LONG ISLAND
ITS EARLY DAYS
AND DEVELOPMENT
WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS

By EUGENE L. ARMBRUSTER

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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.
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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.

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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 Sohquompoo 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 Sohquompoo 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

SOHOQUOMPUO.

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 forgot 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 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 lightning 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
The Maereckaak or Maereckkaak; i.e., Goose band, a tribe of the Delaware nation, who came from the island of Staten Island, made a village on the extreme western end of Long Island, which was known as Maereckakaikkw or Maerckkekwikhingk; i.e., the place of the Maereckaak. They occupied the territory of the Dutch, which was the exception of Bedford and Rinnegock (Wallabout village); and New Houses and Mill brook by men of the original town of Flatbush. The Maereckaak also sold to the Dutch Ward's and Blackwell's Island.

They were followed by another Delaware band, which had been located on the island of Jersey Island in the Delaware River. This band established a village on Jamaica Bay, which was called Eylandt; i.e., Staten Island. They had occupied Gravesend, Flatlands, New Lots, Bushwick, Bedford, Rinnegock, Newtown and part of Hempstead. They also sold Governor's Island to the Dutch, which latter called them Bear's Island, because it was as near to the Dutch as the Bear's Island. So the Dutch called the place Rechouwackah, Ward's Island, and Coney Island together were probably a secure place for the women of the tribe. Barred out from their own land, they were driven by the Dutch to the other islands, and the name Bear's Island came to be the name of the island.

The Canarsee made a new village at Rockaway Bay, called Rechouwackah; i.e., "place of their own people," dislocated by the Dutch and driven away to men of their own tribe residing, in opposition to Mispafat and Jamaica, which they also occupied. They had been driven away by the Dutch also to the New Islands, which were known as a place of the Dutch, and the name of the island came to be Cony Island, the name of the island.

Tracts of land within the limits of the Canarsee were granted by both General Keiff in 1642 to Tymen Jansen behind Dominick's Hook, in 1643 to the Renis, Doughter, or Snare. Then they moved to Mispat, to Anthony Jansen from Salse to Gravesend, to Burger Joriss and Rebecca, and to George the son of their chief, Penswits, i.e., "one of a different tongue or country," sold all their lands to the entire tribe to the Dutch in 1646.

The Maereckkaak soon felt the need of a larger territory, being closed in on all sides by the water and the Canarsee chief, Penswits, i.e., "one of a different tongue or country," sold all their lands to the entire tribe to the Dutch in 1646. The Maereckkaak soon felt the need of a larger territory, being closed in on all sides by the water and the Canarsee chief, Penswits, i.e., "one of a different tongue or country," sold all their lands to the entire tribe to the Dutch in 1646.

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The dotted line on the map indicates the boundary between the Souwenos and Mattawoucks, 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 Nesaquay and Seatauk 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 lessened the extent of the Dutch territory, by making it belong 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 basis they constructed their claim to parts of the town of Oyster Bay.

Maeckannaakwik sold their land within the town of Brooklin in the following year and the band removed to Nantuck in their fort. In the war broke out, and after peace being restored in 1645, Sayway and two other chiefs led the land within the town of New Utrecht to the Dutch and removed to the land along the south side, in Queens County, and recorded them as Merrick, or Merri-coke; at Hills Beach.

Director General Kierk granted a parcel of land within the bounds of Maerseckwaak to the name of thee, as Bescher, near Saphorakan, on Genus; this land, however, had been purchased some years prior, by individuals, and Pieter Monfort next to Rinnega-conck, in 1645, to Cornelius Lambertson, and to Cornells Schouw; near the ferry, in 1648, to Wouter Van Twiller, at Red Hook, and to Jacob Wolfertsen, near the Navy Yard, etc.

The Indians on the eastern end of the island and the conquered tribes called the Maerseckwaak and Canarsee "Souwenos"; i.e., people from the rugged territory Kings County, by them, Souwahoke; i.e., land of the Souwenos. The Dutch gave the name Senekacauck (Delaware) to denote the land of shell money, i.e. Sunawhacket, and the latter name also pears on deeds for land in Kings County of 1638. These deeds were for three "farms" in the town, called Castle-town, and for land at Gowanus. In 1627 Government's Island, Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island and Rinnega-conck were purchased by individuals, and the first purchase of land by the Government; i.e., the west Indian Company, was made in 1630, for the land of Kings County. The Canarsee and Maerseckwaak said their land was a part of the condition that they were to be permitted to remain thereon, to fish and hunt. Certain parts were set aside for their use, and through continued occupancy they acquired title to these regions—by squatter-right. When the land became more settled and these sections, or farms, were divided in land, the best thing for the whites to do was to purchase these farms; this was done by the Canarsee in 1644, and Bedford in 1670. New Utrecht was again sold in 1632 by the Maerseckwaak, Hempstead in 1645, etc. Kasaques was the waterland of the Bears, along the East River, in the town of New York, later the "Water-side" or Rosennawood. The Sinnecoke confederation embraced the Montauk, Sinnecoke, Corchaug, and Manhasset tribes. Their first and abode near the Montauk, and whether the Montauk chief, by conquest, had power to dispose of said lands, the Hempstead people replied later, in 1671, that the Montauk was intrusted by the Dutch to sell their land, and the sale was confirmed by the Great Sachem. The Canarsee, who had a right to sell the lands of the Montauk, by the Dutch, was the eastern part of the island, and their territory as long as he lived.

Thus the whites found the Indians in several districts, and the Dutch, among them were the Canarsee, and the Montauk, and their territory as long as he lived.

The town of Southampton was restored in 1645, and the Dutch alike, held this place for their abode, the Montauk, and the Dutch, among them were the Canarsee and the Montauk, and their territory as long as he lived.
ticut, was sent to England to obtain a charter. In 1642 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 1666, 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 28, 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 Nicols governor, and he to 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, East Hampton in 1648, Shelter Island in 1652, Oyster Bay and Huntington in 1655, Eastport and Southold in 1665 and Smithtown in 1668. 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 New England colonies. Southampton obtained, in 1644, the protection of Connecticut; East Hampton in 1657, Brookhaven in 1659 and Huntington in 1660. Southold united, in 1668, with the New Haven colony, together with Shelter Island. When the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut were united, in 1656, 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 name sake in England. These were divisions of territory for the convenience of courts, implied in the Saxon word "try, things," long since called ridings.

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

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," Theuleken, Bedford, Middelwoud and Nieuw Amersfoort, along another trail the Bosvijck and "het knippad" settlements came into existence. In 1636 several settlers bought lands from the Indians in Flatlands, Flatbush and probably in Brooklyn. In 1628 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 1636, further losses, epidemics also reduced their numbers. When the second uprising of the Indians in the colony occurred, in 1638, 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 the territory of the present Kings and all of Queens County. 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 the Mohawks by the Indian traders. The forest of fir trees, 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 Grenwijck to this region, from grenen (fir) and wijck (quarter, district, refuge, retreat). On Van der Donck's map of New Netherlands, 1655, is a settlement marked Groenvijck, 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 boul-punt. Groteen 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 Bentzyn's reasons for selecting the

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, 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 fences were not removed or damaged, and that they were kept in repair, to open a common road through the settlement, to erect blockhouses, and, in case of building, to attend to the division of the lands, which were held in common by the settlers of a particular district, to prevent any individual from dividing and deciding all differences.

Cases in which sums of fifty guilders or more were involved, that could not be appeased to the Director General and Council.

During the first Indian War the scattered farmers had been advised by Kieft to concentrated themselves, in 1650, and in 1656, the second outbreak of troubles Stuyvesant issued an order on January 18, 1656, that villages were to be formed for the purpose of preventing the further population of the area by the Indians. On February 9, 1660, the final order called for the enclosure of all houses, goods and cattle before the last of March or at the latest by middle of April. The plan was to erect a wooden fence 12 feet wide, the nearest or most convenient to them, or with the previous approval of the Director General and Council. Where all the fences shall apply shall be shown and granted suitable lots by the Director and Council, who would then be able to protect their good subjects in case of any difficulty with the cruel barbarians. The last clause related to the formation of Bushwick Village.

The planters brought the produce of their fields to the ferry at Williamsburg on Manhattan Island, which was close by, in order to ply their business. The Dutch word for manor or plantation was Breuckelen, which was now named Bush; Nieuw Brueckelen was adopted in remembrance of the original name of the city. Breukelen was given to this union, followed, in 1654, by the Towns of Flatbush, Flatslands, New Utrecht and Gravesend. On January 1, 1668, Brooklyn became a borough of the City of New York.

