

S T O R Y O F G L E N C O V E

by

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No one has ever written the complete story of Glen Cove and it is doubtful if anyone ever will. Such a work demands the talents of both the historian and the poet - a combination that is rarely found. While it is true that names and dates make up the foundation upon which history is written, such items alone do not contain the essence of an interesting story. A third ingredient, belonging to this basic pattern of history, is the record of events. But to provide interesting reading such material must be presented so as to inspire a genuine interest in the story that is being told. To successfully accomplish this the author must include in his account a thousand and one casual items that may be of little interest in themselves but which form the superstructure that adds color and vitality to facts that might otherwise lack interest.

Mingled with the hard, cold facts that form the pattern of Glen Cove's story are traces of legend and tradition that must be included in any account that would impart the spirit of those almost forgotten days of long ago. Believing that this material is of interest to many readers and that it should be perpetuated as to the legitimate folklore of the locality, the author proposes to include two or three of these stories, but with due caution to label them as such where they appear.

The history of early Glen Cove, like that of most other settlements on north shore Long Island, is closely associated with the history of early New England. Many similar problems confronted the pioneer families of both regions. In some ways, however, there were differences. By the year 1668, when the land including that now occupied by the City of Glen Cove was purchased from the Matinecock Indians, the Long Island settlers had learned valuable lessons in how to deal with the natives and, as a consequence, they enjoyed friendlier relations than did many of the early New England settlers or the Dutch who had settled at New Amsterdam and on the western end of Long Island. Nor were the men who settled in Glen Cove entering a strange and unknown land. Hempstead had been settled for a quarter of a century and Oyster Bay for some fifteen years. About five years before the settlement of Glen Cove Captain John Underhill, John Feeks, William Frost and others had purchased land from the Indians near the Sound and not far from the original bounds of Glen Cove. And there were other settlements nearby, including one on Cow Neck, now Sands Point. That land on this part of Long Island was highly valued may be judged by the fact that it had been previously claimed by both the Dutch and English and at the time of settlement was disputed by the rival townships of Hempstead and Oyster Bay.

The name originally applied by the white settlers was Musketa Cove, spelled in a great variety of ways in the ancient documents. Although usually written as two words these were

sometimes combined into one. In his authoritative work, Indian Place-Names on Long Island, the late William Wallace Tooker tells us that: "It takes its name from the extensive meadows bordering the cove or creek". And the best interpretation given is "place of rushes". In 1834 the name was changed to Glen Cove, as we shall read later in this account.

The leader and chief proprietor in the settlement of Musketa Cove was Joseph Carpenter, an enterprising young man from Warwick, Rhode Island, where he had previously operated a corn mill. He was born in England about 1635, the first child of William and Elizabeth (Arnold) Carpenter, who came to America shortly thereafter and eventually settled in Rhode Island. William Carpenter is mentioned in the "Initial Deed" of Roger Williams as one of the proprietors of lands in the plantation of New Providence.

In 1659 Joseph Carpenter married Hannah, the daughter of William Carpenter of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. In his excellent work, The Carpenter Family in America, Daniel H. Carpenter states that Hannah was evidently the second cousin of her husband. She died at Musketa Cove about the year 1673 and Joseph married Ann or Anna, the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Luther) Weeks.

According to the Oyster Bay Town Records, Joseph Carpenter had his dwelling and a corn mill at Warwick, Rhode Island, where he apparently remained until 1667. He seems to have made several trips to Long Island in those early years, however, and had friends and acquaintances at Oyster Bay. On these sojourns

he must have explored the lands on the west side of Hempstead Harbor and noted favorably their suitability as a site for the erection of a saw mill. In the supplement to the second edition of the Cock-Cocks-Cox Genealogy by George W. Cocks and John Cox, Jr., the former wrote: "* * *. Here were present several congenial conditions; a fine stream, opportunity for a short dam, convenient earth supply for making thereof, and easy access to navigable water at high tide. The possible Pond area then greatly exceeded that of today, which is circumscribed by the growth of the delta of Killbuck Brook and the diluvial deposit consequent upon the several branches of the upper dam."

When the above quoted statement was written (1914) the ponds referred to were much more extensive than they are today. In the lapse of over three decades all but one, the so-called "lower pond", have been filled in. Killbuck Brook, which has now disappeared, was then a lively fresh-water stream that flowed south through the valley occupied by School Street and to the rear of a few stores and private dwellings that stood on the west side of that highway. This brook emptied into the middle pond (now entirely gone) near the present site of the Fire House, forming deltas to which reference is made.

Carpenter immediately recognized the many favorable features of the region for the purpose he had in mind and in 1667 made application to Governor Nicolls for permission to purchase from the Indians a certain tract of land at Musketa Cove. Permission was granted and the Constable and Overseers of Hempstead were

ordered to assist him in laying out the grounds. This they flatly refused to do, due to a land dispute with the Town of Oyster Bay. Both towns claimed the Musketa Cove land that Carpenter wished to settle. Hempstead based its claim on the strength of the Dutch Patent and purchase from the Indians. And from evidence to be found in the records today it would seem that they had much in their favor. But in March of that year some settlers at Matinecock, including Captain John Underhill, obtained a signed statement from the sachem Tackapoucha and other Indians to the effect that the Indians never deeded lands at Musketa Cove to Hempstead.

This statement apparently had the desired influence on the Governor for on April 6, 1668 he issued the following order to the Constable and Overseers of Hempstead:

"Whereas, Request was long tyme since made unto me, on the behalfe of Joseph Carpenter, that he might have a certain piece of land on each side of the Ryver at Musketos Cove whare he proposes to settle two or three Plantations and to erect a Saw Mill and a Fulling Mill which may prove advantageous, and be much to the welfare of the inhabitants in Generall within this Govt. with which you have been made acquainted, and themselves (the authorities of the Town of Hempstead) have made some objection against it, yet have given me no reasonable satisfaction therein, and I having just grounds to suspect that the said land thereabout is not yet within

your bounds, nor ever was really purchased by you: you having made no improvement thereupon, though you pretend to have laid it out into Lotts for some of the Inhabitants of your Towne. These are therefore to require you, that after the sight thereof, with all convenient speed, you cause to be laid out for the use of the said Joseph Carpenter a sufficient quantity of land on each side of the said Cove, fit for the purposes and intents proposed by him and that you make immediate return of your proceedings herin, unto me, which if you neglect, I shall without more ado take care to dispose thereof for the public good as I shall see cause.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th April, 1668.

