases were corruptions of Indian words, which were gradually transformed into names, more agreeable to the ears of the white men. Hence the great variety of spelling in names of the same localities at different periods.

LONG ISLAND

ITS EARLY DAYS AND DEVELOPMENT

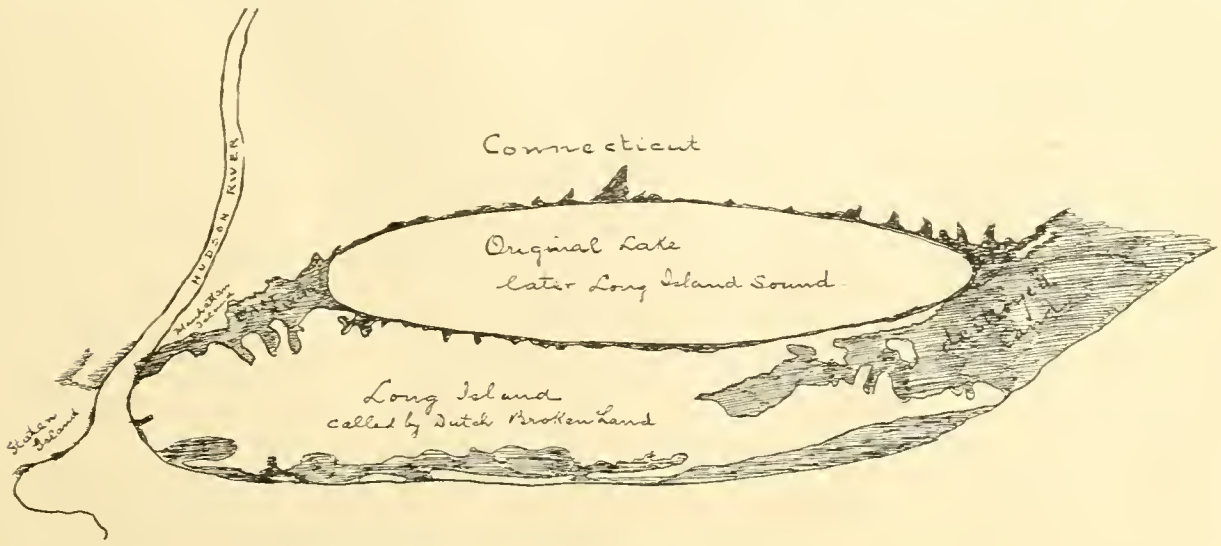
SOHQUOMPUO.

Captain C. was a native of Long Island; the farm on which he was reared was located on Manhasset Neck, and had been in the family for generations. Here he lived the life of a farmer's boy, which fitted him for a future full of adventures and hardships. His only recreation was to spend an hour or two in the cool of the evening upon the waters of the Sound, after a day's hard toil in the fields. Rowing away from the shore he would let his boat drift along while he listened to the noise of the water and the chirping of the birds and thus became familiar with many secrets of nature. These evening hours had a great fascination for the boy. One night he was surprised by a storm; he had not noticed the change in the atmosphere and the storm was upon him without any warning. He tried his best to reach the shore but the boat was hard to manage in the angrily splashing waters; it was driven down the Sound, and while passing a rock, against which the waves dashed furiously, he thought that he heard the sound of a human voice between the thunder crashes. He forgot his perilous situation, all his senses were concentrated upon that black rock. The sky was of an inky color, but when now a flash of lightning tore the darkness, the figure of a human being seemed to stand on top of the rock; all disappeared in a moment and the storm soon subsided. Rowing back, he tried to locate the rock, without success, and reached home, completely tired out, at midnight. Many times afterward he went searching for the mysterious rock, but in vain.

When he had reached his twentieth year he left home and went West. After many adventures he crossed the line at the great lakes and lived for years among the Indians of Canada; here he became acquainted with the various dialects of the Algonquin tribes. He forget civilization, amassing a fortune in the fur trade. But one thing he could never fully forget—that black rock in the Sound. Many a night while lying awake in his wigwam in the wilds of the far-northern forests, he vainly tried to solve the mystery. The years rolled by and his hair was now white. No matter how long a man may have been away from home some day the memory of that place will stand out so clearly that he is compelled to overcome all obstacles and return to it, to see once more the place where he has spent his childhood days. This happened to Captain C. and he obeyed willingly.

We meet him again on the paternal farm on Manhasset Neck. His parents had closed their eyes many years ago. His younger brother lived now in the old home; the captain decided to live with him and his family. This was the only place in the world for him with which any pleasant recollections were connected; the snow-covered forests of the high north had lost much in his memory, he began to feel his age.

Just now he had returned from a ride on horseback; it had been a typical August day and now, at evening, heavy clouds began to gather and a storm promised to bring relief by midnight. He walked down Middle Neck Road, expecting to find the air cooler near the shore. The waters of the Sound had not lost their old power over him and he decided to row to Execution Rocks Lighthouse. On the way his mind was occupied by recollections, his boyhood and later life passed in review, and he did not notice a dense mist settling over the water. The rolling thunder made him look up and around and he realized that he had lost all direction. The night grew darker and the storm broke loose with full force; the boat drifted along with the water for some time. A flash of lighting enabled him to see an object ahead of him; he hoped that it might be the lighthouse; the next flash, however, showed it to be a steep, bare rock, and the boat was alarmingly close up to it. The memory of that mysterious rock of long ago flashed through the captain's mind; a moment later the boat was thrown against the rock and capsized. Holding on to the upturned vessel, he managed to keep above



water until the sky was lit up again. He noticed that the rock fell off gradually on one side and he pushed the boat in that direction. Leaving the boat in a fairly secure position in a split in the rock, he climbed up.

Exhausted, Captain C. stood still. Amidst the howling of the storm he imagined he heard the wailing of a human voice. Forgotten was his exhaustion, danger and storm. He ran into the dark until he stumbled; a flash, followed by a terrible crash revealed the figure of a man with outstretched arms. The mystery of the black rock was to be solved; the half century which had passed since that night was wiped away, he was ready to face anything in order to succeed. As sudden as the storm had set in it died out again and the moon broke through the black clouds, flooding the rock with silvery light. The captain walked toward the dark shape, it was the figure of an Indian. His arms, before stretched out, had fallen down on his sides. The Indian broke the silence; his words sounded strange at first, but the captain, familiar with the dialects of the various Algonquin tribes, could grasp the meaning of most sentences. The stranger said:

"It was a night like this, when," pointing to the water all around, "the rocks were swept away; down the Sound they went, tearing away large pieces of land. Hundreds of men, women and children were killed. Hobbamock had told me, while I was lying in my wigwam half asleep, to warn the women and children, but I had not the courage to go upon the water; the waves were angry, and I fled toward the middle of the island. Many died; all are dead—dead for a long, long time; *Shoquompuo alone is alive. Hobbamock says he cannot find rest until the rocks come back again. My people had a tradition that where we now stand was the shore of a lake, which extended eastward beyond Paumanack, the Fishers' Hook. Many hundreds of years ago this lake was destroyed, and the water, rushing down toward the open sea, broke the land into pieces all along on its way. It formed many islands, which the palefaces have named Fishers, Gull, Plum, Manhattan, etc., islands; it also made a channel, or what you call the East River; a chain of rocks across the Sound was all that remained here of the shore of the lake. About the time when the first paleface came to this continent, way down in the South, far, far from here, Hobbamock was angry at my people, but he did not want to destroy the women and children. He sent the rocks down the Sound, the waters tore away pieces from our island, which fragments the palefaces now call Ward's, Blackwell's and Governor's Islands. Randall's Island also was torn from the main; Manhattan Island was flooded so that few could escape from it. Staten Island trembled all the time; the pieces of land were thrown against it, when they became piled up in the Narrows, and the waters, held up, ran over the island. When the Dutch came here they were told of this and they called the place Stooten Eylandt, which means the island which was tossed. The goose-band, living upon it fled over the pieces of land, which were pressed in the Narrows, to the westerly end of our island, and drove my people away. They made a village there, which was known as Maereckkaakwick; that is, the place of the gray goose-band. Staten Island was later occupied by men of the Manhattan tribe, who called it Aquehonga Monacknong; that is, the abandoned place of the goose-band. Westward from Staten Island, on the Jersey coast, lived one of the wolf bands; they also fled over to our island and settled west of the goose-band. Their totem was the wolf; the Dutch called them bears or Canarsee. The Maereckkaak found themselves crowded and renewed their warfare upon my people; they drove them along the north shore; at Nesaquake there was a place of slaughter; at Setauket they dispersed them in consecutive attacks; at Unkechaug or Patchoag they were finally driven apart and fell in a snare; at Secatoag was the hiding place of the last who remained of their number.

"The Canarsee were less cruel to my people. They allowed them to remain among them. One band was called by them Mispat; that is, a separate people. They were not captives, but they were without the power of alienation. The Jamaica were of the same class. They had given up their land without resistance. At Keshkechqueren, or the bay, and at Rechhouwhacky they had villages of their own tribe. The goose-band started a village near here, at the stones, which was called Sintsink or Matinecoc, and another at the great river. This was called Marospinck, or Matsepe. Later on the tribes on the Fishers' Hook took the last of my people under their protection. The eastern tribes had come from the main across the Sound. They landed at Corchaug, the old place; afterward they spread over the pine lands, and became thus known as Sinnecox. When the whites bought their land they called the most eastern band Montauk, or those toward the east, or sunrise. Another band, on Shelter Island, they knew as Manhanset; that is, on the island.

"Manhattan Island suffered terribly. The people fled from it, crying out Manetto—that is, god, for they knew not what had befallen them. It was supernatural; way beyond their comprehension. The island still bears the name Manette, or Manhattan. When the palefaces came, the Indians had a few small places upon that island to give shelter during the hunting season. At the time of the flood, they had fled to the northern limit of their territory, and that part of the band which stayed there became known as Wecquaeskeek. Those who came south again were known as Manhattan. They had a village at their original place, or what you call Yonkers. They were of the Wappinger tribe. The Wappinger and my people, the Matouwacs, were of the Mahican nation. The Maereckkaak and Canarsee were Delawares, or Leni Lenape. They were called Souwenos, because they came from the southwest, and the land which they had taken from my people was called *Sowanohke, or Suanhacky. In later times the Maereckkaak, or Maereck, removed from their first place on the most western end of this island and settled among their brethren, taking up their abode on the Great South Bay. There they became known as Merricoke, or 'Merric.'"

The Captain had listened to the old chief without interrupting him. Suddenly the shrill whistle of a Sound steamer broke the charm. He looked in the direction from whence the noise came. When he turned his eyes back his bronze-colored friend had vanished. The first signs of the new day appeared.

He felt a chill run down his spine, his limbs were stiff and with difficulty he reached the boat, and rowed back to Sands Point Light. The captain spoke to his relatives about the adventure of that night. His wish was fulfilled, the mystery was solved. He never again tried to find the rock. Not many years later he closed his eyes in peace. His brother's family still lives on Manhasset Neck. The project recently mentioned in the papers, to construct a lake, which is to take the place of the Long Island Sound, has vividly brought back to their minds the adventure of their relative, for if it be carried out, it will give to his strange acquaintance, Sohquompuo, the rest which he has been longing for for ages.

*Sohquompuo—Fainthearted, coward.

*Land of those from the Southwest.

THE INDIANS.

The Maereck or Maereckkaak; i. e., Goose band, a tribe of the Delaware family, on coming over from Staten Island, made a village on the extreme western end of Long Island, which was known as Maereckkaakwick or Marychkenkwickingh; i. e., the place of the Maereckkaak. They occupied the territory of the town of Brooklyn with the exception of Bedford and Rinnegaconck (Wallabout village); and New Utrecht and Midwout (the original town of Flatbush). The Maereckkaak also sold to the Dutch Ward's and Blackwell's Islands.

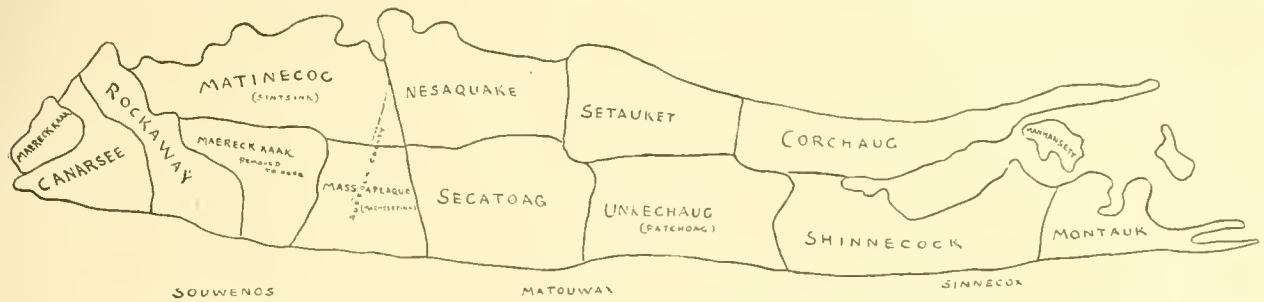
They were followed by another Delaware band, which had been located on the New Jersey shore, west of Staten Island. This band established a village on Jamaica Bay, which was called Keshkechqueren; i. e., at the bay. They occupied Gravesend, Flatlands, New Lots, Bushwick, Bedford, Rinnegaconck, Jamaica, Newtown and part of Hempstead. They also sold Governor's Island to the Dutch, which latter called them Bears or Canarsee. Barren Island and Coney Island together were probably a secure place for the women of the tribe. Barren Island was called by the Dutch t' beeren eylandt; i. e., the Island of the Bears, and the name Coney Island may come from Konooh, a bear.

The Canarsee made a new village at Rockaway Bay, called Rechouwacky; i. e., "place of their own people," distinguishing it thus as a place where men of their own tribe resided, in opposition to Mispat and Jamaica, which places were occupied by men of conquered tribes. The Dutch considered the Rechouwhacky or Rockaway band to be a separate tribe, but the Canarsee chief, Penawitz, i. e. "one of a different tongue or country," sold all the land of the entire tribe to the Dutch in 1640.

Tracts of land within the limits of the Canarsee were granted by Director General Kieft in 1642 to Tymen Jansen behind Dominie's Hoek, in 1643 to the Rev. Francis Doughty and others at Mispat, to Anthony Jansen from Salee at Gravesend, to Burger Jorissen and Richard Brutnell at Dutch Kills, in 1644 to Gysbert Op Dyck at Coney Island, etc.

The Maereckkaak soon felt the need of a larger territory, being closed in at all sides by the water and the Canarsee; they renewed their warfare upon the tribe or tribes which had been driven back into Queens County. The names of the tribes, thereafter four in number and located in Suffolk, outside of the Sinnecox confederation, tell the story of the war. The Long Island tribes were driven along the north side of the island; at Nesaquake was a place of slaughter; at Setauket they were scattered; at Unkechaug or Patchoag they fell into a pit or snare; at Secatoag was the hiding place of those that remained of their number.

The Maereckkaak established in their new territory a village on the waterway now known as Massapeaque River. This place they called Marossepink, Matsepe or Massapeaque; another one near the rocks off Cow Neck they named Sintsink or Matinecoc. In 1639, Mechowodt, chief sachem of Marossepink, Sintsink and its dependencies, sold all the territory of the tribe in Queens County to the Dutch. The chiefs of



The dotted line on the map indicates the boundary between the Souwenos and Mattouwacks, which is identical with the Suffolk County line. However, the Matinecoc and Massapeague had, during the War of 1643, retreated into the lands of the Nesaquake and Secatoag and remained in possession of parts of these tracts. The Eastern tribes, on taking the four old Long Island tribes under their protection, would have sent the invaders back to their own territories, but were probably prevented by the English from doing so. For it would have established the title of the Dutch to the territory of the town of Oyster Bay beyond a doubt, as the Dutch had purchased all the lands belonging to the Matinecoc and Massapeague in 1639. But now these tribes occupied lands in Suffolk County, to which they held no other title save by squatter-right, and the English acquired these lands. On the strength of this purchase the English could lay claim to other lands held by the two tribes and on this base they constructed their claim to parts of the town of Oyster Bay.

Maereckkaakwick sold their land within the town of Brooklyn in the following year and the band removed to Najack, in the town of New Utrecht. In 1643 the war broke out, and after peace being restored in 1645, Seysey and two other chiefs sold the land within the town of New Utrecht to the Dutch and removed to the land along the south side, in Queens County, and we find them recorded as Merric, or Merricoke, with a village at Hicks Beach.

Director General Kieft granted a parcel of land within the bounds of Maereckkaakwick as early as 1639 to Thomas Bescher, near Saphorakan, at Gowanus; this land, however, had been purchased some years prior, by individuals, from the Indians. In 1640, land was granted to Frederick Lubbertsen near the Indian village; in 1641, to Jan and Pieter Monfort next to Rinnegaconck; in 1642, to Cornelius Lambertsen Cool, at Gowanus, and to Claes Cornelissen Schouw, near the ferry; in 1643, to Wouter Van Twiller, at Red Hook, and to Jacob Wolphertsen, near the Navy Yard, etc.

The Indians on the eastern end of the island and the conquered tribes called the Maereckkaak and Canarsee "Souwenos;" i. e., people from the southwest and the territory occupied by them, Sowanohke;" i. e., land of the Souwenos. The Dutch gave the name of sewan or zewand to all shell money, while the English used the word wampum. Thus the Dutch understood Sowanohke or Suanhacky (Delaware) to denote the land of shell money, i. e. Sewanhacky, and the latter name appears on deeds for land in Kings County of 1636. These deeds were for three "flats" in the bay, called Casteteuw, and for land at Gowanus. In 1637 Governor's Island, Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island and Rinnegaconck were purchased by individuals, and the first purchase of land by the Government; i. e., the West Indian Company, was made in 1638 for the territory of the town of Bushwick.

The Canarsee and Maereckkaak sold their lands on the condition that they were to be permitted to remain thereon, to plant corn, to fish and hunt. Certain parts were set aside for their use, and through continued occupancy they acquired a certain title to these regions—by squatter right. When the land became more settled and these sections were required for farm land, the best thing for the whites to do was to purchase these plots again; this was done with Conorasset; i. e., the planting land of the Bears on Jamaica Bay, by the town of Jamaica, and with the greater portion of the town of Middelburgh or Newtown. The Canarsee also sold, after they had retired to Staten Island, Sintsink; i. e., Hellgate Neck (not to be confounded with the Sintsink of the Maereckkaak), in 1664, and Bedford in 1670. New Utrecht was again sold in 1652 by the Maereckkaak, Hempstead in 1643, etc.

Kanapaukah was the waterland of the Bears, along the East River, in the town of Newtown, the later "Waterside" or Ravenswood.

The Sinnecox confederation embraced the Montauk, Shinnecock, Corchaug and Manhasset tribes. Their first abode seems to have been the Corchaug territory; this name denotes "the old." When the plantation of Southold was established it was named South Old, to describe its location. The eastern tribes spread later out over the Pine region and became then known as Sinnecox. Their entire territory was later covered by "the three Plantations," viz.: Easthampton, Southampton and South Old, the last named including the later towns of Riverhead and Shelter Island.

The deed of the town of Easthampton of 1648 was signed by the chiefs of these four tribes; the chiefs are said to have been brothers. In 1645 the Shinnecock chief appeared before the Dutch Governor, representing the four tribes and the neighboring weaker tribes, Setauket, Nesaquake, Unkechaug and Secatoag, which they had taken under their protection. Three years later, in the Easthampton deed, the Manhasset chief appears to be the leader, and after that Wyandance, the Montauk chief, takes this position, and he, respected by the Indians, the English and the Dutch alike, held this place as long as he lived.

Thus the whites found the Indians of the Island divided into three distinct parts. In Kings and Queens Counties were the Canarsee and Maereckkaak, collectively known as Souwenos and their territory as Sowanohke. The Canarsee were divided into Canarsee proper and Rockaway; living among them were the Mispat and Jamaica bands. The Maereckkaak were known at first as Maereck or Maereckkaak at Maereckkaakwick, in Kings County, and later as Merric or Merricoke, and Matinecock and Massapeague in Queens County. In the western part of Suffolk County were the conquered tribes, known as Setauket, Nesaquake, Unkechaug and Secatoag. These and the Mispat and Jamaica bands were probably the survivors of the Matouwacs, who formerly had inhabited the entire island. In the eastern part of Suffolk County were the Montauk, Shinnecock, Corchaug and Manhasset, collectively called Sinnecox; their territory was called Paumanack.

The Maereckkaak and the Canarsee sold their lands independent from each other; the deeds read: The Canarsee chief sells, or else the chiefs of Marykenwickingh sell; there was no communion among these two tribes. When Wyandance of Montauk became the leader of the Eastern tribes, about 1652, he being the most trusted among the chiefs on the island, had to append his mark to most deeds for land within the territory of the four protected tribes, as well as on other places on the island. When Tackapousha was chosen chief sachem of the Western tribes, in 1656, the Secatoag formally joined their union; the Canarsee were reduced by this time to a small number. In 1660 Takapousha is called by the Dutch the "Chief of the Savages on Long Island." In 1669 Governor Lovelace inquires whether Takapousha, of Massapeague, had a right to sell the lands of the Matinecoc, in 1643, and whether the Montauk chief, by conquest, had power to dispose of said lands. The Hempstead people replied later, in 1671, that Takapousha was intrusted by the Matinecoc to sell their land, and the sale was confirmed by the Great Sachem of Montauk. About 1677 Takapousha appeared before Governor Andros for all the Indians, as far east as Unkechaug; i. e. all except the four Eastern tribes.

The Indians applied the name Mattouwac to the island, the Dutch Gebroken Land or Broken Land, is a translation of it. By an act passed in 1693 the name of Long Island was changed to Nassau, but this name became soon obsolete.

DUTCH AND ENGLISH CLAIMS.

From the time of the earliest settlement on Long Island until the surrender of the colony of New Netherland to the English, the western end of the Island was within the jurisdiction of the Dutch, whose claim included the town of Oyster Bay, which claim, however, was disregarded by the English.

The Plymouth Company issued, in 1635, by order of Charles I, letters patent to William, Earl of Sterling, for the entire Island. Sterling executed in the following year a power of attorney to James Farrett, to dispose of lands on Long Island. Four years later the Earl died. His grandson, who had succeeded him, survived him but a few months. Their heirs surrendered the grant for the Island to the Crown. The settlers on the eastern end were left to themselves, and regulated their affairs accordingly. Purchases of land were made by the towns and were in later years confirmed by the governors appointed by the Duke of York. Van der Donck says: In 1640 a Scotchman claimed Long Island. In 1647 Captain Andrew Forester of Dundee, Scotland, claimed Long Island for the Dowager of Sterling. In 1660 Charles II ascended the throne of England, and Winthrop, the Governor of the Colony of Connec-

ticut, was sent to England to obtain a charter. In 1662 he received a charter covering the territories of the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, and now the colony which became later known as Connecticut Colony, laid claim to Long Island, as being one of the islands adjacent.

In 1664, in the month of January, Major John Scott came to Long Island with some royal authority, and formed a combination of the English villages—Hempstead, Gravesend, Flushing, Newtown, Jamaica and Oyster Bay—with himself as president. On March 12, 1664, Charles II granted, by letters patent, to his brother, James, the Duke of York, the country occupied by the Dutch, together with Long Island. The Duke appointed Colonel Richard Nicolls governor, and to him New Netherland was surrendered by the Dutch on August 27, 1664.

THE ENGLISH TOWNS.

Lyon Gardiner was the first settler on the eastern end of the Island, locating on Gardiner's Island in 1639. Southold and Southampton were settled in 1640, Easthampton in 1648, Shelter Island in 1652, Oyster Bay and Huntington in 1653, Brookhaven in 1655 and Smithtown in 1663. Each town was in the beginning a colony by itself, independent of each other. After a few years they voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of the New England colonies. Southampton obtained, in 1644, the protection of Connecticut; Easthampton in 1657, Brookhaven in 1659 and Huntington in 1660. Southold united, in 1648, with the New Haven colony, together with Shelter Island. When the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut were united, in 1662, and a new charter was granted, including in the territory "the islands adjacent," Connecticut claimed Long Island as one of these islands. This claim had the support of the eastern towns. Oyster Bay also placed itself under the protection of Connecticut. The other English towns on the western end, within the Dutch jurisdiction, were trying to join this union, and then the grant of 1664 to the Duke of York was made, and in the same year the Colony of New Netherland was surrendered to the English.

POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE ISLAND.

After the surrender of New Netherland to the British, Long Island was incorporated with the Colony of New York. In 1665, Governor Nicolls called together delegates of the several towns to meet at Hempstead. At this assembly Long Island and Staten Island were created into a "shire" called Yorkshire, and the Duke's laws were formulated at this occasion. Yorkshire was divided into three ridings like its namesake in England. These were divisions of territory for the convenience of the courts, implied in the Saxon word "try things," long since called ridings. The "shires" in England were also called counties, because they were governed by a count or earl. The word shire is derived from Anglo-Saxon "sciran" to cut or divide, and means "division." "York" is derived from "Ure" and "wic." Ure was the name of a part of the river later known as "Ouse." "Wic" means a village. In Anglo-Saxon the name was Eurewic; the old Roman was Eboracum.

The several towns had up to this time existed without having their boundaries properly fixed. The settlers of a district came together from time to time to regulate their local affairs, and these men, associated for the purpose of government, constituted the town. Now the towns were recognized and were required to take out patents for the lands within their boundaries, which the towns themselves, or else the West India Company, had purchased from the Indians.

After the reconquest of the colony by the Dutch, in 1673, the Island came soon again into the possession of the English by treaty, and the Duke of York obtained a new patent for the province of New York in 1674.

The present Suffolk County had constituted the East Riding. Hempstead Flushing, Jamaica and Oyster Bay the North Riding, and the present Kings County, Newtown and Staten Island the West Riding. In 1675 Staten Island was separated from the West Riding.

In 1683 the first General Assembly of the colony met and repealed some of the Duke's laws, the ridings, also, were abolished, and the Island was redivided into three counties, viz., Kings, Queens and Suffolk. The town of Newtown, formerly a part of the West Riding, was now made a part of Queens County. Kings and Queens Counties were named in compliment to King Charles and his wife. Staten Island was made a county by itself and named Richmond. Richmond was the title of a son of Charles.

In 1788 the towns were recognized by the laws of the newly established State of New York. The division of the Island into three counties, made in 1683, remained in force until Greater New York City came into existence, which took in, of Long Island territory, Kings County and a large part of Queens County. In 1899 Queens County was divided. The part included within the greater city retained the old name Queens County and the remainder was incorporated as the County of Nassau.

LONG ISLAND'S POPULATION AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Year.	Kings.	Queens.	Suffolk.
1698	2,013	3,565	2,679
1703	1,915	4,392	3,346
1723	2,218	7,191	6,241
1731	2,150	7,995	7,675
1737	2,348	9,059	7,923
1746	2,331	9,640	9,254
1749	2,283	8,040	9,384
1756	2,707	10,786	10,290
1771	3,623	10,980	13,128
1786	3,986	13,084	13,793
1790	4,495	16,014	16,440
1800	5,740	16,916	19,735
1810	8,303	19,336	21,113
1814	7,655	19,269	21,368
1820	11,187	21,519	24,272
1825	14,679	20,331	23,695
1830	20,535	22,460	26,780
1835	32,057	25,130	28,274
1840	47,613	30,324	32,469
1845	78,691	31,849	34,579
1850	138,882	36,833	36,922
1855	216,355	46,266	40,906
1860	279,122	57,391	43,275
1865	311,090	57,997	42,869
1870	419,921	73,803	46,924
1875	509,154	84,011	51,873
1880	599,495	90,574	53,888
1890	838,547	128,059	62,491

Year.	Kings.	Queens.	Nassau.	Suffolk.
1900	1,166,582	152,999	55,448	77,582
1910	1,634,351	284,041	83,930	96,138

THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The Borough of Brooklyn comprises the territory of the County of Kings, one of the three original counties of Long Island. Until eighty years ago Kings County was the least among these, not only in area, but also in population, as may be noticed from the following list, containing the number of inhabitants at various times.

	Kings.	Queens.	Suffolk.
1698	2,013	3,565	2,679
1749	2,283	8,040	9,384
1800	5,740	16,916	19,735
1830	20,535	22,460	26,780
1835	32,057	25,130	28,274

The population of Kings County was thus: in 1698, 2,013; in 1800, 5,740. and in 1840, 47,613. The increase was very slow outside the limits of the two later cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. Of the 5,740 inhabitants in 1800, 3,298 resided in Brooklyn, and of the 47,613 in 1840, 36,233 resided in Brooklyn and 5,094 in Williamsburgh; and the number of people living outside of these two centers of population was in 1800, 2,442, and in 1840, 6,286.

A description of the other towns within the county in the year 1700 closely fits the state of things in 1800. In 1700 the land was nearly all under cultivation; a century later some of the farms had been divided, and the number of inhabitants had correspondingly increased. During the first four decades of the nineteenth century, the population rose more rapidly, viz.: from 5,740 in 1800 to 47,613 in 1840, yet this in-

crease was mainly caused by the influx of people into Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, where ropewalks and factories had been built; the other towns were still farming districts.

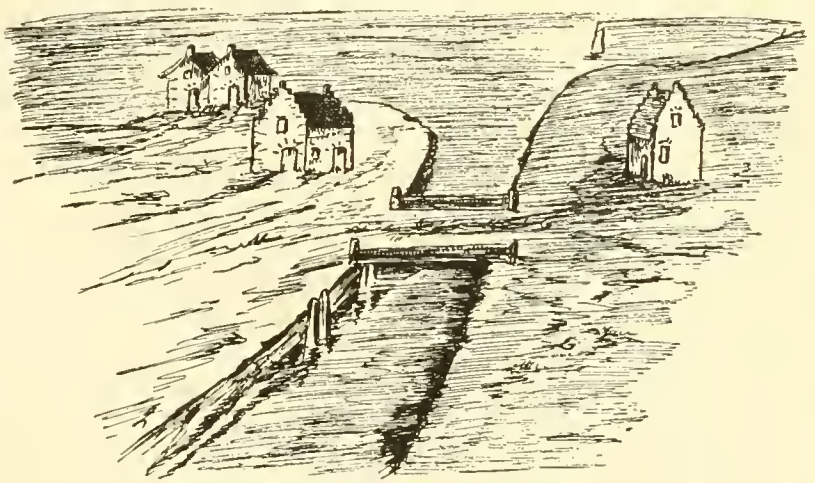
Indian footpaths connected the shores of the East River and Jamaica Bay. They followed the line of least resistance through the flats or level lands, which had been the cornfields of the Indians for many years, and these flats the white men were eager to possess. Along one trail settlements were established which were known as "het veer" or "The Ferry," Breukelen, Bedford, Middelwoud and Nieuw Amersfoort; along another trail the Boswijck and "het kruispad" settlements came into existence. In 1636 several settlers bought lands from the Indians in Flatlands, Flatbush and probably in Brooklyn. In 1638 the West India Company purchased the territory of the town of Bushwick and during the following two years the remainder of Kings and all of Queens County.

The Indians had been friendly toward the settlers, and persuaded by them to do so, refused to pay any longer tribute to the Mohawks. They were attacked by the latter and were nearly exterminated. In the uprising against the Dutch in 1643 they sustained further losses, epidemics also reduced their numbers. When the second uprising of the Indians in the colony occurred, in 1655, some of the settlers on the Long Island side of the East River wished to attack their red-skinned neighbors and to drive them from their planting lands. The remnant of the Canarsee tribe disposed of the lands which were in their possession, and which they claimed to own, and removed across the Narrows to Staten Island, and after a few years to other parts. The last one of the Canarsee tribe died about 1800.

Until 1636 the territory of the present Borough of Brooklyn had been a wilderness of marshes, hills and woods; a few "plains" with waterways on two sides were cultivated by the Indians. Such plains were situated between Gowanus Creek and the Walboght; Gowanus Creek and East River; Newtown Creek and Bushwick Creek; Bedford Creek and Gerretsen's Creek. They were traversed by the Indian trails from river to bay. There seem to have been a few white squatters located on the western end of the island then, but documentary proofs are lacking.

It has been the general belief that the towns founded under the Dutch on Long Island were named after towns in the Netherlands, at the time when each settlement was begun, as Breukelen, Amersfoort, Gravesend, New Utrecht, Middelburgh, etc. When settlements were started by single settlers locating here, nobody thought of selecting names for the same—they were dots in an immense wilderness—but within a short time localities became known by specific names. These names described the location of a settlement, generally pointing out some peculiar feature of the ground, which served as a landmark. Thus the present Flatlands was called "bouwery," or district of Achtervelt, i.e., the bowery or plantation in the rear, meaning in the rear of the hills, from achter, behind, and feld, field.

One of the landmarks considered by the Dutch of greatest importance, was



DE HEERE GRACHT, OR GRAFT, ABOUT 1645.

a forest of fir trees; it must be remembered that the Netherlands depend, even to this day, upon other countries for timber. The low lands do not produce strong and tall trees, and they have always had a great need of such trees, suitable for masts and planks for their many ships, as well as for building material. Thousands of majestic fir trees, taken from the Black Forest, are annually floated down the Rhine to supply the demands of the Netherlands.

The wooded ridges on the northern border of the Town of New Utrecht, caused no doubt the application of the name Grenewijck to this region, from grenen (fir) and wijck (quarter, district refuge, retreat). On Van der Donck's map of New Netherland, 1656, is a settlement marked Greewijck, on the site of the later New Utrecht. Several other localities received their names from this same word "grenen," as Greenpoint, from grenen punt or grenen hout-punt. Grenen Berghen, the hills forming the boundary line between the Towns of Newtown and New Lots, were anglicized into Green Hills or Cypress Hills; the cemeteries located upon them, viz., Cypress Hills and the Cemetery of the Evergreens, are translations of the original Dutch name, both having the same meaning. Bennett and Bentyn's reasons for selecting the Gowanus region for a plantation may be found not only in the condition of the ground, but also in the nearness of the wooded ridges of New Utrecht; as the settlers needed building material to erect houses, palisades, fences, etc.

The Dutch settlements originated by individuals settling in a certain neighborhood, each one by himself, and as these settlers became more numerous the Director General appointed magistrates, with more or less power, as he judged proper in each case, without any uniformity as to their number or

title of office. Their duty was to see that the fields were fenced and the fences kept in repair, to open a common road through the settlement, to erect a blockhouse or other public building, to attend to the division of the lands, which were held in common, provide for the security of the settlement and decide all differences. Cases in which sums of fifty guilders or over were in dispute could be appealed to the Director General and Council.

During the first Indian War the scattered farmers had been advised by Kieft to concentrate themselves, in 1644, and again in 1645. After the second outbreak of troubles Stuyvesant issued an order on January 18, 1656, that villages were to be formed in the spring to reduce the danger of Indian attacks. On February 9, 1660, the final order came to the farmers to remove their houses, goods and cattle before the last of March or at the latest by middle of April to the villages or settlements nearest or most convenient to them, or with the previous approval of the Director General to a favorably situated and defensible spot in a new palisaded village, to be hereafter formed, where all those who shall apply shall be shown and granted suitable lots by the Director and Council, who would thus be better able to protect their good subjects in case of any difficulty with the cruel barbarians. The last clause of the order led to the formation of Boswijck Village.

The planters brought the produce of their farms to "de heere gracht" on Manhattan Island, to which place also the Indians came with peltries, to exchange these for things needed. The gracht or graft was an inlet of the East River, which extended, nearly paralleling Whitehall street and Broadway, to Wall street along the line of present Broad street; its water rose and fell with the tides as far as Exchange place. The canal was crossed near its mouth, at "De Brugh straat," and "Brouwer straat," now Bridge and Stone streets, by a large bridge, and farther up by smaller stone bridges. Near the river shore were the storehouses of the West India Company. Here, too, was the anchorage ground, where all vessels had to unload. The boats of the planters were drawn up the sides of the gracht and the farm produce was sold from the boats. The banks of the gracht formed the market place of the colony until 1656, and the bridge was the commercial center. De Kermis or "annual fair," lasting ten days, in the fall of the year, was inaugurated in 1648. From the gracht extended "de smit's vly," or "the smith's flat," along the shore to the Long Island Ferry, at Peck's Slip.

When the ridings were created, Gravesend was made the shire town of the West Riding. This community had been founded by Englishmen, and was the only town in the later Kings County with which the English Governor could transact official business in his own language. In 1668 the several towns in the West Riding were assessed for a Sessions House, to be erected at Gravesend, as follows:

	f	s.	d
Gravesend	16	4	5
Newtowne	26	2	3½
Bushwick	5	11	2½
Amersfoort	13	19	7½
Bruycklyn	15	3	11
Flat Bush	19	3	8
New Utrecht	7	..	..
Staten Island	6	14	10½
Total	£110	..	..

The other settlements carried on their legal affairs in the Dutch tongue. Breukelen, which was now named Brookland; Midwout, now called Flatbush; Nieuw Amersfoort, now called Flatlands; Boswijck and New Utrecht were, therefore, made a separate district, under the appellation of "The Five Dutch Towns." A register was commissioned by the Governor for this district, to take the proofs of all documents, which were required to be recorded at the "Office of Records," in New York City, where certificates were issued with the seal of this office. This was continued until 1690. The Five Dutch Towns also formed an ecclesiastical society, and joined in the support of their ministers until the collegiate system was abolished, about the end of the eighteenth century.

In 1840 the Town of Williamsburgh was separated from Bushwick, and on January 1, 1852, the City of Williamsburgh came into existence. In 1852 the Town of New Lots was separated from Flatbush. On January 1, 1855, the Cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh and the Town of Bushwick were consolidated, and incorporated as the City of Brooklyn. In 1886 the Town of New Lots was annexed to this union, followed, in 1894, by the Towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, New Utrecht and Gravesend. On January 1, 1898, Brooklyn became a borough of the City of New York.

The taxable property of the Five Dutch Towns in 1675 was valued at £20,319, and taxed at 1 stuyver per pound. The tax amounted to 1,015 guilders and 19 stuyvers, or £84 13s. 2d. In 1676 the tax on £19,892.14, at 1d per pound, amounted to £82 17s. 8½d. The taxable property in Kings County in 1811 was valued at $2,456,061.

The regiment of militia in Kings County consisted, in 1700, of 280 men, and in 1715 of 255 men, including a "troop of horse" of 52 men.