The establishment of the Five Towns in New York in 1667 was valued at $2,310, and at a tax of 105 guilders, in 1719, and at 184 taxers, or 555 guilders. In 1768 the tax on $1,852.14, at 1 per pound, amounted to $79.14. In 1843, the taxable property in Kings County in 1811 was valued at $2,456,061. The regiment in Kings County was paid, in 1790, of 208 men, and in 1715 of 255 men, including a "troop of horse" or volunteers. The population of Kings County was:

- 1610: 1,912, including 296 blacks
- 1700: 3,913
- 1716: 1,925
- 1738: 2,216, including 444 blacks
- 1751: 2,416, including 492 blacks
- 1778: 3,348, including 574 blacks
- 1779: 3,232, including 729 blacks
- 1806: 1,767, including 1,116 blacks
- 1816: 2,986
- 1850: 7,740
- 1860: 8,303
- 1870: 11,582
- 1880: 12,189
- 1890: 13,289
- 1900: 20,935
- 1910: 23,027
- 1920: 35,851
- 1930: 41,582
- 1940: 49,582
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The Dutch word for manor or loan is "leen," and the one for tenant is "bruyker." "Bruykleen" means free, or as free as possible. When the farmers were granted the right to cut wood, they were often granted part of the land, including a part of the trees, which they could use for a certain consideration. The name Bruykleen was given to this experimental colony, starting the long tradition of New York law regulations, because the planters were to be 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 plowed and cultivated for ten years.

While the planters had procured as many acres as they possibly could, still the greatest part of their immense tracts lay waste, and were never cultivated. The farmers had been advised to give up the old methods and to adopt a new system of farming, which would enable them to make a profit in a short time. 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 the land. But in the meantime the farmers were given the privilege of taking a lease or 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 Bruykleen was adopted in remembrance of the old Netherland town, where a similar lease was granted. At this time an order was issued by the College of the Kinnikinnick to the colonists, to establish themselves in the most suitable places in towns, hamlets, and villages: "as the English are in the habit of doing, so we wish." The College of the Kinnikinnick, with the consent of the Board of Directors, issued a commission or brief of 1646 the name appears as Bruykleen. In the Nocis charter of 1647 as Bruykleen. On other occasions, other names were used: Bruyklyn, Bruykcheon, Bruyklyn.
The first purchase of land in the town of Brooklyn is supposed to have been made at Gowanus, about 1638; the deed, however, has been lost. In 1639, Thomas Bescher sold to Cornelis Lampertse 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 "Gowana"—a "dog" or "bush," a shrub used for dying purposes. The point of land on the south side of Gowanus Bay was called the Dutch 't Gheele Hoek, the later Yellow Hook, probably on account of the gales of wind that 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 of that locality was probably derived from "Gowana," a "dog" or "bush," a shrub used for dying purposes. Thomas Bescher sold to the town of Brooklyn purchased it on account of a marsh near by being covered with ripe cranberries; when the foliage at the time of his visit to that neighborhood. Red Hook in Dutch country is said to have been named Red Hook by the Dutch on account of a marsh near by being covered with ripe cranberries, when the foliage at the time of his visit to that neighborhood.

About 1635 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 3, 1650, 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: "Whereas it is highly necessary that the lately formed villages of Breukelen and Urkrecht 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 Governor, Nicasius de Silie, 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 incorporation seal of Breukelen, "Exspecto in fortuna securum," 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 the Dutch verse is found as early as 1556 in the coat of arms of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. When the Dutch Republic 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 Governors 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 States on Manhattan Island. The bestowal of the motto in the seal of the Fatherland upon the settlement shows that the founding of the Breukelen colony was looked upon by the Gov.
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 Bruykeelen colony.

In response to a letter of Adrian Heegeman, Secretary of the Courts of Midwout, Amersfoort, Bruykeelen 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 Bruykeelen colony.

In the month of April of the same year, Bruykeelen, Amersfoort and Midwout obtained full municipal government. Bruykeelen had 5 schepens instead of two, Midwout had three, Amersfoort two, and there were 3 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. Bruykeelen, 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 Brooklyn was applied by the English to the town, it being a free translation of the Dutch name. The town of Bruykeelen was organized in 1646, Brooklyn village was incorporated as a fire district in 1691, and as a village in 1816, and the City of Brooklyn in 1834. Besides Bruykeelen there were other settlements within the town limits, known as Gowanus or Gowanus, Bedford, Kreupelbosch or Cripplesbosch, Het Veer or the Ferry, Walboght or Wallabout, Hoode Hoek or Red Hook, Gheelee Hoek or Yellow Hook, and later 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 old 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, on the Long Island shore. The illustration shows the little ferry house and its new stone building, the barn and the cattle pen. In 1707 new landing places were established on the Water side. On Mondays and Thursdays the boats landed at Countess Key (Maiden lane), on Fridays at the church's path (Hanover square), and on...
TOWN OF NEW UTRECHT.

Cornelis Van Werekbown, a director of the West India Company, purchased, on November 22, 1632, from Selseu and Mattano, chiefs and owners, the territory of the later town of New Utrecht, "as the same has previously been the property of the Honorable Company, and for which payment was to be made yet." On December 1 of the same year, from Mattiano, Mattaveno, and Coskalin, on behalf of themselves and as attorneys for all other inhabitants and owners of the land now come into the possession of Van Werekbown by the foregoing act, their promise "to remove immediately from the land now occupied by them, called Naieck." After starting a settlement at Nayack, which was called the "New Ferry" from Main street, Brooklyn, to Catherine street, New York, was opened in 1765.

William Adriaense Bennett, one of the first settlers here, erected on his house, on Amsterdams-Cheery, was destroyed during the Indian War of 1654; on its foundations was built the "Bennett House." The De Harte or Bergen house, in the same neighborhood, was built sometime after the destruction of the Bennett house. The Vechte Corteleyou or Gowanus stone house, was built in 1693, by the Debevoise mansion. The Devereau mansion, standing near the church, and later known as the Duffield house, was destroyed in 1857; in its place the house was the burial place of the Devereau family. The "old Mill" and the Yellow Hook Mill were burned in 1776 by the British. The Gowanus Mill was the oldest grist mill in the town, the one that was called the "Devereau's Mill." The village of New Utrecht, together with Breukelen and New Amster- damm, was purchased and set up near the blockhouse. On December 22, 1654, the town was received into the vijver charter, Adrian Hegeman, the successor of Schout Wits, was named as the first Schout of New Utrecht, together with Breukelen, Midt - wouder, and Amersfoort, and Jan Tomas- sen, Rutgers and Jan Hoelders were appointed Commissioners. Van Corlear was directed to hand over to the Schout all documents relating to New Utrecht. On September 23, 1661, the Commissaries asked that the meadow land be divided between the village and Nayack.

In a letter dated April 29, 1664, and addressed to the Directors of the West India Company, at Amsterdam, Stuy- vesant states: "Concerning the setting and securing of both Long and Staten Islands, near the latter place the orders have been carried out some time ago, by forming hamlets on both sides of the strait which is now called the Narrows, being a quarter of an hour's travel from the village. They have laid out on Long Island, about a quarter of an hour's travel from the village, a place nearer for the location of a village: it is settled by about twenty-four families of Dutch and French from the Palatinate; it lies about ten miles from the Narrows, being a no more convenient place for a village nearer the water than these places. I am also directed to order commodious blockhouses for a defense against the attacks of the savages during the summer; the sheds built by putting beam upon beam and for their better defense each are provided with two or three light pieces.
of ordinance, of which one or two are pedereriones; the hamlet on Staten Island, being the weakest, and too far to draw from other hamlets, he fortified it with ten soldiers for its greater safety.”

The Dutch Church was organized in 1626. The first edifice of octagonal shape was erected in 1700, surrounded by the graveyard, on the Kings Highway, and is now Sixteenth Avenue; it was demolished in 1826. A new structure was built on the present site, Eighteenth Avenue, between Eighty-second 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; 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 was the home of George Washington. The Van Pelt Manor house was built about the latter part of the eighteenth 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 Grunenwoude to Denysse’s Ferry, where the connection across the Narrows was made by boat. At every turning point in the road a stone was set up. At Denysse’s Ferry the British halted their first troops in 1776; near the shores of this town, too, the squadron of Colonel Richard Nicholls in the English Governor of New York, 94, anchored in 1641, and his letter to General Stuyvesant bears date on the Guynn, riding before Nayack, on the 20th day of August.

Along the Narrows the land is hilly and swampy; 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 $25,785; the population was then 297; in 1846, 1,027; in 1849, 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, 250 yards from shore, in 1814, 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 20 morgen, lying partly in Gravesend and partly in New Utrecht, was granted in 1645 to Robert Penoyer.