Richard Nichols, Gov'r."

This was more than an order. It was, in fact, an ultimatum and on the strength of it Joseph Carpenter felt free to proceed with his plans. On May 24, 1668, he obtained title to the land from the Indians.

Although the original document has long since disappeared we have it from no less an authority than the late George W. Cocks that:

". . . it is an established fact that on May 24, 1668, the Indian Sachems, Suscaneman and Weragh, Chief-Proprietors of land upon Matinecock conveyed to Joseph Carpenter of Providence Plantation, lands on both sydes

of Musketa Cove!"

There is included in the appendix to Vol. 2 of the Oyster Bay Town Records the transcript of a deed to Joseph Carpenter for land at Musketa Cove. This is dated November 7, 1668, and reads as follows:

"This present wryting testifyeth that we the Indian Proprietors of Matinicock upon Long Island under the protection & patronage of his Highness James Duke of Yorke, do acknowledg to have bargained sould & made over, unto Joseph Carpenter of Potuxen of Rhode Island Colony his heires & assignes, a certaine parcell of Woodland containing a hundred acres, lying upon the North side of Musketooe Cove, with a square myle of timber, & grazing, on the South syde of the said Cove, the meadows & all the Creeke Thatch excepted, lying or being about the said Cove, & also a square myle of timber & grasing at the head of the said Cove, loyning to the said hundred acres the prmisses above menconed with all priviledges, of fishing, fowling, hunting, mineralls according to Law, within the said hundred acres; Wee the said Proprietors doe by theise presents engage orselves, or heires, successors or assignes to make good the said sale, unto the said Joseph his heires or assignes against all prtences or pleas that shall or may be made against the said Purchase, by any Indian or Indians, whatsoever, & engaging our selves to our utmost endeavor to make good

the said Sale, against all Claymes whatsoever having received a valuable Consideration, as is specified upon a Bill obligatory from the said Joseph, as witness or hands the day & date above wrytten in the 20th yeare of the Kings Raigne.

Signed sealed and Dilivered in ye

prsence of us.

The Marke of X Asseton

Robert Williams

The Marke of X Arompes

Nicholas Simpkins

The Marke of X Seher

Jno Underhill

The Marke of X Atehen

Nicholas Wright

The Marke of X Chascaneman"

This deed was among documents preserved at Albany until the fire in the Capitol in 1911.

We regret that there is apparently no existing record of the "valuable Consideration" that the Indians received from Joseph Carpenter in payment for this land.

On November 30 of the same year Carpenter admitted as co-partners, Nathaniel Coles, Abia Carpenter (his brother-in-law), Thomas Townsend and Robert Coles. Soon afterwards the interests of Abia Carpenter were transferred to Daniel Coles and the interests of Thomas Townsend were transferred to Nicholas Simpkins. Thus, Joseph Carpenter, the three Coles brothers and Nicholas Simpkins are generally referred to as "the Five Proprietors of the Musketa Cove Plantations". Apparently neither Abia Carpenter nor Thomas Townsend ever occupied their land at Musketa Cove. And from the records it seems that Nathaniel Coles lived at Oyster Bay.

Daniel, Nathaniel and Robert Coles were the sons of Robert and Mary (Hawxhurst) Coles. This first Robert Coles came to America from England with the Winthrop Fleet in 1630. After a somewhat stormy career in Massachusetts he followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island and is identified as one of those mentioned in the "Initial Deed" of 1638. He died sometime in the year 1654 and his widow later married Matthias Harvey and moved with him to Oyster Bay.

Daniel Coles was born about 1637 (probably at Ipswich, Massachusetts) and married Maha-Shalal-hasbaz Gorton, daughter of the famous Samuel Gorton of Warwick, Rhode Island. To quote again from George W. Cocks: "The name of the daughter of Samuel Gorton who m. Daniel Coles, practically coinciding in structure with the 'Maher-shalal-hash-baz', Isaiah VIII: 1, 3, explained in the concordance as in making speed to the spoil, he hasteneth the prey, seems difficult of application, but some of the perilous experiences in Gorton's hegira from Boston to Warwick, may have suggested the Jewish situation at the time of Isaiah's dreary prophesy".

Nathaniel Coles was born about 1640 at Providence, Rhode Island. He was married three times, his first wife being Martha, the daughter of Robert and Agnes (Washbourne) Jackson. She died at Oyster Bay in 1668 and he next married Deborah, the daughter of Nicholas and Ann (_____) Wright. She also died and before 1696 Nathaniel Coles married Sarah (possibly) daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Potter) Harcourt.

Robert Coles was born at Providence, Rhode Island about 1648 or earlier. In 1670 he married Mercy Wright, a sister of Nathaniel Coles' wife. She died at Musketa Cove in 1708 and he died in 1715. They were buried on a little knoll south of The Place and not far from the family homestead. Until a few years ago the rough field stones that marked their graves could be easily located. Unfortunately, the march of "progress" has swept every stone away and the property is today a parking lot for one of Glen Cove's modern industries.

There is less available regarding Nicholas Simpkins, the fifth Proprietor of the Musketa Cove Plantations. From his own account, written on December 20, 1683, he was then an inhabitant of Musketa Cove and about 56 years of age. That would place the year of his birth at about 1627. He states in the above-mentioned account that he was present at the settlement of Oyster Bay in 1653, some fifteen years before the settlement of Musketa Cove. He was apparently the son of Nicholas Simpkins, tailor, of Boston, Massachusetts. About 1666 he married Elizabeth Weeks, daughter of Francis Weeks of Oyster Bay. The wife of Francis Weeks is apparently not known. It is mentioned that Nicholas Simpkins of Musketa Cove was also a tailor by trade.