The population of Kings County was. In:

1698.....	2,013, including	296 blacks
1703.....	1,915	
1712.....	1,925	
1723.....	2,218, including	444 blacks
1731.....	2,150, including	492 blacks
1737.....	2,348, including	574 blacks
1749.....	2,283, including	783 blacks
1756.....	2,707, including	845 blacks
1771.....	3,623, including	1,162 blacks
1786.....	3,986	
1790.....	4,495	
1800.....	5,740	
1810.....	8,303	
1820.....	11,187	
1825.....	14,679	
1830.....	20,535	
1835.....	32,057	
1840.....	47,613	
1845.....	78,691	
1850.....	138,882	
1855.....	216,355	
1860.....	279,122	
1865.....	311,090	
1870.....	419,921	
1875.....	509,154	
1880.....	599,495	
1890.....	838,547	
1900.....	1,166,582	
1910.....	1,634,351	

After Williamsburgh and Bushwick had been consolidated with Brooklyn the population of Kings County in 1855 was as follows :

Brooklyn, First to Twelfth Wards.	148,774
Brooklyn (Williamsburgh), Thirteenth to Sixteenth Wards.....	48,367
Brooklyn (Bushwick), Seventeenth to Eighteenth Wards....	8,109
Flatbush	3,280
Flatlands	1,578
Gravesend	1,256
New Utrecht	2,730
New Lots	2,261
Total	216,355

In the sketches of the several towns the population, number of houses, etc., of a century ago—census of 1810—are given for the sake of comparison with present day conditions; also, the number of inhabitants in 1835 and 1840.

TOWN OF BROOKLYN.

More than fifty years ago the theory became generally accepted that the towns of Breukelen, Amersfoort and New Utrecht were named after towns in the Netherlands. The three names appear on the map of the Netherlands, in the neighborhood of Amsterdam, as well as on the map of New Netherland, near New Amsterdam. Believing that the first chapter of the story was lacking, the writer has tried to find the missing part. After the settlement between Gowanus Cove and the Walboght had become known as Breukelen, the other places were later named, so as to have three towns near New Amsterdam, corresponding to those near Amsterdam.

The first settlements in the colony of New Netherland had been made under "Patroons," and the Manors of Zwaanendal, Pavonia and Renselaerwijck had been granted in 1630 and 1631. This feudal system was abolished in 1638 and the privilege to hold and cultivate land in allodial proprietorship was extended to everybody, Dutchmen and foreigners alike. Whosoever should convey besides himself five grown persons to New Netherland was to be recognized as a Colonist and could occupy 200 acres of land. If such settlements of colonists should increase, municipal government was promised. Manhattan Island had been reserved to the West India Company. Staten Island and the Jersey coast formed the Manor of Pavonia. The latter territory was bought back from the Patroon by the West India Company, but was reserved for that corporation's special purposes. The land on the Long Island side of the East River was now purchased from the Indians for the purpose of starting plantations of moderate size. These plantations were inaugurated under conditions totally different from those under which the manors had come into being. Instead of paying a fee—farm rent to the patroons, the farmer received land as "a free loan;" i. e., they became the owners of the land, subject to a quit-rent, consisting of the tenth of the produce of their farms, payable annually to the West India Company, after they had the plantations under cultivation for ten years.

While the patroons had procured as many planters for their lands as they possibly could, still the greatest part of their immense tracts lay waste, and would have remained in that state for a long time to come. Now, by granting smaller parcels to the settlers, the West India Company had reason to expect better results, for each farmer was bound to cultivate his land or else forfeit it.

The Dutch word for manor or loan is "leen," and the one for tenant is "bruyker"; "bruykleen" means "a free loan, given to a tenant or user for a certain consideration." The name Bruykleen was given to this experimental colony, started under the new regulations, because the planters were to be the owners of the land, subject to the quit rent, which was to be paid to the West India Company. Bruykleen was the name of the original Dutch colony on Long Island, the name Breukelen was adopted in remembrance of the old Netherlands town, when a village was formed in 1645. At this time an order was issued by the College of the XIX to the colonists, to establish themselves on some of the most suitable places in towns, hamlets and villages, "as the English are in the habit of doing." In Kieft's commission or brief of 1646 the name appears as Breuckelen, in the Nicolls charter of 1667 as Brueckelen. On various other documents we find: Breucklyne, Bruecklyn, Breucklyn,

Breuklen, Broockeland, Broockland, Brookland, Bruycklandt, Breuk Land, Bruckland, Breuklin, Bruckline, Bruycklyn, etc.

The first purchase of land in the town of Brooklyn is supposed to have been made at Gowanus, about 1636; the deed, however, has been lost. In 1639, Thomas Bescher sold to Cornelis Lampertsen Cool a plantation formerly occupied by Jan Van Rotterdam. Jan, being indebted to the West India Company at the time of his death, the land reverted to the company. The name of that locality was probably derived from Cowanes—briar, Genista tinctoria, a shrub used for dying purposes. The point of land on the south side of Gowanus Bay was called by the Dutch 't Gheele Hoek, the later Yellow Hook, probably on account of the great abundance of yellow blossoms on these bushes, which may have attracted the attention of the man who named this piece of land, or else they translated the name used by the Indians into their own language. "T roode hoek, or Red Hook, may have received its name for similar reasons. Roode Hoogties, or Red Heights, was the name of an elevated ground on Red Hook. Rhode Island is supposed to have been named by Adriaen Block, "de roode eylandt," on account of the redness of

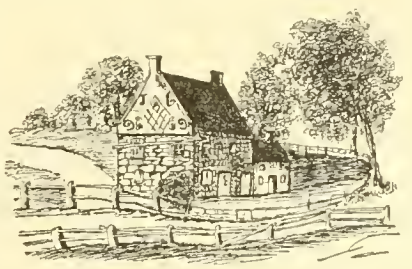
THE OLD DE HART OR BERGEN HOUSE,
Near 36th Street, Gowanus. View in 1863.

the foliage at the time of his visit to this neighborhood. Red Hook in Dutchess County is said to have been named Roode Hoek by the Dutch on account of a marsh near by being covered with ripe cranberries, when first seen.

In 1637, Kakapoteyne, "the Crow," and Penhawis, as owners of the district, sold to Joris Jansen de Rapalie, a piece of land at the Walboght, called Rinnegaconk, from woonkag-onck—"at the crooked place;" i. e., at the bend. In 1640, Director General Kieft granted to Frederick Lubbertsen the land at Werpos, between Red Hook and The Ferry. The Cripplebush Patent was granted in 1654 to settlers located at the Walboght; at Bedford a settlement was started in 1663; some of the Canarsee chiefs, who had removed to Staten Island, laid claim to the land, and the town of Brooklyn purchased it from them. Bedford is probably anglicized from Bestevaar; i. e., grandsire or old man ('s place), named thus after some patriarch who was tilling the ground here, before the land was acquired by the town, in 1663; Marcus du Susoy had a plantation near this region, in the Cripplebush. Ilpetonga; i. e., high sandy bank, was, according to Schoolcraft, the Indian name of Brooklyn Heights.

During the Indian uprising of 1643, most of the plantations on Long Island were destroyed, the houses burned down and many people were slain. The home government urged the Director General and Council to do all in their power to induce the colonists to "establish themselves on some of the most suitable places, with a certain number of inhabitants, in the manner of towns, hamlets and villages, as the English are in the habit of doing."

After peace was restored, in August, 1645, a number of small farms came into existence on both sides of the old Indian trail. To this distinct settlement the name Breukelen was now applied and in June, 1646, the Director General and Council issued



THE GOWANUS STONE HOUSE.
VIEW IN 1848.

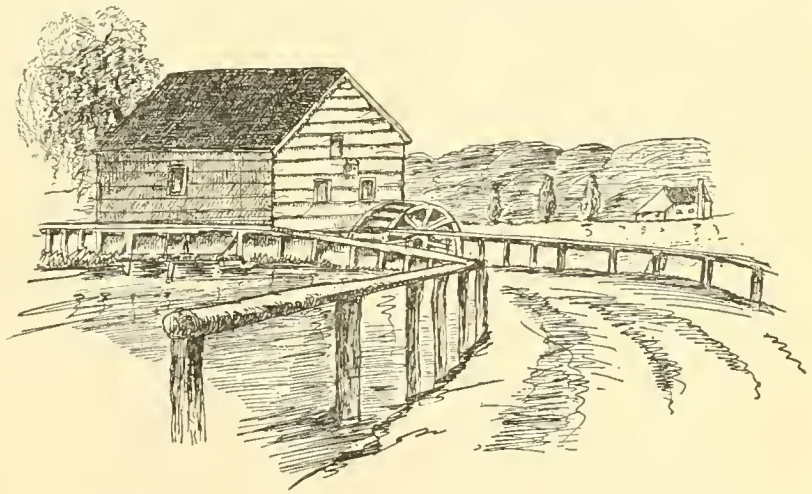
a proclamation, wherein they said, that "whereas on May 21st, Jan Evertsen Bout and Huyck Aertsen from Rossum, were unanimously chosen by those interested in Breukelen, situate on Long Island, as schepens to decide all questions which may arise, as they shall deem proper, according to the Exemptions of New Netherlands, granted to particular colonies, which election is subscribed by them, with express stipulation that if anyone refuse to submit in the premises aforesaid to the abovementioned Jan Evertsen and Huyck Aertsen, he shall forfeit the right he claims to land in the allotment of Breukelen, and in order that every thing may be done with more authority, we, the Director and Council aforesaid, have therefore authorized and appointed and do hereby authorize the said Jan Evertsen and Huyck Aertsen to be schepens of Breukelen, and in case Jan Evertsen and Huyck Aertsen do hereafter find the labor too onerous, they shall be at liberty to select two more from among the inhabitants of Breukelen to adjoin them to themselves. We charge and command every inhabitant of Breukelen to acknowledge and respect the above-mentioned Jan Evertsen and Huyck Aertsen as their schepens, and if anyone shall be found to exhibit contumaciousness towards them he shall forfeit his share as above stated. On December 1st of the same year Jan Teunissen was appointed Schout of Breukelen, and thus the town was established, in 1646. In the patent granted to Secretary Cornelis Van Tienhoven, on March 11, 1647, for a piece of land which had been surveyed by the Surveyor, Adrian Hudde for Jan Aertsen, and the latter had failed to improve the land, the location is described as follows: "Situate in the allotment of Breukelen, formerly called Marechkawick."

About 1657 the lots in the settlement were reduced from small farms to house and garden lots and a more compact village was established. Thompson remarks in his History of Long Island that there are on record many references to a general town patent granted to Breukelen by Stuyvesant in 1657.

On February 9, 1660, an ordinance was passed in relation to the establishment of villages, and it became now compulsory for the farmers to remove to the villages. Stuyvesant's order says: "We have war with the Indians, who have slain several of our Netherland people." An order of February 23, 1660, reads as follows: "Whereas it is highly necessary that the lately formed villages of Breukelen and Utrecht be surveyed, enclosed with palisades, and put in a good state of defense as quickly as possible, therefore the Director General and Council have hereby specially commissioned and authorized the Honorable Nicasius de Sille, Councillor and Fiscal of New Netherland, to have this necessary work quickly done, using all possible means and making such arrangements thereto as he shall think best for the public good and the inhabitants especially."

The motto in the corporation seal of Brooklyn, "Eendraght maakt maght," is a free translation of the Latin motto in the seal of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces of Holland: "Concordia res parvae crescunt," which literally means "By unity little things increase." The motto in its Dutch form is found as early as 1556 in the coat of arms of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. When the Republic of the Seven United Provinces of Holland was formed, in 1579, William of Orange was invited to become its leader.

The Dutch motto in the seal of Brooklyn proves that the seal came into use during the Dutch administration, as its adoption in later years would have brought the displeasure of any one of the English Governers upon the town. Thus the seal must have been created by Stuyvesant, for under his rule a voluntary adoption of it was out of question; all matters of this kind were regulated by the authorities on Manhattan Island. The bestowal of the motto in the seal of the Fatherland upon the settlement shows that the founding of the Bruykleen colony was looked upon by the Gov-



FREEKE'S MILL, WITH YELLOW MILL IN DISTANCE.

ernor as the beginning of a new era in the colonization of New Netherland.

In the absence of positive proof, circumstantial evidence is admissible, and thus it must be remembered that Stuyvesant in 1660 issued an order directing all Colonists to remove from their exposed farms and to concentrate themselves within the neighboring towns. He then laid out Bushwick, naming it "Boswijck." This name signifies a collection of small things, packed close together (bos) and refuge (wijck). Flatbush, also settled under Stuyvesant, but prior to Bushwick, was known as 't Vlakkebos, and also as Middelwoud or Midwout. The first name means a collection of small things packed close together on the plain, and the second name means surrounded by forest. The two words seem to have formed a compound name in the earliest days. The motto in the seal "Eendraght maakt maght" is usually translated Unity makes strength. Still, we have seen that the motto is a free translation of the Latin motto, which literally translated means "By unity little things increase." The man who selected the phrase for the seal's motto would also coin the names of Boswijck and Midwout. The phraseology is very similar.

In 1654 the Directors of the West India Company at Amsterdam, referring to a request of the burghers of New Amsterdam, made in 1653, that the city should have a seal, wrote to Stuyvesant: "We have decreed that a seal for the City of New Amsterdam shall be prepared and forwarded." The seal was sent across the sea, and in December of the same year the Director General delivered to the presiding Burgomaster, Mart. Crigier, the painted coat of arms with the seal of New Amsterdam and the Silver Signet, which was sent by the Directors. This incident may have caused Stuyvesant to create also a seal for the Bruykleen colony.

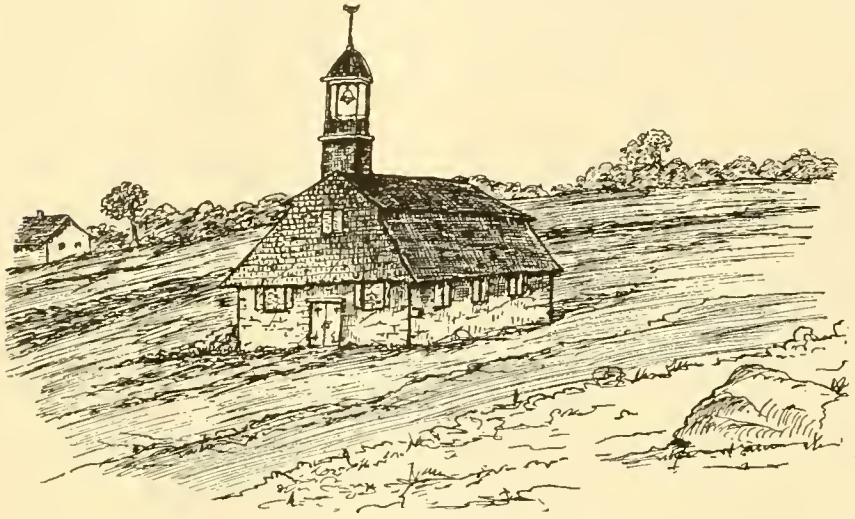
In response to a letter of Adrian Hegeman, Secretary of the Courts of Midwout, Amersfoort, Breukelen and New Utrecht, Stuyvesant issued an order on February 14, 1664, "to take care that no deed or mortgage of any piece of land, house or lot be passed, of which no proper patent can be produced, so that our good inhabitants may not be cheated and misled, for deeds and mortgages of property for which no patent has been issued are null and void. In passing deeds, mortgages, etc., you will use the seal sent herewith until further orders." This probably was the seal later known as the seal of the City of Brooklyn, but originally used for all the territory of the Bruykleen colony.

In the month of April of the same year, Breukelen, Amersfoort and Midwout obtained full municipal government. Breukelen had now four schepens instead of two, Midwout had three, Amersfoort two, and there was a Superior District Court, composed of delegates from each town court, together with the schout.

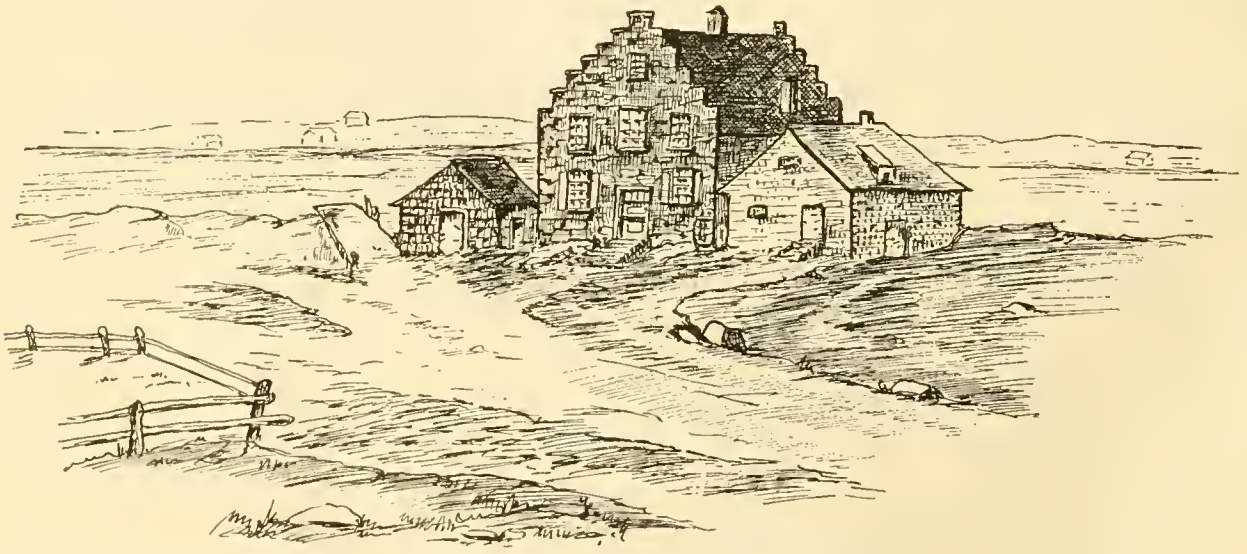
The face of the country in the town of Brooklyn was broken and uneven, the soil of various qualities, along the New York Bay considerably stony, but favorable for agriculture, and the general character of the soil rather light, though productive. Breukelen, the name of the town in the Netherlands, denotes "marshy land," and is also appropriate for the site of the original Long Island village. The name Brookland was applied by the English to the town, it being a free translation of the Dutch name. The town of Breukelen was organized in 1646, Brooklyn village was incorporated as a fire district in 1801, and as a village in 1816, and the City of Brooklyn in 1834. Besides Breukelen there were other settlements within the town limits, known as Gowanis or Gowanus, Bedford, Kreupelbosch or Cripplebush, Het Veer or the Ferry, Walboght or Wallabout, Roode Hoek or Red Hook, Gheele Hoek or Yellow Hook, and in later times there were sections known as South Brooklyn, North Brooklyn, East Brooklyn, West Brooklyn and New Brooklyn.

The Dutch church was organized in 1660, when the population consisted of 134 persons, in thirty-one families. The congregation used a barn for a place of worship until 1666, when a church edifice was erected in the middle of the town road. A new structure was built on the same site in 1706, a third one on Joralemon street in 1810, which was replaced by a fourth one on the same site; this, too, has been removed and the church has been transplanted to another section.

As early as 1642 a rowboat ferry was operated by Cornelis Dircksen between Manhattan Island and Long Island, with landing places on both shores on ground owned by this farmer. In 1654 the municipal government of New Amsterdam took over the control of the ferry, and in 1699 a new ferry house was erected by the corporation at the Long Island shore. The illustration shows the little ferry house and the new stone building, the barn and the cattle pen. In 1707 new landing places were established on the New York side. On Mondays and Thursdays the boats landed at Countess Key (Maiden lane), on Tuesdays and Fridays at Burgher's path (Hanover square), and on



SECOND BREUKELEN CHURCH EDIFICE, ERECTED 1706.



FERRY LANDING, LONG ISLAND, 1740.

Wednesdays and Saturdays at Coenties Slip. In 1717 two ferries were established, running from the original Long Island landing, the present Fulton street, the one was called the Nassau Ferry, which carried passengers as well as goods and cattle to the three slips mentioned; the other, called the New York Ferry, conveyed only passengers and goods to the slip at Burgher's path and to "the great dock" at Broad street,, the former "heeregracht." The Long Island Ferryhouse, erected in 1699, was burned down, supposedly by incendiaries about 1747, and a new stone building was erected in 1749 by the corporation of New York. It was used as a tavern and was known as "the Corporation house"; this building was destroyed by fire in 1812. The New York ferry established in 1717, was later discontinued and only one ferry line was running for many years. In 1774, three ferries were established, one to Coenties Slip, another to Fly Slip (Maiden lane), and a third to Peck Slip, the original site of the ferry. On the Long Island side were now for some years two landing-places, one at "The Old Ferry" and another at present Atlantic avenue, at Phillp Livingstone's Wharf. "The New Ferry" from Main street, Brooklyn, to Catherine street, New York, was opened in 1795.

William Adrianse Bennett, one of the first settlers, erected his house on Gowanus Cove; it was destroyed during the Indian War of 1643; on its foundations was later the Schermerhorn Mansion erected. The De Hart or Bergen house, in the same neighborhood, was built some thirty years after the destruction of the Bennett house. The Vechte Cortelyou or Gowanus stone house, was built in 1699. The Debevoise mansion, standing near the church, and later known as the Duffield house, was destroyed by fire in 1857; in the rear of the house was the burial place of the Duffield family. The "old Gowanus Mill" and the Yellow Hook Mill were burned in 1776 by the British. The Gowanus Mill was the oldest mill structure in the town, others were the Red Hook, Cole's, Luqueer's and Remsen mills. The last mentioned stood at or near the site of the tide mill, built at an early period at the head of Wallabout Bay. The Rapalje Mansion, near the ferry, built of stone, was taken down in 1816. The old Rem Lefferts house, at Bedford, was torn down in 1840, the Leffert Lefferts house, near by, in 1877 and the Nicholas Bloom house, which stood near these two Lefferts houses and had come into the possession of Leffert Lefferts in 1791, was demolished in 1909. The land occupied by the Navy Yard was ceded by the State of New York to the Federal Government in 1807.

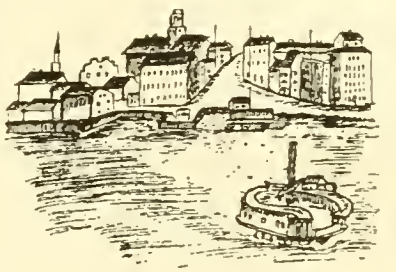
In 1810, Brooklyn had a population of 4,402, and there were 400 houses, 50 to 60 ships (brigs and schooners) docked annually at its wharves, and there were then 6 grain or tide mills, 3 magazines for storage of gunpowder, several distilleries, 3 ropewalks, 1 Episcopal stone church, 1 Reformed Dutch stone church, 1 Methodist church, 1 poor house, 2 market houses, constructed of wood, and situated on the open spaces near the old and new ferries. The one at the old ferry was established in 1675, and both were abolished in 1814. The postoffice of Kings County was in this town, and was a principal point of concentration for all the stage and other roads on the island. There was one weekly newspaper. A drawbridge was at this time contemplated to connect Brooklyn with New York. There were sixty-one freeholders within this town in 1706, and in 1802 their number had increased to eighty-six. The population of the town of Brooklyn was in

1800	3,298	1835	25,312
1810	4,402	1840	36,233
1820	7,175	1845	59,574
1830	15,292	1850	96,838

The taxable property was valued in 1706 at £3,112, and the tax amounted to £41; the valuation in 1810 was $1,175,529; in 1824 it was $2,600,000, and the tax amounted to $7,000; In 1834 the valuation was $7,257,473.

TOWN OF NEW UTRECHT.

Cornelis Van Werckhoven, a director of the West India Company, purchased on November 22, 1652, from Seiseu and Mattano, chiefs and owners, the territory of the later town of New Utrecht, "as the same has previously been bought on behalf of the Honorable Company, and for which payment was to be made yet." On December 1 of the same year he secured from Mattano, Mattaveno and Cossikan, on behalf of themselves and as attorneys for all other inhabitants and supposed owners of the land now come into the



FULTON FERRY, 1840.

possession of Van Werckhoven by the foregoing act, their promise "to remove immediately from the land now occupied by them, called Naleck." After starting a settlement at Nayack, which is called "Greewyck" on Van der Donck's map, Van Werckhoven went to Holland, with the intention of returning. He died, however, there in 1655.

Jacques Corteleau, the tutor of Van Werckhoven's son, asked the Director General and Council on January 16, 1657, as the agent of the heirs of Cornelis Van Werckhoven, for permission "to establish a village on Long Island, on the bay of the North River." His request being granted, he laid out and surveyed the place, dividing it into twenty lots of twenty-five morgen each. The village was named New Utrecht, in honor of Van Werckhoven's birthplace. Nicasius de Sille, the Fiscal or Attorney General of New Netherland, was among the settlers; he built his house here in 1657, which stood for two centuries; in this building General Woodhull expired from his wounds in 1776.

Stuyvesant granted on August 27, 1657, to the newly begun village of New Utrecht, one hundred and thirty morgen of meadowland "on the east hook of the bay of the North River, opposite Coney Island." On August 13, 1658, Anthony Jansen from Salee proved to the Director General that he had bought the aforesaid meadow from the Indians on September 26, 1651, and as he had no other meadow for making hay, part of the meadow nearest to his house was given to him.

It appears that Jacques Corteleau was the owner of the neck of land called Nayack, the site of the present Fort Hamilton. He also was a lotholder in the village of New Utrecht, and resided there, no doubt, during the last years of Stuyvesant's administration. On his land, on the neck, he allowed the "Nayack Indians;" i. e., Manhattan Indians, who had removed to this place from Staten Island, to remain for many years, where they planted their corn.

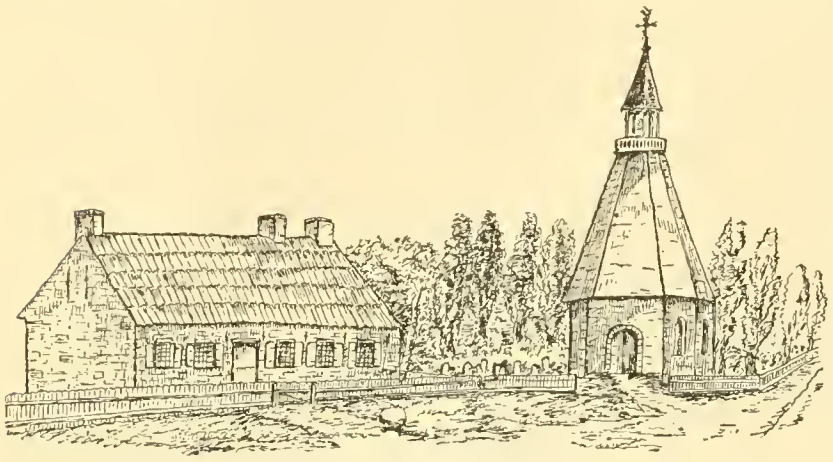
In 1659 Stuyvesant appointed Jan Tomassen to the office of Sergeant, to keep order in the village, and Jacob Van Corlear was soon after made the Secretary of New Utrecht. In the fall of 1659, when a renewal of troubles with the Indians was expected, the Fiscal gave order to fortify his house, which was the only one within the town having a tileu roof. The house, forty-two feet long, together with the garden, was now surrounded with high palisades, set close together, as a place of refuge for the townspeople. On February 6, 1660, Stuyvesant visited the village in company of the Fiscal; the latter had given to the town a flag of the Prince of Orange, which was now hoisted on a pole in the center of the village. The mottoes in the Prince's coat-of-arms and in the seal of the Bruyckleen Colony being identical, the hoisting of the flag represented the salute of the Long Island Colony to the Director General.

On February 23, the Fiscal was authorized to have the lately formed villages of Breukelen and New Utrecht surveyed, enclosed with palisades, and put in a good state of defense. Persuaded by some of their fellowmen, the people of New Utrecht tried to delay the work, and the Fiscal asked the Director General to send over, as promised, some of the company's negroes, to do the work. This was granted two days later, and the palisades were cut and set up. A blockhouse was now ordered to be erected in the center of the village, and a public well dug, also a pound to be constructed for the cattle which may have committed damage to any person. To the end that the village might be quicker settled and built up, it was ordered that whosoever be first ready to build, should have a preference of choice, even notwithstanding such person's chance may have fallen to a different lot. Such plantations in the town which were not as yet fenced, as well as village lots, were to be fenced. In the same year a horse-mill which had been in use in New Amsterdam was purchased and set up near the blockhouse. On December 22, 1661, the town received a village charter. Adrian Hegeman, the successor of Schout Tonneman, took charge of New Utrecht, together with Breukelen, Midwout and Amersfoort, and Jan Tomassen, Rutger Josten and Jacob Hellakers were appointed Commissaries. Van Corlear was directed to hand over to the Schout all documents relating to New Utrecht. On August 24, 1662, the Commissaries asked that the meadow land be divided between the village and Nayack.

In a letter dated April 26, 1664, and addressed to the Directors of the West India Company, at Amsterdam, Stuyvesant states: "Concerning the settling and securing of both Long and Staten Islands, near the Narrows, the orders have been carried out some time ago, by forming hamlets on both islands. The village of New Utrecht was laid out on Long Island, about a quarter of an hour's travel inland from the Narrows, there being no convenient place nearer for the location of a village; it is settled by about twenty-two to twenty-four families of the Dutch or Netherland nation. A hamlet not yet named was begun on Staten Island about two years ago, and has now about twelve to fourteen families of Dutch and French from the Palatinate; it lies about half an hour's walk from the Narrows, there being no more convenient place for a village nearer the water. Both these places were provided with commodious blockhouses for a defense against the attacks of the savages last summer; the blockhouses are built by putting beam upon beam and for their better defense are each provided with two or three light pieces

of ordnance, of which one or two are pedereroes; the hamlet on Staten Island, being the weakest, and too far to be relieved in time, is garrisoned with ten soldiers for its greater safety."

The Dutch Church was organized in 1677. A stone edifice of octagonal shape was erected in 1700, surrounded by the graveyard, on the Kings Highway, and what is now Sixteenth avenue; it was demolished in 1828. A new structure was built on the present site, Eighteenth avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, and dedicated in 1829. The old church edifice had been used by the British during the Revolutionary War at various times for a hospital and riding school. The Simon Cortelyou house was built long before that struggle, on the Shore road; in its rear was the burial ground of the Cortelyou family. This house was the headquarters of Lord Howe after his landing in Gravesend Bay in August, 1776, for about a month. After Simon's death it came into the possession of one Napier, who transformed it into a tavern. After Napier's death, Simon Cortelyou's son, Simon, became the owner and later on the Stillwell family owned the house. In 1892 the Federal Government purchased it, and finally it was destroyed by fire in 1901. The Van Pelt Manor house was built about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and is still standing on Eighteenth avenue and Eighty-first street; nearby is one of the two remaining milestones in the county, which were erected by the King's order, to mark the postroad from Boston to Philadelphia. The road was known as the King's Highway; it cut through New Utrecht and Gowanus to Denyse's Ferry, where the connection with Staten Island was made by boat. At every turning point in the road a stone was set up. At Denyse's Ferry the British landed their first troops in 1776; near the shores of this town, too, the squadron of Colonel Richard Nicolls, the first English Governor of New York, had anchored in 1664, and his letter to Director General Stuyvesant bears date on board the Guyney, riding before Nayack, on the 20th day of August.



DUTCH CHURCH AND DE SILLE HOUSE, NEW UTRECHT.

Along the Narrows the land is hilly and stony, and on the northern town line were some considerable hills. These wooded ridges formed the extreme western end of the backbone of Long Island, which extends all along the northern side of the "Great Plains," as far as Southold, on the eastern end of the island. The interior part of the town is level, and the soil consists of light loam and sand.

In 1810 the village contained forty houses and the Reformed Dutch Church edifice, the taxable property was valued at $275,765; the population was then 907; in 1835, 1,027; in 1840, 1,283. Neighborhoods in this town were Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, near the United States grounds, and Bath on Gravesend Bay. The latter was a favorite place for sea bathing, hunting and fishing. The fortress known as Fort Hamilton was constructed during the years 1824-1832. Fort Lafayette was built upon Hendrick's Bluff, 200 yards from shore, in 1812, and was originally known as Fort Diamond. A few feet below the surface, at the Narrows, was found, in 1837, more than a wagon-load of Indian arrow-heads.

TOWN OF GRAVESEND.

A tract of 100 morgen of land opposite Coney Island was given to Anthony Jansen from Salee in 1639, and a patent for it was issued in 1644. This land, described as situated "near the bay," became later known as "the old bouwery." Adjoining Anthony Jansen's patent a tract of 90 morgen, lying partly in Gravesend and partly in New Utrecht, was granted in 1645 to Robert Pennoyer.

The present Coney Island consisted originally of three parts, viz., Conijno Eylandt, Conijne Hoek or the later Pine Island, and Gysbert's Eylandt, or the later Johnson's Land. Apparently these three parts were granted on May 24, 1644, to Gysbert op Dyck, the former commissary at "the Hope." At least he laid claim to all three in later years, though on account of the danger of attacks by the Indians, in an extremely exposed position, he had never taken possession of the property. The patent describes it as "situate on the east side of the bay, running into the North River."

In 1643 English settlers from Massachusetts came here; in 1645 they received a general town patent, issued December 19, to Lady Deborah Moody and associates. The origin of this town differs from that of the Dutch towns. Gravesend was intended to become a commercial port. Ten acres of land were laid out and surrounded by palisades. When, however, it became evident that there was not sufficient depth for vessels of a larger class, the original plan was abandoned. The English settlers held religious services in the town and Stuyvesant stated that the inhabitants of Gravesend had more privileges than the exemptions gave to any Hollander. In 1655 the settlement was saved from destruction at the hands of the River Indians by a guard sent over from New Amsterdam. In the following year the inhabitants obtained three small cannon from the fort for their protection. In 1659 a mill was erected.

Of the 7,000 acres of land in the town 3,500 were farm land, 500 woodland and the balance salt meadows and a ridge of sand hills near the seashore. It has been suggested that the town was named after the former home of some of the original settlers, viz., Gravesend in England; another suggestion is that it was originally called "s'Gravensande," i.e., "the count's beach." Directly opposite Gravesend, on the other side of Lower New York Bay, are the Navesink Highlands; along these highlands and the Navesink River the sand is of a reddish color, hence the name "Red Bank" in this neighborhood. On the Long Island shore the sand is of a grayish color, and this fact may have led the settlers to name this shore "Graauwezande," or Grauesand, as the name is often written in old documents, i.e., "Grayishsand."

FIRST DUTCH CHURCH EDIFICE AT GRAVESEND.
Sketched After Old Description.

The Dutch Church was organized in 1763 and a church edifice was erected, which was replaced by a second one in 1833 and this one again by a third one in 1894. Shortly after the conquest of 1664 the town was made the seat of justice, a court house was erected in 1668 and the Courts of Sessions of the West Riding were held here, also the Courts of Kings County until 1686,

when the County Court at Flatbush was opened.

The Strycker house, on Gravesend avenue, near present Avenue U, was destroyed by fire about 1894. The Stillwell house was formerly known as the Van Siclen house. The Johnson house was built upon "the bouwerij of ye Lady Moody." The Wyckoff homestead, on present East Nineteenth street, near Avenue Q, was erected about the latter part of the eighteenth century and was torn down during the first years of the present century. A block away is standing the still older Bennett farm house. The Wyckoff house, on Kings Highway, near Fourteenth street, was built about forty years ago.

In 1649 Coney Island is called Mannahanning, i.e., island place. A locality at the mouth of Gerrettsen's Creek was called Moeung. This probably was the place called by the Dutch t'vlaeck, i.e., a stain or blot, a black or muddy place. Another locality in this neighborhood, the upland, was called Makeopaca. An Indian burying ground was found in 1897 on Avenue U, near Ryder's Pond. Deep beds of oyster shells, the outer sides of the shells uppermost, were found, also pottery and more than a dozen of skeletons.

In 1810 Gravesend village contained twenty houses, the Reformed Dutch Church edifice and a schoolhouse. A lighthouse was designed to be erected at Coney Island, on the west end of Schryer's Hook. There were two tide mills. The taxable property was valued at $178,477; the population was 520, increasing to 695 in 1835 and 810 in 1840.

The settlement on Sheepshead Bay was originally known as "The Cove," and later as Sheepshead Bay. Other neighborhoods were Unionville and Guntherville on Gravesend Bay, South Greenfield on the Kings Highway and on the head of Gerrettsen's Creek, extending over the Flatlands line.

TOWN OF FLATBUSH.

(Including the Later Town of New Lots.)

Flatbush was originally known as Midwout and was settled in 1651, though single settlers had been on the ground earlier. It is named in old documents variously 't Vlakke Bos, Midwout and Middelwout. "T Vlakke Bos means small things packed close together, i. e., "a bunch" on the plain; Midwout and Middelwout means "in the midst of the forest "or surrounded by forest." In 1653 Stuyvesant wrote, in answer to a remonstrance presented to him: "It is not true that general town-patents had been promised to the inhabitants of Middelburgh and Midwout. The contrary can be proved by living witnesses and by the written conditions, now deposited in the secretary's office, under which lands were allotted and taken possession of in the said villages. If they have not their individual deeds, they may come and call for them; they will not be carried home to everybody." Cornelius Van Ruyven, the secretary of the colony, and son-in-law of Domine Megapolensis, bought in 1654 a farm of twenty-five morgen in this town for the sum of 525 guilders. On October 16, 1655, a plan was approved for concentrating the village of Midwout. Five or six lots were to be reserved for public buildings, such as for the schout, the minister, the secretary, the schoolmaster, village tavern and public courthouse. On February 22, 1656, a plan was ready to lay out the village, set up palisades, and erect a blockhouse. On May 26, 1656, the Schout and "the magistrates of Midwout and Amersfoort" issued orders that those inhabitants who had not as yet set up their share of palisades must do so within eight days or pay a fine of 25 guilders for each lot. On February 26, 1660, the magistrates of Midwout and Amersfoort were ordered to have the palisades surrounding the villages repaired and kept in good order by assigning to each inhabitant a certain portion, for which he was to be held responsible. On March 31, 1661, separate inferior courts were erected in each of these villages. Part of the town, known as Oostwout, or the New Lotts of Flatbush, was settled in 1654, and was separated in 1852 from the town of Flatbush and organized as the town of New Lots. A horsemill was erected here in 1660.

GRAVESEND TOWN HALL.