The patent for the property was rescinded by the Council of the City of New York in 1647, and a second one was granted to the latter. The Simon Cortelyou house was built before Nayack, on the 20th day of August. A stone was set up. At Denysse’s Ferry he landed his troops in 1645; another suggestion is that it was originally called “Graue Sand,” i.e., “Grayish sand.” Directly opposite Gravesend, on the other side of the Narrows, is the town of Westhampton. Along 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., “Grayish sand.”

The Dutch Church was organized in 1626, and a church edifice was erected in 1647, which was replaced by a second one in 1833 and this one again by a third one in 1884. Shortly after the conquest of 1664 the town was made the seat of justice, a court house was erected in 1668 and the Court of Sessions of the King’s County was held here in 1672. The Court of Sessions of the West Riding was held here, also the Courts of Kings County until 1858.
when the County Court at Flatbush was opened.

The Stryker house, on Gravesend avenue, near present Avenue U, was destroyed by fire about 1834. The Stillwell house was formerly known as the Van Stichten house. The Johnson house was built upon "the bouwerij of ye Lady Moody." The Wyckoff homestead, on present Edwards street, near Avenue Q, was erected about the latter part of the eighteenth century and was torn down in 1911. The offices, under which lands were set aside for the church, the little farm and Amersfoort," was erected about 1850.

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Another locality in this neighborhood, called Moeung. This probably was the birthplace of the Wyckoff family. The Wyckoff house, on Kings Highway, near Fourteenth street, was built about 1649. The Johnson house, on Kings Highway, near Fourteenth street, was built about 1649. The Johnson house, on Kings Highway, near Fourteenth street, was built about 1649.

The settlement on Coney Island is called Manna-hanning, i.e., island place. A locality at the mouth of Gerrettsen's Creek was called Moosung. This probably was the birthplace of the Wyckoff family.

From the above, it appears that Middelwout was settled in 1699, which was altered in 1775, and the town of Middelwout was incorporated in 1810. The taxable property was valued at $525,387 in 1810.

In 1810 Flatbush was known as the "Capital of the Country," and contained about 100 houses, standing on the town road and covering a stretch of five and a half miles by one mile and a half miles in length; the stone building of the Reformed Dutch Church, the courthouse and jail, was erected here in 1650.

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 330 feet above the plain, and 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 Gravesend Island was begun here 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 enclosed with a strong palisade, and in time of danger the settlers, after filling their farm land all night, retired at nightfall within the protecting stockade, until they were able to erect more substantial houses upon them.

A second structure was built here in 1653, 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 1668, and in the following year the courts were removed from Gravesend to this place. The courthouse was built in 1793. After its destruction by fire in 1832, the courts were transferred to Brooklyn. Erasmus Hall was incorporated in 1767. The Vanderveer estate was sold in 1821. Another house, which also has been removed, had been erected in 1816, of brickstone. Nearly opposite stood the Zabriskie homestead, another brickstone building, and as old as its neighbor, until 1817. The original Lev- ferry 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 old house stood on its old lines. The Suydam-Ditmas Manor, near the junction of Ditmas avenue, was erected about 1700 and stood until 1811. The old farmhouse on Church lane, near Story street, and known as the Story house, stood until the Howard family tore it down. The Howard house, near the present junction of Howard and Suydam avenues, was burned down by the British in 1776.

The old farmhouse on Church lane, near Story street, and known as the Story house, stood until the Howard family tore it down. The Howard house, near the present junction of Howard and Suydam avenues, was burned down by the British in 1776.
landmarks are the Schenck homestead, on Jamaica avenue, and the Eldert homestead, on New Lots road, between Lincoln and Sheldon avenues, on land granted to Johannes Eldert in 1657. Daniel Rupel built a stone house on what is now Shephard avenue, before the house on which has been taken down. His son, Simon, built the house now known as the McGees house; William Rupel built the present Rupel house, on the north side of New Lots road, between Shephard and Georgia avenues in 1839. The Wyckoff house is standing on New Lots road, between Miller avenue and Bradford street, and Van Staphorst near the circuit street. The Reformed Dutch Church of New Lots was organized in 1834, and an old church was erected on New Lots road in the center of the settlement. The former town hall of New Lots, standing on Malone avenue, at present Stuy- lery 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 Province-town, i.e., at the bay. The name Flatlands is derived from the flat, low land, i.e., the flat country. The soil is light sand or sandy loam. The town was settled in 1664. One of the first grants was for Barbellion Island, which was then considerably larger and called Equendito. The Dutch's Beeren Eylant, i.e., Bear Island. Upon Barbellion Island the pirate Charles Gibbes 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 were executed upon Gibbet Island in New York Harbor in 1830. The islands and meadows adjoining Barbellion Island were called by the Indians Hoopanakin, Shanaicoocke and Macoutters. There are immense shellheaps at Canarsee and Bergen Island.

A retreat was a plantation in this town, comprising a tract of land of about 1,800 morgen, of which only a small part was cut off and the same was granted in 1658. The patents for the Castatuew purchases of 1658 from the Indians were annulled in 1653. They consisted of the two smaller flats, claimed by Wouter Van Twiller at the Castatuew purchase, "at the bay" or Amersfoort flat, claimed by Wolphert Gerritsen, and Arnold Woudt. At the same time patents for other large tracts were annulled, as the mackerel, flatland, and the Lapland. The Lapland, conveyed by gift to Jacob Wolphertsen to the serious dam- age of the new village of Midwout, further formed lands in the Hollgate, Nooten Eylant, Red Hook, the land at Stoops Bay and Oyster Bay, called Mattinsone.

The territory of the town is later called the Bowery or District of Arch- terveil. In January, 1631, a village was established here, which was named New-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 broken up, but re-occupied by people of Amersfoort and Midwout.

The Dutch church in the town was founded in 1664; a first edifice was erected in 1665; it was enlarged in 1672; a second and third were erected in 1794 and 1819. The graveyard was established upon an Indian burial hill, and all the Indians were included in the graveyard.

The house on Flatlands Neck was built in 1654 by John Wyckoff, who had purchased the land from the Canarsee at an early date. There is a tradition that the Wyckoff was given to him on account of his settling in this isolated neighborhood; its meaning being to depart (vijken) and "beyond" (over), i.e., to depart to a distant place. The house was re- paired in 1819. The little schoolhouse on the neck was built in 1788.

The mill on Gerretsen's Creek, the former Stoomkil, occupies the foundations of the original gristmill. The Jan Martense Schenck house was built about 1656 near a creek, on which later a mill was erected. Mentelers Island, called by the Indians Wimbacoe, is now known as Bergen Island. Mus- kyette Hool was the name of a locality on Flatlands Neck.

In 1810 Flatlands Village contained twenty houses. There was the Reformed Dutch Church and one school in this town. The taxable property was valued at $14,500; the population was 884 in 1855 and 810 in 1860. Canarsee 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," which has translated it "Heavy Woods." In the town records we read under date of April 5, 1661, that a number 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 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 tim- ber, in such a degree as to cause the Governor to make a law for this very peculiarity of the region "Town in the Woods," to be so stripped of timber within a short time, as the pe- tition 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 planned in February, 1661, that all settlers should remove to villages; a few days later a party of men peti- tioned him to select a site for themselves, and he took them to the plain between the New York and Hulken Creek, where he laid out a village of twenty-two lots.

A year later he again visited the new settlement, and, requested by the inhab- itants to give a name to the place, he named it Boswick. As noted above, the Director-General and Council did not permit the planters to occupy their scattered farmhouses, and with this point of view, he had in mind the place of concentration on the plain. The name Boswick, coined by Stuy- vensant, was thought in this occurrence per- fectly what the Governor's order was intended to enforce, i.e., to take the ex- posed homesteads of the several settlers and bring them together at a central point for the sake of their own safe- ty. The word is composed of "bosc," meaning a "collection of small things packed close together" and of "wijk," i.e., a retreat, refuge from danger.

The site selected was suitable for a settlement, as it was lev- el, and sheltered from both land and sea; that part of the town known in later times and to this day as Greenpoint, the Indian days known as Green- port, Hout Punt, or Hout Post. It was the neck of land from which the set- tlers of Boswick secured the timber for palisades and building material; Hout Punt means "timber place." The name was later anglicized into Wood- point, and the remainder of the town road, which led to the place, is still known as "Old Woodpoint road." Greenpoint shows that the woods consisted of fir trees.

The territory of the town was pur- chased from Governor Kieft by the Canarisse, in 1638; settlers which had located here prior to that time were con- tained within the town limits. Patents to new settlers were granted in rapid succession. The soil was princi-
mills, two schoolhouses and two taverns. The taxable property was valued at $693,005; the population was 798; in 1820, 1,289, in 1840, 2,503, the alias 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 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 Folhemus, and the Debevoise house, both erected before the Revolution. At the Crossroads settlement, the former Kruspad, was the Whaley house and Rapalje’s Tavern. In Williamsburgh, the Miller house stood on the site of the blockhouse upon the Kjikku1; 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

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

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### BUSHWICK CHURCH AND TOWN HOUSE A CENTURY AGO.