If we could but draw aside the curtain of time and look in upon Musketa Cove in those early days it would surely be an interesting picture. Today we gather our clues from many scattered sources. There are time-worn deeds and other ancient documents, old maps and various other items that shed light on the happenings

of those olden days. But there are many vacant gaps in the story that cannot be filled. Sometimes, however, we are rewarded by some new and unexpected discovery. A shred of evidence that has been hidden for centuries suddenly comes to light, inspiring us to continue the search with renewed vigor. So it is that today we visualize the Musketa Cove of long ago.

These men who cleared the wilderness - Carpenter, Coles and Simpkins - were not followers of the beaten path. Like others who came to Long Island in those days to build their homes near the campfires of the Indian, they and their families were endowed with the spirit of the pioneer. They were well fortified with qualities of courage, determination and high faith in their ability to succeed in the face of uncertainty and discouragement. Above all, they were not afraid to work long hours to mold the raw materials of nature into the finished products needed to build a civilization. And they made the land produce and handed on to those who followed a better world than they had found.

Very soon after the settlement a dam was built and a saw mill erected as Joseph Carpenter had planned. This first mill stood near the foot of the highway known today as Mill Hill. This saw mill continued in use for many years after its construction and on January 14, 1777, Joseph Carpenter executed a paper reciting that he had built a grist mill adjoining the saw mill which was owned by the "Five Proprietors". In this paper he pledged himself to keep and maintain said mill and to grind corn and grain for all of the Proprietors' families without charge so long as

the said stream was owned by the "Five Proprietors", their heirs and assigns.

The following letter, probably from Governor Anthony Brockholles attests to the value of the saw mill at that period:

"Mr. Joseph Carpenter:

There being present occasion for the use of the Fort for fifteen hundred foote of plank of two inch, more than what i allready writte for, I desire you'll provide it with all expedition. I having sent a boat expresse to fetch it, who I have ordered to stay till it be ready. Therefore I pray by no means fail therein.

I am your loving friend,

New York, May 27, 1678

A. B.

It is supposed that this lumber was for old Fort James, the Fort Amsterdam of the Dutch, which stood at the lower end of Manhattan Island.

By this time the tiny band of settlers had grown considerably. The families of Moses Mudge, William Thornycraft, Ephraim Carpenter and many others had come to join the community. A contributing factor to the sudden influx of settlers at the time was King Philip's War which drove many out of New England for fear of their lives. In less than a decade after its settlement the community of Musketa Cove had among its population carpenters, weavers, woolspinners, sawyers, saddlers, tailors, tanners, cordwainers, millers, millwrights, shipbuilders, coopers, caulkers and many tradesmen. We are also told that: "They had their own

town government, constable, Overseers, Justice of the Peace and Recorder. They held town meetings and elected their own officers until the organization of Queens County in 1683."

Despite the rapid progress that evidently followed the settlement, some nine years went by before application was made for a Patent from the Crown. This delay may be accounted for in part because of the fact that the Dutch recaptured Manhattan Island and again gained jurisdiction over this territory for considerably over a year before they re-capitulated to the English.

But because of the steadily growing population and the increased trade and commerce resulting from it, the settlers considered it expedient to acquire a better title to the land. Up to this time they had merely held the deed from the Indians.

After appropriate negotiations an application was made to Governor Andros and on the 29th of September 1677 he issued Letters Patent to the "Five Proprietors" to "a certain tract of land at Musketa Cove, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, which by my order hath been laid out." The consideration was payment "yearly and every year unto his Royal Highness's use as a Quit Rent, one bushel of good winter wheat."

This Patent was among the papers left by my father, Franklin A. Coles, at the time of his death in 1943, and is now in possession of the City of Glen Cove. It may be read in transcript in Vol. 1 of the Oyster Bay Town Records.

The area of Musketa Cove, as mentioned in the Patent, was 1700 acres. In 1786 it was given as 3678 acres and a computation

made by the surveyor, Isaac Coles, in 1882 established it as 3000 acres. In a statement made by him at the bi-centennial celebration in 1868 he said: "Whichever way it might have been, the losers were the poor indians * * *."

As originally planned each of the "Five Proprietors" owned a "Home Lott" on which his dwelling was built. These were along the highway then known as The Place, meaning the original place of settlement, and this name has survived to the present time. The remaining lands were divided into five parcels and each parcel into five sections, one for each of the Proprietors. The distribution was made in this way so that each would receive an equal quantity of the same kind of land. None had more woodland or pasture land than another but all shared alike.

While the first dwellings were probably crudely thrown together, not much better than the wigwams of the Indians, the first real house was probably ready for occupancy by the winter of 1668. This was the home of Joseph Carpenter. It was built on his "Home Lott" on the property now belonging to the Dickson estate and just to the north of land recently purchased by the Wah Chang Trading Corporation. We are told it was so well built that "it continued to be used as a dwelling until about 1835. It was occupied by Joseph Carpenter during his lifetime, being also the birthplace of nearly all of his children and continuing in the family for several generations." The writer distinctly remembers having visited the site as a boy and seeing the partially filled excavation in which there had grown a good-sized black locust.

The original home of Robert Coles is standing today as the east wing of the residence at 34 The Place. This tiny wing of the present dwelling is quite dwarfed by the more pretentious wings that have been added by subsequent residents. It is the oldest place of residence now standing in Glen Cove. Until the spring of 1945 there stood a large and much weather-beaten black locust (*Robinia pseudocacia*), in front of the house. This ancient tree was one of several brought to Long Island by Captain John Sands of Cow Neck shortly after the settlement of Musketa Cove. This was probably the first introduction of that species of locust to Long Island, although today it is very plentiful along the north shore.

Within a stone's throw of these home sites may be found to this day the discarded shells of clams, oysters and scallops left by the Indians near their ancient wigwams. Among these shells are found implements of stone, bone and antler, fragments of Indian pottery and the ashes of the camp fires over which they prepared their feasts some three centuries ago.