A low, broad range of hills extended along the town border; the remainder of the territory was level, the soil being light loam. Prospect Hill was elevated 300 feet above the plain, overlooking the neighboring townships. In Oostwout, the southern half of the territory consisted of salt meadows; the soil of the remainder was light loam.

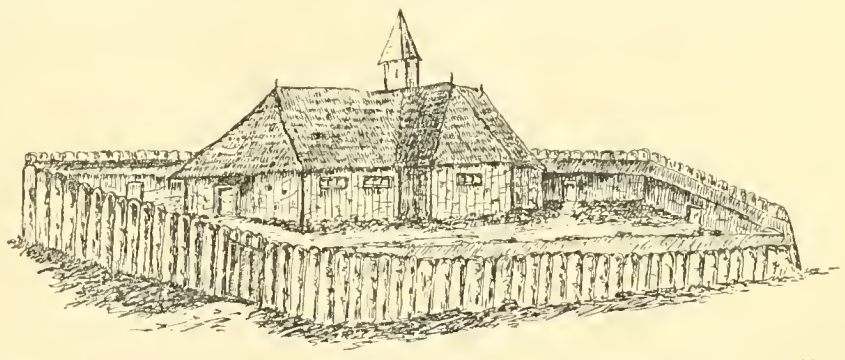
The first Dutch church edifice on Long Island was begun here in Midwout, in 1654, when the church was organized. There were 100 morgen of land set aside for the church, the little structure on the Indian trail was inclosed with a strong palisade, and in time of danger the settlers, after tilling their farm land all day, retired at nightfall within the protecting stockade, until they were able to erect more substantial houses upon their farms. A second structure was built in 1699, which was altered in 1775, and the present building was erected in 1795 on the original site.

The courthouse of the County of Kings was erected in Flatbush village in 1685, and in the following year the courts were removed from Gravesend to this place. The courthouse was rebuilt in 1793. After its destruction by fire in 1832, the courts were transferred to Brooklyn. Erasmus Hall was incorporated in 1787. The Vanderveer homestead, on Flatbush avenue, opposite Dorchester road, took, in 1787, the place of an earlier structure on land granted in 1660. It was demolished in 1911. The Bergen House, said to have been built in 1735, was torn down about 1840; the Strycker House, which also has been removed, had been erected in 1696, of brickstones. Nearly opposite stood the Zabriskie homestead, another brickstone building, and as old as its neighbor, until 1877. The original Lefferts homestead, built in the latter part of the seventeenth century on the junction of Flatbush and Washington avenues and Lincoln road, and the Martense house, opposite, were both burned down by the British in 1776; the Lefferts house was rebuilt on its old lines. The Suydam-Ditmas Mansion, near the junction of Ditmas avenue, was erected about 1700 and stood until 1911. The old farmhouse on Church lane, near Story street, and known as the Story homestead, was formerly occupied by the Martense family. Melrose Hall, built in 1749 by John Lane, near Flatbush avenue and Clarkson street, was torn down at the beginning of the present century. Judge Isaac Terhune erected a house about a half-mile distant from the Kings Highway station of the Brighton Beach Railroad, in 1812, which was later purchased by Benjamin Hitchings.

In 1810 Flatbush was known as the "Capital of the County." The village contained about 100 houses, standing on the town road and covering a stretch of one and a half miles in length; the stone building of the Reformed Dutch Church, the courthouse and jail, Erasmus Hall Academy and two common schools, also two tide mills and one windmill, were within the town limits. The taxable property was valued at $369,118; the population was 1,159, and in 1835, 1,537; in 1840, 2,099. The poorhouse of the county is located in this town. The farm of sixty acres was purchased for $3,000. Neighborhoods in the town were: Greenfield, Parkville, Oaklands and Windsor Terrace.

The region known as Keuters' Hook, received its name from the fact that this tract was given over in the earlier days to the mechanics of the town, who could only take care of small parcels of land. The name is derived from the word Keutel-boer, used in opposition to boer. The word boer was applied to farmers on large farms in the older part of the town.

In the later town of New Lots, the farmhouse built in 1715 by William Howard, near the present junction of Broadway and Fulton street, was known as the Rising Sun Tavern, or Howard's Halfway House, of Revolutionary War fame. The Howard estate was sold in 1867, and soon thereafter turned into building lots, and the old tavern was torn down. Among the



ORIGINAL LONG ISLAND CHURCH, ERECTED AT MIDDELWOUT.

landmarks are the Schenck homestead, on Jamaica avenue, and the Eldert homestead, on New Lots road, between Lincoln and Sheridan avenues, on land granted to Johannes Eldert in 1667. Daniel Rapelje built a stone house on what is now Sheffield avenue, before the Revolution, which has been taken down. His son, Simon, built the house now known as the McGee house; William Rapelje built the present Rapelje house, on the north side of New Lots road, between Sheffield and Georgia avenues, in 1820. The Wyckoff house is standing on New Lots road, between Miller avenue and Bradford street, and the Van Siclen, near Hendrix street. The Reformed Dutch Church of New Lots was organized in 1824, and an edifice erected on New Lots road in the center of the settlement. The former town hall of New Lots, standing on Jamaica Bay, at present Stanley and Atkins avenues, was destroyed by fire in 1912.

TOWN OF FLATLANDS.

The principal village of the Canarsee was in this town and known as Keskaechqueren, i. e., at the bay. The name Flatlands is derived from het vlakke land, i. e., the flat country. The soil is light sand or sandy loam. The town

NEW AMERSFORT CHURCH, ERECTED 1663

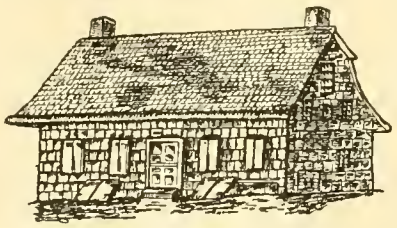
was settled in 1636. One of the first grants for lands was for Barren Island, which was then considerably larger and called Equendito. The Dutch called it 't Beeren Eylandt, i. e., Bears Island. Upon Barren Island the pirate Charles Gibbs had secreted a portion of the wealth which he had plundered upon the high seas. Part of it was recovered after the pirate and his companions had been executed upon Gibbet Island in New York Harbor in 1830. The islands and meadows adjoining Barren Island were called by the Indians Hoopaninak, Shanscomacocke and Macutteris. There are immense shellheaps at Canarsie and Bergen Island.

Achtervelt was a plantation in this town, comprising a tract of land of about 1,800 morgen, of which only a small part was cultivated; a patent for the same was granted in 1638. The patents for the Castateuw purchases of 1636 from the Indians were annulled in 1652. They consisted of the two smaller flats, claimed by Wouter Van Twiller and the great flat, also called "at the bay" or Amersfoort flat, claimed by Wolphert Gerretsen and Andries Hudde. At the same time patents for other large tracts were annulled, as the maize land, flatland and valley of Canarisse, conveyed by gift to Jacob Wolphertsen to the serious damage of the new village of Midwout, further the islands in the Hellgate, Nooten Eylandt ,Red Hook, the land at Sloops Bay and Oyster Bay, called Matinnecough.

The territory of the town is later called the Bouwery or District of Achtervelt. In January, 1651, a village was established, which was named Nieuw Amersfoort. Twenty-eight lots were divided by lot. Stuyvesant owned a farm here in 1655; in the same year a military guard was stationed in the town on account of the Indian troubles; the village was inclosed by a stockade.

Van Twiller's and Corlear's flats, containing 1,600 to 2,000 morgen of land, were used as a common pasturage by the people of Amersfoort and Midwout.

The Dutch church in the town was founded in 1654; a first edifice was



SCHENCK HOMESTEAD, CANARSIE.

erected in 1663; it was enlarged in 1762; a second one was built in 1794 and a third one in 1848. The graveyard was established upon an old Indian burial hill, and the Indian graves were included in the graveyard.

The house on Flatlands Neck was built in 1664 by Pieter Claes Wyckoff, who had purchased the land from the Canarsee at an early date. There is a tradition that the name Wyckoff was given to him on account of his settling in this isolated neighborhood; its meaning being "to depart" (wijken) and "beyond" (over), i. e., to depart to a distant place. The homestead was repaired in 1819. The little schoolhouse on the neck was built in 1786.

The mill on Gerrettsen's Creek, the former Stroomkil, occupies the foundations of the orlginal gristmill. The Jan Martense Schenck house was built about 1656 near a creek, on which later a mill was erected. Mentelaer Island, called by the Indians Wimbaccoe, is now known as Bergen Island. Muskytte Hool was the name of a locality on Flatlands Neck.

In 1810 Flatlands Village contained twenty houses. There was the Reformed Dutch Church edifice and one tidemill in this town. The taxable property was valued at $14,039; the population was 517, increasing to 684 in 1835 and 810 in 1840. Canarsie village was a settlement upon the road leading to the bay.

TOWN OF BUSHWICK.

(Including the later Williamsburgh.)

The name Bushwick has been said by some writers to signify "Town in the Woods," while others have translated it "Heavy Woods." In the town records we read under date of April 5, 1663, that some of the inhabitants petitioned the Director General and Council to allow them to inclose their lands near the village with a common fence, "in view of the great expense of individually fencing their land, said expense being greatly increased by the scarcity of wood in their neighborhood, etc." This was three years after the settlement had been started, and it is inconceivable that a region, which had been remarkable for its wealth of timber, in such a degree as to cause the Governor to name the town for this very pecularity of the region "Town in the Woods," to be so stripped of timber within a short time, as the petition shows. To the writer it seems more likely that the village was named for the compact form in which it was laid out by Stuyvesant. The latter had ordered in February, 1660, that all settlers should remove to villages; a few days later a party of men petitioned him to select a site for them, suitable for a settlement, and he took them to the plain between the Newtown Creek and Bushwick Creek, where he laid out a village of twenty-two lots.

A year later he again visited the new settlement, and, requested by the inhabitants to give a name to the place, he named it Boswijck. As noted above, the Director-General would no longer permit the planters to occupy their scattered farmhouses, and with this point in view, he had established this place of concentration on the plain. The name Boswijck, coined by Stuyvesant on this occasion, expressed perfectly what the Governor's order was intended to enforce, i.e., to take the exposed homes of the several settlers and bring them together at a central point for the sake of their own safety. The word is composed of "bos," meaning a "collection of small things packed close together" and of "wijk," i. e., a retreat, refuge, guard, defend from danger. The site selected was suitable for a settlement, as it was level land or "a flat," bounded by creeks; that part of the town known in later times and to this day as Greenpoint was in the olden days known as Grenen Hout Punt, or Hout Punt. It was the neck of land from which the settlers of Boswijck secured the timber for palisades and building material; Hout Punt means "timber place." The name was later anglicized into Woodpoint, and the remnant of the town road, which led to the place, is still known as "Old Woodpoint road." Grenen Hout Punt indicates that the woods consisted of fir trees.

The territory of the town was purchased by Governor Kieft from the Canarsee in 1638; settlers which had located here prior to that date were confirmed in their possessions, and patents to new settlers were granted in rapid succession. The soil was princi-

ON OLD WOODPOINT ROAD, BUSHWICK.

pally a light loam and the surface considerably hilly, in some parts stony, though productive.

On March 31, 1661, an Inferior Court was established and thus the town was organized. Adriaen Hegeman, the Schout of Breukelen, Amersfoort and Midwout, had now also jurisdiction over New Utrecht and Boswijck. In 1662, the village, which was inclosed with palisades, contained twenty-five houses; according to Brodhead, two blockhouses were erected within this town in 1663; this no doubt refers to the blockhouse upon the Kijkuit near the Strand and another one in the village. A Dutch church was erected about 1720 and a second edifice was built in 1829 on the original site (demolished last January); in the same year a chapel was opened in Williamsburgh. In 1810, the town contained the Reformed Dutch Church edifice in the village, a Methodist meeting house in the Williamsburgh region, two tide

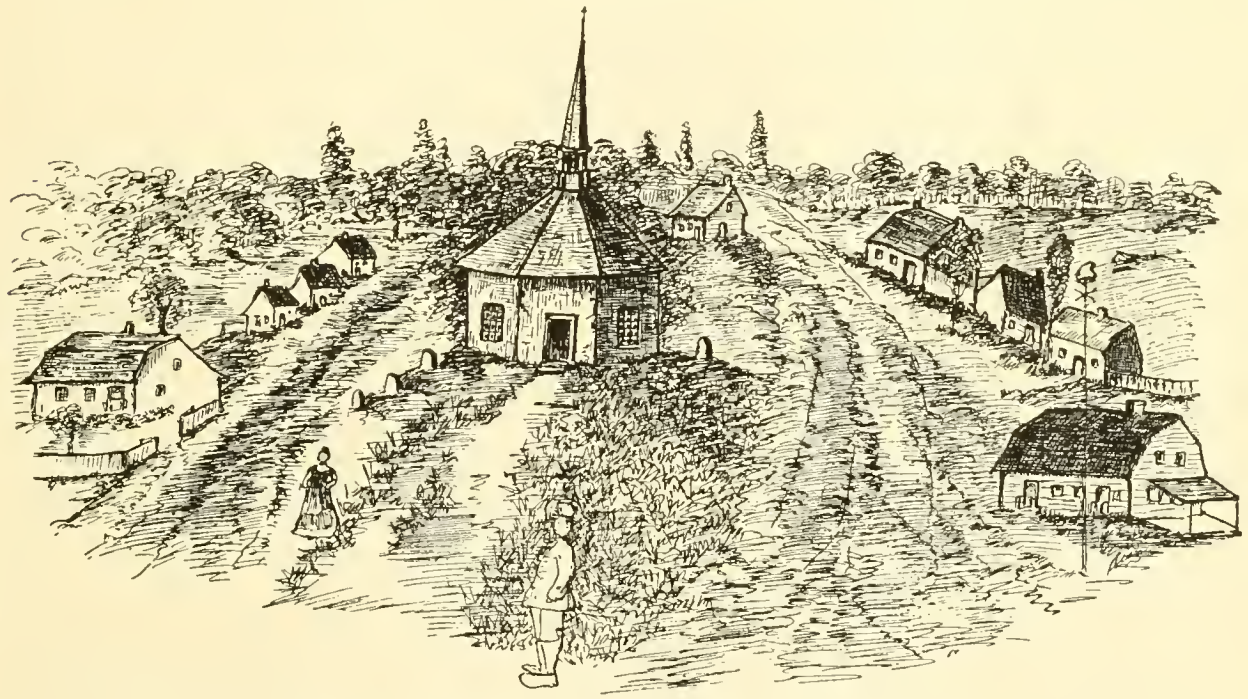
mills, two schoolhouses and two taverns. The taxable property was valued at $263,025; the population was 798; in 1835, 3,341, and in 1840, 6,389, including Williamsburgh. In 1827, the village of Williamsburgh was incorporated; this community was separated from Bushwick in 1840 and incorporated as a town. The City of Williamsburgh came into existence in 1852.

Of the old farmhouses, the oldest still standing is the Duryea house on Meeker avenue, near Newtown Creek; the Conselyea in Bushwick village, erected prior to 1700, has been taken down. Other old buildings were the Skillman house, the two Devoe houses on the Woodpoint road, where also stood the Mansion House, built by Theodorus Polhemus, and the Debevoise house, both erected before the Revolution. At the Crossroads settlement, the former Kruis-pad, was the Whaley house and Rapalye's Tavern. In Williamsburgh, the Miller house stood on the site of the blockhouse upon the Kijkuit; it was taken down in 1860; the Fountain Inn was situated near Grand Street Ferry; near Union avenue was the house of Jan de Swede, who lived here before the land was bought from the Indians. In Greenpoint Dirck Volkertse, the Noorman had built a stone house on the shore of Bushwick Creek, which later was named after him "Noorman's Kil"; Dirck was also one of the early settlers. The Provoost house was destroyed by fire about 1832. Abraham Jansen erected a mill in 1664 on Newtown Creek, near Bushwick village, and on its site was "Masters' Mill," standing until a half century ago; Schenck's Mill was nearby. The Schenck family burial ground is near the site of the mill, on the former Wyckoff farm. The Wyckoff house is located on Flushing avenue, near Cypress avenue; there are several other old houses on this farm. The Suydam house, built about 1700 and formerly owned by Leffert Lefferts, was situated on the Old Bushwick road on the corner now known as Evergreen avenue and Woodbine street; it was taken down about 1901.

The original cemetery on the Woodpoint road was abandoned in 1879; a churchyard, surrounding the Dutch church had been established in 1814; there were family burial places on many of the farms.

The Bushwick Ferry was started by James Hazard in 1797, a rowboat being operated between Hazard's farm on Corlear's Hook and the Fountain Inn on the Long Island side. Woodhull's Ferry was started a few years later; Morrell's Ferry in 1812. The Williamsburgh Ferry was incorporated in 1824; the Peck Slip Ferry was established in 1836; the Houston Street Ferry in 1840; the Greenpoint Ferry to Tenth street, Manhattan, in 1853. The ferry which had been operated for some years from Calvary Cemetery to Twenty-third street was also transferred to Greenpoint avenue in 1857; the James Slip Ferry, running from South Tenth street, was established in 1857. In 1860, the Roosevelt Street Ferry began to run a boat to Williamsburgh. The Broadway Ferry to Twenty-third street was opened in 1885, and some years later boats were run to Forty-second street.

The Ridgewood section in Queens Borough is the territory over which a legal fight was carried on for more than a century between the towns of Bushwick and Newtown. By granting the New Lotts of Bushwick to the town, Stuyvesant had made the present Ridgewood section apparently a part of Bushwick; still when in 1769 the dispute was settled, the tract was decided to be a part of the town of Newtown. However, today the section is most intimately connected with the upper part of the former town of Bushwick, and in considering the Ridgewood section the territory situated in Kings and Queens Counties must be taken as a unit. The name came into use here when a small settlement sprang up in Queens County near the Ridgewood Reservoir, about a half century ago. The water flowing into this reservoir comes from a chain of lakes and creeks scattered over the towns of Hempstead and Jamaica. Near the eastern extremity of this chain was a railroad station of the old South Side Railroad, called Ridgewood, twenty-seven miles distant from Brooklyn and close to the Oyster Bay town line. From the fact that the Aqueduct and canal, as they were laid out, when the great enterprise was commenced, started in the Ridgewood tract, the reservoir constructed upon the Cypress Hills became known as the Ridgewood Reservoir and the thinly settled neighborhood in its rear as Ridgewood. Thus the reservoir received its name not from being located near the Ridgewood settlement, but the settlement received its name from being located near the reservoir. A few years before the latter was built, another settlement had been started near the northern entrance of the Cemetery of the Evergreens, which was named South Williamsburgh. This being the most compact neighborhood, the name Ridgewood was gradually applied to it and when a large area was later embraced under the designation Ridgewood, this part became known as Evergreen, as most of its denizens were in some way connected with the Cemetery of the Evergreens, as florists, laborers, etc. The name Ridgewood was now identified with a large tract in Queens County and with a considerable part of the Eastern District of Brooklyn and the old South Side Railroad station became known as Wantagh, its name having been changed in 1891, at the request of its inhabitants.



BUSHWICK CHURCH AND TOWN HOUSE A CENTURY AGO.

The View of the Church Is Taken From Long Island Miscellanies and the View of the Town House From the Brooklyn Manual of 1868.

TOWN OF NEWTOWN.

(Including the later Long Island City).

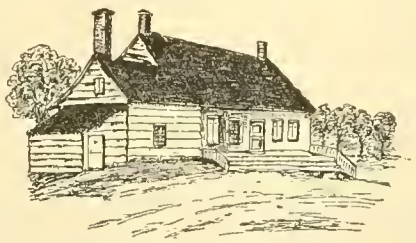
Part of this town was set off in 1870 and incorporated a city under the name of Long Island City. The Indians called the territory of the greater part of the town, i. e.: the eastern portion, "Wan-

dewenock," meaning "the fine land between the long streams," viz., Flushing and Newtown creeks. The Mispat band had their village on the head of Mispat Kil, or Newtown Creek. When the Rockaways sold the land to the settlers of Middelburgh in 1656, they reserved "a tract of upland, lying under the hills, southward from the town place, now seated," as hunting ground. The west branch of Mispat Kil was called Quandoequareus, i. e., "at the furthermost branch of the long tidal stream."

In 1640 the Rev. Francis Doughty was granted the so-called Mispat patent, including nearly all the territory of the town; he and his associates found on their arrival two or three squatters on the ground. In the Indian War of 1643 the Mispat settlement, having then more than eighty inhabitants, was wiped out. At this time, lands were taken up at the junction of Newtown Creek and the Dutch Kills Creek, at Kanapaukah; i. e., "the Bears' waterland." On the east side of Kanapaukah Kil, or Dutch Kills Creek, was Richard Brutnell's plantation, deeded to him in 1643; it came later in the possession of William Herrick. Herrick's widow married Thomas Wandell, who was living on the Bushwick shore of Newtown Creek as far back as 1648. Wandell enlarged the property by purchase and it became later known as the Alsop farm. The Alsop house, erected by Wandell in 1665, was destroyed in 1879. On the west side of the Kanapaukah, lands were granted to Tymen Jansen and Burger Jorissen in 1643, and to Jan Jansen in 1647. Dominie's Hook received its name from its owner, Dominie Everardus Bogardus of the Church in the Fort on Manhattan Island, the son-in-law of Tymen Jansen, as early as 1643. This tract, known as "The Old Farm," consisted of 212 acres; it was purchased in 1697 by Captain Peter Pra, who lived then on the Bushwick shore of Newtown Creek. The captain's granddaughter married Captain George Hunter, and from him the "point" received the name "Hunter's Point." Hunter's wife died in 1833, and two years later the farm was sold and the old homestead disappeared. Broucard Burgon, or Bragaw, a French Huguenot, who emigrated from Mannheim, in the Palatinate on the Rhine, in 1675, settled at Sunnyside in 1688, after having sold his farm in Bushwick and after a short residence on Staten Island. He erected a gristmill; in 1757 the farm came into the possession of Isaac Bragaw, who erected the house on Jackson and Skillman avenues, near the present Queensboro Bridge Plaza; it was taken down in 1912. After several changes the land came into the Payntar family in 1831. The Debevoise house on Hill street, near Anable street, was destroyed by fire about 1909; among the other old houses are the Van Pelt, Stevens, Gosman, Duryea and Washington houses.

At Ravenswood, formerly called the waterside, John Delafield erected in 1792 the mansion known as "Sunswick"; the Blackwell homestead on Webster avenue, near the river, was built in 1664. About 1834 the corporation of the City of New York erected buildings for a poorfarm at Ravenswood, which were sold in 1847, when the institutions were transplanted to the islands in the river; the owner leased the buildings to the Commission of Emigration for a ship-fever-hospital, etc. After many ineffective protests, the citizens destroyed the buildings. Ravenswood was connected with New York City a half century ago by stages running via Astoria and Eighty-sixth street, or Hell Gate Ferry, to Chatham Square.

William Hallett, born in Dorsetshire, England about 1616, received a grant for 160 acres at Hellgate in 1652, formerly in possession of Jacques Bentyn, the site of the later Astoria village. In 1655 his house and outbuildings were destroyed during the Indian uprising, and he removed to Flushing; later he settled again in this section. A small shell heap was at Sandford's Point, opposite the north end of Blackwell's Island, showing that the Indians had a village there. There were early, as well as later, relics. A blockhouse was built at Hellgate during the Revolution, and a water battery, "Fort Stevens," during the War of 1812. The Woolsey mansion, opposite East Ninety-sixth street, Manhattan, was erected about 1726; other old houses are the Barclay mansion, on the Shore Road, and the Rapelje mansion. Patents for five small plantations of about 50 acres each and extending from the river to the great swamp, or Lubberts' swamp, were granted about 1653; they were later purchased by Homer Lawrence, who also obtained a patent for the adjoining "Round Island," in 1665. Round Island is now known as Berrian's Island, and contains 12 acres. The Greenhook, later known as the G. M. Woolsey farm, was granted to Jean Gerardse in 1653, and in the same year



THE OLD BAY TAVERN ON THE POOR-BOWERY.

the later Dr. Ditmars farm, to Philip Gerardse, and the later Polhemus estate, to Tenen Craye. In 1654 Anneke Jans, the widow of Dominie Bogardus, obtained an additional patent on Pot Cove.

Abraham Rycken, or de Rycke, had received in 1638 a large grant of land in Bushwick. He obtained another grant in 1654 at the "Poor Bowery," which had originally been granted to the Dutch Church on Manhattan Island for an "armen bouwery"—that is, a poor farm. Abraham Rycken died in 1689; his son Abraham enlarged the property; the family burial place is on Bowery Bay, near the site of the house erected by the younger Rycken. Hendrick Rycken, a grandson of the original settler, removed to Hallett's Cove prior to the Revolution, and bought the sawmill on Sunswick Creek. The foundation of the gristmill at the mouth of the Sackhigneyah stream was laid by Cornelius Luyster in 1668. Thomas B. Jackson bought the mill property on "Fishpoint" in 1835, and erected a gristmill on the old foundations. Sack-ig-naiag means a "point of land near the mouth of a stream." Riker's Island, containing 50 acres, and formerly known as Hewlett's Island, from its being the residence of George Hewlett, was conferred to Guysbert Rycken in 1667. The Rev. Francis Doughty, the leader in the original Mispat settlement, conferred his bouwery on Flushing Bay, at Stevens Point, on his daughter Mary at her marriage in 1645 to Dr. Adrian Van der Donck, who obtained a patent for it in 1648. About three years later, Thomas Stevenson, an Englishman, living at Flushing, removed to this farm as tenant for Van der Donck, and after the departure of the latter to Holland, where he died, Stevenson obtained a patent from Stuyvesant, conferring these premises to himself. To this farm belonged originally a wooded eminence of twelve acres, lying on the Flushing Meadows; this was named Yonkers Island, after Van der Donck, who was called "de Jonker," or "Jongheer." The place was also known as "St. Ronan's Well," and in later years, when it was a favorite place for picnic excursions, it was called "Snake Hill."

After the Mispat settlement had been destroyed by the Indians, a new settlement was commenced by some Englishmen from New England; the old Mispat or English Kills settlement was located where Maspeth is today; the new place was midway between the old site and Flushing, along a meadow from which creeks flowed into Newtown Creek and Flushing Creek. Here they settled in 1651, and named the place Middelburgh, the "village midway between"; in 1662 the name was changed to Hastings, and later to Newtown.

Another settlement was made in 1655 on Smith's Island, the later Maspeth Island, or Furman's Island, in Newtown Creek. This settlement, named New Arnheim, was broken up by the Dutch Governor, as being detrimental to Boswijck village, laid out by Stuyvesant near by. Major Daniel Whitehead testified in court in 1704 that at the time of the coming of Governor Nicolls, his father and he, then living at "Mespatt Kills," which then did not belong to Newtown, chose deputies to the Assembly at Hempstead in 1665, as other towns did. When Yorkshire was created at this Assembly, the former Middelburgh, then called "Hastings," was included in the West Riding under the name of "the new towne," being enlarged by the outplantations, comprising the Poor Bowery, Hellgate Neck, the English Kills, the Dutch Kills, etc.

In 1670 a town house was erected on the site now occupied by the Fish House, on Grand Street and Hoffman Boulevard. In this building the services of the Presbyterian Church were held, the church having been organized in 1651, until a church edifice was erected in 1717. This was used as a guardhouse and hospital by the British while they occupied Newtown, from 1776 to 1783, and was finally demolished. On the same site a new edifice was erected in 1787, which was enlarged in 1836; it is now used for Sunday school purposes. Opposite this old frame structure a stone church was opened for service, in 1895. The Dutch church was organized in 1704, and an edifice was erected in 1732; this building was used by the British for a powder magazine; it was taken down in 1832, and a new one erected. The Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1731.

Jonathan Fish joined the Middelburgh settlement in 1659; his grandson, Jonathan Fish, built, about 1700, the Fishhouse, on the site of the first townhouse. Samuel Fish, the son of the younger Jonathan, kept it as an inn; he also purchased the farm at "Fish Point," on Flushing Bay, a part of the Luyster farm, or Poor Bowery farm. The Palmer, Riker, Luyster, Kowenhowen and Jacob Rapalje houses are located on this farm. John Moore, who died in 1657, was the first minister of the town; several "Moorehouses," built by his descendants, are to be noted. One, a Colonial mansion, was erected on the shell road, more than a century anterior to the Revolution; another, later owned by the Penfold family, and a third one, on the Bowery Bay road, with the Moore family burial place near by. The last-named house was the headquarters of Sir Henry Clinton after the Battle of Long Island. Captain Richard Betts was one of the first settlers on the disputed lands along the Bushwick boundary. He built his house on the old Newtown road, between Calvary Cemetery and Maurice avenue. The old house on the Bur-

rough farm was built long before the Revolution by John Burrough, who died here in 1750. The Furman house, later owned by Jonathan Howard, and standing on the road to Flushing, was erected at an early date. Willem Van Duyn settled in Hempstead Swamp, in this town, in 1719; the homestead on this farm was later known as the Vanderveer farmhouse; Abraham Remsen also settled at Hempstead Swamp; his son Jeromus bought the farm in 1735; the Remsen family burial place is on Van Duyn Hill. Abraham Brinckerhoff settled on a large farm on Flushing Meadows; the family burial place is on Flushing Bay. The Jackson homestead, on Jackson avenue, was built a century ago. Some months ago an article appeared in the papers, stating that the old house was to be taken down and to be re-erected at Sea Bright, N. J. At Corona, the Leverich homestead, facing the meadow, which is situated between Newtown and Flushing, was built by Caleb Leverich, who died here in 1717. It became later known as the Elliott House; its oldest part is said to date back as far as 1664; in the development of Elliott Manor, one street runs directly through the site of the old house. Here, too, the old stone house on the Old Mill road, built by the Coe family, dates back to the seventeenth century; its front, facing the creek, is built of Holland brick.

Gideon Hallett, a descendant of William Hallett of Hellgate, settled at Maspeth; on his farm stood the Quaker Meeting House, surrounded by the burying ground, at the Newtown Turnpike and Fresh Pond road. A general meeting of Friends in 1724, held at Newtown, is recorded. Indian corn grinders, axes and arrowheads were often plowed up at the Maspeth hills. Governor DeWitt Clinton's house is still standing on Flushing and Maspeth avenues, at Maspeth. It was the home of Judge Joseph Sackett, who died about 1756; then Walter Franklin, a New York merchant, occupied it until his death in 1780. After him his brother-in-law, Colonel Isaac Corsa, resided here. DeWitt Clinton's wife was the daughter of Franklin and a niece of Colonel Corsa.

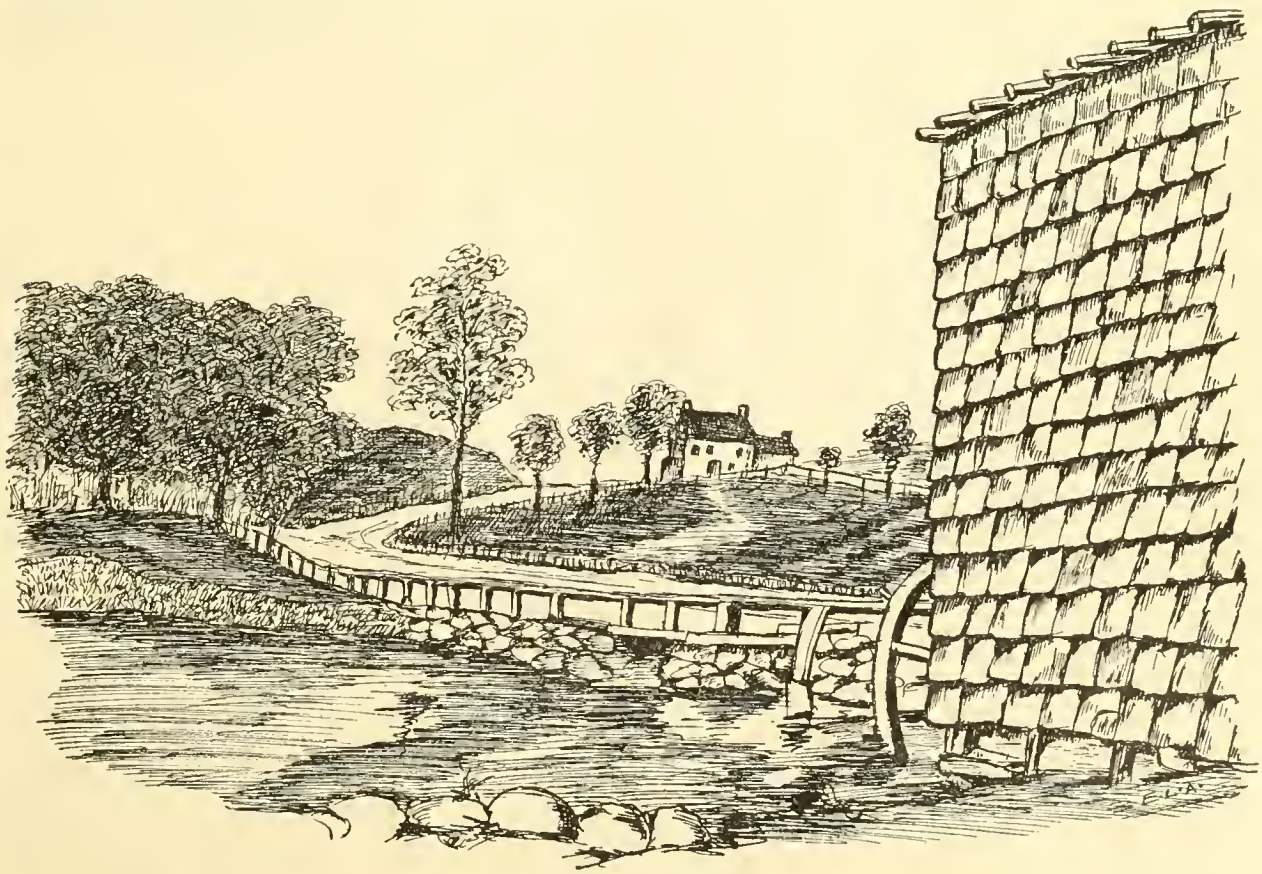
Middle Village was the site of the first Methodist church on Long Island; it was built in 1785. Prime mentions it in 1845 as still standing, though converted into a dwelling. The Williamsburgh and Jamaica Turnpike was built about 1813, and a tollgate was erected at what is now East Williamsburg. John Culver lived here in 1790. Francis Titus had a farmhouse before the Revolution, on the site of the later Schumacher's Hotel; the White farm existed as a farm since about 1700; John Cozine was one of the earliest settlers in this neighborhood. The cemeteries of the Evergreens and Cypress Hills are situated upon the elevation known as Green Hills, or Cypress Hills, partly in Kings County and partly in Queens County. The general act referring to cemeteries forbids these establishments to hold more than 250 acres of land in one county, and hence these two cemeteries were laid out in two counties. A special act allows Cypress Hills to hold 100 acres more in Queens County. The town had a population of 2,437 in 1810.

TOWN OF FLUSHING.

The Matinecoc had a village at the place where some Englishmen settled in 1644; these men had formerly resided at Vlissingen in the Netherlands, and bestowed upon the new settlement the name of their old home, which name was in later times Anglicized into Flushing. The settlers erected a block house near the pond, at a point later known as Union street and Broadway; it was a long, low building; in it were kept the town records; also arms and ammunition were there in readiness in case of an attack by Indians or other enemies. The "guard house" was further used occasionally as a place of public worship by different denominations; also as jail in later years.

A general town patent was granted to the settlers on October 10, 1645; Flushing is called Newwark in an English document of 1663-4. The Garrettsen house on Main street was erected about 1659; it was used as a hospital for soldiers during the Hessian occupancy, while St. George's Church, across the way, served as a stable for the horses of the troops quartered in the vicinity. The Bowne house was built in 1661 and the Friends Meeting-house in 1695. In 1789 the house of the town clerk, John Vanderbilt, was destroyed and with it the town records. In the olden days communication with Manhattan Island was had by a large canoe, which a man, living near the shore, had bought from the Indians at Bayside. In 1801 a stage commenced to run daily from Flushing through Jamaica and Bedford to Brooklyn Ferry, a distance of twenty miles; then a bridge was built over Flushing Creek and a road and causeway by way of Yonkers Island over the salt meadows on Flushing Bay; the stages eventually ran to Williamsburgh Ferry, a distance of eight miles.

The Duryea house on Fresh Meadow was built in 1662, a stone building with a low and wide window between the ceiling and the roof. Out of this window, it is said, a cannon pointed, while the house was the headquarters of Hessian officers during the time the main army of the British was lying from Whitestone to Jamaica; the house was taken down in 1906. The Mitchell



JACKSON TIDE MILL.

homestead was erected long before the Revolutionary War; it was the headquarters of Colonel Hamilton, who was in command of the Hessians encamped in Flushing during the winter of 1779. At a ball given by the commander on Christmas Eve, the house caught fire and burned to the ground; it was rebuilt in the following year and came in 1804 in the possession of Henry Mitchell, whose descendants still own it. Cadwallader Colden, while being Lieutenant Governor, built a mansion upon the Spring Hill farm; here the statesman died in 1776, and was buried on the farm. His son, David, became an active loyalist and the property was confiscated and sold; it was purchased by Walter Burling, who kept

DURYEA HOUSE, FLUSHING.

a store on the site of the later Flushing Hotel. A century ago the village consisted of 40 or 50 scattered houses; near the Friends Meetinghouse was the village pond. The whipping post stood nearly opposite the Flushing Hotel; it was abolished in 1810. In 1843 a little village hall was erected, containing one room and four cells beneath it. Sanford Hall, on Jamaica avenue, was erected by Chancellor Nathan Sanford in 1836 at an expense of $130,000; shortly after it was completed the owner died and the house stood vacant until 1845, when it was purchased by Dr. McDonald and his brother, who removed their sanitarium from Murray Hill, in New York City, to this place. In the Linnaean gardens eleven skeletons of Indians were uncovered in 1841; all the skulls were to the east. In 1880 an Indian burying ground was opened on Thomas P. Duryea's farm, a mile from the village; stone relics were found here.