The View of the Church Is Taken From Long Island Miscellaneies and the View of the Town House From the Brooklyn Manual of 1868.
The site of the later Astoria village. In 1655 his house and outbuildings were burned by the Dutch, who destroyed the village and he removed to Flushing; later he settled again in this section. A small shell heared near Point, opposite the north end of Blackwell's Island, showing that the Indians had a village here as early as, if not earlier than, 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, was erected about 1726; other old houses are the Barclay mansion, on the Shore Road, and the Barlow's, on the Eastern Parkway. The tract for five small plantations of about 50 acres each and extending from the river to the grist mill and swamp, were granted about 1653; they were later purchased by Homer Lawrence, who also obtained a patent for the adjoining "Round Island," in 1655. 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 Gerardi in 1653, and in the same year

The Old Bay Tavern on the Poor-Bowery.

The later Dr. Ditmars farm, to Philip Gerard, and the later Polhemus estate, to Peter Cruger. In 1654, Anneke Duyck, the widow of Dominick 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 patent in 1654 at the "Poor Bowery" farm, which had originally been granted to the Dutch Church on Manhattan Island, on an "island in the water," that is, a poor farm. Abraham Rycken died in 1659; his son Abram enlarged the property by purchase, and his grandson, Henry Rycken, was a grandson of the original settler, removed to Hallett's Cove prior to the Revolution, and bought the sawdust of Blackwell Creek. The foundation of the grist mill at the mouth of the Hackensack river was sold by Torniellus Luytzer to Henry Rycken in 1655. Thomas B. Jackson bought the mill property on "Flispont," in 1855, and erected a new frame mill, which was formerly known as Hewlett's Island, from its being the residence of George Hewlett, and acquired by Guybert van der Donck. Abraham Rycken in 1657. The Rev. Francis Doughty, the leader in the original Astoria village at his bourn on Flushing Bay, at Stevens Point, on his daughter Mary at her marriage in 1655 to Adrian Van der Donck, after whom a patent was obtained for it in 1648. About three years later, Thomas Steen, a fisherman, living at Arrow town, and who died in 1656, was granted a patent to 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 terrace, which was named Yonkers Island, after Van der Donck, who was called the "Donck," or "Jongheer," as St. Ronan's "Weil," and in later years, when it was a favorite place for picnics, it was called "Shine hill.

After the Mistap setlement had been destroyed by the Indians, it was commenced by some Englishmen from New England; the old Mistap or English settled. It is now known as "St. Ronan's Well," and in later years, when it was a favorite place for picnics, it was called "Shine hill."
rough farm was built long before the Revolution by John Burrough, who died here in 1769. 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 1715; the homestead on this farm was later known as the Van derveer farmhouse; Abraham Remsen also settled at Hempstead Swamp; his son Jeromus bought the farm in 1743; 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, standing 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 Coors, resided here. DeWitt Clinton’s wife was the daughter of Franklin and a niece of Colonel Coors.

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 1790; John Cosine 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 2,487 in 1810.

TOWN OF FLUSHING.

The Matinecock 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 13, 1665; Flushing is called Newwork in an English document of 1663-4. The Garretsen 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 Bowes house was built in 1681 and the Friends Meeting-house in 1685. In 1789 the house of the town clerk, John Vanderblit, 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 Bayvis. In 1812 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 1682, 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
homestead was erected long before the Revolutionary War. It was the headquarters of Colonel Hamilton, who was in command of the Hessians encamped in the area during the winter of 1777. At a ball given by the commander on Christmas Eve, the house caught fire and burned to the ground; it was later re-built in the following year and came in 1806 in the possession of Henry Mitchell, who also owned the estate of Cadwallader Colden, who being Lieutenant Governor, built a mansion upon the site of old Hill farm; here the statesman died in 1776, and was buried on the farm. His son, David, became an active politician and the property of the old homestead was purchased by Walter Burling, who kept

a store on the site of the later Flushing Hotel. A century ago the village consisted of a doz. or so scattered courthouse lots, near the Friends Meetinghouse was the village pond. The whipping post stood nearly opposite to the Flushing Hotel and was abolished in 1810. In 1836 a little village hall was erected, containing one room and four cells beneath it. T. Sanford Hall, on Jamaica avenue, was erected by Chancellor Nathan Sanford in 1870, expense of $1,700, shortly after it was completed the owner died and the house stood vacant until 1884, when it was purchased by Dr. McDonald and his brother, who removed their sanitarium from Murra 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 1835 an Indian burying ground was opened on Thomas P. Durfee's farm, a mile from the village; stone relics were found there.

College Point, formerly called Stratford, is the northernmost portion of a tract of land which was known as Lawrence's Neck or Tew's Neck. The neck took its name from William Lawrence, who resided thereon. John and Thomas Lawrence, three brothers, left these lands to Flushing and were among the earliest settlers on Long Island. Thomas, the youngest, purchased from the settlers the whole of Bellport Neck and removed to that place. John, the eldest, took up residence in a New Amsterdam, where he resided in 360 years. William continued to reside in the town of Flushing; his house stood near the same place. In 1888, Dr. C. L. Stratton, purchased in 1720 three hundred and twenty acres of land from the last owner before 1800 his daughter disposed of one hundred and forty acres, the site of the later and present residence, retaining the balance of the land in the family. Here was located since 1815 St. Mark's Church, an institution for the education of Young men for the ministry in the Episcopal Church under the head of Dr. Mahon of Brooklyn. The college was discontinued, but the name College Point is still in use. When it was settled about 1670 as early as Flushing Village; it was first named Cooke Hill and later White town, for a large white rock that lies at the point, where the tides of the Sound and East River meet; in a document of 1695 this rock is called "de huyt" of Francis Lewis, the only signer of the Declaration of Independence who resided in Queens County. The house was called Duryea Flushing. Dr. Rodman settled here; he died in 1776.

The land at Douglass Point was owned by Thomas Hickey before the Revolution. He had taken the land from the Indians; the latter reared to the south side of the island and located in the vicinity of Springfield. The land was passed into the hands of George Douglass. Prior to 1821 the only road between Long Island and the village was through the lands of George Douglass. To get to Flushing, Dr. Rodman settled here; he died in 1776.

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The town of Jamaica.

The Jamaica band of Indians dwelt upon the shores of Rockaway Inlet. The territory around Jamaica Bay was frequently noted by the planters as a source of both land and bears (or Canarsie tribe). The first purchase of land was made by the Indians on the island. The town was again purchased from the Rockaway, who laid claim to the eastern portion of the land. Jamaica is the name of the original Indian village, corrupted from Cha-makou, or in the Delaware language, Cha-makou. In 1656 some Englishmen who had formerly lived in the New England Colonies, and others from Hempstead made a settlement on land "by the South Zee" (i.e., Salt Sea). Stuyvesant, wishing to impress upon these men that the wading ought to cease, now, and that this place was to remain their permanent home, nared the village "Pudserd", i.e., place of rest. The village was a large and deep pond, where beavers were plentiful, hence its name. In Colonial times a race track was laid around its border; in later times the pond was drained, the "water-path" led from the Indian village to the pond.

Jamaica is again called Crawford in an English place. The Presbyterian meeting house, at the head of Meetinghouse Lane, the late 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 1837 it was taken down. The first edition of the Dutch Church was erected in 1714, on its side stood an old-fashioned haystack; this building was torn down in 1836.

When Queens County was created, the courts were transferred from Hempstead to Jamaica village and a County Court was erected in 1784. When the building became too small for its purposes, and the stone meeting house had been erected, the courts were held for several years in a house owned by John Coote who was the owner of the old residence of Judge Coote's Hotel, used as a tavern since 1710. The inn was the scene of General Wood's triumph. The property purchased by Rufus King, in 1839, 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 feet back from the road, along which ran a white-painted picket fence. Rufus King died in New York City in 1837, 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 or Colonial Legislatures. Queens was known until 1837 as Brus- steel. The remains of a mastodon were found in excavating at Paisley's Pond of six molars teeth and some small fragments of bones, blackened, but not mineralized, in 1839 the town was 2,729.

Town of Hempstead.

(Now Hempstead and North Hempstead.)