The Home Lotts of Daniel Coles, Nicholas Simpkins and other early settlers can be located today from the original records, although none of the old dwellings is standing as far as we know.

In 1674 Joseph Carpenter sold to Moses Mudge "four acres of land, butting on ye saw mill dam, which said land he purchased of the Indians in 1668." A portion of the original tract is now occupied by Sterling W. Mudge, a direct descendant of the original Mudge settler in Musketa Cove.

In possession of the Mudge family today is an old parchment-bound account book that was kept by Moses Mudge. This is of great interest in the light it sheds on the trade of those first white citizens in Musketa Cove.

Much of our present knowledge of early Musketa Cove has been gathered from another quaint old parchment-bound volume measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches and kept by Robert Coles. This is known as the Musketa Cove Proprietor's Book. This book, now in the possession of the writer, was never actually a part of the Town Records, but because of its historical interest much of its contents is copied in the appendix to Vol. 1 of the Oyster Bay Town Records.

To peruse the pages of this ancient volume would thrill anyone with the least spark of curiosity about the past. The feeling that on its time-stained pages is the actual handwriting of the men whose everyday experiences made the history of old Musketa Cove is like exploring the past through magic spectacles. This is no tracing or photostatic copy, but an original record with all the scratches, blots and errors, just as they remained when the writer laid down his quill pen and set the book aside for the last time. Its pages contain many interesting land records, a copy of the famous Andros Patent of 1677, Articles of Agreement signed by the original Proprietors in 1668, references to minor land disputes with the Matinecock Indians, family records of the Coles, Thornycraft and Carpenter families, the first and second wills of Robert Coles and other items of similar nature.

Space does not permit us to include more than a brief resume

of its contents. The entries are not arranged in chronological order and while much of it is in the hand of Robert Coles, there are records written by others. The dates indicate that it was kept for many years after his death in 1715.

On the reverse sides of the front and back covers and also on several of the inside pages are merchants' accounts, many of which are in the handwriting of Robert Coles. Among these are the accounts for Thomas Hopkins for 1680 and John Wood for 1682. Some may be shocked perhaps when they learn that the principal item is rum, although cider, bricks, stockings, tobacco and other commodities are fairly numerous. On the inside pages are accounts of the sale of lumber cut in the old saw mill. None of these accounts is copied in the transcript included in the Town Records.

The earliest item in the book bears the date of November 30, 1668. It is a listing of certain Articles of Agreement signed by the "Five Proprietors". Among other things these state that all meadows, creek or thatch within the bounds of their purchase shall be divided equally among the purchasers. That no trees shall be cut for pipe staves except as agreed upon by vote of the majority. That no one shall put out hogs or cattle for summering except as agreed on by majority vote. That only by vote of the majority shall any highways be built, lots laid out or fences erected. That if a saw mill or any other mills be built each of the Proprietors must share equal expense in the same and each is to enjoy equal benefits. That any purchaser who neglects to settle his land within three years after the date of said agree-

ment shall lose his interest in said land and any money that he has paid shall be returned.

This agreement was signed by Joseph Carpenter, Nathaniel Coles, Abia Carpenter, Thomas Townsend and Robert Coles, the Proprietors of Musketa Cove as of that date. Matthias Harvey, Daniel Coles, Nicholas Simpkins and John Thompson signed as witnesses.

Another record, dated January 5, 1681, tells of the allotment of lands, describing the "Home Lotts" and the various outlying parcels. Among the individuals mentioned in the deeds and other land records are Moses Mudge, Samuel Pell, Ephraim Carpenter, John Williams, William Thornycraft and others who settled in Musketa Cove during the first decade of its growth.

Toward the end of the book, following several blank pages, are two wills of Robert Coles. The first of these, dated March 17, 1689/90, is in his own hand, signed by him and with the signatures of Moses Mudge, George Codner and John Newman as witnesses. The second will, dated July 25, 1712, was made after the death of his wife. In this he states that he is "very sick in body but of perfect mind and memory". He was too feeble at the time to write it himself for it is in the hand of another, apparently Derick Albertson. On this document his signature is quite unsteady but still easy to identify. Derick Albertson, Caleb Peck and Joseph Carpenter (son of the original Proprietor) signed as witnesses. Robert Coles lived for nearly three years after preparing this will.

Among the pages of this old book, but not a part of it, is a separate sheet containing "An Account of the Landholders with the number of Acres each possesses within the Patent: And also the Sums annexed that they are to pay as Quit-rent for fourteen years past and fourteen years to come which is to be the final payment * * *."

The heading on this account reads: "Mosqueto Cove, November 11, 1786." In this list are the names of 40 landholders then living and the names of 6 deceased whose estates are listed. The greatest individual landholder listed is James Townsend with 279 acres. The next is Jacob Valentine with 277. The family of Coles is the most frequently listed with eleven entries and combined land holdings of 904 acres.

Although it is evident that all of the landholders named did not live in Musketo Cove in 1786, the list has provided the writer with a valuable aid which, with the 1790 census figures, makes it possible to get an approximate idea of the population during the decade after the American Revolution. Comparison of these lists indicates that there were between 230 and 250 men, women and children living in Musketo Cove at that time.

It was primarily the stream, flowing through the wide valley and emptying into Hempstead Harbor, that attracted the first white settlers to this locality. Being a man of imagination and ambition Joseph Carpenter naturally recognized the possibilities that this situation offered as the site for a mill. This attractive feature and the developments that occurred during the first

century and more of Glen Cove's history emphasize the fact that it was the stream and subsequently the clear fresh-water ponds that were the greatest factors in the community's early growth. And in conjunction with this, of course, was the easy access to New York by water.

As we have noted before, a dam was thrown across the stream near the foot of the present Mill Hill and a saw mill erected there, probably toward the latter part of 1668. We are told that there was a good quantity of lumber to be had without the necessity of long hauls and since the demand for sawed timber was far in excess of the supply, both hereabouts and in New York, Carpenter and his associates were kept busy. Records in the account books of Robert Coles and Moses Mudge provide evidence of a flourishing business at the saw mill from the time of its erection.