College Point, formerly called Strattonport, is the northwestern portion of a tract of land which was known as Lawrence's Neck or Tew's Neck. The neck was named after William Lawrence, who resided thereon. John, William and Thomas Lawrence, three brothers, were living at Flushing and were among the earliest English settlers on Long Island. Thomas, the youngest, purchased from the settlers the whole of Hellgate Neck and removed to that place. John, the eldest, took up his residence in New Amsterdam, where he died in 1699, aged more than 80 years. William continued to reside in the town of Flushing; his house stood on Lawrence's Neck; he died in 1680. Eliphalet Stratton purchased in 1790 three hundred and twenty acres of land on the neck for £500. About 1850 his daughter disposed of one hundred and forty acres, the site of the later village, for the sum of $30,000, retaining the balance of the land in the family. Here was located since 1835 St. Paul's College, an institution for the education of young men for the ministry in the Episcopal Church under the direction of Dr. Muhlenburgh. The college was discontinued, but the name College Point is still in use.

Whitestone was settled nearly as early as Flushing village; it was first named Cookie Hill and later Whitestone, for a large white rock that lies at the point, where the tides of the Sound and East River meet; in a document of 1654 this rock is called "de witte klip." Here was the house of Francis Lewis, the only signer of the Declaration of Independence who resided in Queens County. During the popularity of DeWitt Clinton the place was known as Clintonville. A century ago there were within the circumference of one mile only twelve houses in the village. About this time a ferry was in existence, running from this point to Throgg's Neck in Westchester County, mostly used for the conveyance of cattle, a sailboat being employed for the purpose.

Bayside, three miles north of Flushing village, on the west side of Little Neck Bay, was settled soon after Flushing. Dr. Rodman settled here; he died in 1731.

The land at Douglass Point was owned by Thomas Hicks long before the Revolution. He had taken the land from the Indians; the latter retired to the south side of the island and located in the vicinity of Springfield. After several changes the property passed into the hands of George Douglass. Prior to 1821 the only road between Little Neck and Flushing Village was through what was later known as "the alley," winding its way round about and over hills and increasing the distance more than two miles before reaching its terminus at "the lonely barn." In 1824 the road from Little Neck Hotel was donated, a causeway constructed and a bridge built at Wynandt Van Zandt's expense, who owned the land just prior to Douglass. In 1834 the road was turnpiked to Roslyn and three years later to Oyster Bay; it was known as Flushing and North Hempstead Turnpike Road and later as Broadway. At the time of the arrival of the first settlers in this section an Indian trail existed where now the road is; in widening the road to one hundred feet part of the Indian burying ground at Little Neck will have to be cut off. For two centuries the remains of Indians have been resting here in this little burial place. There were many relics and shellbanks about Little Neck. Douglass Point was the most interesting spot among them.

In 1810 the population of the town was 2,730.

TOWN OF JAMAICA.

The Jamaica band of Indians dwelt upon the shores of Rockaway Inlet; the territory around Jamaica Bay was called Conorasset, i e., the planting land of the bears (or Canarsee tribe). The first purchase of land was made of the Canarsee; part of the town's territory was again purchased from the Rockaway, who laid claim to the eastern portion. Jamaica is the name of the original Indian village, corrupted from Cha-makou, or in the Delaware dialect, Cha-meken. In 1656 some Englishmen who had formerly lived in the New England Colonies, and others from Hempstead made a settlement on land "beyond the hills by the Zout Zee" (i. e., Salt Sea). Stuyvesant, wishing to impress upon these men that their wandering ought to cease now, and that this place was to remain their permanent home, named the village "Rustdorp," i. e., place of rest. Near the village was a large and deep pond, where beavers were plentiful, hence its name "Beaver Pond." In Colonial times a race track was laid around its border; in later times the pond was drained. The "beaver-path" led from the Indian village to the pond. Jamaica is called Crafford in an English document of 1663-4.

The Presbyterian meeting house, at the head of Meetinghouse lane, the later Union Hall street, was built of stone, forty feet square, in the middle of the main road, in 1699; it was used as a prison by the British in August, 1776; in 1813 it was taken down. The first edifice of the Dutch Church was erected in 1715; on its side stood an old-fashioned haystack; this building was torn down in 1833.

When Queens County was created, the courts were transferred from Hempstead to Jamaica village and a County Court was erected in 1684; when the building became too small for its purposes, and the stone meeting house had been erected, the courts were held for some years in that edifice. In 1709 a new courthouse was built and used until the seat of justice was removed in 1788 to North Hempstead. The first building of Union Hall Academy was erected in 1791. Increase Carpenter's Tavern, in recent years known as Goetze's Hotel, was used as a tavern since 1710. The inn was the scene of General Woodhull's capture. The property purchased by Rufus King, in 1805, consisted of a roomy house and about ninety acres of land, situated a little west of the village, on the main road. The house fronted south. At that time it stood on a bare field about one hundred yards back from the road, along which ran a white-painted picket fence. Rufus King died in New York City in

STONE MEETING HOUSE, JAMAICA.

1827, and he was buried by the side of his wife, who had died eight years prior, in the Jamaica village churchyard within sight of his old home. The house is still standing and is known as King's Manor.

The town has been at several times the seat of Colonial Legislatures. Queens was known until 1857 as Brushville. The remains of a mastodon were found in excavating at Baisley's Pond in this town in 1858; they consisted of six molar teeth and some small fragments of bones, blackened, but not mineralized. In 1810 the population of the town was 2,110.

TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD.

(Now Hempstead and North Hempstead.)

In 1784 the town of Hempstead was divided into North Hempstead and South Hempstead. The latter name was afterward altered into Hempstead. The Rockaway tribe lived about Rockway and Hempstead, scattered over the plains, and extending northwest through Newtown. Their principal village was Rechouwhacky, at "Near Rockaway," besides which they had another village on Hog's Island in Rockaway Bay. At Hempstead purchases of land from the Rockaway tribe were made in 1643 by a company of Englishmen. The name of the town is supposed by some to have been derived from Heemstede; i. e., homestead. Broadhead says it is named

after a village on the Island of Schouwen in Zeeland.

As early as 1640 there was a farmhouse standing on Cow Harbor, and from this fact the bay itself seems to have been named Heemsteed Harbor before the village of Hempstead was established. The name is derived from heem (house), farm and steede (stead), place, spot, town. The name of the village appears in 1647 as Heemsteede.

In Hempstead village, near the "Burly Pond," the Presbyterian Church edifice was erected in 1648, 20 feet square. Governor Nicolls convened a meeting in this town of delegates from the several towns on the Island and from Staten Island, in 1665. On this occasion the "Duke's Law" was made the law of the colony, and it was in force until the first Colonial Legislature met, in 1683.

The mansion of George Duncan Ludlow, at Hempstead Plain, later called Hyde Park, was one of the largest and best houses on the Island. It was destroyed by fire in 1773. The loss was estimated at £3,000. With it was consumed a library worth £1,200, which must have been a large and valuable collection of books in those days. The house was immediately rebuilt on the old site. Ludlow was one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the colony. His estate was after a while confiscated in consequence of his adherence to the cause of the British during the Revolution. The famous English Radical, William Cobbet, resided here in 1817, when the house was again destroyed by fire.

South of Hyde Park, upon the open grounds, known as Salisbury Plains, Governor Nicolls established a race course in 1665. It was called the New Market, and continued to be devoted to the sport of the turf for more than a century. Between Hyde Park and Success Pond 618 acres of land were given by the towns of Hempstead and Flushing to Governor Dongan, who had a country residence here. The Dutch Church of the original town of Hempstead was erected at Success in the midst of a settlement of Dutch families in 1732. The place received its name from Success Pond. It was changed in 1835 to Lakeville, N. H. This edifice never had any heating apparatus of any kind within its walls except the foot-stoves which the farmers brought along and prepared them at the Cornell house, across the road, before service. In warm weather, between services, they would gather under an old white oak tree, to eat their basket dinner. In 1813 the northern part of the congregation withdrew and organized a separate church at Manhasset, N. H., where an edifice was erected three years later.

Success Pond, N. H., about 500 rods in circumference, and with an average depth of 40 feet, was called by the Indians "Saccut." Warlike implements of the Indians have been found here. The pond was stocked by Dr. Mitchell, in 1790, with yellow perch from Ronkonkoma Pond. The site of an old Indian village and a single grave were discovered in 1889, at Port Washington, N. H., on Manhasset Neck. The name of the neck was formerly Cow Neck. Its Indian name was Sint Sink. Manhasset village was formerly called Head of Cow Harbor. At the most northern part of the neck is Sands Point, named after an early owner. The Federal Government erected a lighthouse here in 1809, built of stone, and 80 feet high. It was named Mitchell's Lighthouse, in honor of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, whose country seat, "Plandome," was at Cow Bay. Near the lighthouse was formerly a rock of immense size, called Kidd's Rock. It was the general belief that Captain Kidd had hidden under it some of his treasures.

Roslyn, N. H., was formely known as Hempstead Harbor. The old Skillman house is standing upon a little hill overlooking the crossroads in the village center. Across the dam is the still older Bogart house. This was the home of Henry Onderdonck in 1769, who established the paper mill here on the second of the three ponds which extend back from Hempstead Harbor. Washington visited the mill on his journey over the Island and took breakfast at the Bogart house on that occasion. He traveled in a quaint barouche, drawn by four white horses. Not many years ago there was still a

CEDARMERE.

group of old houses on the slope opposite the Bogart house. The last one to be removed was prominent in the village history as "the inn," and in later times was known as the Miller House. Around the corner, with its back door facing the mill pond, is the old Thompson house. Part of Roslyn was, in 1842, laid out and mapped as Montrose village. In this section was included the William Cullen Bryant property, and other lands on the eastern shore of the harbor. The Bryant house, known as "Cedarmere," was built by Richard Kirk some twenty-five years before the Revolution, and is situated on the east bank road, near the steamboat landing. It was purchased by William Cullen Bryant about the middle of the last century and was partly destroyed by fire about 1901 or 1902. The old Valentine house near the stone bridge, at the depot, was built before the Revolution. The Losee house was erected in 1757. The flour mill was erected about the close of the eighteenth century.

At Westbury, N. H., a Quaker meeting house was erected at an early date. Another one was built at Manhasset in 1720, which was rebuilt in 1810.

The courts of this part of the colony were originally, for the most part, held at Hempstead, where the Governor on several occasions ordered meetings of the different towns. The Assembly of 1683 transferred the courts to the village of Jamaica. In 1788 a courthouse was built upon the north side of Hempstead Plains and the courts were removed thereto.

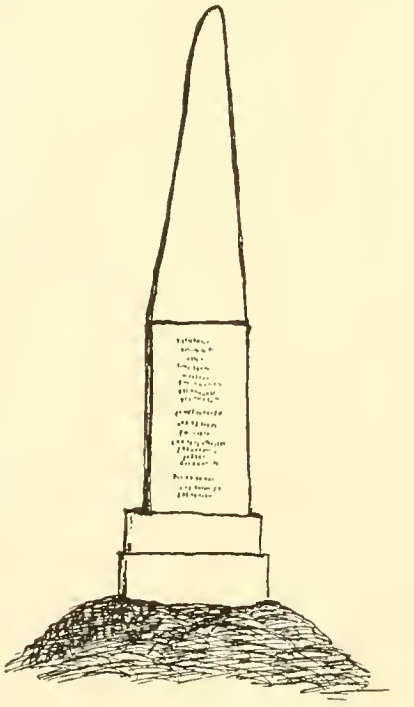
St. George's, the Episcopal Church at Hempstead village, received a royal charter in 1735. Its first building was erected a year prior; the present one in 1822. The rectory was built in 1793. The silver communion service, given to the church by Queen Anne, is still in use. Sammis' Hotel, on Front street, in Hempstead village, H,. is an interesting old structure, said to be two centuries old. There is a tradition that Washington slept under its roof one night.

Foster Meadow, H., three or four miles south of Hempstead village, was settled at an early period. Shortly before the Revolution a Presbyterian church was erected, which was taken down by the British and removed to Jamaica for the construction of barracks, where it was later destroyed. Clinktown, named after an Indian chief, who resided here a mile or two farther south, on Parsonage Creek, was later called Near Rockaway. In the graveyard of the old Methodist Church are laid at rest the 200 victims of the wrecks of the Bristol and Mexico of 1836 and 1837. At Far Rockaway the Marine Pavilion was erected in 1834, seventy rods from the ocean. About 1730 Governor Martin of the Province of Antigua removed to New York and built a large mansion on an estate of 600 acres at Rockaway Beach. It is known now as Rock Hall, and came, in 1824, into the possession of the Hewlett family. The Merric tribe had a village on Hicks Neck. Freeport, H., was formerly known as Raynorstown, named after Edward Raynor, the first settler. New Bridge, H., was formerly called Little Neck. At Meadow Brook, H., the old homestead on the Dan. Smith farm, built in the early part of the nineteenth century, was of the old Dutch type. It was destroyed by fire in 1910. Harbor Hill, N. H., the highest point of the backbone of Long Island, is 405 feet above the level of the tides.

In 1810 the population of Hempstead was 5,804, and of North Hempstead 2,750.

TOWN OF OYSTER BAY.

The town of Oyster Bay was the bone of contention between the Dutch and the English, and although the boundary lines were arranged by the treaty of Hartford, the last of Dutch Governors never relinquished his claim of



MONUMENT AT "NEAR ROCKAWAY,"

To the Memory of the Victims of the Wrecks of the Bristol and Mexico, 1836-37.

jurisdiction over the town or any part of it until the colony was taken by the British. The territory of the town was inhabited by the Matinecoc and Massapeaque tribes; the Matinecocs occupied the north shore. Before the arrival of the whites this tribe had been greatly reduced, probably through wars with the Mohawks, to whom they paid trib-

ute; in 1650 Secretary Van Tienhoven reported but fifty families left of the once important tribe. The Massapeaques lived on the south shore, with their main village Marossepinck at Fort Neck.

The Dutch claimed that they had begun the settlement of the western end of the island as early as 1632 and that the territory of the town was a part of the western end; the English claimed that the Earl of Sterling was made the proprietor of the island by an order of Charles I, and that he gave power to his agent James Farrett to dispose of lands upon it. Then in 1639 Farrett granted two necks of land on both sides of Oyster Bay to one Matthew Sinderman or Sunderland, a sailor, for the consideration of ten shillings, in lawful money of England, per annum. In the following year Farrett authorized Daniel How and others to purchase land around Oyster Bay Harbor of the Indians, but the Dutch Governor on being informed of this, sent some soldiers there to break up the settlement. They found six men, a woman and an infant on the ground; one house had been erected and another was in course of construction. The settlers were brought to the fort on Manhattan Island, and, after having signed an agreement to leave the place, they were dismissed. Another attempt, two years later, had a similar fate. The treaty of Hartford made the westernmost part of the harbor the boundary, the line running straight to the ocean, then the West India Company ordered the Dutch Governor to erect a fort or blockhouse on the East bay in order to more effectually resist the encroachment of the English. However, the conquest of the colony by the latter ended the dispute and although the Dutch came once more into possession for a short time, Peter Stuyvesant had retired to his bouwery on Manhattan Island and the fighting spirit had departed with him.

About 1650, when the Hartford treaty had given this section of the town to the Dutch, they started a settlement, in accordance with the order of the West India Company to the Governor, at a place at Shoobrook, above Beaver Swamp, to guard their eastern border. The Indians called the spot "Susco's wigwam," it being the residence of Sachem Susconamon of the Matinecoc; the Dutch named the settlement Wolver Hollow, it is now known as Brookville. This settlement was claimed by Hempstead as part of that town, it is located four miles southwest of Oyster Bay village.

Early in the eighteenth century, Dutch farmers from Kings and Queens Counties removed to this neighborhood settling at Wolver Hollow, the present Brookville, others at Cedar Swamp, the present Glenhead, some at Norwich, the present East Norwich, some at Eastwoods, the present Syosset. In the beginning the settlers attended services at the Dutch Church in Jamaica, sixteen miles distant; in 1732 a church was organized, and in the same year the present site of the church at Wolver Hollow was purchased from Edmund Wright for the sum of $30; subscriptions were taken up for the building and when the sum of $800 had been raised, the edifice was started. The present structure was erected in 1832, and it was remodeled in 1875; it is a frame building, standing in the valley of Brookville on a small knoll at the junction of the crossroads leading to Jericho. In back of the edifice are the sheds for the horses and wagons, some were built in the earliest days, each one being the property of the family who built it. In 1734 the church was associated with the churches of Newtown, Jamaica and Manhasset, it was the only Reformed Church in the town until 1871, when the church at Locust Valley was organized. The church edifice, estimated to be of a value of $10,000, will be sold and a chapel will be erected at Glenhead, this being a more central point just now.

Oester Baai; i. e., Oyster Bay was named on account of the fine oysters found in this bay; the town is called Folstone in an English document of 1663-64. There were large shellheaps near the shores of Oyster Bay; Indian cornfields had been abandoned there in 1650. In 1653 the Rev. William Leverich and others, in all ten families, purchased about twenty thousand acres of land in the town from the Indians for the consideration of six Indian coats, six kettles, six fathoms of wampum, six hoes, six hatchets, three pair of stockings, thirty awl blades or muxes, twenty knives, three shirts and peaque to the value of £4. When the vessel arrived, which brought these settlers from Rhode Island, it sailed into Hempstead Harbor, which was within the Dutch jurisdiction and landed the cattle and goods there, because there was no house erected on Oyster Bay, in which the goods could have been received. At that time war prevailed between the Dutch and the English in Europe and Rhode Island took part with the mother country. One George Baxter, who was cruising against Dutch commerce under a commission from Rhode Island, captured the vessel while within the Dutch limits and the United Colonies had to interfere to procure its restoration.

Glen Cove, known as such since 1834, was originally called Mosquetah, later Musketo Cove, and at one time Pembroke, but this last name was never formally adopted. In 1661 Thomas Terry and Samuel Dearing asked for permission to settle seven families at Hempstead and ten at Matinecock; when the last named settlement was made, a dispute arose between Hempstead and the new settlement. Hempstead claimed the territory as far east as "Musceata Coufe," while the line laid down by the Sachem Takapousha was the western shore of Hempstead Harbor. So when Joseph Carpenter asked for, and received a grant for land on both sides of the river at Musceata Coufe to settle there two or three plantations and a saw and fulling mill, the constable and overseer of Hempstead refused to assist him in laying out his grounds, etc. The Court of Assizes decided: "That the governor has given his grant that Joseph Carpenter shall have leave to sit down at 'Musketo Coufe' on the east side of Hempstead Harbor, whether belonging to Hempstead or not." In 1668 Carpenter and four others purchased the land from Susconamon and Werah, chiefs of the Matinecocs. The sawmill erected by Carpenter was carried away by a freshet in 1699, but his dwelling house was standing until about fifty years ago. The "Five Proprietors" erected their houses on the north side of the creek and called the settlement "The Place" which name has clung to the oldest part of the village. At the time of the Revolutionary War there were but twelve houses at Musketo Cove.

Dosoris is situated on the Sound, two miles north of Glen Cove; the original purchase of about one thousand acres of land was made by Robert Williams in the same year when Carpenter bought his land. Dosoris includes West Island and East Island. Williams sold the property to Lewis Morris, who again sold it to Daniel Whitehead and the latter to his son-in-law, John Taylor. Taylor was in possession in 1693, his daughter married the Rev. Benjamin Woolsey, who named the place Dosoris, i. e., "dos uxoris," the wife's dower. Between Lattingtown and the road leading to the Islands are the two burial places of the Woolsey family. Woolsey used to hold services in the Episcopal church at Hempstead, riding thither on horseback over Dosoris Lane. The old Woolsey house is still standing, the right-hand doorway of the wide long hall is the spot, where in the time of the Revolutionary War the whale boatmen made an unsuccessful attempt to hang General Nathaniel Coles. These marauders infested the Long Island Sound, making raids on both shores in whaleboats. In 1760 Captain John Butler purchased East Island, he built the first flouring mill of Dosoris on the dam between East Island and the mainland, his son-in-law, Nathaniel Coles, added by purchase the remainder of the Woolsey estate and his four sons erected two more mills on the dam between the two islands. The first mill was taken down and the two others were destroyed by fire.

Bayville was formerly called Oak Neck on account of the many large oaks here. At Francis Cove, on the east side of the neck, the Indians had a camping place. At Matinecock land was granted, in 1663, to Captain John Underhill, famous as the Indian killer; John Feexe and William Frost. Three years later, Underhill, in a letter to Governor Nicolls, begs to be excused from military duty on account of his advanced age. He says: "Myself and seven other families have farms at Matinecock, and are on good terms with the Indians there." In 1643 he had been the leader of an expedition of three yachts which landed at Oyster Bay harbor, sent out against the Indians in the later Queens County. One hundred and twenty Indians were killed and three hundred he had destroyed north of the Sound. In 1653 he had attacked the Massapeaque at Fort Neck, and had killed a number of them. Prime says: "The Indians had erected this fort on Fort Neck in 1649; it measured thirty by fifty yards." Underhill kept possession of the fort to prevent a reunion of the Indians. In 1667 the Matinecoc gave Underhill one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he named Killingworth; he died in 1672 and was buried on his farm. At Matinecock is an old Friends academy, and directly across the way the meeting house had been erected in 1725. Just beyond the present Locust Valley is Mill Hill, where fortifications were built by the British during the Revolution. At Buckram was the old Cocks farm of 250 acres, part of it is the present Piping Rock farm, comprising 100 acres, with the Cocks homestead upon it.

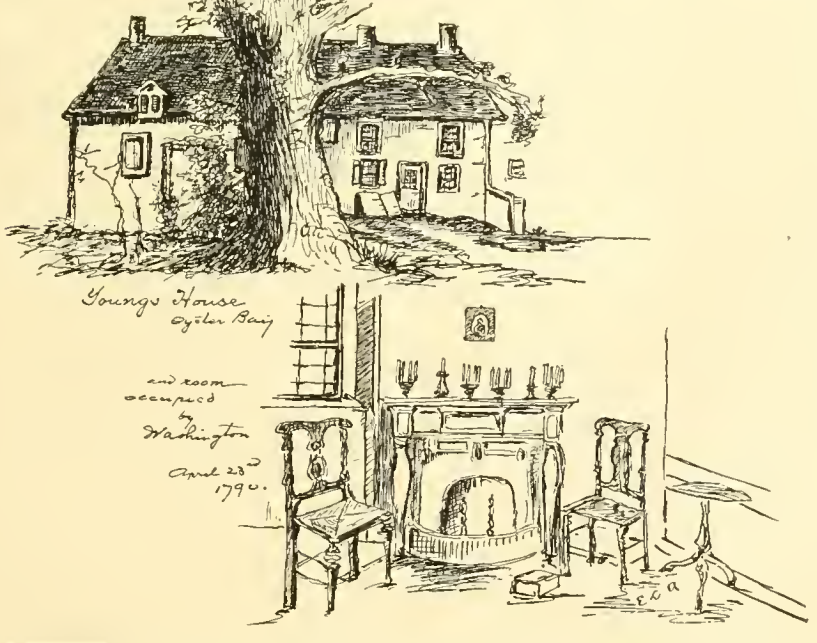
In Oyster Bay village the Summers House on South street is one of the oldest houses, built long before the Revolution. The Townsend House on Main street, erected in 1740, was the quarters of the British officers, Colonel Simcoe and others, during the Revolution. On Fort Hill are the remains of the old fort, then occupied by the Hessian soldiers. Part of the Youngs House on the Main road is said to have been built in 1655 by Thomas Youngs. Washington was the guest of the house on his journey over the island. Near by is the family burial place, one of the tombstones bearing date of 1720. The first Baptist church in the village was erected in 1724, about twenty feet square, with a quadrangular pointed roof; it was later converted into a stable. In 1801 a new edifice was erected near Fort Hill.

Center Island was sometimes called Hog Island, and was in the original deed reserved by the Indians, but it was soon after purchased by the whites and transferred to the town in 1665. East Norwich was formerly known as Norwich, and was settled in 1680 by James and George Thompson. The name was altered at the suggestion of the postal authorities to distinguish it from another Norwich in this State

At Cold Spring Harbor the Indian name of the land on the west side of the creek was Wawepex, and Nachaquatuck on the east side. The latter name appears in 1666 as a Matinecoc village near the present Cold Spring Harbor. The old settlement, East Woods, became, later, Woodbury and Syosset. Daniel Whitney, who was born at Stamford, Conn., in 1758, came after the Revolutionary War to Long Island and settled near Eastwoods; his son Daniel was born here in the old homestead in 1781. The house is to be removed from its old site to make it possible to straighten the tracks of the Long Island Railroad. The Indian name of Jericho was Lusam. It was also known at one time as Springfield, and at another time as The Farms. The Friends meeting house was first erected in 1689, at which time several families of Friends took up their residence here and soon after in the neighboring lands about Westbury, in the town of Hempstead, now North Hempstead.

The Bethpage tract was purchased from the Indians by Thomas Powell, an active Friend from Huntington, in 1695, and an additional purchase was made by him four years later. A meeting house was built in 1742, and a new one in 1816. Hardscrabble, now Farmingdale, was included in this tract. Manetto Hill, north of Bethpage, received its name, according to Furman, from an Indian tradition concerning a spring of water which, having been found during a severe drought, was considered a "godsend."

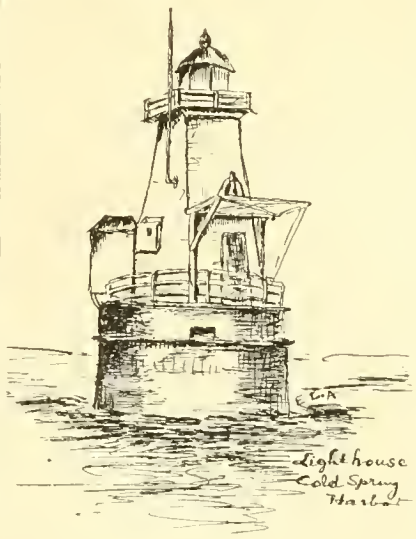
Fort Neck was bought from the Massepeaque in 1693 for £15, by Thomas Townsend, who gave the tract to his son-in-law, Major Thomas Jones. The Indians had a fort here, a square earthwork, surrounded by a ditch. Another place of defense consisted of pallisadoes set in the meadow. The tide has worn away the meadow and the place is now covered with water. Between the beach and the meadow are the Squaw Islands. To these the squaws and children were sent in times of battle. The Jones homestead on the Massepequa stream, and known as the old brick house, was erected in 1696. It was taken down in 1837. The Fort Neck House was built in 1770. The population of the town of Oyster Bay in 1810 was 4,725.



TOWN OF HUNTINGTON.

(Now Huntington and Babylon.)

The four original Long Island tribes were distributed as follows: The Nesaquake occupied the northern half of the original town of Huntington and also Smithtown; the Setauket the northern half of Brookhaven; the Secatoag occupied the southern half of Huntington and also Islip, and the Unkechaug the southern half of Brookhaven. Some of the tribes were in a weakened condition, and this fact explains many of the recorded irregularities.



The Matinecoc removed in 1643 temporarily to the territory of their neighbors, the Nesaquake, and later they even sold part of that territory to the white settlers. Two years after the Matinecoc had invaded the Nesaquake land the eastern tribes took the four tribes under their protection. In 1659 Wyandance, the Montauk chief, gave part of their territory to Lion Gardiner and the Nesaquake chiefs gave afterward a release for the land to Gardiner.

If the Matinecoc, Massepeague and Merric would have had any claim to the territory of the town of Huntington, this tract would have been included in the sale to the Dutch made by Mechowodt, in 1639, yet the Dutch never tried to lay claim to any part of this town.

Babylon was taken in 1872 from the Town of Huntington, and was incorporated a distinct township. The territory of the original Town of Huntington was claimed by the Matinecoc, Massapeaque and Secatoag. The earliest deed for land in this town was issued to Governor Eaton of the Colony of New Haven, in 1646. The actual settlement of the town was commenced in 1653, when a purchase of land was made by some men from Massachusetts.

The name of the town originated from the fact that in this first purchase a neck of land was reserved by the Indians for the purpose of hunting. In the following extracts from a court proceeding, the witnesses state that the Indians reserved the neck of land for their hunting. Hence the name Huntington; i. e., the hunting-town, or the town around the hunting-grounds, was applied to the original town, which comprised six square miles, i. e., the land between Cold Spring and East Cow Harbor, and extended from the Sound to the country road. Of this territory, Caumsett, or Horse Neck, the later Lloyd's Neck, was excluded, and was in 1654 sold by the Indians to three men living in Oyster Bay.

At the General Court of Assizes, held at New York City in September, 1665, Mr. Leveredge, the attorney for the defendant in the case, viz.: the Town of Huntington, produced an assignment from the inhabitants of Oyster Bay of all their rights to the land at Huntington, etc., bearing date of April 2, 1653; wherein, he said, Horse Neck is included (though not by name mentioned), as not being excepted. Daniel Whitehead, one of the first purchasers of land at Oyster Bay and Huntington, declared that Horse Neck did never belong to either of the towns, it being reserved by the Indians at their first sales "for hunting," and yet Mr. Leveredge, being told by a chief sachem, he wrote to the said Daniel Whitehead, to buy it, otherwise, he should not come to live at Huntington. Robert Williams, also one of the first purchasers, declared that Horse Neck was excepted by the Indians in the first sale, as reserved for their hunting, so Oyster Bay could not resign, what they had not. He said, moreover, that they being sensible of their want of title to the said neck, he struck a bargain with an Indian for it and delivered him a coat in part payment, but the Indian coming no more, he could not get through with his bargain, which afterwards Daniel Whitehead did perform.

Ketanomocke was the name of an Indian village at or near the site of Huntington Village, derived from Keht anome ohke (principal inside place; i. e., in back of the bay).

In 1660 the town put herself under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, this connection was dissolved in 1664, on the conquest of New Netherland. A town patent was issued in 1666.

The first church in Huntington Village was organized in 1658. These earliest churches on Long Island, outside of the jurisdiction of the Dutch, were variously called Presbyterian, Independent, Congregational, Puritan, etc. The church edifice was erected in 1665, a little west of the present site, and was enlarged in 1685. In 1715 a new building was started, but after a beginning had been made, it was taken down again and removed to the present location, on the corner of Main and Spring streets; it was furnished with a

bell. In 1777 the British converted the church into a military depot, the bell was taken away, and though it was afterwards restored, it had been so injured as to be useless. In 1782 Count Rumford, who was then in command of the troops, had the building torn down and the timber was used to erect barracks for the troops in the center of the cemetery; the graves were leveled and the tombstones used for building the fireplaces and ovens for baking purposes. The remains of the Britisn fortifications, made then, are still to be seen. Some of the tombstones in the cemetery date back to the seventeenth century. A new church edifice was constructed in 1784; the manse was built nearly a century ago. The first building of St. John's Episcopal Church was erected in 1750, the Silas Wood House is said to be over two centuries old; tne Lefferts homestead, too, is a very old structure; the Chichester homestead gave shelter to Nathan Hale.

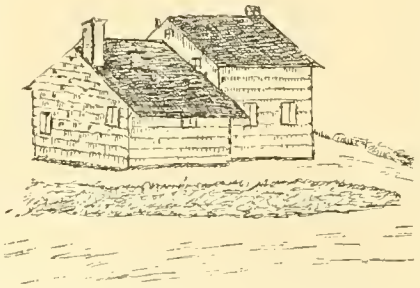
Lloyd's Neck, formerly called Horse Neck, contains 2,849 acres of land, and is situated between Cold Spring and Huntington harbors; wigwams and shellbanks were frequent along the west shore. The neck, called by the Indians "Caumsett," was purchased in 1654 from Ratiocan, the Sagamore of Cow Harbor; twenty-four years later James Lloyd of Boston became the owner, and from him the neck received its present name. Under the name of "Queens Village," the neck was made an independent plantation or manor (English fashion) in 1685, but in 1790 a renewal of this privilege of the estate was de-

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HUNTINGTON.

nied by the Legislature of the newly-established State. The British built Fort Franklin, named in honor of the Tory Governor of New Jersey, during the Revolutionary War here. Lloyd's Point Lighthouse marks the entrance to the harbor. Lloyd's Neck was made part of the Town of Oyster Bay in 1788, but has in later times been incorporated with Huntington.

Eaton's Neck was known as Eaton's Manor, and as Gardiner's Neck; it was annexed in 1788, when the town was recognized by the law of the State. Eaton's Neck Lighthouse was erected in 1798; the steamer Lexington was destroyed by fire near the neck in 1840. The Northport region was formerly Great Cow Harbor, and Centerport was Cow Harbor; there is an old mill at Northport. The Walt Whitman homestead is located at West Hills. Melville was formerly Sweet Hollow, its Indian name was Sunsquams. Vernon Valley was formerly known as Red Hook.

Babylon Village, B., was originally known as Sampawam's Village, and existed as a settlement on Sampawam's Neck long before the Revolution.



LEFFERTS HOMESTEAD, HUNTINGTON.

An Indian deed for the neck was obtained in 1689 from several Indians, who called themselves "the chiefheads of the Secatoag." In 1730 a small church edifice was erected, it was taken down by the British and its timber was used for military purposes; in 1784 a new building was erected. The oldest part of the Conklin homestead at West Deer Park, B., is said to have been built in the earliest days of the settlement of old Huntington Town. Castle Conklin is situated on Cap Tree Island, B.; Havemeyer's Point Inn is on the Great South Bay, B.; Amityville, B., was formerly West Neck; Powell's Creek at this place was called "Narrasketuck." fn 1810 the population of the Town of Huntington was 4,424, including 53 slaves; the taxable property was valued at $736,350.

TOWN OF SMITHTOWN.

Richard Smith, jr., came with his father, Richard Smith, sr., from Gloucestershire, England, to Boston in 1630, where he married. He settled with his father at Taunton, in 1641; he purchased a large tract on Narragansett Bay and built a trading house at Wickford. At various times up to 1659 he acquired other large parcels of land.

In 1654 the war broke out between Ninigret and the eastern Long Island tribes; in one of his attacks Ninigret captured the daughter of Wyandance of Montauk. Lion Gardiner restored the daughter to the Montauk chief, who then gave him in 1659 the Nesaquake lands on the north shore of Long Island, for which he received a release from the Nesaquake chief three years later.

In 1663, Gardiner sold the Nesaquake lands to Richard Smith, jr., who having had differences with his neighbors in Rhode Island removed to here and purchased in 1665 the remaining part of the later town, west of the Nissoquogue River, from the Indians.

On March 27, 1666, Secretary Matthias Nicolls sent a letter to the Constable and Overseers of Seatalcott, in which he said: "That upon consideration of an agreement heretofore made between the Commissioners of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut and Mr. Smith of Nesaquake, Governor Nicolls has been pleased to confirm the same and to grant to Mr. Smith a patent for his lands, with the privilege that it shall be free from all rates and taxes from the first settlement until a certain term of years shall be expired, as in the patent is expressed. Now his honor's meaning therein is that from the time of Mr. Smith's arrival here, until such a time, the land shall be free, so that if your late seizure of any beasts for a rate or tax be for any such thing, before the time of the Governor's coming, they are not cleared by this patent; but if it be for any rate since, you are to make return of the beasts, or any other goods you have seized, and also to forbear doing the like in the future."

On April 3, 1666, Matthias Nicolls sent a letter to Richard Smith, in which he states: That since the letter was sent by him to the constable and overseers of Seatalcott, the Governor was informed that Mr. Smith had not only been notified of the tax, levied on his property, but that he had also given a bond to the officer of the town for the payment thereof and he has decreed: "That the time of your lands at Nesaquake being freed from rates, shall begin only from the day of the date of your patent and what you have been assessed at before for those lands, is to be paid to the officers, empowered by the law, to receive it; and if you go on with your bargain with Mr. Delavall, about the two horses, you were treating about, and draw a bill upon him for so much as your rate amounts to, he will allow it; and upon the delivery thereof to Mr. Lane, there will be orders taken for the return of your oxen. I am, moreover, to put you in mind of your former engagement before his honor, to contribute to the allowance of the Minister of Seatalcott until you shall otherwise be provided what will be expected from you."

On April 5, 1666, Francis Mancy, constable, and Daniel Lane, one of the overseers of Seatalcott, and Richard Smith, being called before the Governor, agreed: "That the said Richard Smith, notwithstanding any clause or circumstance in the patent, lately granted by his honor, unto him or any former agreement with the commissioners of His Majesty's colony of Hartford, is and shall be lyable to pay all rates and levyes according to the proportion of his estate at Nesaquake until the day and date of the said patent, and likewise that he pay towards the maintenance of the minister at Seatalcott during the term in ye said patent mentioned, or until he shall be otherwise provided, and that nothing in the said patent expressed shall hinder the said Richard Smith from trying his title at law to any land, that now is or hereafter may be in question between him and the town of Seatalcott or any others."

In the following March an agreement was made between Richard Smith and the town of "Brookhaven," by which he was to convey to the said town all the right, title and interest, which he has or claims in and to a certain parcel of land, lying within the west line of the said town. The town promised to reimburse him for all expenses and all money laid out by him for the town's use. Also for the next year, his land shall not be rated or taxed, nor any levy be made thereupon toward the maintenance of the minister, but he shall be wholly excused for the said year, the town making good the same.

It appears from the foregoing paragraphs that Richard Smith, on the strength of the patent granted to him by the Commissioners of Connecticut, refused to pay part of the rate of the town of Seatalcott. His patent guaranteed exemption from taxation for a certain number of years, but Seatalcott apportioned a part of the town

rate upon a section of his land, which they claimed was within their town limits, and on his refusal to pay the tax, the constable seized some of his oxen.

Probably on the occasion of his meeting with the town officers of Seatalcott, in the presence of the Governor, he coined the word "Bull rider." "Bull" denotes a diploma, a decree, given by some high authority; "rider" is an additional clause to a document, inserted after its completion; it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "ridan," to oppress, to burden, to lie heavily upon. The patent issued by Governor Nicols stated that the plantation was to be free from taxation for a certain number of years from the date of Mr. Smith's arrival. Afterward the Governor decreed that the time of freedom from the taxation was to begin with the date of the patent, granted by him. This last clause is what Richard Smith termed the "bullrider," and to this day his descendants are called Bull-Smiths.

The Matinecoc had retired during the war of 1643 to the territory of the Nesaquake tribe. Here the first settlement was made in 1668 at Nissequogue on the harbor on the north shore; near the point were shellheaps. The name of the plantation appears in the patent as "Smithfield or Smithtown." Smithtown village was also known as "Head of the Harbor."