In 1764 the town of Hempstead was divided into North Hempstead and South Hempstead. The name was afterward altered into Hempstead. The Rockaway tribe lived about Rockaway and Hempstead over the ponds, extending northwest through Newtown. Their principal village was Reuckwhacko, which they had another village on Hog's Island in Rockaway Bay. At Hempsteadpurchase of land from the Rockaway tribe were made in 1648 by a company of Englishmen. The name of the town is supposed by some to have been derived from Hempstead; i.e., home-stead. Broadhead says it is named
after a village on the Island of Schouwen in Zeeland.

In the early 18th century there was a farm-house standing on Cow Harbor, and from this fact the bay itself seems to have derived its name. Hempstead Harbor was evidently a village before the village of Hempstead was established. The name is derived from Hempstead, Old English for a market town, place, spot, town. The name of the village appears in 1647 as Heemsteede.

The Sint Sink, Manhasset formerly called Head of Neck. The name of the Neck. The name of the pond was stocked from Ronbonkoma Pond. The pond was then called "Burly Pond," and with its circumference, and with the Indians "Saccut."

In 1822, the church was given by R. C. H. Mitchell, in whose library worth $1,200, which must have been a large and valuable collection of books in those days. The building 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 Cobbett, resided here in 1817, when the house was a farm house by the village which was burned by the British.

South of Hyde Park, upon the open grounds, known as Sallsburh Plains, Governor Nicolls established a race course in 1654, and continued to be devoted to the sport of the turf for more than a century. Hyde Park and Success Pond 613 acres of land were given by the towns of Hempstead and Flushing to Reverend Dorrant, and a country residence here. The Dutch Church of the original town of Hempstead is at Success Pond, which was changed in 1835 to Lakeville, N. H.

This edifice never had any heating apparatus, and was heated except the foot-stoves which the farmers brought along and prepared them at their houses, across the pond, before service. In warm weather, between services, they would gather under the 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 "Scacout." The Warlike inhabitants of the village have been said to have lived here. The pond was stocked by Dr. Mitchell, in 1790, with yellow perch from Long Pond. The site of an old Indian village and a single grave were discovered in 1859, at Port Washington, N. H., on Hicks Neck. The name of the neck was formerly Cow Neck. Its Indian name was Cow Neck, a Manhasset village was formerly called Head of Cow Harbor. At the most northern part of the neck is an early named after an owner. The Federal Government erected a lighthouse here in 1829, built of stone 80 feet high. It was named Mitchell’s Lighthouse, in honor of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, whose country seat was at Cow Neck.

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.

Bodlyn, N. H., was formerly known as Hempsted 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 first home of Treaty Oak, which in 1758, who established the paper mill here on the second of the three ponds which extend back to Hempstead Harbor. Washington visited the mill on his journey over the Island and took breakfast here on that occasion. He traveled in a quaint barouche, drawn by four white horses. Not many years ago there was still a group of old houses on the slope opposite the Bogart house. The last one to be removed was prominent in the town. It had been called "Duke’s Law," and in later times was known as the Miller House. Around the back door facing the mill pond, is the old Thompson house. Part of Roslyn was, in 1845, laid out and mapped as Manhasset village. In this section was included the William Cullen Bryant property, and other lands on the east ern 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 1890. The old Valentine house near the stone bridge, at the depot, was built before the Revolution. The house was erected in 1797. 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 original 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 1783 a courthouse was built by the inhabitants 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 rectorcy was built in 1793. The silver communion service, given upon the church’s centenary, is still in use. Sammis’ Hotel, on Front street, in Hempstead village, 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, N. 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.

Ipsucton, named after an Indian chief, who resided here a mile or two farther south, on Parsonsage 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.

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 jurisdiction over the town or any part of it until the colony was taken by the British. The town was inhabited by the Matinecoc and Massapeque tribes; the Matinecoc occupied the town of Oyster Bay, the whites this tribe had been greatly reduced, probably through wars with the Moheks, to whom they paid tribe.
ute: in 1650 Secretary Van Tienhoven reported but fifty families left of the original tribe. The Ma- pesque lived on the south shore with their main village Marosepinck at Fort Nieuw Haarlem. The Dutch claimed that they had begun the settlement of the western end of the island as early as 1634, and that the territory of the town was a part of the western end; the English claimed the eastern end. The Dutch Governor on being informed of this, sent some soldiers there to break up the settlement. They found a woman and an infant on the ground; one house had been erected and another house of course of construction. The settlers were brought to the fort on Manhattan island, and, having given their agreement to leave the place, they were dismissed. Another attempt, two years later, had a similar fate. The John-franklin, one of the westernmost of the harbor, the line running straight to the sea. The West India Company ordered the Dutch Governor to erect a fort or blockhouse on the East bay, and effectively more to prevent the encroachment of the English. However, the conquest of the colony by the latter put an end to this dispute, and although the Dutch came once more into session for a short time, Peter Stuy- van der Vecht, to his benefit, was sent to 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 Shobbrook, above Beaver Hill, on the eastern border. The Indians called this place "wigwan," it being the residence of Susconamon, the sachem of the Musconetoc; the Dutch named it "Mosquetah," later called Hempstead Hollow. It is now known as Brookville. This is the same claim that was made by the Indians, who in 1660 had a house erected near Fort Hill. The Governor's house was built on the east side of Hempstead Harbor. So when Joseph Carpenter was for one time settled on the ground for land on both sides of the river at Muscoe Coutte, to set there to two or three private plantations and a grist and sawing mill, the constable and overseer of Hempstead refused to assist him in laying out the grounds. The Court in a letter to Asissi decided: "That the governor has given his grant that Joseph Carpenter shall sit down at 'Muskeo Coutte' on the east side of Hempstead Harbor, whether belonging to him or not."

In 1668 Carpenter and four others purchased the land from Susconamon and Wath, chieftains of the Musconetoc. The town was built erected by Carpenter was carried away by a freshet in 1690, but his dwelling house was still standing fifty years ago. The "Five Proprietors" erected their houses on the north side of the present town, "Prime Point," the "Prime Point Place" name which has clung to the old part of the village. At the time of the plank road there were only two or three houses at Muscoe Coutte. Dorriss, on the south end, was planted by John Taylor. Dorriss is the original name of Dooriss, and "Ros" or "Ros," the word used by the Indians, was sold to it. The latter to his son-in-law, James Taylor. Taylor had resided there in 1650, and had built erected his dwelling house. The latter point to the town in 1655. East Norwich was formerly known as Northwick, and was settled in 1660 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 Wavepes, and Nathaniel Neck on the east side. The latter name appears in 1666 as a Massapequa village near the present Cold Spring Harbor. The old settlment, 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 Farm. The Friends meeting house was first erected in 1659, 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 1685, and an additional purchase was made by him four years later. A meeting house was built in 1743, and another house at The Farm in 1685. The Friends meeting house was first erected in 1659, 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.

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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 1783 Count Rumpf, 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 cooking purposes. The remains of the British 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 name was built nearly a century ago. The first building of St. John's Episcopal Church was erected in 1794, the Silas Wood House is said to be over two centuries old; the Lefferts homestead, too, is a very old structure; the Chichester homestead gave shelter to Nathan Hale.

Lloyd's Neck, formerly called Horse Neck, contains 2,843 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 Rotonam, 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 1655, but in 1790 a renewal of this privilege of the estate was decreed by the Legislature of the newly-established State. The British built Fort Ticonderoga, named in honor of the Tory Governor of New Jersey, during the Revolutionary War here. Lloyd's Neck Lighthouse was erected in 1842 on the eastern Long Island shore at this place was called "Cranberry." In 1810 the population of the Town of Huntington was 6,456, including 38 slaves; the taxable property was valued at $736,350.

TOWN OF SMITHTOWN.

Richard Smith, jr., came with his father, Richard Smith, sr., from Gloscestershire, England, to Boston in 1630, where he married. He settled with his father at Thetford Neck, 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, which he received a release from the Nesaquake chief three years later. In 1653 Gardiner sold the Nesaquake lands to Richard Smith, jr., who having had differences with his neighbors in Rhode Island removed to here and in 1655 the remaining part of the latter town, west of the Nissaque, was incorporated with Huntington.

On March 27, 1666, Secretary Mathias Nicolls sent a letter to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, 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 number of years, as is in the patent expressed. Now his honor's meaning therein is that from the time of the Governor's coming, they are not cleared of the said patent; but if it be for any rate since you are to be liable for 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 said: "That some time 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 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 date of your patent and what you have been assessed at before for those lands is to be paid, for which you are empowered by the law, to receive; and if you go on with your bargain to the said Seataicott, you shall have all the said Patents, you were treating about, and draw a bill upon him for so much as is respectively due Mr. Smith, and you shall deliver it; and upon the delivery thereof to Mr. Lane, there will be orders taken to remit the said rates, if any, moreover, to put you in mind of your former engagement before his honor, to contribute to the allowance of the lands in the Island, and the Minister of Seatalcott shall otherwise be provided what will be expected from you."