Within a decade Carpenter built his grist mill on the same dam, as indicated by his agreement of January 14, 1677 to grind the corn and grain of the Proprietors.

A second dam, situated farther upstream and known as the upper dam was built about 1699. This was on what is now Pulaski Street and above that dam was an extensive pond area.

It is recorded that "Robert Coles, the then owner of the land bordering the South side of the Mill Pond, 'Grants to the Proprietors, free liberty to Dam against any part of his land joining ye Mill Stream, with privilege of digging earth and carting from his land for ye Deam, for which he is granted all of a certain piece of land and swamp joining to his meadow on South

side of ye Mill Creek, he not to hinder or prejudice the highway to Hempstead or way to ye Head of Cove or any watering Place.'"

By 1707 Captain William Walton was an individual of calculating ways whose interests in locating here were largely inspired by the convenience of the location for smuggling imported goods into New York to evade payment of the heavy tax then being imposed by the British. We shall hear more about him and his family later.

In 1755 a dam, generally known as the "Lower Dam", was built downstream from the first at or very near the site where a modern concrete dam now stands, making the so-called lower pond and the only one of the three ponds that remains today. The area where the other ponds formerly existed has been filled in within the past quarter century so that one unfamiliar with the earlier scene would find it quite impossible to picture the ponds. Today large parking spaces, extensive park areas planted with good-sized trees, the site of the City Hall and the Post Office occupy that which was once a part of the ponds.

There are probably some who have wondered at the origin of the name of Bridge Street, a short highway running south from School Street to Continental Place. But anyone that has lived in Glen Cove for twenty-five years or more will remember that this was once the site of a bridge that crossed the pond, permitting easy access from south Glen Cove to the shopping district on School Street and Glen Street.

In reference to the various dams and mills that were erected,

the late Franklin A. Coles has written: ". . . These dams were probably not very firmly built for in the early days spring freshets and heavy rains very often broke them. There is a record that in 1768 the upper dam broke and the old dam at the foot of Mill Hill was rendered absolutely useless and was closed. This probably resulted in the abandonment of that dam entirely leaving the mills only at the upper and lower dams, known to most of us familiar with this territory before the upper pond was filled in. The upper dam . . . was sold by William Walton and others in 1773 to Isaac Underhill and others. Later that mill was conducted by Daniel and Joshua Kirk, and for many years the mill was known as 'Kirks Mill', while the mill at the lower dam came into the possession of Charles Thorne and was familiarly known as 'Thorne's Mill'. In a heavy freshet in 1826, Kirk's saw mill was carried away and the lower dam badly damaged. The land at the west and southwest of Thorne's Mill later became the site of the Glen Cove Starch Factory.

"Concerning the mill ponds it should be observed that until nearly the end of the Nineteenth Century they were well stocked with trout, the resort of local fishermen as well as fishermen from New York City. And during the trouting season the New York papers carried news items of the catches made by these famous fishermen. It is interesting to note that the ice from these ponds not only supplied the needs of the starch factory, the butchers and the residents of Glen Cove, but the ponds were the scenes of much gaiety and enjoyment by the young folks during the skating season."

In addition to the other advantages that have been noted it was also apparently true that the water supplied by the springs in this locality possessed some unique quality that was found to be especially valuable for use in the manufacture of corn starch. This was in part responsible for the success achieved by the starch factory during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

This discussion of the ponds and mills has carried us far ahead in the chronology of our story. We would like to glance back again to the earliest days and consider a few side lights that may be interesting to the reader.

By the end of the seventeenth century two of the original "Five Proprietors" had passed away. Joseph Carpenter died in 1683 and Daniel Coles in 1692. When we consider the activities and accomplishments of Joseph Carpenter, it is difficult to realize that he was only about 48 years of age at the time of his death. Daniel Coles was probably about 55. Robert Coles was about 67. As mentioned before, Nathaniel Coles apparently never lived in Musketa Cove. And Nicholas Simpkins apparently moved away sometime early in the eighteenth century.

Today we are prone to think of those pioneers of early Musketa Cove as hoary individuals even during the years that they were clearing the land for settlement. But a glance at the record shows that this is not the case. It was a project planned and executed by youth. In 1668 the age of each of the original Proprietors was about as follows:

Joseph Carpenter.....	33 years
Daniel Coles.....	31 years
Nathaniel Coles.....	28 years
Robert Coles.....	20 years
Nicholas Simpkins.....	41 years

The closing years of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries were filled with tense and exciting days in and about the little settlement of Musketa Cove. Already the community was joining others on North Shore Long Island in helping importers and merchants evade the high import taxes imposed by the British Governor and his advisors. There was heavy traffic in rum from the West Indies. It was said that in 1699, "one-third of the goods imported into New York are run into Southold, Setauket, Oyster Bay and Musquito Cove." In an address by Henry J. Scudder at the Glen Cove bi-centennial celebration, in 1868, he said: "The accounts of the merchants would persuade us that it (rum) constituted the chief subject of trade - it seems to have been meat and drink. In a long category of supplies furnished by someone hereabouts at this time, we are surprised to find that twelve quarts, thirty-five half pints, and seventeen gills of rum are reckoned, and the only useful article charged is the footing of one pair of stockings!"

An item from the New York Gazette, dated August 9, 1728 and quoted in Onderdonk's Queens County in Olden Times, reads as follows:- "Josiah Millikin, of Musketo Cove, periwig maker, denies that he gave any information to the Customs House officers, whereby they were enabled to discover and seize several casks of imported

brandy and wine concealed in Captain Walton's cellar."