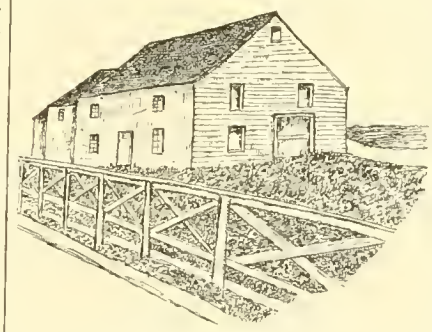
Richard Smith was buried at Nissequogue, near his residence. The Presbyterian Church of Smithtown was organized about 1698 and the first edifice was erected at Nissequogue; in 1750 the church was removed of Smithtown Branch and here, about six feet in the rear of the present edifice, the first structure on the new site was erected. It was a mere shell covered with boards, the shingles and rafters were exposed and no plaster was on the walls. In 1827 this building was removed and was for years used as a woolen factory at New Mills; the present building is standing about 100 feet back from the road, the churchyard being in front of the edifice; it was dedicated in 1827, the church was regularly organized in 1751. In 1911 the old building located west of the church and built about the same time, when the first church was erected, was removed to another site on the Hauppauge road. Epenetus Smith, who was born in 1724, erected the house and occupied it as a tavern from about 1750 until his death in 1803; it was then used as a dwelling for about sixty years. In the early sixties it was again opened as a tavern by Israel Whitman, who subsequently purchased the building; in the early days the tavern was the stopping place for the second night on the stage trip from New York City to Sag Harbor; the fare from New York City to Smithtown was 8 shillings. Special terms of court were held in a large room in the second story of the tavern. Hauppauge or Hoppogue, formerly called "Wheeler's," after an early settler, is an old settlement; on the Nissequogue South Farm is an old mill. Indian burial places were discovered near Fort Salonga. This fort, also called Fort Slongo, was constructed by the British during the Revolutionary War at Treadwell's bank; it was captured by a party of Americans in 1781, who destroyed the fortifications and two cannon, took twenty-one prisoners, one brass piece, the British colors and a quantity of small arms; also ammunition, returning without the loss of a man.

In 1810 the population of the town was 1592, including seventy-four slaves; the taxable valuation amounted to $374,209.

TOWN OF ISLIP

On September 29, 1650, Nasseconsack, "Sachem of Long Island" sold to Edmond Wood, Jonas Wood, Jeremy Wood, Timothy Wood, Daniel Whitehead and Stephen Hudson a tract of land, from the Nesaquake River eastward to a river called Memanusack, lying on the north side of Long Island; and on the south from Connecticut four necks westward.

Jonas Wood, Jeremy Wood and Daniel Whitehead went to view the four necks of meadow, lying westward from Conecticutt River, and there lived and old Homes (homes=Narragansett,



PAPER MILL ON ORIWIE LAKE, ISLIP, ERECTED 1820.

an old man) and his son, whose name was Wanequaheag, who owned these necks, and the purchasers of the land told them that Nasseconseke had undertaken to sell to them these four necks and "they seemed very willing."

The deed covers the land on the north side from the east side of Nesaquake River to Stony Brook and extending across the island, embraced the four necks west of Connetquot or Nicolls River. Thus a great part of the later towns of Smithtown and Islip were sold in 1650 to these men, whose names appear among the purchasers of Indian lands in various towns of Long Island, but it seems that they never applied for a patent for this tract.

Nasseconsack was, no doubt, a Nesaquake chief and Wanequaheag a Secatoag chief. In 1683 Winnequaneag, Indian Sachem of Connetquot (Wanequaheag mentioned in 1650) sold to William Nicolls the neck of land between the Connetqnot and Cantasquntha Rivers.

William Nicolls was the son of Matthias Nicolls, who was descended from an old family at Islip, Northamptonshire, England, and he probably applied the name of the family's old home to his estate here. William Nicolls received a patent from Governor Fletcher in 1697, by which his several purchases of land in this town were confirmed to him, extending from Champlain's Creek to the eastern town line. In 1701 he established his permanent residence at Great Neck. He was twice married; in 1693 he married Anna Van Rensellaer, daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensellaer, and widow of Killian Van Rensellaer, one of the heirs of the original proprietor of the Manor of Rensellaerwyck. In 1704 William Nicolls became the proprietor of a tract of land on Shelter Island, embracing a great part of that island, by the will of Giles Sylvester.

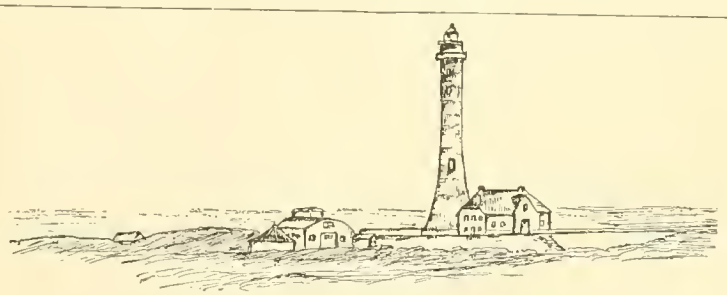
The name Islip was, no donbt, originally applied to the Nicolls estate exclusively, but in course of time to the entire town. In a manner similar to the one of the Van Rensellaer family, the Islip estate was always devised to the eldest son, and the Shelter Island property to a younger son; and the Islip estate remained undivided for more than a century.

William Nicolls died in 1723, his wife having died eight years prior. The town began to be settled in 1666, and was organized in 1710.

The Patchoag tribe occupied the land east of the Connetquot Brook or Nicolls River, the Secatoag, nearly extinct, when the island was first settled by the whites, were on the west side of the waterway, extending along the south coast as far west as Oyster Bay Town; their principal village was about a mile southwest of the present Islip Village, near Olympic. From this point are shell heaps westward to the county line.

The neck of land adjoining Skookwams Neck on the east, then known as George's Neck, with Fort Neck, called by the Indians Seqnatogue Neck, and Oak Neck, alias Oquenock, were purchased from the aborigines by Thomas and Richard Willett in 1692. East of these necks, Sagthekoos, or Appletree Neck, was patented to Stephen Van Cortlandt, in 1697; east of this neck was the land granted to John Mowbray, in 1708, extending to the Oriwie Creek. Mowbray acquired this tract of land from the Van Cortlandt brothers, who had bonght it from the Secatoag five years prior, viz, in 1703. The land farther east extending to Winganhauppauge Creek, or Champlain's Creek, was granted to Andrew Gibb; the tract extending east from this point as far as Blue Point, was granted to William Nicolls in parts, viz., in 1684, 1686 and 1697, also the Seal Islands, or Fire Islands, in 1688.

In 1769 a small church edifice was erected by a descendant of Nicolls near the middle of the town, the later St. John's; it was occasionally used by the Episcopal Church, though it remained unblessed by the bishop until 1843. The paper mill on Oriwie Lake was built in 1820; the Fire Island Lighthouse, sitnated on Fire Island Beach, was built in 1858.



FIRE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

Lake Ronkonkoma is located in the northeastern corner of Islip, portions of it are within the limits of Brookhaven and Smithtown. The lake is in the midst of an extensive forest, pear-shaped, three miles in circumfer-

ence, and covers a surface of 460 acres. Its greatest depth is 63 feet; great quantities of white quartz arrowheads have been found on the east side of the lake, they are common eastward.

In 1810 the population of the town of Islip was 885, including 13 slaves, the taxable property was valued at $211,200.

TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN.

The territory of this town on the south side was purchased from the Patchoag and that on the north side from the Setauket tribe. The last named tribe, which occupied the north shore from Stony Brook to Wading River, sold their last remaining lands in 1675. The first settlement in this town was made by men from Boston in 1655, at a point where the Setauket had their principal village and it was named for that reason Setauket. The town was known at first as Setauket and was organized in 1658. In the list of delegates of the several towns to the meeting at Hempstead in 1665, this town is called Seatalcott, in a document of 1668, Seatalcott alias Brookhaven, in another of 1672, Seatalcott alias Brook Haven, in 1680 we find a record of Seatalcutt South.

In 1631, the Earl of Warwick, President of the Council of New England, had granted to Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brook and several others land on the main, extending from Narragansett River westward 120 miles along the Sound. In 1635 the younger John Winthrop brought a number of men to Kievit's Hoeck at the mouth of Connecticut River, and changed the name of the place to Point Say-Brook in honor of the patentees. The settlers tore down the Dutch arms, which were found fastened to a tree. Lion Gardiner, who was with them, erected a fort at Say Brook and acted as its commander until he purchased, in 1639, Manchonock, or the Isle of Wight, i. e., Gardiner's Island, and removed to it.

On the same patent was another settlement made in 1638 by men from Boston under the leadership of Eaton and Davenport. The place, called by the Indians Quinnipiack, and by Adrian Block Rodenbergh, i. e., Red Mountain, was named New Haven.

In 1643, the New England Colonies formed a confederacy and John Winthrop became the presiding commissioner. The right of Connecticut to settle colonies on Long Island, which was denied by the Dutch, was recognized. Say-Brook became a part of Connecticut in 1644 and in the same year the independent plantation of Southampton or Southton, on Long Island, was taken into the jurisdiction of Connecticut. Seatalcott, or Setauket, placed itself under the protection of Connecticut in 1659, and became a part of that colony in 1662.

On March 12, 1664, Charles II., by letters patent, granted the land occupied by the Dutch, together with Long Island, to his brother James, the Duke of York. Governor Winthrop, on seeing the letters patent, informed the English on Long Island that Connecticut had no longer any claim on the island. Silas Wood says: "It seems, however, that the colony of Connecticut was still desirous of retaining Long Island under her jurisdiction and the several towns on the island, which had been connected with that colony, were as anxious that this connection should be continued."

In 1666, John Winthrop purchased a tract of land on the south side extending from the western limit of the town to Carman's River. On occasion of a hearing on Indian affairs on November 5, 1677, a Patchoag Indian appeared before Governor Andros and said that "Governor Winthrop came over upon the island and the speaker's people gave him a piece of meadow, he being a very good man, but he is now dead, and did not buy any upland, and the meadow was given to him; and yet one Dayton and those of Seatalcott claim both upland and meadow and Dayton has built a house upon the upland. There is no record that Governor Winthrop had ever improved the land, still it may be assumed that he acquired the land on the south side of Long Island for a definite purpose.

It will be remembered that Winthrop had founded Saybrook on the mouth of the Connecticut River, in 1635. The Narragansett River being the eastern line of the tract patented to Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brook et al. The nearest river on the east, outside of this tract, was the Mystic River.

It would seem that Governor Winthrop purchased the tract from the Patchoag Indians in 1666 for the purpose of duplicating his enterprise of 1635, by starting a colony on the south side of Long Island, in a neighborhood which resembled the site of his New England settlement. To make the resemblance still more real he called the waterway Connecticut or Connetquot, and the settlement itself Brook Haven. The tract of land he named Sayfield on the west and Brookfield on the east. The sandbar across the Great South Bay "Seal Island," and the creek on the east, outside of his tract he called Mystic River.

Brook Haven and Brookfield remind of Lord Brook, Sayfield and Seal Island of Lord Say and Seal. The latter had in 1660 become a leading member of the Committee on Colonies, which was created for the purpose of receiving, hearing, examining and deliberating upon any petition, memorial or other papers presented by any persons, respecting the plantations in America, and to report these proceedings to the council from time to time.

There is a village of the name of Sayville, just outside the western town limit, now within the town of Islip. We are told that the village was named after Sevilla, a city in Spain, and that the name Sayville came into use through an error of the secretary of the meeting, at which the name was adopted. There is a probability, however, that Sayville is the modern form of Sayfield, now applied to a distinct settlement. Seal Island, we are told, was the name given by the Indians to Fire Island Beach on account of seals having selected the spot for their favorite place. The Mystic River we know as Mastic or Forge River, in course of time the name altered into Mastic, may have been applied to the neck on which the Unkechaug had a village. The Brook Haven settlement was near the mouth of the Connecticut River, about the present South Haven. The house erected by Dayton stood on Dayton's Neck, about present Brookhaven village and was occupied by men engaged in the making of tar.

Setauket Village, the Sichteyhacky Indian village of the Dutch records, is situated on both sides of the harbor, on the cliffs, overlooking Port Jefferson, in the hollow. The old cemetery divides it into East and West Setauket. In the early days a structure was erected in the village, which served as Town Hall and church. The first Episcopalian Church on Long Island was erected here in 1730, having been organized five years prior; it was named, when built, Christ Church, but when Queen Caroline, the wife of George II, donated a silver Communion service to the church, its name changed to Caroline Church; tradition has it that the edifice, which is still standing, was used as barracks by the Hessians.

The site of the village of Port Jefferson was called by the Indians Sou-wassett; the first settlers named it Drowned Meadow; the present name was adopted about seventy years ago. The wooded peninsula, forming the eastern shore of the village, was called by the Puritans "Mount Misery"; the place now occupied by Cedar Hill Cemetery was named by the Indians Cumsewogue.

The Roe House, built in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, forms now a part of the Townsend House. A grist mill was erected in Setauket Village in 1690, which was in use for about eighty years; before the mill was built, the farmers sent their grain to Connecticut to have it made into flour. Dyker's Neck or Poquot, divides the harbors of Setauket and Port Jefferson. At Port Jefferson the shipbuilding industry was started in 1797, prior to that the village had but five houses.

The Indian name of Stony Brook, on Smithtown Bay, was Wopowog. Immense quantities of shells were found here. A Methodist church was erected at this place in 1817. Mount Sinai was formerly known as Old Man's; the Indian name was Nonowantuck. A Congregational church was erected here in 1720, which was rebuilt in 1805. Millers Place was settled by Andrew Miller, about 1659. The oldest part of the Miller homestead was built by his grandson, William, in 1700. William's son built the second section, and his grandson the third, in 1816. At Wading River are many shellheaps. Eight families settled here in 1671.

Corum, or Coram, is a very old settlement. A Baptist church was built here in 1747. In this neighborhood are some of the highest hills in the county. Yaphank was called at one time Millville, and later Brookfield. Its present name is derived from a creek and neck of land at South Haven. The first settlement of the place dates back over a century. There is here an old sawmill.

Moriches still retains the Indian name of the section. At Centre Moriches the large Hotel Brooklyn was destroyed by fire a few years ago. Mastic is the name of a large tract; parts of it were know as Sabonock, Necommack, Coospatus, Paterquos, Uncohoug and Mattemay. At Mastic Neck, a short distance from Mastic Station, is the reservation of the Poosepatuck. The tract between the Islip line and Bellport was purchased from the Indians by Governor Winthrop, in 1666.

Little Neck, now known as Strong's Neck, by the Indians called Minasseroke, on the north shore, was purchased by Colonel William Smith, in 1686. Along the south shore Smith acquired, in 1691, the large tract of land between the former East Connetquot River — the present Carman's River — and the Southampton line. These purchases were confirmed under the title of "Manor of St. George." Manorville, or Manor, received its name from being included in this patent as a then already existing settlement. The village has an old, interesting church. Colonel William, called Tangier Smith, built the St. George manor house, on Smith's Point, on Great South Bay. A third structure was erected in 1810; the family burial place is close by. Near Smith's Point the British erected a strongly fortified fort, which they named "St. George." This fort was surprised and taken by a party of eighty Americans in 1780. They crossed the Long Island Sound from Connecticut, landing at Old Man's Harbor. They marched to Corum, where they destroyed 300 tons of hay; then to Fort St. George, which was captured without any loss on the side of the Americans. Over fifty of the enemy were made prisoners, and a large amount of property was destroyed. Near the fort is the house where William Floyd

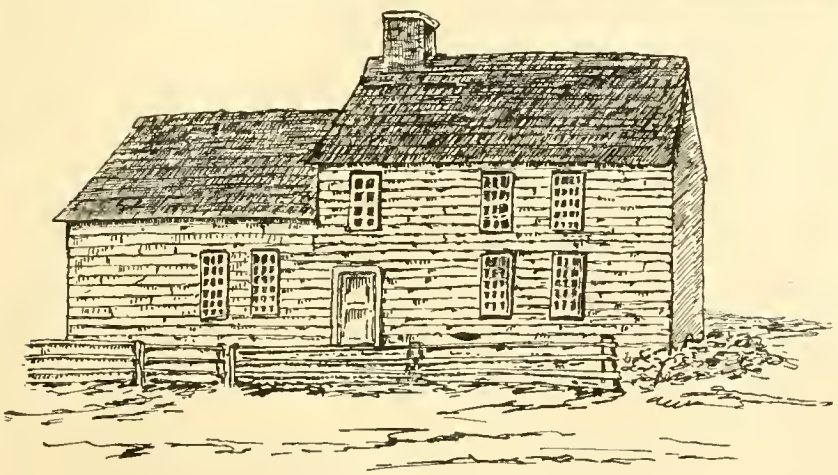
Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, resided. At Fire Place, or Southaven, formerly called "The Mills," on account of grist and sawmills situated there, and eight miles west of Moriches, a church was organized in 1767.

Bellport, on Occombamack Neck, is

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTHOLD.

three miles west of Fire Place. The Bell House, built by Captain Bell about seventy-five years ago, is now known as Mallard Inn. Patchogue is named after the tribe which had its principal village here. Besides this one, they had others at Fire Place, Mastic and Moriches, the tribe extending then from Patchogue to Eastport, along the coast. A few mixed bloods are still living on the reservation of 50 acres on the Forge River, near Mastic. This reservation was ceded by the lord of St. George's Manor, Colonel William Smith, to their sachem, Tobaccus. The survivors, known as Poosepatuck, have no knowledge of the language nor the customs of their ancestors. Elizabeth Joe, their woman sachem and last chief, died in 1832. In 1890 they numbered ten families. They are governed by three trustees.

A Congregational church was built in Patchogue in 1767; a second building was erected in 1822. Among the landmarks are Terry's old gristmill, the



HORTON HOUSE, SOUTHOLD.

Case homestead and the Roe Hotel. Blue Point is situated on a neck of land southwest of Patchogue. The creek west of this point is called Manowtasquott. Near Blue Point, on the Merrick Road, is "Ye Anchorage Inn."

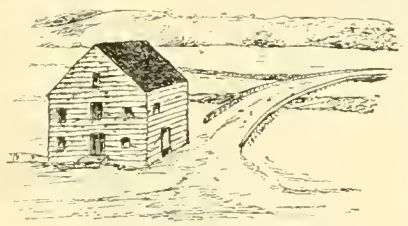
Old Fields Point, on the north shore, was called by the Indians Cometico; a lighthouse was built here in 1823.

Wampmissic was the name given to a large tract of swamp land in this town. There were wigwams and shellheaps from this town westward, near the shore.

In 1810 the population of the town was 4,176, including 126 slaves. The taxable property was valued at $767,740.

TOWN OF SOUTHOLD.

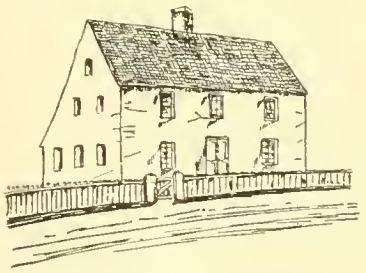
Until 1730 Shelter Island was united with Southold, but in that year it was set off as a distinct township. Riverhead was taken off in 1792. The present town of Southold includes Fishers Island, Plum Island, Robins Island and the Gull Islands. The territory east of Cutchogue was called by the Indians Yennecock, and by the English Northfleet. The land was purchased from the Corchaug tribe in 1640 by English settlers from New Haven, under the leadership of the Rev. John Youngs. The town put itself under the jurisdiction of New Haven in 1648, and later, in 1674, of New York. Southold was originally an independent plantation, the three towns on the east end of the island were styled the Three Plantations. The Presbyterian Church of



MILL ON MATTITUCK CREEK, BUILT BY RICHARD COX, 1820.

Southold Village was organized by the Rev. John Youngs. An edifice was erected in 1642, which was used as such until 1684, when it was converted into a county jail, serving the purpose until 1725, when the court house and jail were built at Riverhead. A new church was erected in 1684 and a third structure in 1813. The churchyard was established in the earliest days of the settlement. The son of the Rev. John Youngs built the Youngs house here, which is still standing. Close by is the L'Hommedieu house. The Horton house was erected by Barnabas Horton, one of the first settlers. There is an Indian burial ground with pottery half a mile east of the village. Lodge sites are on the opposite shore southward. A lighthouse was erected on Horton's Point.

The Corchaug tribe had a village at



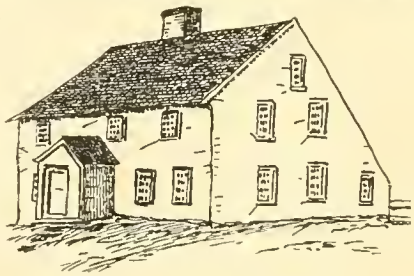
CHAMPLAIN HOUSE, ORIENT.

Cutchogue. South of this place, on the east side of Fort Neck, on Peconic Bay, was a fort. The lines of earth are distinct and inclose one-half to three-fourths of an acre. Lodge sites are near the shore, east of Cutchogue. A church was erected in the village in 1732, which was repaired in 1838.

The territory, including the present town of Riverhead, was purchased from the Corchaugs in 1649. Mattituck village is two miles west of Cutchogue. The old mill here was erected in 1820 by Richard Cox on the Mattituck Creek. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1715 and an edifice was erected. A second structure on the same site was built in 1830.

Greenport Village was commenced in 1827. The site of the village was formerly the Webb farm, which was laid out in building lots in 1820. Seventy years ago the place was known as Sterling. The house which gave shelter to Washington one night is still standing, now within the village limits. The Clarke House on Main street was opened as a hotel in 1831. It was once the home and hostelry of Sheriff Clarke, a magnate of the county. Another old hotel is the Booth House. Long Beach Lighthouse marks the entrance to Greenport harbor. Lodge sites and shellheaps are along the south shore of the point, east of Greenport. East Marion was formerly known as Rocky Point.

Orient, formerly Oyster Ponds, and by the Indians called Poquatuck, is a



MULFORD HOUSE, ORIENT.

peninsula, five miles long, and one mile broad, containing about 3,000 acres. Peter Hallock purchased the land from the Indians in 1646. Orient Village is situated on the southwestern part of the peninsula. The settlement of this territory was started in 1647. The Champlain House on lower Main street was built in 1735, the Mulford House in 1666. A lighthouse was erected on Orient Point. A little northwest of Orient

and between two considerable elevations near the Sound is a burial place, established by the original settlers and filled with graves almost to the very summit of the hills, many inscriptions dating from the seventeenth century. Upon the eastern part of Oyster Ponds a fort was erected during the Revolution by a party of American soldiers, under the command of Colonel Livingston, for the purpose of preventing the landing of British troops upon this part of the island.

Nearly a mile easterly of Oyster Point, or Oyster Ponds Point, is Plum Island. This island probably received its name from a rock which lay upon it, in a level field. The rock was quite regular in form, rather roundish in shape and about ten feet in diameter. It stood upon the very edge of another larger rock, resting upon a very small foundation, and to all appearances it would have required but a slight effort to throw it off its balance. The rock remained in its peculiar position until 1814, when it was dislodged by a few of Commodore Hardy's sailors. The island was purchased from the Corchaug, who called it Manittuwond, by Samuel Wyllys of Hartford, in 1659—Thompson says 1667—and a patent for it was granted by Governor Andros in 1675. It is about three miles in length and contains 800 acres. A lighthouse was erected in 1827 on its eastern end, standing upon a hill. It is 34 feet in height. The island appears on Van der Donck's map, 1656, as Pruym Eyland. Plum Gut is called in a Dutch document Pluym Gate. Pruym is the Dutch word for plum, and pluym is the Dutch word for plume or feather. Thus it would seem that the Dutch did not know the origin of the name of the island. Plum Island was at one time known as Isle of Patmos.

Fishers Island was called by the Indians Munnawtawkit. Captain Adriaen Block, who visited the island in 1614 named it Visschers' Eylandt, because the Indians, who came to this neighborhood at certain seasons for the purpose of fishing menhaden, made it their headquarters. Its name is a translation of the Indian name. The island was also called Long Island, from its shape. On Lucini's map it appears as Isola Lange. Isola is the Italian word for island, and Lange is a Dutch word, meaning the long; thus we have Long Island. Fishers Island is nearly nine miles in length and has a medial width of one mile and contains 4,000 acres. It is four miles distant from Stonington and nine miles from New London. The eastern end is known as Passquesset, and the western end as Race Point. Near the western end is a sand bluff, called Mount Prospect. John Winthrop, the later Governor of Connecticut, purchased the island from the Indians in 1644. Fisher's Island was made a township by patent from Governor Nicolls in 1668. For a time it was claimed by Connecticut. The first lighthouse was built in 1825, the second in 1858. This is 150 feet in height.

The Dumplings are a group of rocks in Fishers' Island Sound. A lighthouse was erected in 1848 on the North Dumpling; it is 25 feet in height; the light is 70 feet above the level of the water.

Robins Island, called by the Indians Anchannock, contains about 450 acres. It was sold by Farrett to Robert Carmand, after whom it was probably named, viz., Robert's or Rob's Island. Carmand sold the island to Stephen Goodyear.

Between Orient Point and Plum Island is Plum Gut. Between Plum Island and Fishers' Island are Great Gull Island and Little Gull Island and "The Race." This part of the entrance of the sound was named The Race on account of the swiftness of the current. Great Gull Island contains about fifteen acres of land. Little Gull Island contains one acre of land. A lighthouse was erected on the last mentioned island in 1806, 56 feet in height. The Gull Islands are solid rock. The name was probably derived from the Dutch word gulletje, i. e., a little codfish, or "a codling." The codlings probably selected the waters around these islands for their favorite playground.

Bookum is a small but old settlement near the south shore.

In 1810 the population of the present town of Southold was 2,613, including 30 slaves; the taxable property was valued at $401,300.

TOWN OF SHELTER ISLAND.

This town comprehends the island of that name in Gardiner's Bay, six miles in length and four miles in breadth, and containing 8,000 acres of land. Its Indian name was "Manhan-sacka-ahaquatu-wamock." Manhanset was another name applied to it by the aborigines. There were at least four Indian villages on the island; also a fort, shell mounds now indicating its site. Shelter Island was purchased from the Indians by James Farrett in 1637; in the power of attorney executed by William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, to Farrett, authorizing him to dispose of lands on Long Island, he was at liberty to select for his own use 12,000 acres. He decided to take Shelter Island and Robins Island, in Peconic Bay, both of which came in 1641 into the possession of Stephen Goodyear of New Haven. Goodyear conveyed the islands to Thomas Middleton, Thomas Rouse, Constant Sylvester and Nathaniel Sylvester for 16 hundredweights of good merchantable Muscovado sugar.

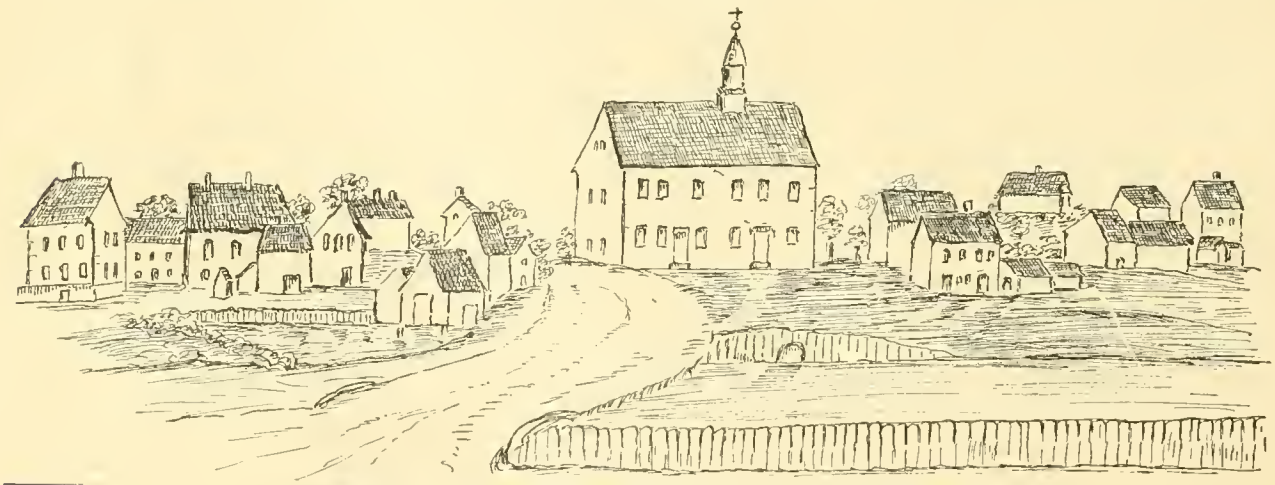
Nathaniel Sylvester married and settled on Shelter Island in 1653, which was then inhabited by the Manhasset tribe. Shelter Island was incorporated by patent, issued to Constant and Nathaniel Sylvester in 1666 by Governor Nicolls; its government was united with that of Southold until 1730, when the island was organized as a distinct township. In 1673 the Dutch Governor Colve, after the reconquest of the colony, proclaimed Middleton and Constant Sylvester "public enemies of Holland" and sold their interests in the island; they were bought by Nathaniel Sylvester and the purchase money was collected by an armed force. Brinley Sylvester erected in 1737 a new manor house on the site of the old homestead; it is still standing and known as the Sylvester house. A church was erected in 1733; a new structure on the same site was built in 1817.

During the Revolution the island was stripped of timber for the use of the British army and navy, but it partly recovered from this injury. Shelter Island was at one time known as Farrett's Island, and afterward as Sylvester's Island. Cedar Island lies about a mile southeast of Shelter Island; Little Ram's Island and Great Ram's Island are part of Shelter Island; this portion probably received its name from a point of land upon it, still known as Ram's Head.

In 1810 there were fifty houses on Shelter Island, a Presbyterian meeting house and a schoolhouse; the population of the town was 329, including eight slaves; the taxable property was valued at $80,240.

TOWN OF RIVERHEAD.

This town was separated from Southold in 1792. In 1690 a settlement was started at Riverhead village by John Griffin and others, who erected a gristmill at the head of Peconic River, or creek, a small stream about two miles from Peconic Bay. Hence the name Riverhead. Among the landmarks are a Griffin house, the old Peconic Mills, the Howell homestead, the eastern por-



SOUTH VIEW OF CENTRAL PART OF RIVERHEAD, 1840.

tion of which was built by Silas Howell, one of the first settlers.

The Suffolk County Courthouse and jail under one roof, were erected here in 1725 at the head of the bay; in 1804 the hamlet contained ten or twelve houses and the courthouse.

At Bating Hollow, settlement was commenced about 1719; the stream Wading River, or Wading Brook, was called by the Indians Pauquacumsuck. Jamesport is situated on Great Peconic Bay; the point of land and the creek near by are known as Miamogue, or Miamegg.

In 1810 the population of the town was 1,711, including 22 slaves; the taxable property was valued at $233,415.

TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain How and others, who had made an attempt to settle on Oyster Bay and had been driven from there by the Dutch Governor, came, in looking for another site for a settlement upon Long Island, to a place on the eastern end, which, as our historians claim, was called by the Indians Agawam. With them came more people, altogether about forty families, mostly from Lynn, Massachusetts. They landed at North Sea in Peconic Bay in 1640 and settled three miles southward in the woods. In 1648 they decided upon a more permanent abode. The result was the laying out of Main street, Southampton Village, a half mile south of the first settlement.

The first settlers of this town came from the New England colonies, intending to start a plantation on Long Island; the name appears on Van der Donck's map as "Hampton." Many places in England were formerly called Hamtun and later Hampton. Originally such places were named merely "Ham," very insignificant ones "hamlet," but if they increased in size the term "ton" was affixed to "ham." Ham means "an abode," it is used for a single estate or a village; "ton" means "town," Hamton here is identical with the word plantation, as it was the intent of the settlers to form "a plantation." Southampton is the South Plantation, or "the plantation in the South," away from the old home and from civilization.

Easthampton was originally named Maidstone, but soon the name was changed to Easthampton; i. e., the eastern plantation, from its relative situation to the older plantation.

On Van der Donck's map, 1656, appears the name "Cromme Gouwe." In Dankers & Sluyter's Journal, 1679-80, we read as follows:

"The end of Long Island, which is 144 miles long, runs off low and sandy. Continuing east you pass Plum Island, which is about 4 miles in length. Behind the bay of Long Island called the Cromme Gouwe (Crooked Bay), there are several small islands, Gardiner's Island and others." A footnote says "Peconic Bay is meant."

The several bays are not distinctly marked on Van der Donck's map. Cromme Gouwe very likely should read Comme Gouwe, and this name may have embraced the entire territory of the "Three Plantations." A Dutch dictionary of 1708, in the possession of the writer, gives the definition of the word "Kom" as follows, "an inclosed place, where ships may lye safely." A modern dictionary gives, "basin" for kom, and district or province for gouw. Thus Comme Gouwe or Komme Gouwe would denote, "Basin District." The Bay of Long Island of the Journal of 1679-80 is Peconic Bay of today, and Shelter Island protects the entrance of the basin. Vessels coming from the open sea during a storm were in a safe harbor after they had reached Shelter Island, and from this fact the name Shelter Island may have originated.

Originally it was an independent plantation. In 1644 the town was received within the jurisdiction of Connecticut and until 1664 was represented in General Court at Hartford. Upon the reconquest of the colony by the Dutch in 1673 the town again sought a union with Connecticut; the request was granted, and Southampton, Easthampton and Southold were erected into a county. This condition, however, was of a very brief duration.

A small, temporary church edifice was erected in the original settlement in 1641; a second building, in the village, in 1651, a third one in 1707, and a fourth one in 1843; the last one was furnished with a bell and clock, while formerly a drum had been employed to assemble the people to worship. An academy was built near the church in 1831, the Sayre House on the main street is said to have been built in 1648, the Halsey house was erected in 1735, the Pelletreau house was the headquarters of Lord Erskine in 1779; the ruins of three forts, erected by him, are near by. St. Andrew's-on-the-Dunes, the Episcopal church near the ocean surf and at the extreme end of Silver Lake, was formerly a government life saving station.

SAYRE HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON.
Recently Condemned.

Along the road from Southampton village, parallel with the ocean, toward the east, is an old graveyard with tombstones dating 'way back in the seventeenth century, which mark the resting places of people who once dwelt in Cobb and the country around. Cobb has today a population of thirty people and consists of a few farmhouses, all about a century old. This district was formerly called Cob's Pound.

Water Mill, on Mecox Bay, and three miles from Southampton, received its name from the oldest mill on Long Island. Edward Howell erected in 1644 a mill on the head of Mill Creek, and the old mill in the center of the present village, carefully preserved as a relic, is most likely a structure, erected in later days, on the original site. At Bridgehampton the land was called by the Indians Saggaponock and Mecocks; in 1640, when the settlement at North Sea was begun, Thomas Topping settled here. Bridgehampton village was sometimes called Bull Head; in 1689 Bridgehampton and Mecoxe were made a distinct parish, when the actual settlement of the section was started. A church was erected at Sagg Pond in 1690, a new edifice was built in 1737, a mile north of the old site, and a third one in 1842.

The Shinnecock or Southampton Bay is 10 miles long and 3 to 4 miles wide; the Shinnecock lighthouse is standing at Ponquogue Neck. The tract between Canoe Place and Shinnecock Creek was conveyed to the trustees of the town by Pompumo, Chico and Maumanum, the sachems of the Shinnecock tribe, on August 16, 1703, and on the same day the trustees leased the lands back to the Indians for the term of 1,000 years at an annual rent of one ear of corn. This land, known as the Shinnecock Reservation in the Shinnecock Hills, was used as such until 1859, when the hills were sold to a corporation, and the remnant of the tribe took up their abode on Shinnecock Neck, east of the settlement at the Shinnecock Hills. There were scattered shell heaps along the shore, an Indian fort and a cemetery between Southampton and the Shinnecock Hills; west of these are numerous lodge sites for some miles along the shore, and also on two small coves on the south shore of Peconic Bay.

At Canoe Place the Peconic Bay and Shinnecock Bay are connected by a short canal built by the Federal Government. Niamuck and Merosuck were names applied to the isthmus between the bays; the Indians carried their canoes here from the one bay to the other. The Indians had a tradition that a canal had been built here once before by their ancestors, who constructed a small ditch between the bays under the direction of Mongotucksee, or Longknife, then the greatest chief of the Sinnecox federation. Ye Olde Canoe Place Inn is said to have been built in 1735 by Jeremiah Culver; it was frequented by British soldiers in the days of the Revolutionary War. The Hercules figure of the ship Ohio, which was wrecked on the coast in this region, is set up in the grounds surrounding the inn. Near the inn are the ruins of an old British fort; also a monument erected in the early part of the last century to the memory of the Rev. Paul Cuffee, the last of the Indian preachers; the little church in which he used to preach is not far distant. At Good Ground some of the boarding houses face on Peconic Bay and others on Shinnecock Bay; Good Ground is the English form of the Indian name of the locality; the railroad station is called Bay Head.

Quogue, situated between Quantuck Bay and Shinnecock Bay, is one of the oldest places in the town. Westhampton village was settled in the latter part of the seventeenth century; a church was built about 1765, on a point called Beaver Dam, standing in the midst of a pine forest, with only two or three houses in sight; in 1831 it was abandoned and another edifice was erected at the head of Quantuck Bay. The settlement at Beaver Dam today consists of an old gristmill and a few old houses around it; there is also the graveyard, where the first settlers of Westhampton are laid at rest. The Ramsom Jagger farmhouse is standing on a large estate. Near the village is Onek Point, with the summer hotel Onek House; the old Dix farm is on the ocean; the Howell House is located on Westhampton Beach.

The Shinnecock tribe occupied the south coast from Seatuck Cove eastward; many of them joined the Brotherton Indians in New York State. On the reservation, before mentioned, which embraces about 750 acres, and is situated three miles west of Southampton, remain about 150 people. The Indians have intermarried with negroes until now their aboriginal character is almost obliterated; they have lost all the old customs, and but few words of their native language survive, even in the memory of the oldest among them, although it was more or less in use sixty or seventy years ago. Nowedonah, brother of the noted Wyandanch, was one of their chiefs, and on his death his sister succeeded him. In December, 1876, twenty-eight Shinnecocks lost their lives in an attempt to save the ship Circassian, which was stranded off Easthampton, since which time a number, especially the younger people, have left the reservation and became scattered; they have a Presbyterian and an Adventist church.

In 1810 the population of the town was 3,899, including 61 slaves; the taxable property was valued at $622,210.

TOWN OF EASTHAMPTON.