On April 3, 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 liable to pay all rates and levies according to the proportion of his estate at Nesaquake until the day of the said patent, and likewise that he pay towards the maintenance of the minister of Seatalcott in accordance with the 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 the title to all the land which he has or claims in and to a certain parcel of land, lying within the west line of the said town, for which he is promised to reimburse him for all expenses and all money laid out by him for the same. Also for the said parcel of 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 Setauket, in the presence of the Governor, he coined the word "Bull rider." "Bull" derived a decree, granted some high authority; "rider" an ad

On September 29, 1656, Nasseconsuck, "Sachem of Long Island" sold to Edmond Wood, Jonas Wood, Jeremy Wood, Timothy Wood, Daniel Whitehead and Stephen Hill, a tract of land, from the Nesaquake River eastward to a river called Memunassuck, lying on the north side of Long Island, and on the south from Connecticut four

TOWN OF ISLIP

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PAPER MILL ON ORIWE LAKE, ISLIP, ERECTED 1820.

FIRE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.
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, but the lake, they are common eastward.

In 1810 the population of the town of Long Island was 856, including 510 males; the taxable property was valued at $231,200.

TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN.

The territory of this town on the south side was purchased from the Pequot, and that on the north side from the Quinnipiac. In 1636 a Dutch named tribe, which occupied the north shore from Stony Brook to Wading River, was removed to 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 Sayfield and Saugatuck, there was no record that Governor Winthrop had ever improved the land, it still it may be assumed that he acquired 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 Sayfield and Saugatuck, it may be inferred that Governor Winthrop purchased the tract from the Pequot Indians in 1655 for the purpose of duplicating his enterprise.

A tree. Lion Gardiner, who was with them, erected a fort at Say Brook and acted as its commander until he was purchased, in 1639, Manhassock, or the Isle of Wight, i.e., Gardiner's Island, and removed to it.

On the same patent was another settlement made in 1658 by men from Boston under the leadership of Eaton and Davenport. The place, called by the Indians Quinnipack, and by Adrian and Roger, H. ie., Red Mountain, was named Saybrook.

In 1643, the New England Colonies formed a confederacy and John Winthrop became its auditor and commissioner. The right of Connecticut to settle colonies on Long Island, which was defeated, was recognized by Say Brook, which became a part of Connecticut in 1644 and in the same year the inhabitants of Say Brook recognized the jurisdiction of the town of Say Brook on Long Island.

In 1658, the town of Say Brook, under the leadership of Say Brook, and after the death of Say Brook, purchased in the same year, began to be used as a market for provisions.

For a few years ago, Mastic is the name of a large tract; parts of it were known as Say Brook, Nautuck, Coos, Paterquio, Uncohouquet and Matemay. At Mastic Neck, a short distance from Mastic, the southernmost point of the four townships.

In 1659, the town of Say Brook, under the leadership of Say Brook, erected a fort on Mastic Neck and called it Mastic Neck. The town was divided into two parts, one by the town of Mastic on Long Island, the other by the town of Mastic Neck.

In 1666, Charles II, by letters patent, granted the town of Mastic, as the place from which it was derived, to the Duke of York. Governor Winthrop, on seeing the town, informed the English on Long Island that it had no longer any claim on the island. Sir John Wood says: "It seems, however, that the English at that time was still desirous of retaining Long Island under their jurisdiction and the settlement in the winter, which had been connected with that colony, were as anxious that this connection should be continued.

In 1866, John Winthrop purchased a tract of land on the south side extending to the western limit of the town to Carman's River. On occasion of a hearing on Indian affairs in November, 1866, a petition was ap-
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 sawmill situated there, and eight miles west of Moriches, a church was organized in 1767.

Bellport, on Ocecomaback Neck, is 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 a 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 59 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, Tobaccon. The survivors, known as Oospepatuck, 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 Old Fields Point, on the north shore, was called by the Indians Cometico; a lighthouse was built here in 1823.

Wampissaec was the name given to a large tract of swamp land in this town. There were wigwams and shell-heaps 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 SOUTHLAND.**

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 1732. 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 Yennecoek, 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 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 side northward. A lighthouse was erected on Horton's Point.

The Corchaug tribe had a village at 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 1739, which was repaired in 1838. The territory, including the present town of Riverhead, was purchased from the Corchaug 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 1820.

Greenport Village was commenced in 1827. The site of the village was formerly the Webb farm, which was laid out in building lots in 1830. Seventy years ago the place was known as Sterling. The Clarke House on Main street was opened as a hotel in 1831. It was once the home and hostelry of Sheriff Clarke, a magistrate of the county. An old hotel is the Booth House, Long Beach Lighthouse marks the entrance to Greenport harbor. Lodge sites and shell-heaps are along the shore. A lighthouse was erected on Greenport harbor. East Marion was formerly known as Rocky Point.

Orient, formerly Oyster Ponds, and by the Indians called Poquatuck, is a 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 1650.

The Champlain House on lower Main street was built in 1735, the Mulford House in 1813. 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 Point, a fort was erected during the Revolution by a party of American soldiers, under the command of Colonel Washington, 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 Fonds 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 Manittawock, by Samuel Thompson, Hartford, in 1659. Thompson says 1667—and a patent for it was granted by Governor Endres 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 small hill. It is 34 feet in height. The island appears on Van der Donck's map, 1658, as Pruym Eyland. Plum Gut is called in a Dutch document standing.
Bay Shelter Island protects the entrance marked on Island and others. are continuing eastward. The 1859 name was Miamogue, or the point "the bay." Hamtun, later Hampton, was named after the old "ham." As a settlement, it was used for a single estate or a village: "ton" means "town." Hampton 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, as it was set off from the old home and from civilization.

Easthampton was originally named Mastic, and was later changed to Easthampton; i.e., the eastern plantation, from its relative situation to the west plantation.

On Van der Donck's map, 1644, appears the name "Cromme Gouwe." In Daniel Beale's "New York," 1699-1700, 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. Before landing you pass Montauk Island called the Cromme Gouwe (Crooked Bay), there are several small islands, Gardiner's Island and a foot note says "Peconic Bay is mean.""

The several bays are not distinctly marked on the map. Cromme Gouwe very likely should read Comme Gouye, and this name is used in the "Survey of the Three Plantations." A Dutch dictionary of 1780, in the possession of the keeper of the "Kom," or word "Kom" as follows, "an inclosed place, where ships may lie safely." A juneau, or small body of water. The word "kom," and district or province for gow. Thus Comme Gouye or Comme Gouwe would be the Cromme Gouwe of the Bay of Long Island of the Journal of 1675-80 in Peconic Bay of today, and Shelter Island is the island 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 1646 the town was received with the formation of Connecticut and until 1694 was represented in General Court at Hartford. Upon the reconquest by the Dutch in 1673 the town again sought a union with Connecticut; the request was granted. Southampton 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 one in 1643, in the same; in 1651, a third one in 1679, and a fourth one in 1683; the last one was furnished with 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 street is said to have been built in 1648, the Halsey house was erected in 1735, the Peletreau house was the headquarters of Lord Rawdon in 1779; the ruins of three forts, erected by him, are near by. St. Andrews' Chapel, on the Episcopal church, and at the extreme end of Silver Lake, was formerly a government life saving station.

Along the road from Southampton village, parallel with the ocean, toward the east, is an old cemetery with tombstones dating "way back in the seventeenth century, which mark the resting places of people who once in Cobb and the country around. Cobb has today a population of thirty people and consists of a few farm houses, all above the century old. This district was formerly called Cobb's Pond. Water Mill, on Meezo Bay, and three miles from Southampton, received its name from the oldest mill on Long Island. Edward Trees built 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 Saggaponack and Mecocks. In 1649, when the settlement at North Sea was being established, this town was called a "plantation." Bridgehampton village was sometimes called Bull Head; In 1653 a church was built at Bridgehampton and in 1690, a new edifice was built in 1737, a mile north of the old site, and a third one in 1812. The Shinnecock Bay or South Hampton Bay is 10 miles long and 3 to 4 miles wide; a marshy island of the Shinnecock Bay was called on the west side of its island at the Peconic Bay, in 1690, a new edifice was built in 1737, a mile north of the old site, and a third one in 1812. The Shinnecock Bay or South Hampton Bay is 10 miles long and 3 to 4 miles wide; a marshy island of the Shinnecock Bay was called on the west side of its island at the Peconic Bay, in 1690, a new edifice was built in 1737, a mile north of the old site, and a third one in 1812. The Shinnecock Bay or South Hampton Bay is 10 miles long and 3 to 4 miles wide; a marshy island of the Peconic Bay, in 1690, a new edifice was built in 1737, a mile north of the old site, and a third one in 1812. The Shinnecock Bay or South Hampton Bay is 10 miles long and 3 to 4 miles wide; a marshy island of the Peconic Bay, in 1690, a new edifice was built in 1737, a mile north of the old site, and a third one in 1812.
TOWN OF EASTHAMPTON.