Now, at long last, we come to two of the legends that cling to old Musketa Cove. In his address during the bi-centennial celebration in 1868, Mr. Scudder told the following story about the famous Captain Walton:

"* * * The house occupied by Walton here, and where the seizure of smuggled brandy was made * * * is occupied by the descendant of one of the old families of the Cove. Curious legends connect themselves with its history. It is said that Captain Walton, upon the return of one of his vessels, engaged his slaves an entire night in transporting huge chests, filled with milled dollars and Spanish doubloons, from his schooner to the cellar of his house. Closing the night's toil at day-dawn, the munificent master, prompted to unusual generosity, threw wide some of the chests of the precious treasure and proffered their contents to his servants. Eager hands flew at the coin, but not a piece could be extracted--so compact were the contents that no mortal power, unaided by instrumental agencies, could move a dollar. Cupidity was foiled, and the weary servants, lost in amazement at the inaccessibility of the treasure, were fain to content themselves with whispered narratives of the marvel. So it floats down to the present, with the added certainty that under each corner of the dwelling rests a full chest, and the present occupant may be sure his house rests upon the rocks."

We may add that the old dwelling has long since disappeared and the treasure----?

This seems an appropriate place to mention another Musketa Cove legend that has been handed down from one generation to another. This one dealt with none other than the famous old pirate, Captain Kidd. I would like to quote the story as my father told it so many times:

"* * * It is an established fact that in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, an English vessel anchored in Hempstead Harbor opposite Sheep Pen Point (Now Garvies Point, in Glen Cove), and remained there for several days --no one from the vessel was seen ashore--finally one morning the vessel was gone and it was discovered that considerable digging had been done in the Sheep Pen Lot and a large chest apparently removed from the form left in the earth and dragged to the shore, where the imprint of the keel of a rowboat was noted.

"William Kidd, the pirate, after an absence of nearly three years, returned to this country in July, 1699, stopping at Gardiner's Island at the end of Long Island Sound. While there, according to testimony of several witnesses, including John Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, given at a hearing at Boston, several chests and many bales of goods were loaded on sloops bound up the Sound. Robert Livingston, one of Kidd's sponsors, testified that Kidd had said to him that he had hidden a chest between

Boston and New York where no one could find it but himself. Upon the close of the hearing, Kidd was arrested, taken to England and tried for piracy and murder, convicted of murder and executed at Execution Dock in London on the 23rd day of May 1701.

"Except possibly upon Gardiner's Island, there is no proof of any other treasure having been buried along the shores of Long Island Sound and no evidence of any other treasure having been recovered along the shores of Long Island Sound. The conclusion is inevitable."

(The above quoted from the Glen Cove Record-Advance for September 10, 1942.)

This story would be quite incomplete if we failed to mention something about old Dosoris. Although not within the bounds of the original Musketa Cove purchase it is now within the limits of the City of Glen Cove. The very name, Dosoris, suggests a host of weird and interesting tales. And, indeed, no other region on all Long Island can boast of a more fascinating past in which history and legend are so completely intermingled that it is sometimes difficult to tell where one leaves off and the other begins. And it is to be happily observed that much of the original atmosphere of mystery and romance lingers there today. Dosoris is a world unto itself and has been most appropriately called "The Sleepy Hollow of North Shore Long Island."

The first English name that we find associated with the region now known as Dosoris is that of Robert Williams, who purchased

East Island of the Matinecock Indians in 1667. Described as a "near relative" of Roger Williams, this enterprising pioneer possessed considerable land on the Island. In 1648 he purchased a large tract of land including all of the present village of Hicksville and is said to have made his residence in that vicinity at a later date. Before acquiring East Island he also had lived at Hempstead.

In 1670 Williams sold this land to Colonel Lewis Morris from the Barbados, and in 1693 Morris conveyed the land to one Daniel Whitehead. The next owner was Daniel Whitehead's son-in-law, John Taylor, who left it to his daughter Abigail.

This brings us to the early decades of the 18th century where the romantic story of Dosoris begins in full fervor.

It was in the year 1717 that Abigail Taylor married the Reverend Benjamin Woolsey, who was born at Jamaica in 1687 and in 1720 became pastor of the first church in Southold. In 1736, after the death of Abigail's father, they removed to Dosoris where they resided for the remainder of their lives. It was this learned gentleman who first applied the most descriptive and poetic appellation Dos-Uxoris to this historic tract of land. Interpreted it means "wife's dowery" and referred, of course, to the fact that the property had come to Abigail Woolsey by inheritance from her father. This later became "Dosoris" and is revived today in the names of two highways in Glen Cove, Dosoris Lane and Dosoris Way. And the memory of Benjamin Woolsey is kept alive in the name of Woolsey Avenue.

We regret that space does not permit more than casual mention of the famous Benjamin Woolsey and his descendants. He passed away in 1756 and was laid to rest in the old Woolsey burying ground where the following eulogy may be read today on his quaint headstone:

"Sacred to the memory of the Reverend Benjamin Woolsey, who, in the united character of the gentleman, the christian, the divine, shone with distinguished lustre, and adorned every station of public and private life, with dignity and usefulness. Early devoted to the work of the gospel ministry, endowed with the gifts of nature and grace, he employed his superior talents in the service of his divine master, with fidelity and zeal. After a shining course of distinguished labors to promote the cause of true religion, he exchanged the ministry of the church militant on earth for the rewards of the church triumphant in heaven, August 15 A. D. 1756."

The Reverend Benjamin Woolsey had two sons and four daughters. His son, Benjamin, lived at Dosoris throughout his life, serving for a time as Justice of the Peace. The other son, Colonel Melancthon Taylor Woolsey, lost his life in action in the campaign against the French at Ticonderoga in 1758. The daughters named Abigail, Sarah, Mary and Hannah married men of eminence and prestige and their children lived to reflect credit on the heritage of Dosoris.

As the years passed the locality made famous by the Reverend Benjamin and his descendants passed into other hands but continued as a place of historic interest.