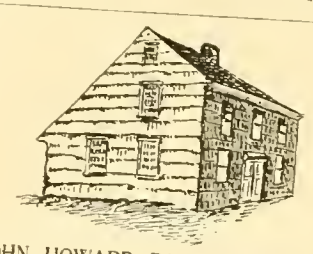
The Indian deed of the town bears the date of 1648, and the marks of the four chiefs: Poggatacut of the Manhasset tribe; Wyandanch of the Miantacutt tribe, Momoveta of the Corchaki tribe, and Nowedonah of the Shinacock tribe. Easthampton is the most Eastern town on Long Island and includes Gardiner's Island, which was purchased in 1639. The town was settled in 1649, when 35 men, mostly from Lynn, Massachusetts, came here, they named the settlement Maidstone. It was an independent plantation until 1657, when it put itself under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. However, the rigors of the ecclesiastical court of this colony caused the Long Island colonists to secede and Easthampton and Southold proffered allegiance to the Colony of New York, which was accepted in 1674. In 1687 the population was 502 including 25 slaves; in 1810 the population was 1,484, including 26 slaves; in the same year the taxable property was valued at $305,600.

In Easthampton village, first church services were held in a public house; a church edifice was erected in 1652, which was repaired and enlarged in 1673, and again in 1698; a new building was reared in 1717, which had a bell and clock; this was remodelled in 1823. The first settlers established a school here, and in 1784 a brick building was erected in the center of the village, and the institution, the first of its kind on the island was incorporated as Clinton Academy; its funds raised by subscription among the inhabitants, amounted then to $2,500. The old village street is shaded by glorious old elms; among the landmarks are the Gardiner Homestead, the Tyler Homestead, the hotel known as Osborne House, John Howard Payne's boyhood home; the parsonage, in which Lyman Beecher lived when he preached in the old church, and the old windmill near the village, erected in 1800; an Indian burying ground is in the southeastern part of the village. In 1810 there were 80 houses, the Presbyterian meeting house, the academy and two schoolhouses within the village.

Half way between Easthampton and Sag Harbor was "The Sachem's Hole"; on this spot rested Chief Poggatacut's head, when his body was set down on the way to the grave in 1651; the hole was 1½ feet wide and deep, and was kept clear by the Indians for nearly two centuries, viz., until it was destroyed when the Easthampton turnpike road was built.

Sag Harbor is situated on Shelter Island Sound; about 1730, a few fishercottages were erected here. Shortly after the Federal Government was organized, Sag Harbor was made a port of entry, and custom house officers were appointed. Henry P. Deering was made Collector of the Port by President Washington in 1790. In 1810 the tonnage of the harbor was about 5,000 tons. The office of Collector of the Port of Sag Harbor was abolished in 1913 and the custom house closed. The first church edifice was erected in 1768, with a board covering for a roof, which admitted the rain; no ceiling or plaster was ever put in it. A new church was built in 1817, and a third one in 1843, a little distant from the old site on the block now bounded by Union and Latham streets. In 1810 the village contained about 80 houses; Oakland Cemetery, on South and Suffolk streets, was opened in 1840 for burial purposes, and was then situated in the midst of an oak forest. A large Indian village site with graves is at Novac, which is regarded as a suburb of Sag Harbor. There are several other sites of Indian villages in this neighborhood, as Hoyonock, etc.; at Three Mile Harbor the earth is white with shells, which were used in making wampum. Cedar Island lighthouse is standing on Cedar Island at the entrance to the port of Sag Harbor, and was built in 1839.

Gardiner's Island, or the Isle of Wight, contains about 3,300 acres of land; northeast to northwest it is 7½ miles; the nearest point to Long Island proper is 3 miles. There are shellbanks on the west side of the island; the first settler was Lyon Gardinci, a native of Scotland; he bought the island from the Indians, who called it Manchonock; they had a tradition that an epidemic had depopulated the island some time prior to Gardiner's arrival. Gardiner received a grant for it from James Farrett; Captain Kidd visited this place and buried some treasures here, which were taken out of their hiding place by a commission sent by Governor Bellamore after the execution of the pirate in 1699, the commission gave a receipt to John Gardiner for the goods found. Ram's Island belongs to Gardiner's Island; until 1788 Gardiner's Island was an independent plantation, but was now annexed to the town of Easthampton. Lyon Gardiner took possession of the island in 1639, ten years later, when Easthampton village was settled, he removed to it and died in the village in 1683. His son, David, about that time mentions, in a petition to Governor Dongan, his father as the first Englishman who settled in the colony of New York.



JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S CHILDHOOD HOME, EASTHAMPTON.

Amagansett is a very old settlement, three miles east of Easthampton; in 1810 the village contained twenty houses and a schoolhouse; there are here some interesting old mills and the Sea View House, also an Indian well southeast of the village, near the shore. Other villages in this town, a century ago, were: Wainscott, Accobonuck and Northwest, each having about fifteen houses and a schoolhouse.

Great Pond was called by the Indians Quawnotiwock and covers an area of 500 acres, this sheet of water is on the peninsula Montauk, a tract of land of about 9,000 acres, which was conveyed by the Indians to the colonists in 1661. There was an Indian fort on Nominick Hill, near Neapeague. On a hill on the eastern side of Konkhunganick or Fort Pond was another Indian fort, which was still standing in 1661, and its outlines were visible until obliterated in 1898 by Fort Wikoff. The detention camp, established at the beginning of the war with Spain, occupied a portion of the hill. The Indian fort was 180 feet square, with a round tower of earth or stone on each corner. Fort Pond was the scene of the battle between the Narragansett and Montauk; the Lebanon Cedar or "Flat Top Tree" is supposed to have been a mute witness of the bloody struggle; a little west of the pond is the old Indian burial ground. Culloden Point, on North Neck, helps to make the harbor, the point is named after the British frigate Culloden, which sank here. At Montauk Point, the extreme end of the peninsula, a lighthouse, 100 feet high, was erected of stone on Turtle Hill by the Federal Government in 1795 at an expense of $25,000.

Of the Montauk Indians living here, King David Pharaoh reigned over two families, his own and the Fowlers; he died in the 70s. His cousin Stephen succeeded him.

STATISTICS.

Although the statistical data are incorporated in the sketches of the several towns, the following list has been prepared, giving the population of the Long Island towns and counties in their relation to the entire Colony of New York; also other matter relating to different periods in the existence of the towns. Special attention has been given to the census, etc., of 1810, to enable the reader to compare present-day-statistics of any one of the towns with those of a century ago:

POPULATION OF TOWNS.

	Whites.	Including Slaves.	Indians.
1687. Easthampton..	502	25	...
1698. Southampton..	973	235	...
1698. Southold.....	881	41	40
1698. Flushing.....	643	113	...
1698. Brooklyn.....	509	65	...
1698. Bushwick.....	301	52	...
1698. New Utrecht..	259	48	...
1698. Flatlands.....	256	40	...
1698. Gravesend.....	210	17	...
1698. Flatbush.....	476	71	...

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.

	1698		1703.	1723		1731.
	Whites.	Negroes.	Total.	Whites.	Slaves	Total.
New York	4,237	700	4,436	5,886	1,362	8,622
Kings	1,721	296	1,915	1,774	444	2,150
Queens	3,366	199	4,392	6,068	1,123	7,995
Suffolk	2,121	558	3,346	5,266	975	7,675
Richmond	654	73	504	1,251	255	1,817
Westchester	917	146	1,946	3,961	448	6,033
Albany	1,453	23	2,273	5,693	808	8,573
Orange	200	19	268	1,097	147	1,969
Dutchess, Ulster,	1,228	156	1,669	1,040	43	1,727
Totals	15,897	2,170	20,749	2,357 / 34,393	566 / 6,171	3,728 / 50,289

	1737.	1756		1771	
	Total.	Whites.	Slaves.	Whites.	Slaves.
New York	10,664	10,768	2,272	18,726	3,137
Kings	2,348	1,862	845	2,461	1,162
Queens	9,059	8,617	2,169	8,744	2,236
Suffolk	7,923	9,245	1,045	11,676	1,452
Richmond	1,889	1,667	465	2,253	594
Westchester	6,745	11,919	1,338	18,315	3,430
Albany	10,681	14,805	2,619	38,829	3,877
Orange	2,840	4,446	430	9,430	662
Dutchess	3,418	13,289	859	21,044	1,360
Ulster	4,870	6,605	1,500	11,996	1,954
Gloucester	.....	.....	.....	3,935	12
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	715	7
Totals	60,437	83,223	13,542	148,124	19,383

TAXABLE VALUATION OF TOWNS, 1675.

	£	s.	d.
Easthampton	6,842	16	8
Southold	10,935	10	..
Southampton	13,667	16	8
Hempstead	11,532	19	4
Jamaica	5,700	..	..
Brookhaven	3,065	16	8
Flatbush	5,079	10	..
Brooklyn	5,204	..	..
Bushwick	3,174	10	..
New Utrecht	2,852	10	..
Flatlands	4,008	10	..

MILITIA OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK IN 1700.

Suffolk	614
Queens	601
Kings	280
Richmond	152
New York	684
Westchester	155
Ulster and Dutchess	325
Albany	371
Total men	3,182 Men.
Kings County Militia in 1715	255
Freeholders of Suffolk County in 1737	328

The Legislature passed acts in March, 1788, by which the State of New York was divided into sixteen counties, and these again into townships. Kings County contained six townships. Population in 1786, 3,986, of which 1,317 were negroes. Chief towns were Brooklyn and Flatbush. Of the State tax of £24,000 were apportioned to Kings County £2,000.

Queens County contained six townships. Population in 1786, 13,084, of which 2,183 were negroes. Chief town, Jamaica. State tax, £2,000.

Suffolk County contained eight townships. Population in 1786, 13,793, of which 1,068 were negroes. Chief towns, Easthampton and Huntington. State tax, £2,000.

POPULATION, 1810.

Kings County, 8,303—Brooklyn, 4,402; Bushwick, 798; Flatbush, 1,159; Flatlands, 517; Gravesend, 520; New Utrecht, 907.

Queens County, 19,336—Flushing, 2,730; Hempstead, 5,804; Jamaica, 2,110; Newtown, 2,437; North Hempstead, 2,750; Oyster Bay, 4,725.

Suffolk—Brookhaven, 4,176; Easthampton, 1,484; Huntington, 4,424; Islip, 835; Riverhead, 1,711; Shelter Island, 329; Smithtown, 1,592; Southampton, 3,899; Southold, 2,613.

LONG ISLAND A CENTURY AGO (1810).

KINGS COUNTY—Taxable property valued in 1811 at $2,456,061. Population, 8,303.

Town of Brooklyn—Taxable property valued at $1,175,539. Population, 4,402. The incorporated village contained about 400 houses, three churches, several factories, ropewalks, distilleries and the postoffice of the county. Bedford settlement.

Town of New Utrecht—Taxable property valued at $275,765. Village had about 40 houses and church. Population, 907.

Town of Gravesend—Taxable property valued at $178,477. Population, 520. Village contained 20 houses, church and schoolhouse.

Town of Flatbush—Taxable property valued at $369,118. Population, 1,159. Village contained about 100 houses, county buildings, church, academy and two schoolhouses. In this town were two tidemills and one windmill.

Town of Flatlands—Taxable property valued at $14,039. Population, 517. Village contained about 20 houses and church; one tidemill in town.

Town of Bushwick—Taxable property valued at $263,925. Population, 798. In this town were one church, one chapel, two tidemills, two schoolhouses, two taverns. Williamsburgh settlement.

QUEENS COUNTY—Population, 19,336. Six towns and seven postoffices.

Town of Flushing—Population, 2,730. Flushing village.

Town of Hempstead—Population, 5,804. Hempstead village and postoffice, Merricks (postoffice discontinued in 1811), Rockaway.

Town of Jamaica—Population, 2,110. Jamaica village and postoffice, three churches, academy.

Town of Newtown—Population, 2,437. Newtown village, three churches.

Town of North Hempstead—Population, 2,750. Queens Court House or North Hempstead and postoffice.

Town of Oyster Bay—Population, 4,725. Oyster Bay Village and postoffice, Jericho postoffice.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Taxable property was valued at $3,742,264 in 1811. Population, 21,113. Nine towns, 21 postoffices.

Town of Easthampton—Taxable property valued at $305,600. Population, 1,484, including 26 slaves. Easthampton village had 80 houses, one Presbyterian Church, one academy and two schoolhouses. Wainscott had 15 houses and one schoolhouse. Amagansett had 20 houses and one schoolhouse. Accobonuck had 15 houses and one schoolhouse. Northwest had 15 houses and one schoolhouse.

Town of Huntington—Taxable property valued at $736,350. Population, 4,424, including 53 slaves. Huntington village, postoffice, academy and two churches. Dixhills, postoffice. Babylon, postoffice.

Town of Islip—Taxable property valued at $211,200. Population, 835, including 13 slaves.

Town of Riverhead—Taxable property valued at $233,415. Population, 1,711, including 22 slaves. The town was known as the capital of Suffolk County, or Suffolk Court House. Riverhead, postoffice, 14 houses and county buildings. St. George's Manor had 35 families. Wading River had 30 houses. Baiting Hollow had 28 houses. Aquebogue had 140 houses. The town contained in all 270 dwellings, four churches and seven schoolhouses. On Peconic Creek were three grainmills, four sawmills, two fulling mills, etc.

Town of Brookhaven—Taxable property valued at $767,740. Population, 4,176, including 126 slaves; nine postoffices. Coram, near the center of the town, was the site of town business; six Presbyterian Churches and one Episcopal Church in this town.

Postoffices: Brookhaven — Setauket, with two churches, two schoolhouses, grainmill and town library; Stony Brook, Middletown, Patchogue, Fire Place, Forge, Drowned Meadow, Moriches.

Town of Shelter Island—Taxable property valued at $80,240. Population, 329, including eight slaves. Island of Shelter Island, 8,000 acres area; had 50 dwellings, Presbyterian meeting house and schoolhouse. Great Hog Neck Island 3½ miles long.

Town of Smithtown—Taxable property valued at $374,209. Population, 1,592, including 74 slaves. Villages: "The Branch," Presbyterian Church, schoolhouse and postoffice. "The River," some mills.

Town of Southampton—Taxable property valued at $622,210. Population, 3,899, including 61 slaves. Sag Harbor was called the metropolis of Suffolk County and contained 80 houses, one academy, meeting house, etc., on a street one mile in length. Five postoffices in town: Sag Harbor, Westhampton, Southampton, Bridgehampton, Canoe Place.

Town of Southold—Taxable property valued at $411,300. Population, 2,613, including 3[illegible] slaves. Matatuc Postoffice had 6[illegible] families, a street four miles long. Cutchogue had 6[illegible] families, meeting house, schoolhouse. Southold Postoffice had 160 families, meeting house, two schoolhouses, on street five miles long. Sterling had 60 families. Oyster Ponds Village had 70 families, meeting house, two schoolhouses. Plum Island had 10 families.

MAP OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

Map on Page 42.

(In the Dutch Times)

In the upper center of the map is the island of Manhattan, on the southern extremity of the island is Fort Amsterdam and the town of Nieuw Amsterdam; further north is Sappohanicke, the palisaded [illegible] plantation of Director General Kieft. On the east side is a point called "de verbrande meulen" or "the burnt mill," the ruin of which was for a long time a landmark on Director General Stuyvesant's land; on Corlear's Hook was the Indian village Re[illegible]ck.

"De Noort Rivier" is the name applied to the present North River above Sappohanicke; the river was thus named, because it reached farthest north of all the rivers in the colony of Nieuw Nederland; other names applied to this river were Manhattans Rivier, Nassau Rivier, de groote rivier, Montaigne Rivier, Maurits or Mauritius Rivier; the Mohegan called it Shatemuck.

Below Sappohanicke the waterway was known as "de kleyne baai," i. e. the little bay, in the earlier documents it was also called de baai van de Noort Rivier, i. e., the bay of the North River. Below the Narrows it was called de baai van de hamels—hoofden, i. e., the bay of the Narrows. Beyond Barren Island is de Canarsee baai or Zout Zee, i. e., the salt bay. From the Narrows to Zant Hoeck, i. e., Sandy Hook, extended de groote baai, i. e., the Great Bay, also called Port May or Godyn's Baai.

Nooten Eylandt, called by the Indians Paggauck, an island of about 50 morgen, is the later Governor's Island. The name Governor's Island came into use about the time of the Revolutionary War; the name Nooten Eylandt was applied on account of the abundance of fine nut trees upon it, when it became the property of Director General Van Twiller. Cornelius Hendricksen and his men, who spent the winters of 1614-15 and 1615-16 in the colony, probably stayed on Nooten Eylandt. Dancker & Sluyter's Journal of 1679-80 states that this island was the first place the Hollanders ever occupied in this bay.

The Indian name of Ellis Island is said to have been Kioshk; it was also known at various times as Bucking, Gibbet's and Brown's Island; on some maps it is marked Bedloe's Island, probably from the fact that it was at one time the property of one Bedloe, together with Love Island; upon it Fort Gibson was erected 1841-1844.

Oester Eylandt, i. e., Oyster Island, called by the Indians Minnisais, was also known as Love Island, Corporation Island, Kennedy's Island. Governor Nicolls gave it to one Needham, who transferred it after a few days to Alderman Isaac Bedloe. In 1670, when it was the property of Bedloe, and was known as Love Island, Governor Lovelace made it a city of refuge; upon it warrants of arrest were inoperative. A fort was built here in the beginning of the nineteenth century; on its site Fort Wood was erected in 1841, now the island is known as Bedloe's Island.

The name Oyster Island has been applied to several of the islands in this neighborhood at various times; they are all parts of what was known as the Oyster Bank.

Across the North River is 't kol, the present Bergen Neck; this neck was shaped like the head and neck of a horse; on the part forming the horse's head, was a plot of solid land surrounded by swamp. This peculiar feature of the ground, in connection with the shape of the piece of land, probably caused the Dutch to name the neck 't kol. 'T kol is the white spot on the forehead of a black horse; the word is also applied to a horse marked in this way (blaze).

Achter Kol, the name given to Newark Bay, denotes "behind the Kol"; the bay is also called Pauwe Baai on an early map, after the Patroon of Pavonia. The name Achter Kol has been used, in a wider sense, to embrace the land west of Arthur Kill and the Hackensack River, in fact the land behind the Kol.

Kil Achter Kol, the present Arthur Kill or Staten Island Sound, is the outlet or passage of Achter Kol or Newark Bay.

Kil van Kol is the Kil of the Kol, or the present Kill Van Kull; it separates 't Kol from Staten Island.

Gamoenepa or Gamoenipan was the name of a village of the Hackensack on 't Kol, the name denotes "where the water remained.' At times the entire neck of land is called Gamoenepa; in the Revolutionary War it was known as Barren Neck; its present name is Bergen Neck. The name of its southern extremity, Constable's Point, is still retained. At Gamoenepa a village was established by the Dutch; the present Communipaw is a corruption of the Indian name.

Paulus Hoeck is now a part of lower Jersey City. Harsimus, Ahasimus or Hossemus, the site of a former Indian village of the same name, perhaps of the Unamie tribe, was north of Paulus Hoeck. Harsimus, denoting "at the little spring," was called "the garden of the West Indian Company," and later "the Duke's farm," i. e., the Duke of York's. Above Harsimus was Hobuk, the present Hoboken, and the Hopoakanhacking of the Indians, i. e., the pipe-making place; here the Indians procured the clay for making tobacco pipes.

Weehawk or Ahweehawk is the Weehawken of today. Bergen village was in the center of the neck, at the beginning of the heights.

Sisakus, Siskakes or Sickakes i. e., "rattlesnakes," the present Secaucus, was a tract of solid land, surrounded by swamp, the Indians called it an island; on its southern end was "de Slangenbergh," the present Snake Hill.

Newark, alias Milford, Elizabeth town, now Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy are names of English settlements. Amboy is said to come from ompage, denoting "rocky shore."

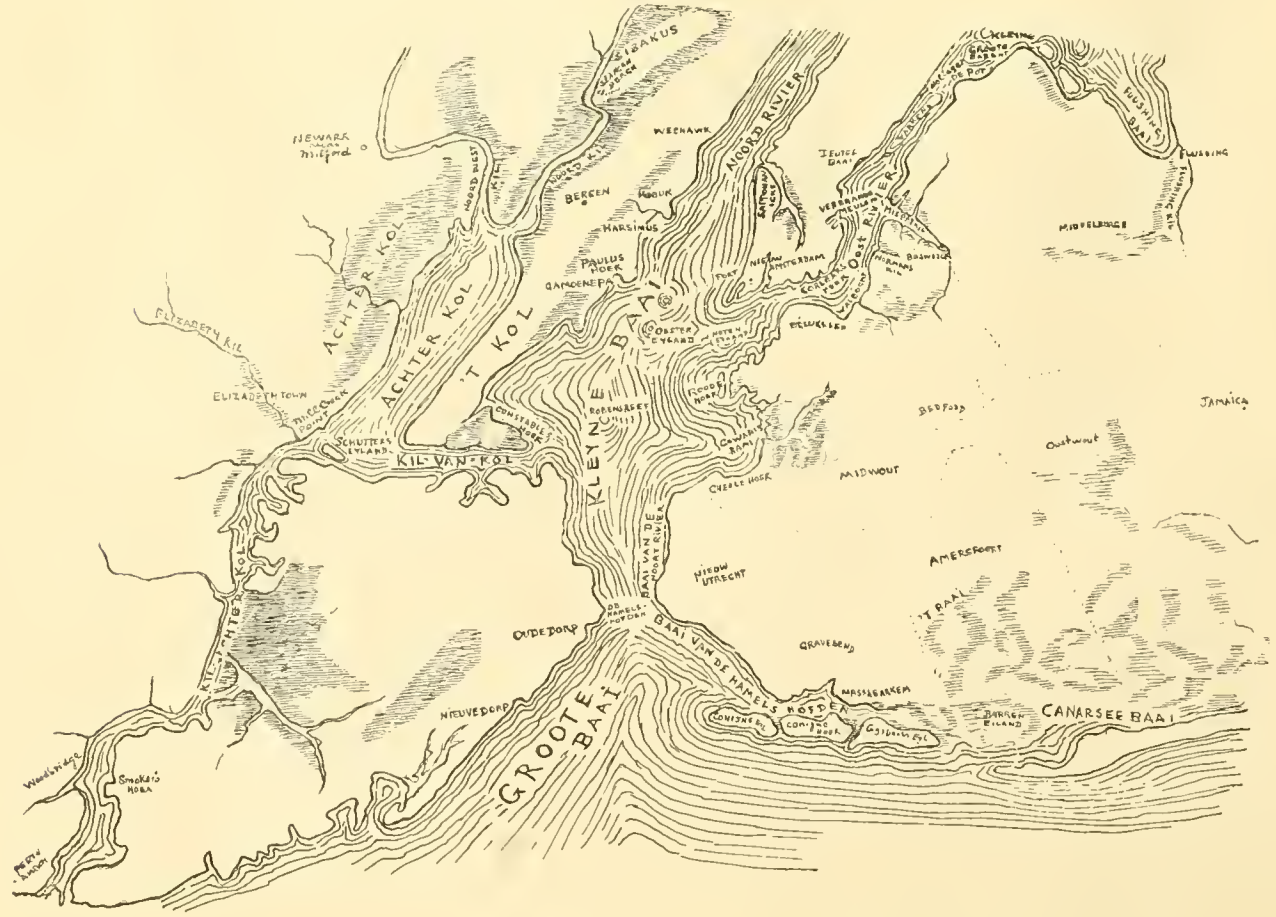
De Noort Kil is now known as Hackensack River, and de Noort West Kil as Passaic River; the last named was also called Rivier Achter Kol and de Kleyne Rivier, i. e., the little river.

Schutters Eylandt was so named because the early settlers came here to shoot wild fowl, its present name is Shooters Island.

Staaten Eylandt is generally said to have been named by Hudson, but this belief has no foundation; it was considered to be part of the mainland by most of the early writers. De Laet points out the several islands in the harbor, such as Governor Island and the lesser islands, like Ellis, Bedloes, etc., even Robbins Reef, but does not mention Staten Island. The name was apparently coined some eighteen years after Hudson had come here by some Dutchman, who was aware that it was an island. This man must have been informed by the Indians that in the past this piece of land suffered greatly by a flood, when pieces of land, which had been detached from larger bodies, had been driven down the East River, became pressed in the Narrows, between Long Island and this island. They were continually tossed against this island, causing it to tremble, and the hemmed-in masses of water found an outlet by running over the island. This man gave to it probably the name Stooten Eylandt, i. e., the island which was tossed. At the same time Newark Bay may have been formed. Oude Dorp, i. e., the old village, was the first village established on the island, to protect the entrance of the inner harbor; Nieuwe Dorp was the second village.

De Oost Rivier is the present East River; the name Rivier Hellegat seems to have embraced the East River and Harlem River in the early narratives; Adriaen Block called the East River "Hellegat." Vander Donck called the East River and Long Island Sound combined, East River; he says: "The East River connects on both ends with the sea." Hellegat, the present Hell Gate, denotes gap, hole or opening of hell; Deutel Bay, from dertel or dartel, denotes the wanton or sportive bay.

The two Barent islands were named after Barent Jansen, who was the farmer here in 1639; het Kleyne Barent Eylandt is now known as Randall's Island; it contained about sixty morgen of land, and was granted in 1669 to one Delaval; later it was known as Belle Isle, Talbot Island and Montressor Island. Het Groote Barent Eylandt,



called by the Indians Tenkenas, contained about 100 morgen of land; it is now known as Ward's Island.

Minnahanonck, later Varken Eylandt, i.e., Hog Island, also Manning's Island, is now known as Blackwell's Island.

The settlements on the Long Island side are fully described in the sketches of the several towns.

CONCLUSION

We have followed the development of Long Island from the earliest time possible, we had an opportunity to see how the Indian tribes, who had possession of it in prehistoric times, were driven from their old time hunting grounds by men of their own race. We have followed the growth of the struggling isolated colonies on the eastern end, as well as of those under the rule of the Dutch Governors on the western end. We have seen the island become the property of an English prince, whose rule was interrupted by the reconquest of New Netherland by the Dutch. For nearly a century the island was part of a British colonial province; finally it became part of the sovereign State of New York.

The first century in the history of the island under these new conditions is marked by a steady, healthy development. Since then a few decades have passed, each one surpassing its predecessor by far in the development of the island. It is now no longer only the goal of the wage-earner, whose dream it is to own a little home in a healthy neighborhood, but many men of great means have acquired large tracts on Long Island for their country homes. These princely estates have, as a natural consequence, caused vast improvements in roads, railroad service, etc. The fact that so many men of wealth have selected sites on Long Island for their country seats, has been the means to convince the outside world that this island is all that it ever has been claimed to be. Its natural beauty, the purity of its air and water and other advantages are no longer doubted, because these men had the choice of all the lands surrounding New York City, and Long Island received the preference.

The length of the island is the same as when Captain Block sailed along its coast, just three centuries ago, but the distance has been reduced to a minimum, not in miles, to be sure. Thanks to our modern means of traveling, 125 miles have no terror for a traveler, an express train can cover the distance in two hours. In the book entitled "The Eastern District of Brooklyn" the writer remarked in the preface, referring to that locality: "Its favorable situation was noticed by Governor Kieft and he acquired the land from the Indians at a time when New York City was confined to the southernmost end of Manhattan Island, and its great future was foreseen by the founders of Williamsburgh a century ago. Not every town on Long Island can be a next-door neighbor to Manhattan Island, but Nassau County is today as close to New York City as Kings County was then and sooner or later Suffolk County will hold this same position. But in bringing far-off Suffolk closer the Eastern District will gain, as it has gained so far in this process."

Within a few more years a journey from Montauk Point to New York City will not consume more time than a journey from Bushwick to the fort on Manhattan Island did in Governor Kieft's time.

The population of the island in 1910 was:

Kings County		1,634,351
Queens County		284,041
Nassau County:		
Town of Hempstead	44,297	
Town of N. Hempstead	17,831	
Town of Oyster Bay	21,802	
		83,930
Suffolk County:		
Town of Huntington	12,004	
Town of Babylon	9,030	
Town of Islip	18,346	
Town of Smithtown	7,073	
Town of Brookhaven	16,737	
Town of Riverhead	5,345	
Town of Southold	10,577	
Town of Shelter Island	1,064	
Town of Southampton	11,240	
Town of Easthampton	4,722	
		96,138
Total		2,098,460

According to estimates prepared by the U. S. Census Office, the population will be on July 1, 1914:

New York State	9,899,761
New York City:	
Manhattan	2,536,716
Brooklyn	1,833,696
Bronx	529,193
Queens	339,886
Richmond	94,043
Total	5,333,539

The figures for the counties of Nassau and Suffolk are not given, but can be estimated, Long Island would show then as follows:

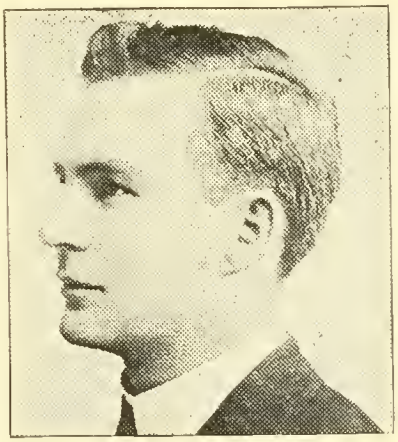
Kings County	1,833,696
Queens County	339,886
Nassau County (approximate)	90,000
Suffolk County "	105,000
Total	2,368,582

These figures show that about 24 per cent. of the inhabitants of the State of New York, and over 40 per cent. of the inhabitants of New York City (Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens) live on Long Island.

General Index

DAYTON HEDGES

As an example of a self-made man, Dayton Hedges of Patchogue occupies a unique position. By his own efforts Mr. Hedges has risen from a lifesaver to one of the leading business men of Patchogue and to the head of the largest asphalt concern in the United States, besides having held many political honors.



Mr. Hedges was born at Bridgehampton, L. I., in 1885, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan O. Hedges, one of the oldest families on Long Island. The house in which he was born is said to be the oldest house in New York State. It is a famous landmark and an object of much interest to thousands of tourists each year.

Mr. Hedges received his early education in public schools. When a young lad he went with his parents to Centre Moriches, where they took over the Moriches Inn, a retreat for summer vacationists. Later they came to Patchogue and ran the Mascot House, a famous shore resort.

As a young man, Mr. Hedges had a love for adventure, and one of his first outsets in life was that of a lifesaver at the United States Lifesaving Station on Great South Beach, opposite Patchogue. He has had some thrilling experiences in that position.

In 1907 Mr. Hedges left his life of adventure on the beach and returned to Patchogue, where he engaged in the coal and feed business under his own name. He was very successful. Last year his company was incorporated as the Patchogue Coal and Feed Company. He was married in 1907 to Mary Elizabeth McCormick, daughter of the late James H. McCormick, a well-known horseman, who died in Berlin two years ago.

Even when only a boy Mr. Hedges became interested in politics, and the year he became of age found him a candidate for assessor of the Town of Brookhaven on the Democratic ticket. He was defeated by a narrow majority.

In 1909, when he was only 24 years old, he ran for supervisor of the Town of Brookhaven, and was successful in turning the normally Republican town into a sweeping Democratic victory for himself. Two years later, in 1911, he was renominated and re-elected. He declined a renomination for a third term in 1913. As a campaigner he has an unparalleled reputation, possessing the unusual ability to win friends and supporters from all factions and parties.

Mr. Hedges was largely talked of as a candidate for Congress in 1912, and he was urged by many of his party leaders to make the run, but he declined a nomination, wishing for the time to be relieved of political worries on account of the stress of business. He had recently formed the Dayton Hedges Asphalt Company in New York City, and was engaged with large street contracts in the metropolis.

This company has just been incorporated as the Municipal Asphalt Company, with Mr. Hedges at the head, and it is said to be the largest concern of its kind in the United States.

Through his political and business connections, Mr. Hedges has a large acquaintance throughout New York State. He is a congenial man, who never fails to make a friend. He is a member of the Masonic orders, the Elks and several other lodges. He is also a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Transportation Club and others. He is a director in several banks and institutions.

Mr. Hedges' office is at 1451 Broadway, New York City, and his home is on North Ocean avenue, Patchogue. He has two children, James Dayton Hedges, 5 years old, and Burke Osborn Hedges, 3 years.

HENRY P. KEITH

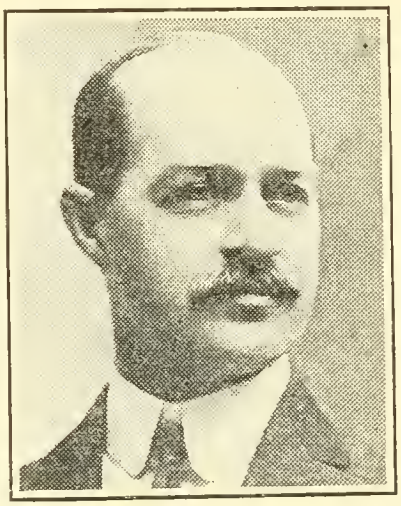
Henry P. Keith of Hempstead is a unique and spectacular figure in the civic life of Nassau County. No man has a more loyal following and no man is more greatly admired than he by his political opponents. He is at the present time counsel to the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County and is the representative of Suffolk and Nassau Counties in the Democratic State Committee. Although a young man, he has been the leader in the Democratic party of Nassau County for the past decade. He is a native of Brooklyn, but has lived in Hempstead Village ever since his boyhood. He is a lawyer by profession. His early professional career is interesting. He was one of the trial lawyers for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and it was here that he learned those qualities which fitted him for the leadership of men. As a boy he was employed in the office of former Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, with whom he became very intimate. Upon his attaining the age of 21 he attempted to seize the party machinery and was but barely defeated. It was during this campaign that he secured the title of "boy orator," a name that has been applied to him ever since. After several attempts he became recognized as the real leader of the Democracy of Nassau County and every year there has been a useless and futile attempt to wrest this title from him. He was recognized as an ally of the Tammany machine of Manhattan, but two years ago, at the earnest solicitation of his many Democratic friends he threw down the gauntlet of war to the Tammany leaders and has absolutely divorced the party machinery of Nassau County from the Tammany interests. The representative of the Democratic party in the State Committee was former Senator Edward Bailey of Patchogue, a recognized Tammany ally. Notice was served on the Suffolk County resident that his seat was to be contested by the anti-Tammany faction. It was thought that the position of former Senator Bailey was impregnable, but despite the overwhelming odds Mr. Keith became the candidate and when the votes in the convention were canvassed the Nassau County leader was declared the winner. Ever since that time he has been the recognized leader on Long Island of the anti-Tammany faction. He is a great personal friend of Congressman Lathrop Brown and it was through the activities of Mr. Keith that the Congressman secured the nomination. Owing to this friendship Mr. Keith has been able to secure his hold on the leadership and to bestow a number of post office appointments. Mr. Keith was formerly counsel to the State Controller in Nassau County, but resigned from that office to become counsel to the Board of Supervisors. He is a lawyer of keen acumen and his services to the Hempstead Village Board will be remembered for the soundness of his advice, when the sewer system was being inaugurated. Although his numerous political activities necessitate his frequent absence from his office and home, he devotes a great portion of his time to the practice of his profession and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is a keen student and is known as an omniverous reader. At the election this fall he will play an important part and at this early time he is holding conferences with the end that there shall be harmony in the Democratic party. He resides in Hempstead Village on Fulton Street with his family in a large, old-fashioned mansion, where he may be seen evenings with his beloved books.

GEORGE H. FURMAN

George H. Furman of Patchogue, a prominent lawyer of the Suffolk County Bar, is a man whose name will figure in the political history of the county as passing time will make that history valuable. Not only as a lawyer of prominence, but as a public servant of various offices, will Mr. Furman be known.

Born in Brooklyn, the son of Joel N. and Sarah Homan Furman, he has a claim to membership in one of the oldest of Long Island families. Furman street, in Brooklyn, is named after his branch of the Furman family. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, his forefathers having taken part in the strife for liberty in 1776.

Like many other self-made men, Mr. Furman's early life was given up to school teaching. Following his academic education, he engaged as a teacher, and was principal of several schools on Long Island, his last being at Brookhaven near his present home. As a pedagogue his success can be best measured by the fact that during his last year at Brookhaven, he was offered the principalship of Riverhead High School, one of the largest and best paying schools on Long Island.



But Mr. Furman had other views in mind. He had always had a leaning toward the law, and that fall he entered law school at Columbia University, New York City. Four years later, in June, 1893, he graduated with honors, and commenced the practice of law. He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1893, shortly before his graduation.

Mr. Furman took up his practice in Suffolk County, where he had been successful as a teacher, and where he had many friends. He soon built up a large practice, among his clients being some of the most prominent people of Suffolk. He gained an enviable reputation, not only for his broad and thorough knowledge of the law, but also for his ability as a pleader and a cross-examiner.

After holding several minor honorary offices, Mr. Furman was elected District Attorney of Suffolk County in 1905, taking office on January 1, 1906. In 1908 he was re-elected by a large majority and served until January 1, 1912.

As District Attorney, Mr. Furman made a record for the large number of convictions, but he also gained popularity among the people of the county for his fairness as a prosecutor, always working in the ends of Justice, but scorning the opportunity to build a personal reputation at the sacrifice of the guiltless. On the other hand, however, he was a relentless and uncompromising antagonist of the real criminal.

In the fall of 1912 Mr. Furman was the Republican candidate for County Judge. The Progressive split in the party defeated him, but he polled a flattering vote, considering the odds against him, running far ahead of the rest of his ticket.

Six years ago Mr. Furman married Margaret Conklin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smith W. Conklin of Patchogue. Mr. and Mrs. Furman have one son, named after his father.

He is a member of the Masonic and other fraternities. He is also a member of the Patchogue Volunteer Fire Department in which he takes a great interest.

DANIEL J. HEGEMAN

Mr. Daniel J. Hegeman, treasurer of Nassau County, is now serving the fourth year of his second term, and is a man big enough to handle a big job successfully. Mr. Hegeman is a representative man of the county, and for eighteen years has been assessor of the Township of Oyster Bay. Besides holding many important positions in the large financial institutions of Nassau County, he is a director of the Glen Cove Bank, a trustee of the Roslyn Savings Bank and takes an active interest in all affairs pertaining to Nassau County, as well as the Village of Sea Cliff, where he resides. Mr. Hegeman is a native Long Islander, having resided in the county all his life, and the Hegeman farm, owned by his consin, has been in the family since 1717. Mr. Hegeman's own farm has been recently sold to Cox & Willetts, who are going to develop it into a high-class residential property. Mr. Hegeman's oldest son, George D., resides on the farm, and his daughter is at home with her parents, and his younger son resides at Hempstead Harbor, Port Washington. Nassau County is a busy one and Mr. Hegeman, as its treasurer, is very busily engaged looking out after its finances. Many wealthy families have here very beautiful estates, and be it said to the credit of Nassau County officials its affairs are governed by men of ability.