The Indian deed of the town bears the date of 1648, and the marks of the four corners of the Goshen-Island, the first being Vineyard and the last Lathams. In 1820 the population was 562 including 25 slaves; in 1810 the population was 1,444, including 26 slaves; in the same year the taxable property was valued at $285,600.

In Easthampton village, first church services were held in a dwelling house; a church edifice was erected in the center of the village, in 1764; the first set of pews were appointed. Henry P. Deering, Collector of the Port by President Washington in 1790, was the first settler in the village.

John Howard Payne’s Childhood Home, Easthampton.

- They had a tradition that an epidemic had depopulated the island at this time of man’s arrival.
- Gardner’s Island, off the Isle of Wight, contains about 3,300 acres of land; northeast to northwest it is 742 feet; the nearest town, Lyman Island, is 3 miles from the island and proper is 3 miles. There are shell banks on the west side of the island; the first settlers, John and Elizabeth, a native of Scotland; he bought the island from the Indians, who called it Man-ock; they had a tradition that an epidemic had depopulated the island at this time of man’s arrival.
- Gardner received a grant for it from James Ferret; Captain Kidd visited this place and this treasure was found here, which were taken out of his hiding place by a commission sent by Governor Bellamore after the execution of the pirate in 1699, the commission gave a receipt to John Gardner for the goods found on Gardner's Island; until 1788 Gardner's Island was an independent plantation.
- In 1639, the first settlement was erected in the center of the village; the first church, the Tyler Homestead, the hotel known as Gardiner's Hotel, was erected in 1862, 1863 was the first school; the old church, and the first church in the village, erected on 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 is a small village, Sachem's Head, on this spot rested Chief Pognutchin's head, when his body was set down on the way to the grave in 1653; the hole was dug deep, and was kept clear by the Indians for nearly two centuries, until it was destroyed when the Easthampton turnpike road was built.

Sag Harbor is situated on Shelter Island, near the Sound. In 1853, a few cottages 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 of Sag Harbor in Washington in 1790. In 1820 the tonnage of the harbor was about 5,000 tons. The office of Collector of the Port of Sag Harbor was abolished in 1813 and the custom house closed. The first church erected in 1737 with a board covering for a roof, which admitted the rain; no ceiling or plaster was ever put up in it. A new church was built in 1737, and a third in 1843, a little distant from the old site on the Sound's northwestern point, and Lathams street. In 1810 the village contained about 80 houses; Oakland Cemetery, then called the Easthampton Cemetery, was opened in 1840 for burial purposes, and was then situated in the midst of an oak forest. A large Indian village site, known as Manor, where there were 776 slaves, regarded as a suburb of Sag Harbor. There are several other sites of Indian villages in this neighborhood, e.g., Three Mile Harbor, etc., at Three Mile Harbor the earth is white with shells, which were used in making wampum. Cedar Island lighthouse, on Cedar Island, which is at the entrance to the port of Sag Harbor, and was built in 1839.

Great Pond was called by the Indians Quaunwrotuck and covers an area of about 500 acres on the peninsula Montauk, a tract of land of about 5,000 acres, which was conveyed by the Indians to the colonists in 1617. There was an Indian fort on Nomnick Hill, near Neapeague. On a hill on the eastern side of the colony, which is now Freeport or Fort Pond was another Indian fort, which was still standing in 1661.

In 1840, the town line of Easthampton was surveyed, and its outlines were visible until obliterated in 1836 by Fort Wilkoff. 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 Narrangansett and Montauk; the Lebanon Cedar or "First 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.

In 1810, the town of Easthampton had 562 inhabitants, 60 of whom were slaves. In 1820, the population was 1,444, including 26 slaves; in the same year the taxable property was valued at $285,600.

In Easthampton village, first church services were held in a dwelling house; a church edifice was erected in 1764, which was repaired and enlarged again in 1810; a new building was reared in 1717, which had a bell and clock; this was remodelled in 1755. The first settlers established a school here, and in 1784 a brick building was erected in the center of the village. The first school, the first of its kind on the island was incorporated as Clinton Academy; it first began to function in 1827. Among the inhabitants, amounted then to $2,500. The old village street is shaded by elms, silver maples, and other trees; among the landmarks are the Gardner Homestead, the Tyler Homestead, the hotel known as Gardiner’s Hotel, and the old church, and the first church in the village, erected on the old windmill near the village, erected in 1800; an Indian burying ground is in the southeastern part of the village.

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In 1810, the town of Easthampton had 562 inhabitants, 60 of whom were slaves. In 1820, the population was 1,444, including 26 slaves; in the same year the taxable property was valued at $285,600.
TAXABLE VALUATION OF TOWNS, 1875.

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Long Island Militia in 1715, 1737.

The Legislature passed acts in March, 1726, by which the province of New York was divided into sixteen counties, and these again into townships. Kings County contained six townships. Population in 1782 was 3,886. Of which 1,317 were negroes. Chief towns were Brooklyn, Flatbush, and Flushing. One woollen, one flaxen, and one smock mill, valued at $263,025. 798; in this town were one church, one chapel, two sawmills, two slaughtermen, two taverns, and a post-office.


Town of New York—Population, 2,750. Queens County, including Flatbush, North Hempstead and post-office.


Town of Easthampton—Taxable property valued at $200,660. Population, 1,484, including 68 slaves. Easthampton village had 80 houses, the Presbyterian Church, one academy and two schoolhouses. 

Town of New Town—Population, 2,750. Queens County, including Flatbush, North Hempstead and post-office.

Town of Islip—Taxable property valued at $711,250. Population, 835, including 13 slaves.

Town of Riverhead—Taxable property valued at $833,415. Population, 1,771, including 22 slaves. The town was known as the capital of Suffolk County, or Suffolk Court House. Riverhead, post-office, 14 houses and county buildings. St. George's Manor had 35 families. Swimming River, 13 miles. Holwood had 25 houses. Aquogue had 346 houses. The town contained in all 370 dwellings, five churches, and seven schoolhouses. On Peconic Creek were three gristmills, four sawmills, two fulling mills, and three powder mills.

Town of Brookhaven—Taxable property valued at $187,746. Population, 1,796, including 126 slaves; nine post-offices. Coram, near the center of the town, was the site of town business; six Presbyterian churches, and one Episcopal Church in this town.

Post-offices: Brookhaven—Setauket, with two schoolhouses.

LONG ISLAND A CENTURY AGO (1810).

KINGS COUNTY—Taxable property valued in 1811 at $2,456,081. Population, 8,303.

Town of Brooklyn—Taxable property valued at $1,276,200. Population, 4,450. The incorporated village contained about 400 houses, three churches, several factories, ropewalks, distilleries, and the post-office of the county, Bedford settlement.


Town of Flatbush—Taxable property valued at $137,159. Population, 1,189. Village contained about 100 houses, county buildings, church, academy and two schoolhouses. In this town were two timemills and one windmill.

Town of Flatlands—Taxable property valued at $14,009. Population, 517. Village contained about 20 houses and a church; one hidemill in town.

Town of Bushwick—Taxable property valued at $10,000. Population, 798. In this town were one church, one chapel, two timemills, two schoolhouses, two taverns, and a post-office.


Town of Hempstead—Population, 5,804. Hempstead village and post-office.

Town of Jamaica—Population, 2,110. Jamaica village and postoffice, Merricks (postoffice discontinued in 1811), Rockville.

Town of New York—Population, 2,750. Queens County, including Flatbush, North Hempstead and post-office.

Suffolk County contained six townships. Population in 1786, 13,864, of which 2,069 were negroes. Chief towns were Brooklyn, Flatbush, and Flushing. One woollen, one flaxen, and one smock mill, valued at $263,025. 798; in this town were one church, one chapel, two sawmills, two slaughtermen, two taverns, and a post-office.


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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 with the shape of the piece of land, probably used in a wider sense, to embrace the land west of Arthur Kill and the Hackensack River, in fact the land behind the Kol.

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 Paterson. The name Achter Kol has been used, in a wider sense, to embrace the entire neck of land is called the name of a village of the Unamie tribe, perhaps of the Hacken sack on 't Kol, the name denotes 'where the water remained.' At times the entire neck of land is called Gamoeepa; in the Revolutionary War it was known as Barren Neck; its present name is Bergen Neck. The name of its southern extremity, Constitution Point, is still retained. At Gamoeepa a village was established by the Dutch; the present Connnisnut Paw is a corruption of the Indian name.