In 1766 John Butler, a man of unusual ambition and ingenuity, purchased East Island. He was known as "John the Miller", an appellation that he earned by reason of the tide mills that he built and successfully operated with much profit. Beginning his career as a boatman and later serving as apprentice to a saddler in Oyster Bay, Butler eventually sought wider horizons and, with his small earnings in hand, struck out on his own for New York. It has been said that on his first visit to the big city he fell in with a crowd of gamblers and soon lost all that he had earned. Returning to Oyster Bay he again set faithfully to work and before long had accumulated an amount equal to that which he had lost. Again he headed for the city and, but for the persuasive arguments of an old acquaintance, might have fallen prey to the same unscrupulous gang. This friend suggested a proposition that immediately appealed to Butler's adventurous spirit. He knew of a boat that could be purchased for a very reasonable price and promised Butler that if he would put up the money they might go into business together, with Butler as Captain of the vessel. This scheme was successfully executed and our hero thus embarked on a series of ventures that eventually netted him considerable profit. From his business in coastwise shipping he made enough to invest in cargoes and finally became sufficiently wealthy to purchase the island at Dosoris, where he built his tide mill.

A daughter of "John the Miller", named Hannah, married Nathaniel Coles. They lived at the Dosoris estate of her father and as Jesse Merritt has written, "again 'Dos-Uxoris'--'wife's property'--was appropriate in this beautiful land."

A roll call of all the interesting personalities that combined to make the history of Dosoris would fill more space than we are permitted here. But we shall mention just a few and hope that someday opportunity will permit a more complete story of this famous locality.

As the years passed the lands at Dosoris were divided and subdivided while new names became known in the region.

One of the sons of Nathaniel Coles was Nathaniel Jr., later known as General Nathaniel Coles. He bred on West Island the thoroughbred race horse, "The American Eclipse".

That life in old Dosoris was lived in a grand and sumptuous manner may be gleaned from a statement made by the Hon. Henry J. Scudder in his address at the Glen Cove Bi-Centennial Celebration in 1868:

"On the arrival of peace (at the end of the Revolution and eight years of distress) people celebrated at Butler's, Dosoris; they had an ox roasted; 13 turkeys, 13 geese; 13 ducks; 13 fowl."

We know that General Nathaniel Coles and his brother, John B. Coles ran mills at Dosoris and that at one time these mills "employed from sixty to one hundred mechanics and laborers * * *".

During the Revolution the homes in this locality were

frequently molested by the British troops in their forages for provender for their horses and other provisions for the officers and men stationed nearby. In addition to this the inhabitants were in constant fear of raids by the whaleboatmen from Long Island Sound.

During the Nineteenth Century the region at and about Dosoris continued to flourish and its picturesque setting drew more families of fortune and prominence. The brothers Samuel and Stephen Taber purchased West Island in 1857. In 1873 the famous editor and publisher, Charles A. Dana, purchased West Island where he died in 1897. And the world-renowned financier and philanthropist John Pierpont Morgan later established his residence on East Island.

Today all of the characters that made history at Dosoris are gone. The lands have suffered more divisions and new homes take the place of the old. Time, storm and fire have claimed most of the old-time homesteads that sheltered the early families and homes of different architecture have risen where those first dwellings stood. But in many ways the land has not changed. The beaches along the sound still echo the tune to the music of the waves as they did nearly three centuries ago. Ancient oaks, locusts and tulip trees, in whose friendly shade the first families lived, still spread their venerable branches over the secluded by-ways that they followed. Cool springs and laughing streams sparkle in the sunlight as fresh and beautiful as ever.

One reason, perhaps, that the spirit of romance lingers in old Dosoris today as in the past is that its theme was captured

and recorded for all time in 1887 in a fascinating volume called The Van Gelder Papers, written by John Treat Irving. This nephew of the celebrated Washington Irving lived at Red Spring, in Glen Cove. He had a deep affection for the antique and possessed a fine ability of blending fact and fiction in a style that makes fascinating reading. In these stories he recorded a host of old traditions about Dosoris, Musketa Cove and Cedar Swamp. In them he included just enough of the local atmosphere with a sprinkling of old family names so that as we read them today it is often impossible to separate the traditional from the historical.

It is with regret that we must leave Dosoris and return to review the development of Musketa Cove during the 18th Century. As we have already seen, the early interests were largely centered in the mills that had been built on the various dams thrown across the stream that followed the valley from Cedar Swamp into the cove on the east side of Hempstead Harbor. The lands adjacent to the valley in which the mills were located, and where the merchants established their shops, were rapidly cleared and cultivated. Large farms with substantial dwellings were established along Town Path and Duck Pond Road, the main highway to Oyster Bay. The land to the south of the ponds was also settled and improved in the early years of this century. New names were regularly appearing and many of these are prominent in the transactions of the Oyster Bay Town Meetings.

Both at Musketa Cove and in the surrounding territory were many followers of the then new religious faith known as the Society

of Friends, or Quakers. The early families of Underhill, Feeks and Cocks were followers of this faith which had been promulgated by George Fox of England. They first held their services for worship in their homes, but after the visit of George Fox to America in 1671-72, when he preached at large out-of-door meetings held at Flushing and Oyster Bay, the Society determined to erect Meeting Houses for worship. Not long after his visit one was built at Oyster Bay and in 1725 the Matinecock Friends Meeting House was erected, which building is still standing and in which descendants of the original Friends hold services every Sunday. This was the first place of worship at or near Musketa Cove.

Apparently the first Robert Coles at Musketa Cove was not a member of the Society of Friends, although various branches of the family belong to that faith today. His father was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church of Providence and we find in the Town Records that he was Captain of a Foot Company in the Town of Oyster Bay in 1690. In this same Company Moses Mudge was Lieutenant and James Weeks, Ensign. In the same volume we read:

"In ye 9th m: 1677

Mathew Prier and his son John Prier refusing to worke at their fort at Oysterbay and John not training Robert Cole tooke away be violence one cow prised at 4 pounds- 12 shillings- Od."

This does not sound like the act of a Quaker.

The records show that the inhabitants of Musketa Cove were actively interested in all of the developments that affected others

in the Colony in those early days. As the years passed they became concerned over the increasing difficulties with the mother country and it is reported that at the outbreak of the Revolution a company of eighty men from and about the vicinity of Musketa Cove joined General Woodhull's brigade.