JAMES F. RICHARDSON

The career of James F. Richardson, the present highly efficient County Clerk of Suffolk County, has not been of that meteoric sort that goes up like a rocket and comes to naught just as speedily. Rather, it has been of a steady, solid growth—a growth gained by strict honesty, square dealing with all, and a close application to business.

Mr. Richardson was left an orphan and homeless at the age of 12 years, but, having been born with the "stuff in him" that makes men of value to the community, no matter under what trying conditions they are placed, he was not unduly cast down by what, to others, might have seemed an insurmountable barrier. Inheriting his parents' integrity and good business mind, and imbued with the knowledge that to succeed his probity should be above reproach, he started out to make his own way. Working with such an ambition, it is not surprising that within a few years he should have reached a high round on the ladder of influence and affluence, that ladder of real success.

Born at Bay Shore, L. I., on June 3, 1871, a son of Thomas and Eliza Richardson, he moved with his parents in a short time to Brooklyn, where he attended Public School No. 6 for a few brief years. At the age of 12 it was necessary for him to go to work. His first employment was in a real estate office, where the remuneration was small, yet out of which he managed to pay his way and save a little besides. He was likewise determined to obtain more book knowledge, so, instead of fooling away his time nights, he "plugged away" at night school, taking up principally bookkeeping and other business subjects.

Completing his course, he sought and obtained employment with Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, as a bookkeeper. There, as in other subsequent positions, he made good in a way that was a credit to himself and brought pleasing acknowledgment from his employers. Still he was hardly satisfied with his lot. It seemed too confining for his progressive nature. He wanted to do something through his own initiative—he wanted a business of his own.

Imbued with a broadening-out policy he went to Islip, L. I., in 1889, and started in as a newsdealer. Soon he also obtained a position as newsboy on a Long Island Railroad train running from Long Island City to Patchogue. Here he was enabled to display his talents and ability. Here he proved that a smiling face, a courteous manner and magnetic personality, coupled with careful detail to business and strict honesty, are the stepping stones to success. For sixteen years James F. Richardson worked on that train. He was hailed as "Jimmy" then, and though dignified and a man of affluence now, he is not yet above being hailed as "Jimmy" to this day, which, to the mind of his friends, marks the finer character of the man.

During his years on the train naturally he met thousands of men. He treated them so squarely and did business so capably that practically all became fast friends. Many of these were his own neighbors, and their friendship proved later to be a great business asset.

Naturally a man of his character and ability, and a man of his friendships, was sought by politicians. Having previously identified himself with the Democratic party, he was first chosen as an assistant to the tax collector, then he was appointed on the Election Board, and given various other positions. His party leaders pleaded and coaxed for him to accept a nomination for Town Clerk of Islip. Being "all business" he declined many such overtures. Finally, in 1907, he consented to run. He was elected, of course. In 1909 he was re-elected by the biggest majority ever given any candidate in that town. In 1911 he was elected again. During his incumbency he brought new ideas of business detail into the clerk's office, making it a model for public convenience.

Having made such a success of the Town Clerk's office, he was induced to accept a nomination as County Clerk in 1912. Again, of course, he was elected. He made a phenomenal run. His business ability and unblemished public and private reputation had preceded him all over the big county, and voters were pleased to record themselves under his banner. This is one of the most important offices in the county. It needs a man of capacity; such a man is now in a very business-like, yet courteous, way attending to its intricate details. Being public spirited to a large degree, he has spent large sums of his private purse in modernizing the indexing system relating to court proceedings and other matters. This is indeed a vast improvement for public benefit. Other new ideas for the betterment of the office have also been introduced by him.

Mr. Richardson married Bertha E., daughter of Joshua Stevenson, of Brooklyn. They have one daughter, Miss Marguerite, now in college. As a fraternity man he is also well known and esteemed. He has associated himself with Meridan Lodge, F. and A. M., Islip; Awixa Lodge, I. O. O. F., Islip; Suffolk Council, Royal Arcanum, Bay Shore; Islip Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Islip; Court East Islip, F. of A.; Suffolk Encampment, Bay Shore, and the Freeport Elks. He has been honored as District Deputy Grand Master of his Odd Fellows' district, serving with unusual capacity.

He is a self-made man in the best sense of that term. His career shows what can be accomplished by any poor boy who starts with a determination to be honest and industrious, and who sets his eyes on the goal of success to be reached only through good means. Naturally his friends are legion, and naturally they are proud of him, both as a citizen and as a public official, and it will be strange indeed if he is not further rewarded in public way.

THOMAS P. BRENNAN

Thomas P. Brennan, one of Patchogue's foremost citizens, has had a varied and interesting career. Mr. Brennan is agent of the Patchogue Terminal of the Long Island Railroad Company, which position he has held for the past fifteen years.

From coal miner, telegraph operator, newspaper man, politician, real estate man and railroad man, Mr. Brennan has grasped his opportunities until he has risen to several places of prominence as a holder of public office, both in his native State of Pennsylvania and in the State of his adoption, New York.

Born at Tamaqua, Pa., in 1860, he was educated in public schools and by private tutors. Of Irish parentage, he was an ambitious lad, and, like most of the boys of his neighborhood, found a fascination in the hazardous calling of the coal miner. He ran away from school to enter the dark mouths of the coal mines and take his place among the men of the little mining community. His first occupation in life was that of coal miner. He rose rapidly with the company with which he was connected, but soon realized the fact that he must look higher and, with that purpose, studied telegraphy and later taught his brothers—the boys becoming a "family of telegraphers." He afterward taught a number of young men, but refused to accept a dollar for his services.

When a young man, Mr. Brennan became interested in politics, and on becoming of age he was elected Town Clerk of the township of Kline, in the County of Schuylkill, Pa.

Such was the efficiency of his administration in his first public office that the following election found Mr. Brennan re-elected town clerk of the township of Kline.

At the expiration of that term he was nominated for justice of the peace by the Democratic party and indorsed by the Republican party, and elected for five years. He was the youngest justice of the peace ever elected in Kline township.

During his political activities Mr. Brennan was not idle in other respects. By his own efforts he secured a business education while engaged at the work of telegraphy. He had ability for

writing, and engaged in newspaper work for local and city papers.

Being prominently identified with the literary and debating societies of Hazleton, Audenried and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Mr. Brennan was recognized as one of the gifted speakers and ready debaters of those communities. Meanwhile, he devoted his spare hours to study for ten years under some of the best private tutors of the State.

Coming to New York City, Mr. Brennan was for a time on the reportorial staff of several of the New York dailies.

In 1889 he came to Long Island and first located at Lynbrook and later at Hempstead. He was in the railroad and steamboat business, and as a side issue ran a news syndicate to the New York daily papers. At the same time he was the publisher and editor of a local weekly, the South Shore Advocate.

He has also always been active in real estate investments and holds considerable property in different parts of Long Island.

In 1900 Mr. Brennan came to Patchogue as terminal agent for the Long Island Railroad. An efficient, pleasant man, he has made many friends in that capacity, and has a wide acquaintance among the travelers and residents generally of Long Island.

Mr. Brennan has been interested in local and State politics, and is regarded as an active and potent factor in the Democratic organization on Long Island. He has twice been a candidate for member of the State Assembly from the First District of Suffolk County, on the Democratic ticket, but both years were sweeping Republican victories, and Mr. Brennan, with the rest of his ticket, was naturally defeated. As a candidate he won a reputation as a campaigner and public speaker. His eloquent addresses won for him the popular title of the "silver-tongued orator," and he is still in demand as a public speaker, both for his party and at social gatherings and dinners.

He is reputed—and does not deny the mild impeachment—to have a quick temper, and that other quality of men of Celtic blood—a ready forgiveness.

In addition to his other literary qualities, Mr. Brennan occasionally "drops into verse." His spirited poem, "The Superannuated Life Saver," won such spontaneous welcome, in its merciless arraignment of the powers at Washington, that a request was sent to him to have thousands of copies printed, at the expense of the Life Saving Service at Washington, and the copies were sent to every member of Congress. They were alleged to have done more to arouse Congress to grant pensions to the life savers than any other single factor. Mr. Brennan is a great favorite with the life savers and is usually a guest at their annual dinner.

On January 1, 1910, Mr. Brennan became financial clerk of the Senate of the State of New York, serving four years until January 1, last. In that office he made the acquaintance of politicians and prominent men throughout the State and developed a host of friends.

Unassuming in manner, Mr. Brennan is, nevertheless, always alert, and his opinion is frequently sought on matters of moment by friends and neighbors.

He claims to have "few of the virtues and many of the faults" of his fellowmen, and thinks "that is the average of a fairly representative citizen."

Mr. Brennan is, primarily, a railroad man and is popular with his fellow railroad men, both employers and employees. He is a widower, with four children—two married, T. David Brennan of Sayville and Mrs. William Reil of Rockville Centre. His younger children—R. Gerard Brennan and K. Beatrice Brennan—live with their father at his home on Baker street.

CHARLES J. ODELL

Many real gentlemen and men of capacity in public and private business affairs have been graduated from the school of hard knocks, a school that is bound to broaden the mind and which makes more optimists than pessimists. With this preamble let us introduce Charles J. Odell, the Sheriff of Suffolk County.

There are many people, yes, several thousand, in Suffolk County and elsewhere who agree that Suffolk and not the man himself is the gainer because he consented to listen to the leaders of the Republican party and accept the job of Sheriff. These same people will likewise say that the brief introductory herewith fits Sheriff Odell to a nicety.

For Sheriff of Suffolk nowadays it needs a real man, a humane man, yet one with grit; a man of executive ability, a man of uprightness, and a man of business ability. To treat the public right and to treat the prisoners right, as well as to attend to the intricate civil duties and privileges of the office a man must have those qualifications, and those who didn't think "Charlie" Odell possessed them before he was elected are sure of it now.

Literally he has knocked around the world considerably. He has even participated in a real shipwreck, one in which death stared him in the face. Yet every time he got a bump, instead of souring his nature against men and the world in general it had the opposite effect—it expanded his smile and his bump of geniality; it increased his determination to hew to the straight and narrow path that leads to the success attainable through right living and the square treatment of your neighbor.

Charles J. Odell was born in Harlem December 14, 1862, the son of George H. Odell, sr., and Hannah Jennings Odell of Patchogue. When a little shaver his parents moved to Patchogue, moving back again to New York after a short residence in Suffolk County. He attended school in Fordham and Kingsbridge, and later for a little while at Patchogue. At the age of 14 years he returned to Patchogue alone, and immediately started his life's career by

going to sea. For three years or more he sailed up and down the Atlantic coast in coasters, which in those days were anything but comfortable. During the last year of this hard life he was wrecked off Cape Hatteras. To be precise, it was on August 18. The gale was a memorable one for many not then at sea, for the tornado was felt along the coast and did great damage. The subject of this sketch was in the rigging with other members of the crew for fourteen hours on a stretch. Eventually all hands were rescued by lifesavers.

Following this for seven years he was engaged in the menhaden fishing business, shipping on the Commodore and the J. W. Hawkins, both of which boats were singularly enough lost during the Spanish-American war while engaged in filibustering.

Then he entered into the commercial life of Patchogue by establishing a grocery store, which he conducted for twenty-two years. He disposed of his interests just after being elected Sheriff. In 1890 he was asked to accept a nomination as town trustee of Brookhaven. He was beaten by one vote, and that was his own ballot. Frank Tuthill had been on the board and his public work was liked by Mr. Odell, so he voted for him instead of for himself. In 1891 he ran again and was elected. Three times since he has been similarly treated by the voters, so for sixteen years he has been conscientiously transacting the town's business in that direction. From 1893 to 1913 he was president of the board. From 1881 up to the time he was first elected the bay had been leased to private parties. He was elected on a free bay ticket, and as soon as he took his seat the bay became a free bay to the oystermen. His accurate knowledge of conditions and his conscientious work in treating bay subjects has been of incalcuable benefit to the town and the baymen.

His great executive ability is best seen in the management of the jail, he being elected Sheriff in 1913. He understands human nature thoroughly. He believes there is some good in the worst of us, and is proving it by the prisoners themselves who are placed on their honor in the big building, and because of considerate treatment they have not broken faith with him yet. He allows no abuse of prisoners or profane language in handling them, yet in that dignified, courteous way of his they are made to understand that rules must be obeyed. His is a business administration of the correct sort, tempered with justice.

During 1893-4-5 he was assistant financial clerk of the Assembly, a job in which he made good, as in all of his other public and private undertakings. For years he was a prominent volunteer fireman and headed the big Patchogue department as chief. He is also well known in the Masonic fraternity.

In January, 1885, Sheriff Odell married Miss Harriet Dayton of Patchogue, a daughter of Samuel and Phebe Dayton. They have three children—Miss Bernice, now teaching school at White Plains; Miss Hazel, now teaching at Oceanside, and Miss Arminda, a student at the Riverhead High School.

As to personal probity, he is as stanch as a rock; as to geniality, he radiates sunshine. Hence it is small wonder that he is considered a citizen of the best sort and that every new acquaintance is a firm friend.

BENJAMIN GRAHAM

(BARTLETT'S)

For over a quarter of a century, on Main street, Patchogue, has stood the best known cafe on Long Island. Bob Bartlett, known to every one touring the Island, passed away last fall, leaving Bartlett's without his genial presence.

Mr. Benjamin T. Graham has just taken over the business from the estate and is very busily engaged renovating the entire premises from top to bottom, and is filling a long-felt want by furnishing in the most modern and beautiful manner fifteen rooms, that when finished will compare favorably with any metropolitan hotel. This new innovation will make the new Bartlett's the only European hotel on Long Island outside the city of Brooklyn. While Bob Bartlett during his life was a genial soul, well and favorably known to everybody for many years, it is such a hard proposition for a new man to step in and take his place. But in Mr. Ben Graham you will find a man equipped in every way to fill your wants to your complete satisfaction. Mr. Graham is a hotel man of experience, an Elk, of pleasing personality and a man mentally fitted to cater to the public. Bartlett's in the past, as we feel sure it will in the future, has entertained every prominent man going through the Island, as the slogan always is, Chauffeur, when you reach Patchogue, be sure to pull up at Bartlett's. Success to you, Mr. Graham, and in the thriving village of Patchogue you will meet and make very many good friends, and never, we trust, regret leaving Flatbush to make this attractive place your home.

C. MILTON ROGERS

Perhaps no man in Suffolk County is better known than C. Milton Rogers of Sayville, who is chairman of the Suffolk County Democratic Committee and also chairman of the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors. Mr. Rogers has had a varied and interesting career that ranks him among the foremost of Long Island's self-made men.

Born in Sayville, and always making it his home, the best tribute that can be paid to him is that he is most popular in the thriving village of his birth, where he is best known.

Mr. Rogers comes from an old Long Island family. His father was Thomas Halsey Rogers, a seaman. The sturdy son, who spent many of his boyhood days fishing at Fire Island Inlet, or cruising on the bay or going on a voyage with his father, naturally leaned toward the seafarer's life. After his education had been completed in the public schools, he went to sea.

The art of navigation came naturally to the boy of Great South Bay, and at the age of 16 young Rogers had charge of a small coasting vessel. He loved the life of the sailor. He followed it until he was 35 years of age, and with a great deal of success.

There was only one thing that Navigator Rogers liked better than the sea. That was politics. There was only one thing that he liked better than politics. That was the Democratic party. And let it be said for Mr. Rogers, that since he has come into power in the Democratic party, he has done his best to keep it free from politics in the interest of the community which it has been his privilege to serve.

Ever since he was old enough to vote, the young follower of the sea took a deep interest in the political discussions and problems that confronted the State and Nation from time to time. On voyages he had plenty of time to read, and he read the sort of literature that was instructive, and, when he came ashore, he was by no means "rusty" on the political and economic problems of the day. He surprised the old-time politicians with his store of information, and the force of his arguments, which were always advanced in behalf of Democratic principles.

So it was not surprising when the seafarer, at the age of 35, gave up the mariner's life and settled in his native village, that he soon became a factor in the political life of the town. That was over twenty years ago. Mr. Rogers engaged in the ice business, and the present large Hygeia ice plant at Sayville bearing the firm name of C. M. Rogers & Son is evidence of his ability as a business man. The Rogers plant is one of the most up to date on Long Island, equipped with every modern device for manufacturing the best and cleanest ice that it is possible to make.

Although often solicited to enter the field of office holding, Mr. Rogers for many years avoided any activity in politics except that which he could render to his party as a private citizen. In 1900, however, when Julius Hauser of Sayville, who was then Commissioner of Highways of Islip Township, became New York State Treasurer, Mr. Rogers was prevailed upon to accept an appointment as Commissioner of Highways to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hauser.

Always interested in good roads, Mr. Rogers made an excellent Commissioner, and served until 1904.

In 1905, Mr. Rogers was elected Supervisor of Islip Town, and he has held that office ever since. During his term of office he has been identified with every movement that has tended to public welfare in the Town of Islip and in the County of Suffolk. He has been particularly keen in fighting the battles of his town, and through his efforts, in a great measure, the town has received some of its best State and town roads.

An instance of Mr. Rogers' fight for good roads was shown two years ago, when the Bayshore-Patchogue State highway was started under State construction with specifications that were inferior and objectionable to the people living along the line of the road. Mr. Rogers was one of the first to stake a stand in fighting the construction of the road, although it was being done under Democratic rule.

In a strong letter which he wrote to the then Governor Sulzer, Mr. Rogers pointed out wherein the specifications were inadequate, and were not what they should be for the amount of money the people were paying. His past experience of road construction told him just what was needed to accommodate the heavy traffic along the main highway of the South Shore. Mr. Rogers led a delegation of citizens who went to Albany and waited on Governor Sulzer in the matter, who took it up with the Highway Department, with the result that the undesirable contract was canceled, and with the further result that the road is now being constructed at State expense just as the people want it done. It will be one of the best highways in the State when completed, and experts estimated that the road first proposed would not last a year.

Two years ago the popularity of Mr. Rogers in the Board of Supervisors was shown by the fact that he was elected chairman of the board, which office he still holds. He is a fair and dignified presiding officer, giving everybody an equal voice, regardless of party or faction.

Mr. Rogers has also been chairman of the Suffolk County Democratic Committee for two years. A man of pleasing address and courteous manner, Mr. Rogers makes friends easily. He has a faculty of keeping the ones made. Tact and diplomacy are among his chief characteristics, and he has made an able head for the County Committee.

During the term of his office Mr. Rogers has been interested in all real reform movements. He has been an advocate of adopting some means of straightening out the present method of handling county tax matters. He is a strong advocate of an inland waterway constructed along the South Shore at State and National expense. He believes in assessment reform for the various towns.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Sayville Fire Department, and is an enthusiast in all firemanic matters.

At the age of 23 he was married to Miss Alice A. Smith, who was the daughter of Henry Smith of Smithtown. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have one son, Clarence M. Rogers, who is in the automobile business in Sayville, and also connected with his father in the ice business.

LEONARD RUOFF

Through the efforts of Leonard Ruoff, Clerk of the County of Queens, a bill for the purpose of establishing a block index of conveyances, mortgages, etc., in his office, has been placed upon the Statute Books.

This bill passed both Houses of the Legislature, was approved by the Mayor and has been signed by the Governor. It provides for the establishing in the office of an index under every block of all transfers, mortgages, incumbrances, etc., against the real estate in that county, and is similar to the block and section indexes in the counties of Kings and New York, but it goes even further than that and provides for indexing against the lot also. It is considered an improvement on the system now in use in both New York and Kings counties. It is an improvement very much needed in Queens County, and through the action now of Mr. Ruoff, the County Clerk, it can be installed in the office at the present time and relieve a congested condition of indexing now in the office.

This is only one of the many improvements that Mr. Ruoff has in contemplation, and during his term of office he has made many improvements in the matter of public records. His activity in forcing the matter of contracts for the reconstruction of the building is too well known to require any mention here.

Among the many changes made in the office, one which has been a great advantage is that of having a separate index of judgments for each letter of the alphabet, while heretofore the judgment dockets were divided into three parts, one containing the judgments indexed against the names from A to G, another from H to P, and a third from Q to Z. This permitted only three books in the office which could be used by the office at any one time, whereas now the indexes are so divided that it takes but a few minutes for the examination of a judgment record under the one letter. The enlarging of the system of indexing notices of pendency of action, where one index was used in the office, now three indexes are made. One of the most desirable improvements was that of separating the tickler indexes of deeds and mortgages. Heretofore all papers recorded were indexed in one set of ticklers, whereas now they are divided so that the deeds, leases and agreements are indexed in one set of ticklers and mortgages and assignments indexed in another set.

The system of numbering and checking all papers recorded and filed is such that it is almost an impossibility for a paper to go astray. On the system of deeds there is the record number, and a separate deed number, and in that of mortgages the same system, in addition to that of the serial number under the mortgage tax. All the reports on these papers are made in carbon, and every delivery made by clerks from one to another is receipted for, so that by a simple examination of the reports the location of a paper is made. Every paper received for record or file receives a number, so that at the end of each month it is but a small matter of addition of but a few minutes to determine just how many papers of any particular kind are received for that month. Singularly active in his endeavors to make the office as fireproof as possible, he has purchased nothing but steel furniture, cabinets, desks, tables, etc., and has endeavored, as far as lies within his power, to place the public records in as safe and secure receptacles as has been within his power so to do. Owing to the uncertainty as to the reconstruction of the building, he has been unable to procure any appropriation of sufficient size and to meet the needs of his office in this respect there is considerable uncertainty as to just what will be furnished with the new building, and for that reason the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has not seen fit to make an allowance for this steel furniture. The purchases which he has made were from funds that were allowed him in the regular course of business for office furniture, and while he has had to make sacrifices in some instances, still the advantages to be gained by the purchasing of steel furniture will be two-fold. The purchases have been made with an eye to the distant future, and are not for the present time only. Steel furniture is the most serviceable and is fireproof and the most sanitary.

For a number of years past it has been the custom in the office to take from two or three months before a recorded paper is returned to the party recording it. All this has been done away with, and papers recorded on one day are in the hands of the copyists before two o'clock on the following day, so that a paper is now returned to its owner in abont ten days. This includes comparing, checking, indexing, copying, etc., and is the shortest period of time that has been known in cases of this kind in the County of Queens since the establishing of the Greater City.

Of great advantage and convenience to the members of the bar who have business dealings at the Court House at Long Island City has been the establishing of a branch office of the County Clerk's Office in the Court House. In this office almost any business of the County Clerk's Office can be transacted, with the exception of filing and recording papers wherein the hour and minute are essential. Of course, it is impossible to have two offices in the one county, as where it is necessary in the recording to have the hour and minute on it this could be done in only the one place. Lawyers throughout the county and other counties have found the branch office a great convenience, and Mr. Ruoff had a bill introduced in the Legislature, which bill was passed and has become a law, permitting the installing of a duplicate County Seal at that office.

Where the law was heretofore silent on a matter of this kind while the Court House was located at such a distance from the County Clerk's Office the act introduced by Mr. Ruoff has been made general, and it is not only a benefit to Queens County, but also to other counties in the State similarly situated.

His attitude since he has assumed his duties as County Clerk has been one of public spiritedness, acting in the interests of the public, and in an endeavor to make the office of the Clerk of Queens County as efficient as is possible.

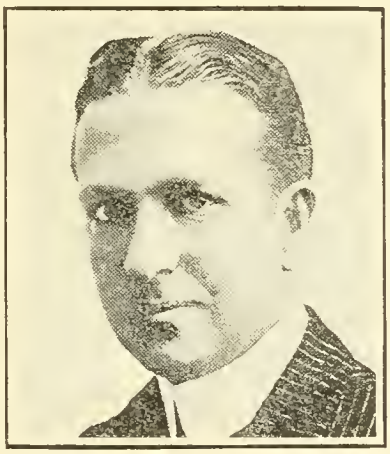
A very important addition made to the office by Mr. Ruoff is that of the bookbindery. In former years it was the custom to give out the binding of books to private contractors, and for this purpose the city appropriated from $2,000 to $7,000. Mr. Ruoff has succeeded in having the position of bookbinder established in his office, and by an appropriation allowed by the Board of Estimate has established the bookbinding plant, at a cost of less than $1,000.

In examining records in the County Clerk's office and seeking the liber it has been found that the libers are very often in use, and in order to ascertain just who is using the liber it was necessary to turn it over to see the number or nature of the record. This has all been dispensed with, as the County Clerk has had little leather tags or titles put on the margin of the cover of the book, so that no matter which way the book is placed a searcher can see at a glance the number or nature of it.

GEORGE H. KENNAHAN

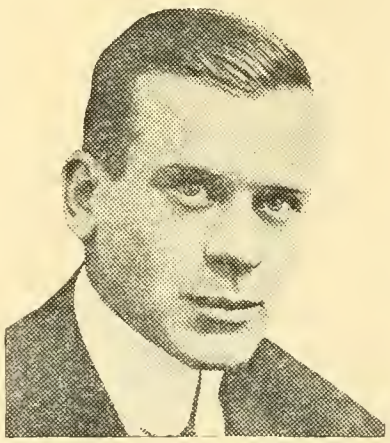
OF

THE LONG ISLAND FARMER



A daily newspaper, published in Jamaica by Mr. John C. Kennahan and his son, Mr. George H. Kennahan, represents to what heights a small beginning can grow. The Long Island Farmer presents the appearance of a metropolitan daily, has a large circulation and is the representative paper of the town. Mr. John C. Kennahan was for many years on the staff of The Eagle, having entire charge of the Long Island Department, in those days covering the entire Island. Connected with the Long Island Farmer is a modern printing plant, comprising three large cylinder presses, three jobbing presses and a Colt Armory press, three linotype machines, each and every machine in the plant run by individual motors. The plant has its own bindery and is equipped to turn out any job from a business card to a 2,000-page book. This plant is the largest printing establishment outside of Kings County on Long Island, employing a large force of men and is strictly a union shop in every sense of the word. The Long Island Farmer also publishes the North Hempstead Record and the Oyster Bay Pilot. Mr. George H. Kennahan is business manager of the Long Island Farmer, proprietor of the North Hempstead Record, which is the Democratic paper of Nassau County. He is prominent in politics, a member of long standing of Typographical Union No. 6, known the world over as "Big Six"; a native Long Islander, being connected on his mother's side with the Webb and Giffing families, both of whom date back to the early settlers of Long Island.

E. POST TOOKER



No young man on Long Island has enjoyed a more rapid rise to success in his chosen profession than E. Post Tooker of Port Jefferson, head of the architectural and landscape engineering firm of Tooker, Marsh & Barnett, of 101 Park avenue, Manhattan, and Port Jefferson, but it is a success that has been won in the correct way and is therefore permanent.

A good old Long Island trait is for one's neighbors to lay aside jealousy and be proud of the success of a native son, when that success is obtained through honest endeavor and doing business in a way that stamps one as a good citizen in every way; therefore it is quite natural that in Port Jefferson the residents boast that Mr. Tooker "belongs to us." They say it with real pride, and mean it.

There is probably no class of work that an architect is called upon to do that is subject to as much criticism as public work. In this line the architect deals with many minds. At first he works through committees, generally of several members. Naturally there are "many minds." Later, when the building begins to grow, the public in general sees the full result of the work, and again comes the "many minds" to be satisfied. When one can fully satisfy all of the committee members and get the contract, and later can hear the public express themselves as satisfied with the final result, then is one entitled to be stamped a designer of the first order. Briefly let it be said that Mr. Tooker has worked chiefly on large public buildings and has won open admiration for originality, carefulness and accuracy—his work has been of more than a pleasing sort.

At present he may be referred to as the "designer for Suffolk County." A week after winning the contract to provide plans for the most modern and elaborate public cow barn and dairy building in the state, to be erected at the Suffolk Almshouse farm at Yaphank, he had won the contract to build the most modern high school building in the county. This is in his native village of Port Jefferson. The superintendent of schools says it is the nearest to the ideal school building he ever saw. Shortly after this he again entered the arena and secured the job of designing the $50,000 addition to the county clerk's office at Riverhead—three big public jobs in a small county in less than two months, and all secured from a large class of competitors. His friends may well be proud of his success.

Mr. Tooker was born at Port Jefferson, November 7, 1886, the son of Wallace H. and Endora Frances Davis Tooker. In 1903 he graduated from the Port Jefferson High School. Little did he think then that he would within a few years be called upon to design a new building to take the place of the old one where he spent his happy school days; but for once this is the justness of fate.

After leaving his home town school, he entered Lehigh University, graduating in the class of 1907. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, Lehigh Club and the Kappa Sigma Club of New York. Leaving college, he started out in earnest to carve his name. The letters have been well cut and deeply set. He became the landscape engineer for the Dean Alvord Co. at Belle Terre and elsewhere; from 1908 to 1913 was landscape engineer for Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., and during 1913 he organized the firm of which he is at the head. Though young in years, the firm has already performed a vast amount of work with its skilled staff of assistants Here's a partial list: Five residences and landscape work at Albertson, L. I.; estate of Felix M. Warburg, Hartsdale, N. Y.; estate of Francis E. Osborne, Derby, Conn.; landscape engineer to the National Fair and Exposition Association; fifty residences in Newark for Andrew Radel; estate A. E. Atkinson, Allendale, N. J.; estate John G. Quinby, Brewster, N. Y.; estate John K. Branch, Pawling, N. Y.; estate Dwight J. Baum, Fieldstone, N. Y.; landscape layout for Indiana Hospital, Indiana, Pa.—all in addition to the public work in this county mentioned above.

Thus will it be seen that much of Mr. Tooker's time has been taken up with public work—a work that bears inspection and approval after the severest of all tests.

One of his mottoes has been to first have the work right and then make all of those performing the services under him do their parts exactly right. This is evident from his bearing and his past performances, and is one of the chief keynotes of success. Personally of a likable disposition and a genial, whole-souled manner, and a determination to win success by deserving it—these are characteristics that indicate a still more brilliant future for this prominent young son of Port Jefferson.

ROBERT S. PELLETREAU

Robert S. Pelletreau, one of the most prominent lawyers in Suffolk County, Long Island, comes from a family whose names are linked with the history of Long Island.

Mr. Pelletreau, the son of Jesse Woodhull Pelletreau, was born at East Moriches October 1, 1867. Following his preliminary education, he entered Yale University from which he graduated in 1890. In 1892 he was admitted to the Bar of New York State, and the same year he began practice in Patchogue, where he has followed his profession ever since.

During his twenty-two years of practice Mr. Pelletreau has built up a reputation that is the envy of many of his less successful contemporaries. As a realty lawyer, he is, perhaps, the best known. He is a trustee and executor of many estates, a director in many banks and institutions, and a member of a number of societies.

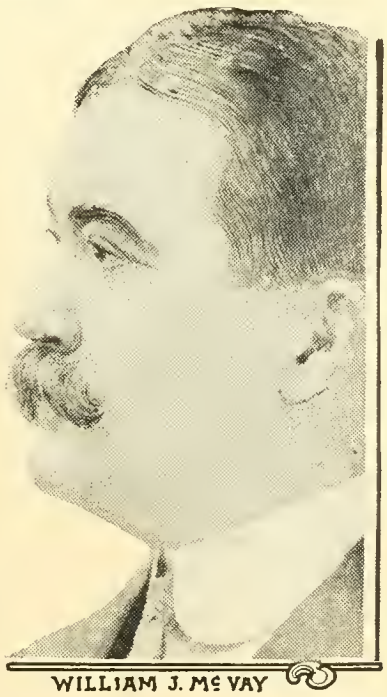
Mr. Pelletreau was married in 1895 to Mary Rogers of Bridgehampton, daughter of Hiram S. Rogers.

Although an orator of ability who has lent his voice to the interests of the Republican party, in which he is a firm believer, Mr. Pelletreau has, however, never sought political office. He is often heard at campaign meetings, and is much in demand as a lecturer and speaker at festive functions.

Coming from an old Long Island family, Mr. Pelletreau is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a life member in the Huguenot Society of New York and is also a life member of the American Bible Society. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association. He was for several years vice president of the Suffolk County Bar Association, until he was elected president of that body on January 1, 1914, in which capacity he is still serving. He belongs to the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Pelletreau is a trustee of the Union Savings Bank of Patchogue, a director of the Citizens National Bank of the same place, a director of the Nassau-Suffolk Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, Mineola, and a trustee and director in many other institutions.

WILLIAM J. McVAY



Mr. William J. McVay, who began his term as postmaster of Far Rockaway on April 1, was born in the Yorkville section of Manhattan on April 19, 1861. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McVay, wisely enabled him to secure the advantages of a public school education. Upon graduating from the public school he entered St. Mary's Nautical School. When he had completed his course in this school he was one of a crew of eight young men selected by the captain of the school to man the bark "Iron Age." The bark was wrecked on the coast of Java.

Mr. McVay followed the sea for some time. He made seven trips on the mail steamer Colon to the Isthmus of Panama, serving as quartermaster. He then took a post-graduate course in the nautical school, serving as an instructor and earning a first mate's certificate.

He came to Rockaway Beach twenty-seven years ago and has been prominent in the social and business life of the section. For the greater part of this time he was in the employ of the State or the County. For eight years he was foreman and general foreman on the Queens Bureau of Highways and for seven years was connected with the State Highway Department. During the six years immediately preceding his appointment as postmaster he acted as an inspector of construction in this department and surveyed every State road on Long Island.

Mr. McVay was at one time proprietor and editor of the "Wave," a local newspaper of Rockaway Beach. He was also at one time a member of the reportorial staff of a Manhattan newspaper.

Mr. McVay has always been active politically and has always been a consistent Democrat. It is agreed that Congressman Dennis O'Leary, in acting on the indorsement of the Queens County Democratic Committee and bringing about his appointment as postmaster, acted in accordance with the wishes of the greater part of the people of the Rockaway section.

Mr. McVay is married and has six sons. His wife was Miss Matilda Broadhurst. His sons are John C., Joseph, George, William, Theodore and Francis. His home is at 16 Kane avenue, Rockaway Beach.

Several prominent organizations of the Rockaway section claim Postmaster McVay as a member. He is an Elk, a Forester, an Eagle and a Knight of Columbus. He is a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Rose of Lima Church, of the Cardinal Players, the foremost dramatic organization of his section, of the Rekawaha Democratic Club and of the Queens County Democratic Committee, Volunteer Firemen's Organization, State of New York.

WOODHULL RAYNOR

Woodhull Raynor, the only undertaker in the progressive village of Sayville, is a widely known man in his locality, not only through his business, but as a prominent fireman and citizen. He has been for many years the chief of the Sayville Volunteer Fire Department, and is enthusiastic in his support of any measure that tends to benefit the volunteer firemen.

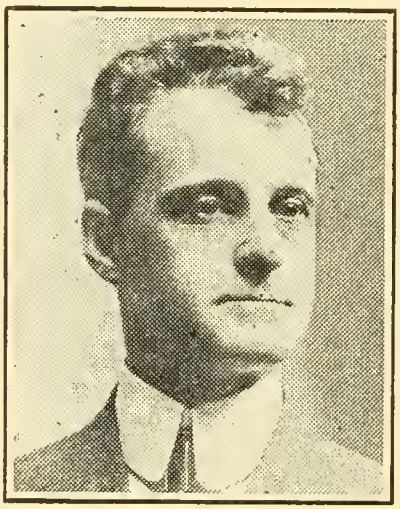
Mr. Raynor was born in Sayville on October 9, 1854. He was the son of the late Charles L. Raynor, who was a member of an old Sayville family. Educated in public schools, Mr. Raynor, as a young man engaged in business with his father, who was in the produce business. Later he became interested in lumber, following that business for several years. He entered the undertaking business with his father years ago, and succeeded him in business. He has an up-to-date undertaking establishment with monumental works connected.

In 1889 he was appointed postmaster of Sayville under President Benjamin Harrison. He made an efficient and popular postmaster.

Mr. Raynor was married in 1878 to Ella Bella Woodhull of Sayville, daughter of the late Charles A. Woodhull and Anna Greene Woodhull. Mr. and Mrs. Raynor have six children.

For several years Mr. Raynor has been chief of the Sayville Fire Department. He was re-elected at the annual election this year and now stands at the head of the local fire fighters. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Odd Fellows.

JOHN T. DARE



John T. Dare, postmaster of the thriving village of Patchogue, is probably the most efficient postmaster the village has ever had, and as a result, his record at Washington won for him a reappointment regardless of other party indorsements in 1912.

Mr. Dare is a native Long Islander, born at Stony Brook, May 5, 1870, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Dare of that place.

He came to Patchogue in 1881, where he entered the Patchogue High School, of which he is a graduate. Following his education he entered the law office of Arlington H. Carman and took up the study of law, which he intended to be his life profession. He later entered the office of the late Justice of the Supreme Court Wilmot M. Smith, where he remained until his health broke down, and he had to retire from the confining office.

He served for six years as secretary of the Patchogue Board of Education, and has held other positions of honor and trust.

In 1896 Mr. Dare was appointed assistant postmaster of Patchogue under the postmaster, Charles E. Rose, who was a Democrat, although Mr. Dare is a Republican. He served in that position until 1908, when he was appointed postmaster. He was reappointed by President Taft in 1912 solely upon his merits of efficiency and without political backing. His term expires in 1916.

Mr. Dare is a charter member of the Union Hook and Ladder Company, was a substitute member of the famous old "Honey Bee" Company, and a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He is an enthusiastic vamp. He is a member of South Side Lodge No. 493, F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Junior Mechanics and other fraternities.

He was married October, 1899, to Lucille Gillette Roe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Roe of Patchogue. Mr. and Mrs. Dare have two children, George Roe Dare, 14, and Norma Lucille Dare, 6 years of age.

HORACE GREELEY KNAPP, A. I. A., Architect

A Few Press Clippings
Concerning
Horace Greeley Knapp
Architect
New York City

From the N. Y. Journallst.

Horace Greeley Knapp, architect, laid the foundation of his rapid and continuous success in thorough training and practical experience. He was a master builder at 18, a member of the American Institute of Architects when scarcely 21, and soon thereafter originated the scientific system of building construction which now bears his name and is popular in all parts of the world.

From the N. Y. Scientific Times.