Paulus Hoeck is now a part of lower Jersey City. Harsimus, Ahasimus or Hooscumus, 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 Hoboken, the present Hoboken, and the Hopoakanbacking of the Indians, i.e., the pipe-making place; here the Indians procured the clay for making tobacco pipes.

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

Sisakus, Sisikes or Sisakes 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 compas, 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.

Sobbe, no mentioned as Julian town, because the early settlers came here to shoot wild fowl, its present name is Shooters Island.

Staten 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, Bedloeis, 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 place 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 largest and Hel 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 1638; het Kleyn Barent Eylandt is now known as Randall's Island; it contained about sixty morgen of land, and was granted in 1669 to one Delayal; later it was known as Belle Isle, Talbot Island and Montresor Island. Het Groote Barent Eylandt.
called by the Indians Tenkenas, contained about 300 morgen of land; it is now known as Ward's Island. Minisinkonck, 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. Finally it became part of the sovereign State of New York.

The first century in the history of the island under these new conditions, 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 outsider 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 close, the Eighth 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: 1,834,381
- Queens County: 284,943
- Nassau County: 44,297
- Town of Hempstead: 127,832
- Town of Oyster Bay: 23,802

- Suffolk County: 44,297
- Town of Huntington: 12,004
- Town of Babylon: 9,030
- Town of Islip: 18,346
- Town of Smithtown: 7,073
- Town of Brookhaven: 16,787
- Town of Riverhead: 8,346
- Town of Southold: 10,677
- Town of Shelter Island: 1,064
- Town of Southampton: 13,240
- Town of Easthampton: 4,772

Total: 2,085,490

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: 2,536,716
- Manhattan: 1,832,696
- Brooklyn: 525,198
- Queens: 239,826
- Richmond: 94,643

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: 1,833,484
- Queens County: 229,863
- Nassau County (approximate): 30,600
- Suffolk County: 105,000

Total: 5,388,582

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.
**THE EAGLE** is the recognized authority for Long Island news. Constant effort is made to strengthen its service. Branch offices and staff employees are maintained throughout the Island. No newspaper in the United States covers its territory so thoroughly as The Eagle.

This Library number is one of a series of annual publications that are found invaluable to subscribers. The Eagle Almanac is acknowledged to be the best reference book of its kind. No home or office library is complete without a copy.

The Eagle was founded in 1841, and the first edition of the paper was printed on the third floor of 39 Fulton street, on October 26. On October 26, 1911, The Eagle celebrated its seventieth anniversary, and was in receipt of a most remarkable series of tributes from public men, journalists, business men and newspapers, as well as readers in all parts of the world.

Visitors are welcome at The Eagle Building at all times. New improvements and additions are being made at the present time, in accordance with the dominant purpose of making it the most completely equipped newspaper plant in the United States, if not in the world.
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 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 omnivorous 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 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.
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 cousin, 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 such 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 "family 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 endorsed 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.
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 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 1899 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 incalculable 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 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 take 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 judgments 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 tickers 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 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. Singu-larly active in his endeavors to make the office as fireproof as possible, County Clerk 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.

Dowing 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 the papers are done away with, and papers recorded 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 about 24 hours. 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 establishment 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 establishment 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 not 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 herefore 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 Clerk of Queens County as efficient as is possible.

A very important addition made to the office by Mr. Ruoff is that of the bookbinding. 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 in which the action or record is found, it is 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 book, showing the number or 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 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 superintendant 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 H. Warburg, Hartsdale, N. Y.; estate of Francis E. Osborne, Derby, Conn.; landscape engineer to the National Fair and Exposition Association; fifty residences in New York 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 keys 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 real estate 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 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 endorsement 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 Bekawaha 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 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. Journalist.
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, 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, 1876, 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, gaining 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 country. 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 and gains 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, Suwanset 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 Fieldingsfielder 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 it is said his business ability, makes a man to whom, it is reasonable to expect, the public will give further honors.

JAMES EARLY

In 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, representatives from the 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.

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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. Grandjuries 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 intern 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 practice.

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 has remained connected with the business ever since. He became one of the most popular young men in the village. With his many attractive qualifications, he was a consistent member of the Democratic party in the Assembly, and he has had the support of the school men of the county ever since. He has always been a prominent man here, and the village is proud of him. He received a large salary from the school district, and is considered one of the most prominent citizens. His acquaintance is a delight to possess, and he.numbers intimate friends by the great drawing card of personal popularity. Personally he is in meeting all, rich or poor, on the same level and acting on the square.

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 thinking of this bank the name of Harry B. Howell, its efficient cashier, is immediately linked with it. Because of his prominence in the bank world of the county, Mr. Howell has made great sacrifices to serve the people of the county, and his constant devotion to the duties of the position. He has engaged in a wholesale and retail store business at Montauk, as the head of the Montauk Fish and Supply Company, which is also eminently successful under his management. When he became a candidate for the office, a non-partisan organization has been formed with the avowed purpose of securing his re-election. He resides in a pretty home in Garden City with his wife and children.

LEAGUE LIBRARY—SOME PROMINENT MEN OF LONG ISLAND

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 has 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.

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Mr. Howell is a native son of Riverhead, and the village is proud of him. 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 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 18 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 his many attractive 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 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 real estate 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 re-nomination. For many years he was treasurer of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society, and a member 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 was formerly living in the town. 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 great drawing card of personal popularity. In meeting all, rich or poor, on the same 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, 1855. 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 Montauk, Suffolk County, Va., where his parents had a plantation. His father was mortally wounded in the Battle of Gettysburg.

In 1858 he came North and located at Hempstead, N. Y. He entered newspaper work as a compositor in the spring of 1859, and later became associate editor of the Suffolk County Journal, then published at Northport. In September, 1864, 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 for which he was elected seven 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 1886, on November 24, to Minnie Bunce of Northport. They have two sons, Arthur P. Green and Alton 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. 429, F. & A. M., and secretary of Sufitenno Chapter No. 112, Royal Arch Masons, for fifteen years. He is a charter member of Patchogue Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, and is a member of Klamel Temple, A. A. O. N. M. 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, is a member of Engine Hose Company of Patchogue, and has been its treasurer for two and a half 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

as a skilled engineer, has a large private practice. He has held many important positions in his profession. Formerly he was connected with 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 positions he has held, but that which speak well of his fitness in the engineering world. Otto W. Velle is one of his present assistants, the two making a team that lead in the 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 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 at Northport on January 26, 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 1902. 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.
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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 mechanics. 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.
CENTRAL HOTEL
PATCHOGUE

The Central Hotel location on Main Street, directly opposite the Postoffice, has been established over 40 years and is the best known hostelry to commercial men on Long Island. Here all the boys put up. The present proprietor, Mr. Fred C. Thurber, has been the host for the past eleven years, and is one good, genial fellow, making you feel at home from the time you register until you settle. The Central Hotel entertains many automobile parties touring the Island and one is insured a good meal at prices that you do not have to sell the car to pay for the dinner checks, as is the case with many road resorts. The rooms are large and airy, well screened and comfortable. The Great South Bay is only a mile away, easily reached by permanent guests by stage or trolley, running every few minutes. Mr. Thurber is an enthusiastic yachtsman and has the reputation of being the most skilled sailor of ice boats in the country, his scooter, "The Eagle," holding the championship of the Great South Bay. Mr. Thurber is Commodore of the Scooter Club, and the coming winter will see him competing with the cracks of the Shrewsbury.
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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.

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TUESDAY
Review of all the new attractions in Manhattan and Brooklyn playhouses.

WEDNESDAY
Junior Eagle puzzle solvers' names—New puzzle club members.

THURSDAY
Home Dressmaking Department, Weekly Public Forum.

FRIDAY
The Jewish Review—An article on Beauty and Hygiene—Humane Club news, letters from members, new members, etc.

SATURDAY
News of Churches, both Catholic and Protestant—The weekly real estate page—Reviews of the new books—News of women's club’s—Missionary societies and W. C. T. U.—Table and kitchen notes.

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Space does not permit us to do this subject justice, but a motoring trip on Long Island without making a stop at Will Graham's Anchorage Inn is by no manner of means complete, and you will remember it as long as you live.

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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. As it now lies peacefully banking in the sunshine, waiting and ready for its new destiny, it seems as though the shades of the pioneers 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 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 democratic plans. The fathers said: “Brothers, 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 capacious 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 under the glow of arbor 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 whereby he or she might procure the necessities of life. The plan won over themselves, or until the “outside barbarians who sold them goods demanded greenbacks in 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. There 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 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 fifty 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 sequent of 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 dealer 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.

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