Mr. Horace Greeley Knapp is an architect of rare originality and skill, whose beautiful buildings dot the landscape in almost every State in the Union, stamping their author as one of the master minds of that noble profession.

From the Wyoming (Illinois) Herald.

The handsomest buildings in Northern Illinois were designed by Mr. Horace Greeley Knapp. They may be called truly the Knapp style, and are a good study for those interested in architecture.

From the (N. Y.) Home Journal.

The buildings do credit to the skill and taste of the architect, Mr. Horace Greeley Knapp, to whose thorough knowledge of his art and fine perceptions of the fitting and becoming some of our suburbs owe so much of their architectural beauty and good taste in landscape embellishments.

From the Toledo Chronicle.

Some of the most beautiful buildings we have seen were designed by Mr. Horace Greeley Knapp. He is an architect of very superior ability, and we do not believe his work can be surpassed.

From the Centreville, Md., Record.

Maryland is indebted to Architect Knapp for many of its best and most beautiful buildings. There were some individuals who would not vote for the original Horace Greeley for President, but everybody will vote that Horace Greeley Knapp is a first-class architect.

From the Manufacturer and Builder.

Mr. Horace Greeley Knapp is an architect of superior ability.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Mr. H. G. Knapp, one of our brightest and best architects, has successfully solved the problem of a perfect portable building system.

From the New York Press.

Mr. Horace Greeley Knapp is the genius who has given us such gems of architecture, and whose creations are so in harmony with the surroundings of nature. The marvel is how Mr. Knapp combines the elegance and workmanship of a costly structure in buildings of very moderate cost.

From the Jewish Messenger.

HORACE GREELEY KNAPP,
Architect.

The distinguishing characteristics and established rules of practice of this able and talented architect have met with widespread appreciation during the past eighteen years, and conspicuously illustrate the value of a thorough, practical, and theoretical training united with artistic feeling and a faithful devotion to both patrons and profession. *Buildings erected from Mr. Knapp's designs have invariably sustained a valuation far in advance of their cost.* This is accomplished by scientific and skilled construction, originality, and artistic excellence, without extra cost; personal and prompt attention to every detail; active and thorough supervision, with practical experience and skill to execute as well as direct; clear and explicit specifications and full-sized working details.

STEPHEN P. PETITT

Stephen Petitt, Sheriff of Nassau County, holding this important office and fulfilling its many arduous duties to the satisfaction of all. Nassau County Courthouse and jail are buildings any county might well be proud of. The courthouse, presenting a beautiful appearance, is situated in the midst of a wide expanse of lawn. The jail, over which Sheriff Petitt presides, is a model prison in every sense of the word, and one larger communities could well pattern after. Sheriff Petitt has to his credit of performing his many duties (some of which are necessarily bound to be unpleasant) in a manner befitting his office. He is well and favorably known to the residents of the county, who find, in having business with the sheriff's office, their matters are handled with dispatch and in an intelligent manner by the Sheriff and all his efficient staff under him.

CHARLES H. REDFIELD

"A man who can make such a success of his private life and private business ought to make a good public official," said the electorate of Southampton township in the spring of 1913, so they promptly chose Charles H. Redfield of Westhampton Beach to head their town government and represent them on the Board of Supervisors. Taking a backward glance now and carefully mentally itemizing his very business-like administration and noting his square, open and above-board way of doing things, they are inclined to congratulate themselves on their wisdom.

In discussing Mr. Redfield we have another case of Brooklyn and eastern Long Island swapping good men—Suffolk County born men go to the City of Churches and make good; Brooklyn's sons come to Suffolk County and do likewise. Mr. Redfield was born in Brooklyn, April 16, 1870, the son of Edwin H. and Carrie Cullum Redfield of Sag Harbor, citizens of whom Sag Harbor had just cause to be proud, because of many excellent traits of citizenship. Charles H. moved to Sag Harbor when 9 years old. There he spent his boyhood, attending school under that well-known instructor, the Rev. John J. Harrison, whose memory is revered by many Suffolk County "boys." Subsequently, Mr. Redfield entered the employ of the Fahys Company and learned the engraver's trade, working as an expert in that profession for several years, filling positions in Philadelphia, Trenton and elsewhere, as well as in Sag Harbor.

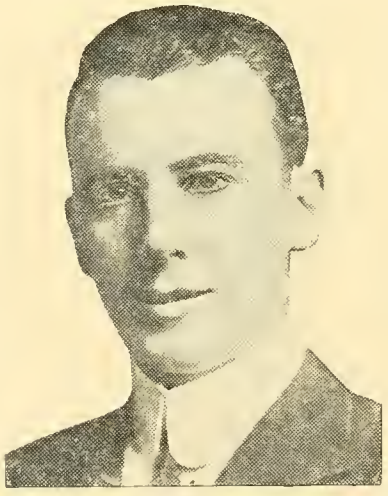
Seventeen years ago it occurred to him that he wanted a business of his own, so he learned the plumbing business and entered into partnership with William S. Grimshaw, establishing a business at Westhampton Beach. By strict application to business and square dealing with the public, the business prospered from the start. It is now one of the biggest and best known in the county. It executed the big contract at Suffolk's new jail; it has the big contract for the new school at Port Jefferson. These two alone are sufficient to illustrate the size of the business.

Practically ever since he first went to Westhampton Beach he has been one of the prominent men there, taking an active part in every good work that seeks as its end the advancement of the village. For years he was a member of the Board of Education, is now a fireman, is interested in the development of real estate, and, generally speaking, is a part and parcel of the civic as well as the political and governmental machinery of the town. Fraternally, he is prominent in the Masonic orders, belonging to Riverhead Lodge, Suwasset Chapter, Patchogue; was a charter member of Patchogue Commandery, and belongs to Kismet Temple. He is also a member of the Mechanics and the Oddfellows.

He married Lena Heidingsfelder of Manhattan. They have no children.

As a member of the Supervisors he not only looks carefully after the interests of his town constituents, but of the whole county. He is a member of the most important committees—Repair and Supplies and Roads—and is extremely valuable in both. As to classification, he is a Democrat, but with him politics come last when the public's business is being considered. He has a pleasing personality that converts an acquaintance into a friend, and this knack, coupled with his business ability, makes a man to whom, it is reasonable to except, the public will give further honors.

JAMES EARLY



rn selecting clerks for the large and prosperous town of Southampton, there has been an unbroken record of successes for over 250 years. Not the least of these successes came when James A. Early of Sag Harbor was chosen in that capacity in the spring of 1913. Southampton is peopled by a steady-going, conservative class, who look before they leap, who consider well character and fitness before they elect, and who naturally, because of their pure Americanism, believe in "by their work ye shall know them." And that's how they know Mr. Early and that's why they believe in him—because they had closely followed his career from boyhood and believed he would serve the town well. He has.

Mr. Early was born in the good old town of Sag Harbor on August 11, 1881, a son of Thomas and Bridget Early, citizens held in high regard for their sterling qualities, and who reared their family in that careful way that impresses on them the necessity of a strict adherence to moral virtues if one would reach the most successful goals in life. Starting out with that equipment, it is not surprising that we find the subject of this sketch holding important positions in early manhood and being honored by carefully critical neighbors.

Mr. Early's schooling was received in the Sag Harbor Parochial School and in that broader school of mingling closely with the public, absorbing and exchanging ideas by keeping eyes and ears open. Reaching his majority, he affiliated himself with the Democratic party and did much good work for that political cause. His temperament is genial to the last degree without being burdensome; he is broadminded and charitable without self consciousness. Seven years "on the road" in commercial lines made him a close student of human nature, and being quick in intellect he was able to turn his knowledge to good account when the occasion demanded. Naturally, a man with these attainments and one living the good life he had lived, is popular where best known, so when he was nominated for Town Clerk in a big Republican town to defeat C. Arthur Payne it was confidently believed by his friends that he could accomplish the trick, and he did. Since taking charge of the office he has accomplished many reforms for the benefit of the town, and the people generally are glad they put him there.

Another remarkable instance of public honor came a few days after his selection as Town Clerk when the Supervisors, representing ten towns, picked him from a large class of aspirants for the important job of Clerk of the Supervisors. This position is not only a most important one, but the work is arduous and intricate, yet Mr. Early is performing his duties in a way so capable to the Board that he has just been re-elected for another term.

CAMPBELL & DEMPSEY

A history of Suffolk County would be far from complete without reference to the work of Campbell & Dempsey in erecting public buildings. Although not to the "manner born" these men are almost as well known personally throughout the county as some of the native sons; and in passing it can be said that they are thoroughly known by reputation, and a mighty good reputation at that.

The headquarters of the firm is in Kingston. There they are rated as among the best contractors — wood, steel, concrete, brick or stone—in that city. There their reputation is of long standing, and it has well stood the test of time and critics. It has been the good fortune of many private concerns to employ them in structural work that required accuracy, skill and a conscientious application to duty.

This firm first came into prominence in Suffolk County about three years ago when it secured a contract to build the county "quarter-million palace jail" at Riverhead. Although the county seat contains many excellent and modern buildings, there are none that compares with the jail. It is declared by competent critics to be the last word in prison construction; it is declared to be the most modern jail in America today. It is a beautiful building inside and out. Since its completion hundreds of prominent people, many of them officials from distant places, have visited and closely inspected the plant, and nothing but words of praise have been heard, particularly as to the excellence of the construction. Grand juries have placed an official O. K. upon it, and have publicly commended the builders for giving so much value for the money.

These contractors think nothing of taking hold of a $250,000 contract. Their reputation is such that the usual bonds are quickly supplied them. Their intimate knowledge of every branch of building construction work is of prime importance to those who engage them, for there is the assurance that these men carefully look after every detail.

The firm is constantly employed on big jobs. Often they have several jobs under way at the same time, while the contractors themselves travel back and forth between them constantly, giving instructions to their equally capable foremen. They are called to all parts of the State to execute work of an exacting nature. They have built bank buildings and churches and schools, and big private residences, as well as business blocks and jails. Speaking of jails, it is pertinent here to add that the handsome jail at Monticello, Sullivan County, and the one at Poughkeepsie were both recently erected by the Campbell & Dempsey firm.

Returning to their part in the history of Suffolk it is interesting to note that while this is being written they are erecting the county's most modern school house—the Port Jefferson High School—which is to cost nearly $100,000, and they are also erecting the large addition to the Suffolk County Clerk's office, to cost about $50,000. In these two latter jobs the work so far done is spoken of as comparing very favorably with the completed jail at Riverhead. And when these are completed the Campbell & Dempsey firm will need no further recommendations to Suffolk County people as builders of skill and conscience.

Both members of the firm are personally popular wherever known, and make friends by the score—friendships cemented by a jovial nature and a well grounded impression of strict honesty and square dealing.

S. F. ROBINSON

Samuel F. Robinson, Supervisor of the Town of Brookhaven, is a member of a historic Long Island family. Mr. Robinson is prominent as a business man, and in public office he has shown himself to be in favor of business administration of the people's affairs.

Mr. Robinson was born in East Patchogue in 1870. He is a son of the late Terry Robinson, and up to his death a few years ago was associated with him in business. Mr. Robinson and his father were the first of Long Islanders to engage in the artificial manufacture of ice, and in that business the firm has been most successful. In 1893 Mr. Robinson married Ada Tuttle of Wading River. They have no children of their own, but they have one adopted daughter.

Mr. Robinson's entrance into politics was in 1911, when he was elected overseer of the poor of Brookhaven Town. He served in that office efficiently, and while he was always mindful of the economic interests of the taxpayers, yet he ever had an open ear and open heart to the appeal of the real needy.

The spring of 1913 found Mr. Robinson a candidate for supervisor on the Democratic ticket, and he was elected. During his term of office he has manifested an interest in the economic and efficient administration of the people's business, and directly as a result of his work several needed reforms have been made. He was a leader in the fight against paying out the town's money for poorly constructed state roads, and the result has been that some indictments and convictions have been found, and the people of Brookhaven vindicated.

DR. FREDERICK CHARLES MERRITT

Dr. Frederick Charles Merritt, for twenty-two years a practicing physician and surgeon, whose residence and office is now at Sayville, is well known among Long Island's prominent physicians. He has a large practice extending from Blue Point to Islip.

Dr. Merritt was born in Waterford, Ontario, Canada, on July 4, 1868, the son of Dr. Joseph A. Merritt and Sarah Mariah Dolson Merritt. Following in his father's footsteps, he had a liking for the medical profession, and following his preparatory education at the Collegiate Institute, Toronto, he entered the University of Trinity College, Toronto, where he took up the study of medicine. He was a keen student and had a special leaning toward the surgical science of his profession.

He graduated from Trinity with honors in 1892, and at once entered the General Hospital in Toronto, where he served as interne for one year.

In 1893 Dr. Merritt came to Long Island seeking restoration for his broken health. He served for a time as a surgeon at the Kings Park State Hospital, and later he came to Sayville, where he started the building of his present large praltice.

Dr. Merritt was married in 1906 to Evelyn Woods of Brooklyn, daughter of John A. Woods, corporation counsel of the Westinghouse Electric Company. They have no children.

Dr. Merritt is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is also medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Suffolk County Medical Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Canadian Club of New York.

HIRAM R. SMITH

Hiram R. Smith, Supervisor of Hempstead Town, is a resident of Freeport, where he has lived all his life. He was elected to the Board of Supervisors on the 15th of March, 1913, as the candidate of the Republican party, despite the fact that the Progressives also had a candidate. He was instrumental, to a great degree, in securing the preferential primaries, and the first held in New York State were the primaries in Hempstead Town at which he was nominated for the office of supervisor. He has always taken a keen interest in governmental affairs, and is considered one of the leaders of thought in Nassau County. In private life he is a banker, and until a few weeks ago was the president of a well-known financial institution of Rockville Centre. He retired from this position owing to the stress of public business, but the directors insisted upon his retaining an interest in the institution and he was urged to become chairman of the board of directors, which position he reluctantly consented to take. He has large real estate holdings on the south side of Hempstead Town, and is one of the leading men of affairs in that section of Nassau County. Prior to his incumbency of the office of supervisor he was keenly interested in educational matters, and for fourteen years was a member of the Freeport Board of Education. The latter part of his term of service he was chairman of the board. In addition to his service in the cause of education, he is well known as a philanthropist. As vice president of the Nassau Hospital Association he is well known to the residents of Nassau County. This position has occupied a great portion of his time, but notwithstanding his numerous activities he has devoted himself unselfishly to the interests of the Nassau Hospital. Two years ago when a financial campaign was being made for that institution he gave up weeks of his time. Since his incumbency of the office of supervisor he has made a study of road conditions. Hempstead is the largest and richest town in New York State, and the upkeep of the roads is the vital question. Although not familiar with road building, Supervisor Smith has made an earnest study of the conditions and when his term of office will be completed the Town of Hempstead will have a thoroughly modern system of roads.

LE ROY J. WEED

LeRoy J. Weed of Garden City is an up-State man, but to use his own expression, "A Long Islander by choice." He was born in Schenectady and was graduated from Union College. After the completion of his college course he engaged in the school book business and is very well known to the school men not only of Nassau County but throughout the State. His political aspirations have been with a view of securing better educational facilities, and in this he has had the support of the school men of the county. In fact, it was at their solicitation that he became a candidate for the Assembly. when the Progressive party was organized he was one of the original organizers and has been a consistent member of the party ever since. He was a candidate for the office of assessor on the Progressive ticket in the spring of 1913, and although defeated ran far ahead of his ticket. Last fall at the earnest solicitation of his friends he became the candidate of his party for the Assembly and was subsequently indorsed by the Democratic party. Although his opponent was Controller John Lyon, one of the most popular and strongest men in Nassau County, he was elected by a handsome plurality. His career in the Assembly has been an eventful one. Representing as he does the Democratic and Progressive parties with greatly divergent interests, so tactful has he been that he will no doubt receive a renomination from the Democratic party. He has been the author of many very striking articles of legislation, and his championship of a county commission for the revision of the government of Nassau County has endeared him to the residents of the county. What has brought him particularly to the attention of the taxpayers of the county was his attempt to remove the administration of water district from the realm of politics. The water systems of the county are supported by the taxpayers, and he will have the undivided support of the property owners of the county. Mr. Weed has made great sacrifices to serve the people of the county, and his constant devotion to the duties of the office has necessitated his absence from his business. He is doubtful about becoming a candidate for the office again, but a non-partisan organization has been formed with the avowed purpose of securing his re-election. He may be prevailed upon to again become the candidate. He resides in a pretty home in Garden City with his wife and children.

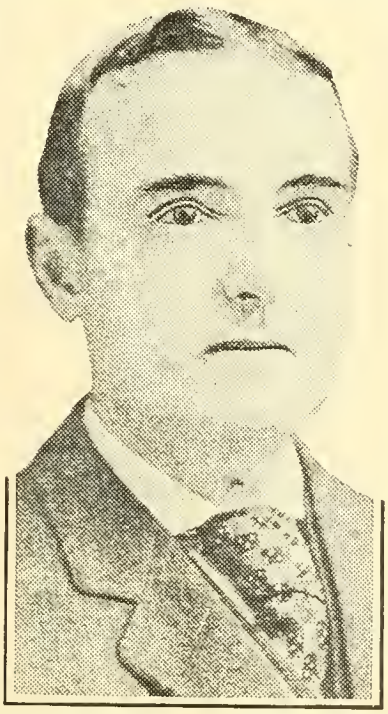
HARRY B. HOWELL

It is an acknowledged fact that banking institutions have played an important part in the development of Suffolk County. They go hand in hand with its prosperity. Speaking of banks, one that naturally comes first to mind, because of its size and standing, is the Suffolk County National of Riverhead, and in thinking of this bank the name of Harry B. Howell, its efficient cashier, is immediately linked with it, because of his prominence in the banking world of the county.

Mr. Howell is a native son of Riverhead, and the village is proud of it. He is one of the country boys who has stayed at home and made good in many different ways, and in making good personally he has also been materially responsible for the wonderful growth of the bank with which he is connected.

He has been associated with the bank almost from the time it opened its doors in 1892, first as assistant cashier and for several years as cashier. Though bearing the title of assistant, he was virtually the "head and tail" of the bank in those early days. The institution prospered mightily from the very beginning. Even many of the directors will say that its commanding position now is most largely due to Mr. Howell's pleasing personality and business capabilities. In fact the bank has prospered so greatly under his management that it has paid 15 per cent. annually to the lucky stockholders.

Mr. Howell is a son of Benjamin F. Howell, also a prominent man here, and who at one time was a well-known resident of Brooklyn.



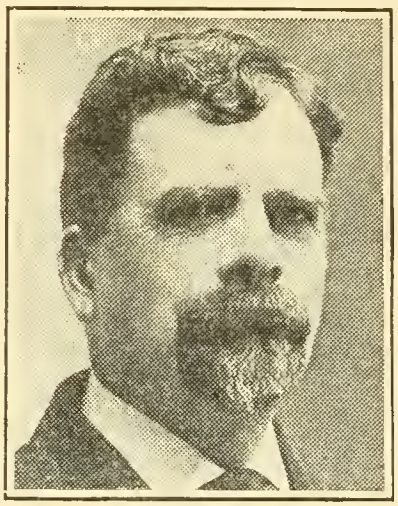
The subject of this sketch was born November 18, 1866. His education was obtained only in the high schools of his village. Always courteous, always smilingly optimistic, always with a hand ready and a heart eager to help one in distress, it is little wonder that he became one of the most popular young men in the village. With the same qualifications becoming more pronounced as he accumulated years it is again little wonder that he became popular as a business man, and that prosperity smiled on his business efforts. Aside from making a success in the banking line he engages in a wholesale fish and retail store business at Montauk, as the head of the Montauk Fish and Supply Company, which is also eminently successful under his management. Likewise he became a realty investor, and has been successful in that, too.

In 1907 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Riverhead on the Republican ticket. His majority was the largest ever given to any candidate in his town. It was a fitting recognition of his popularity and qualifications. He served two years with distinctive credit to himself and his town's affairs were most carefully looked after. He declined a renomination. For many years he was treasurer of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society, and a manager of that society's big fair. He resigned that position to give more time to his private business and the bank.

His wife was Miss Frances E. Wells, who also formerly lived in Brooklyn. They have no children. Generally speaking, Mr. Howell has for many years taken a most active interest in all the civic and social affairs of the town and village, and is considered one of the most prominent citizens. His acquaintance is a delightful one to possess, and he numbers intimate friends by the score. His great drawing card of personal popularity is in meeting all, rich or poor, on the level and acting on the square.

Fraternally he has held various offices in Riverhead Lodge, F. and A. M., and is also an Odd Fellow.

LEMUEL B. GREEN



Justice of the Peace L. B. Green of Patchogue, one of Long Island's prominent men, was born at Belmar, N. J., on January 26, 1856. He was the son of the late Samuel M. and Deborah Green of Brooklyn.

At the age of 4 years he went with his parents to Montpelier, Surry County, Va., where his parents had a plantation. His father was mortally wounded in the Battle of Gettysburg.

In 1868 he came North and located at Hempstead, L. I. He entered newspaper work as a compositor in the spring of 1876, and later became associate editor of the Suffolk County Journal, then published at Northport. In September, 1884, he established the Patchogue Argus, a live weekly paper, of which he is still owner and editor.

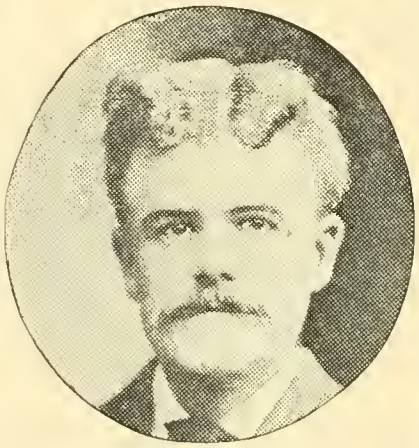
Judge Green took a keen interest in politics as a young man, always leaning toward the principles of the Democratic party. Although he has always loyally supported his party in his newspaper, he has never permitted it to be a party organ where public welfare was in jeopardy. He has never sought political office.

His only public office is the one which he now holds as justice of the peace and to which he was elected five years ago. His present term expires on December 31 of this year. He ran fifty votes ahead of his ticket in his own election district.

Judge Green was married in 1880, on November 24, to Minnie Bunce of Northport. They have two sons, Arthur P. Green and Alden W. Green, both of whom are associated with their father in the newspaper business.

Judge Green has been an officer in the New York State Press Association, New York State Democratic Association, and is president of the Suffolk County Press Association. He is a member of the Masonic order and for sixteen years was secretary of South Side Lodge No. 493, F. & A. M., and secretary of Suwassett Chapter No. 195, Royal Arch Masons, for fifteen years. He is a charter member of Patchogue Commandery No. 65, Knights Templar, and is a member of Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Brooklyn. He has served as district deputy grand master of the Odd Fellows of the First District, and in that office formed the Second District of Suffolk County. He belongs to other fraternities. He is a member of Engine Hose Company of Patchogue, and has been its treasurer for twenty-one years. He is enthusiastic in his support of anything that tends to promote the interests of the volunteer fire fighters. He is also a member of the executive committee of the New York State Waterways Association.

WALLACE H. HALSEY



When the Suffolk County Shellfish Commissioners learned, in 1904, through a legislative act, that it was necessary to employ a skilled engineer to make maps of the vast waters of Gardiner's and Peconic bays and their tributaries for the purpose of plotting the valuable oyster grounds and the natural shell beds of those bays, they selected Wallace H. Halsey of Bridgehampton to do the work. It was soon found that their selection was a wise one, indeed. For two years he worked under the direction of Erastus F. Post, then he was made the official county engineer of shell fisheries, a position that he still holds with credit to himself and the county. He has charge of 40,000 acres of oyster lands and 35,000 acres of natural lands. The work necessary to prepare the maps was intricate and arduous, yet he accomplished it with an ease that betokens his skill and the charts and maps furnished the county are models of accuracy, prepared in such a way as to be readily understood by even a layman. The service he performed for the county has been valuable indeed.

In addition to this work, Mr. Halsey, as a skilled engineer, has a large private practice. He has held many important positions in his profession. Formerly he was connected with Peter Elbert Nostrand, the present county superintendent of roads. He is chief engineer for the Devon Estates at Amagansett. For a time he was one of the leading engineers in the construction of the joint sewer in New Jersey. Still again he was a special engineer for the Conservation Commission. These are but a few of the important posts he has held, but which speak well of his fitness in the engineering world. Otto W. Van Tuyl is one of his chief assistants, the two making a team that lead in their profession. Mr. Halsey also maintains an office at Greenport as well as Bridgehampton.

He was born at Bridgehampton, July 4, 1881, the son of C. E. and Isabel Haines Halsey, and was educated principally at the Bridgehampton Academy. In January, 1911, he married Elizabeth Barnes of Amagansett. He has a wide acquaintance, is personally popular, and is regarded as a citizen of the highest type.

ROBERT E. BISHOP

Town Clerk of the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, is now serving his second term, first taking office April 15, 1911. Mr. Bishop is a native of Long Island and one of Patchogue's progressive business men, being the proprietor of large bottling works. Mr. Bishop has to his credit the fact that both times he has run for office of running far ahead of his ticket.

ELKANAH S. ROBINSON

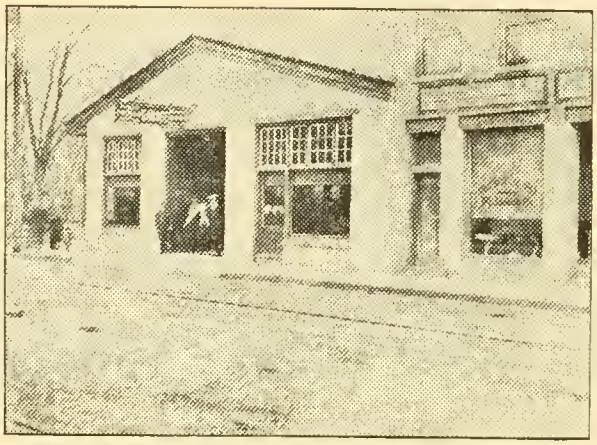
Elkanah S. Robinson, postmaster of Centre Moriches, comes from an old Long Island family, and Mr. Robinson's name is a familiar one on the pages of the public records of Brookhaven Town. He has held several important public offices and is widely known throughout the town.

Mr. Robinson was born in Centre Moriches in 1851. He is the son of Hiram Robinson, now enjoying good health at the age of 91. His mother is dead. Mr. Robinson was educated in public schools at Centre Moriches. Having a love for the charms of the free life on Great South Bay, he became a bayman as a young man. He acquired a knowledge of conservation and supply that made him a popular candidate for a member of the Town Board of Trustees, whose duty it is to regulate town property and public waters, and he was elected to that body in 1892. He served as a member for six years, his final term expiring in 1898.

In 1898 Mr. Robinson was elected Highway Commissioner of the Town of Brookhaven. He served in that office until 1904, being elected three terms. On May 24, 1912, Mr. Robinson was appointed postmaster of the village of Centre Moriches, and his term will expire in 1916.

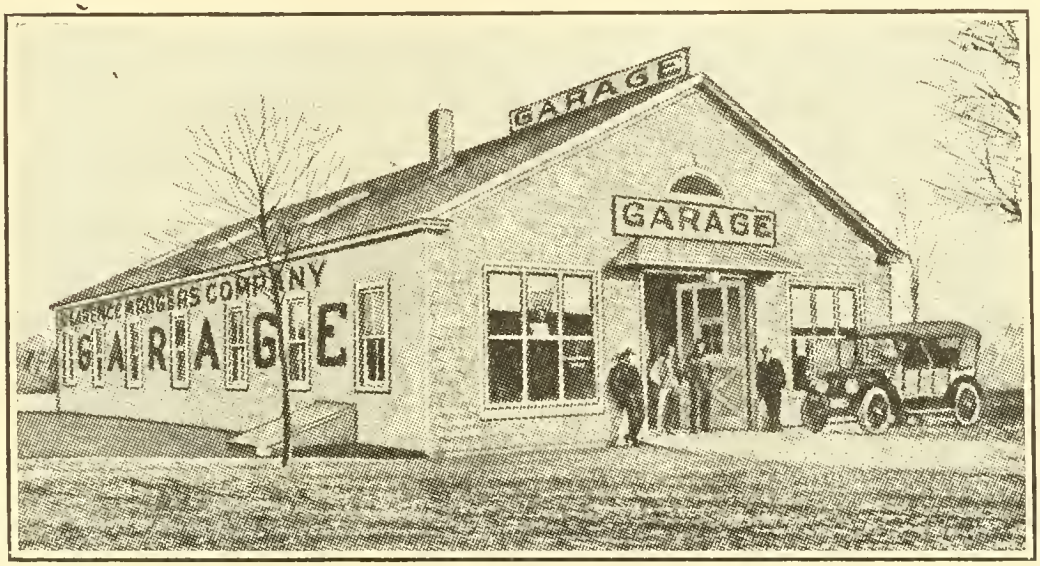
Mr. Robinson married Sarah M. Baker of East Moriches in 1874. They have five children, all living. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Odd Fellows. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church for forty years, having been ordained at the age of 22. He is associated in various lines of village improvement work and served as President of the Village Improvement Board for one term.

PATCHOGUE GARAGE COMPANY



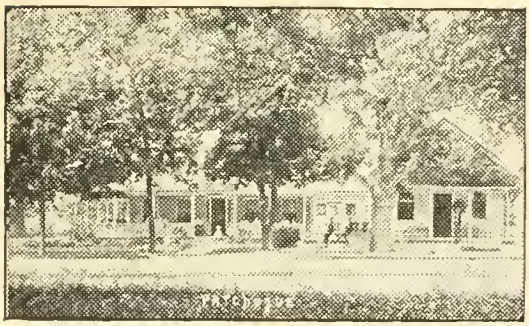
is situated at North Ocean avenue and Oak street, a few feet north of Main street. They are the selling agents for the Cadillac, Case and Ford cars, which can be delivered immediately. Mr. J. A. Udall, jr., is president and treasurer. Mr. S. L. Tuthill, manager. The business is conducted in the most modern style and the garage is equipped with every improvement. They carry a full line of supplies. Expert mechanics are employed on repair work. Ample room for storage in the garage, which is fireproof. Up-to-date cars can be rented with competent chauffeurs, at moderate rates. Here the automobilist touring the Island will find perfect service and satisfaction.

THE CLARENCE M. ROGERS COMPANY



At Sayville, Long Island, is located the new automobile garage of the Clarence M. Rogers Company, erected about a year and a half ago. It is on the Merrick road, that great highway of automobilists touring Long Island. The garage is equipped with all the modern and latest improvements, and has constantly in attendance expert mechanicians. The Rogers Company are the agents of the famous Ford cars, carrying in stock always from 12 to 20, thus insuring instant delivery, and report they are delivering a car a day. This is undoubtedly the best equipped garage on Long Island, and is the only one you meet on the Merrick road after leaving Sayville, until you reach Patchogue. The new State road now being built will pass directly in front of their door. Automobilists using the Parkway, and upon reaching Ronkonkoma and following Lakeland avenue, will lead them directly into the Merrick road at Sayville, from which they can continue their journey the entire length to the South Shore.

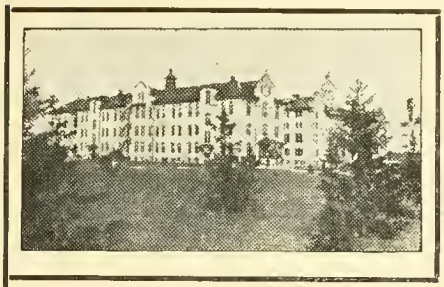
THE OLD OAK HOTEL



About one-half mile east of the center of Patchogue, on Main street, one is attracted by the splendid old oak trees in the front of mine host hotel, very appropriately named The Old Oak Hotel. The genial boniface presiding over this truly rural hostelry is Mr. George A. Link, an old-time Eastern District man. Mr. Link is progressive in every way. The grounds adjoining the hotel are the meeting place of the Patchogue baseball and football teams. Here automobilists will find an excellent meal awaiting them at prices commensurate with good service. Permanent and transit guests accommodated. The latest bowling alleys are installed, and for a good time The Old Oak Hotel is the place to go. Garage on grounds, with expert mechanic in charge.

SWAN RIVER NURSERIES

As you journey from Patchogue toward Bellport you notice a sign, Swan River Nurseries, conducted by Mr. C. W. Avery. Mr. Avery comes from an historical family and the ground covering over 60 acres, occupied by the nursery, has been in the family over 150 years. The Swan River Nurseries have a large and varied assortment of beautiful ornamental and shade trees, showing many different varieties. A visit to this establishment is well worth while. Swan River Nurseries have furnished trees and plants to many of the beautiful estates of Southampton and other towns in Suffolk County.



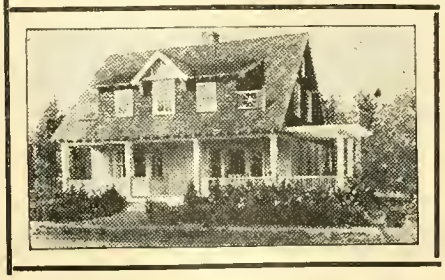
Beautiful Brentwood

nestling among its magnificent groves of pine, fir and balsam, is the offspring of a passionate desire for social and economic equality. Its founders were a fiery band of reformers, who felt called to work out their theories of social freedom; and its history is woven full of faith and aspiration; of high ideal and noble resolve. And as it now lies peacefully basking in the sunshine, waiting and ready for its new destiny, it seems as though the shades of the fathers still walk its streets and breathe their benediction upon it. It was back in 1851 that the loyal band of reformers, with Josiah Warren at their head, founded on the Islip plains the village of Modern Times. Among them were Horace Greeley (whose heirs still own property here), then looming up as the forceful editor of the "Tribune"; Charles A. Dana, who had not yet founded the "Sun," but was still writing editorials for the "Tribune"; Stephen Pearl Andrews; George Ripley, the historian, and others. Most of them had taken part in the "Brook Farm" movement in Massachusetts, which Hawthorne made famous in his "Blithedale Romance." But it did not go to the bottom of the economic theories of the day, especially so far as the interchange of labor was concerned; and these choice spirits felt that in the newer environment they could work out their plans to better advantage. So a large tract of land near (the then) Thompsons Station was purchased and laid out on broad, comprehensive lines. The pioneers toiled with great energy. Blocks of four acres were laid out; and the curb and lot lines set with evergreen and deciduous trees, as well as many fruit trees. The latter owe their presence to the broad humanitarian spirit underlying the movement, even though their presence did not practically carry out its demands. One of the fathers said: "Brethren, let us plant fruit trees along our streets, so that the wayfarer may not have to demean himself by begging at our doors"; and to him they all agreed, despite the captious query of a brother of weaker faith: "What will the wayfarer do in winter?" So they dug in the rich, warm soil which the leaders had shrewdly and wisely chosen; planted their orchards and berries, their trees and shrubs, their school and village hall; and all prospered under the glow of ardor and enthusiasm. One of the cardinal principles of the movement was the interchange of labor; and, to facilitate this, scrip was issued, signed by the Village Treasurer, which was received among the members as currency.

The values of a bushel of wheat, a pair of shoes, a day's labor were fixed by schedule; and scrip of appropriate value was issued to the man or woman who had created anything tangible wherewith he or she might procure the necessaries of life. The plan worked well in theory and among themselves, or until the "outside barbarians who sold them goods demanded greenbacksin payment," as the former Treasurer (the late Charles A. Codman) quaintly expressed it; and it naturally fell of its own weight. But they had a paper-box factory, a harness shop, and raised wonderfully good fruits and berries, and developed into a prosperous community. They were all bright and brainy. The writer recalls summers spent there fifty years ago as a boy, in which wit flashed against even brighter wit, debate ran high, and the fountain of literary culture was full to overflowing. All the old dramatists found exponents at the village hall before appreciative audiences. The glee club sang, artists painted, poets wrote, philosophers poured forth copious streams of wisdom, and a peace too idyllic for this practical world hovered over the community. It is quite untrue that free love ever had any foothold in the scheme. To the minds of its followers it was too serious a problem to admit of any lower ideals. They hoped to regenerate the world, to cut out wrong and misery, to stimulate a general and lasting brotherhood of man which should place even the weakest brother on a par with those more capable. It was a sharing of ideal and substance if needed; and, like most altruistic notions, was not appreciated by the coldly practical life in the world about it. And so it passed, gradually. A faithful few, within their intimate circle, clung to the old brotherhood idea. But the grim Reaper gradually thinned their ranks until now only four of the old guard are left with a wealth of memories to sweeten their declining years. But the village still feels the impress of the founders. The wide streets and ample grounds of the old part of the village, with its magnificent growths of trees planted over sixty years ago, testify to their love of nature and the beautiful. The houses nestle behind bowers of shrubs and vines or tall hedges. One acre was allotted to each person and each was expected to show his industry thereon by his fruits. And it is still a singularly cultivated village, with the old spirit of self-help so dominant that there is not a person within its limits on the poor-funds of the town today. As a natural sequence of this history, the village is now the seat of a great institution of learning as well as a large sanitarium. A strong and capable development movement has taken the newer portion of the village in hand, and along lines of perfectly good taste has made it into a graceful and dignified enlargement of the old village and in perfect harmony with it. Twinkling electric lights shine under the old trees; stores and a garage with auto delivery meet the temporal wants; three churches supply the spiritual demands, and several hotels house and feed the wayfarer.

And in no derogation of the older idea is the newer one that here health of mind and body may be best served by nature's own beneficent provision. Lying "In the Heart of the Great Pine Belt" of Long Island (the largest in the State outside the Adirondacks)—the trees, the air, the soil, the pure water, give off their combination of healing influences to tired and sick humanity. The island itself is a great sanitarium, projecting as it does like a huge dock out into the broad Atlantic. It has its own climate, not that of the Continent from which it is detached. Swept on every side by breezes that are not only absolutely free from germ or taint, but laden with the salt breath of the sea as well as the fragrant balsam of the pine, it furnishes an ideal retreat for the tired and overworked toilers of the city. And Brentwood is the Capital City in this work of healing. No other spot on the Island quite so admirably combine all these features.

It is far enough from the sea so that the rawness is taken from the air, and yet near enough so that the roar of its breakers can be heard on a south breeze, and all of its attractive features be made available. If the plans of the present leaders in the village life can be carried out, a modern hotel is to be quite speedily erected that will make all these attractions available; and if the visitor who has tired of the rush and glare of city life can get into the spirit of the old days that still prevades the place, he will find rest and healing for body and mind in a most peculiarly helpful way.



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