But in this locality the ones who remained at home suffered from the war almost as much as those who shouldered arms. British and Hessian troops were quartered in the immediate locality of Musketa Cove and they showed little concern even for those who, through fear of their lives or otherwise, professed loyalty to the mother country. We have already mentioned the fear that the Dosoris inhabitants had of the whaleboatmen. And these renegades were just as active in Musketa Cove, as may be judged by the following item included in Onderdonk's Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County:

"June 28, 1779, Gain. Last week a whale boat came near to Musquito Cove to carry off a boat lying there. Being observed to approach, a few men from the shore got on board unperceived, with arms, and as soon as the whale boat came nigh enough, gave the rebels such a dose, that three were killed the first fire; when they went off with greatest precipitation."

And in the same volume the following is quoted:

"July 3, 1779, Riv. Last Monday night a party of rebels, supposed from Horse Neck, headed by one Benjamin Kirby, (whose father lives on Long Island, near where he landed, and is known to be an atrocious rebel), at 12 at night

attacked the house of Abraham Walton, Esq., at Pembroke, Musquito Cove, forced open the door with the butt ends of their Muskets, seized upon Mr. Walton's person, who was much indisposed in bed, used him coarsely, forced him to walk four miles, plundered the house, took away all the silver plate they could find, and demanded Mrs. Walton's money, which she delivered. They then proceeded to the neighbors, as Dr. Brooks, Albert Coles and eight more very respectable and loyal inhabitants, and carried them off together to Connecticut, where they were to be interrogated by Gen. Lewis Morris--etc."

With such men at large about Musketa Cove during the years of war it is not surprising that the home folk found good reason for rejoicing when peace was finally declared. We have already mentioned the victory feast held at Dosoris and in the Glen Cove Bi-Centennial book it is also stated:

"There was a dinner at Rem Hegeman's, Cedar Swamp, and a liberty-pole was erected; the festival terminated with a dance, and the rain coming on, it was continued 'till morning, so that one of the ladies afterward said 'she'd been keeping liberty all night'."

As previously stated, the population of Musketa Cove in the decade after the Revolution was nearly 250. In addition to the families already mentioned the names of Valentine, Craft, Downing, Pearsall, Mott and several others were then well known in the

locality. Apparently the name Craft had evolved from Thornycraft, although the family name of Thorne did not come from it, despite statements that have been made to that effect.

During the early years of the 19th century the natural beauty and general convenience of this region as a place of residence or resort for recreation in summer began to attract many from New York. But many others who might have been attracted hesitated because of the name which led them to believe that it must have originated from the presence of more than the usual number of obnoxious stinging insects. And no arguments by the inhabitants, explaining the Indian origin of the name, would suffice to alter this view. In 1818 it was spelled Musquito Cove and in 1833 it was changed to Moscheto Cove, but even this was not enough to lessen the apprehensions of some non-residents. Therefore a public meeting was held the following year for the express purpose of changing the name. Many suggestions were made. Among them were Circassia, Regina and Pembroke. The home of the Waltons had been known as Pembroke and during the Revolution that name was applied by many to the entire community, but it was never generally adopted. During this meeting Glencoe, the name of a Scottish glen, was suggested.

"In the confusion another party mistook the name mentioned for Glen Cove, and loudly exclaimed: 'That's it! that's the name--we can still say going up to the Cove!' This suggestion received immediate approval and without delay the name Glen Cove was chosen.

"Thus a name conceived through one man's misunderstanding has clung to this community for well over a century. It is descriptive of the locality and is, at the same time, highly euphonic."

By the year 1818 the first U.S. Post Office was established and with that event it may be said that the community began to receive its first national recognition. And as the century progressed its growth was uninterrupted.

For some three decades after its inauguration the railroad did not have a line to Glen Cove and commerce with New York was conducted either by steamer through Long Island Sound or, after the establishment of the railroad to Hempstead Branch (now Mineola), partly by stage and partly by railroad. Before the advent of steam power sailing vessels were employed in the Sound.

One of the first of the steamboats was the Star, a small vessel not more than 110 feet in length under command of Captain Elijah Peck of Flushing. He had two other vessels on the line named the Fox and the Statesman. These were of about the same size as the Star. In 1845 a larger vessel, known as the American Eagle, was run to New Rochelle, Cold Spring and Glen Cove. This ship ran for only a few months, however. About 1848 a steamboat named the Croton was brought from the Hudson and used on the Glen Cove Route. This was by far the largest running into Hempstead Harbor at that time. She continued in service until 1854, when a new boat took her place.

It was in 1853 that the Glen Cove was built and run on this

route by her builder, Thomas Collyer of New York. The next steamer of any consequence was the Long Island, built at Brooklyn in 1859. She made landings at Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Cove and Roslyn. After running on this line for about two years she was sold to the government. In 1862 the Arrowsmith was running the North Shore landings, and following her was the Jessie M. Hoyte.

The next large steamer on the route was the Seawanhaka, built by B. C. Terry in 1866. She was originally 200 feet long but was later lengthened about 30 feet. She performed admirably until June 28, 1880, when she took fire off Blackwell's Island and was run ashore off Randall's Island where many passengers escaped. About 40 were lost, however, and the vessel was completely destroyed.

Following the Seawanhaka came the Idlewild which was built in 1871. She ran to Glen Cove for some years and was finally destroyed by fire in 1901 while lying in winter quarters at Brooklyn.

One of the last steamers of prominence was the Nantasket and after her a number of smaller vessels ran to New York but none for very long.

During the years that these steamers were running many prominent residents of Glen Cove and neighboring communities patronized them. Among these may be mentioned William Cullen Bryant of Roslyn; Park Goodwin, also of Roslyn; William R. Grace, one time Mayor of New York City; Richard Dudgeon of Locust Valley, inventor of one of America's earliest steam wagons; Charles E. Appleby, financier; Charles A. Dana, Editor of The Sun when it was a daily

morning newspaper; and Samuel L. M. Barlow, attorney for the Erie Railroad. The last three resided at Glen Cove.

The Long Island Railroad did not reach Glen Cove until 1868. As early as 1837, however, they built a line from Jamaica to Hicksville with a station at Hempstead Branch (now Mineola), and residents of Glen Cove frequently went by stage or drove there to take the train to the city. From 1834 the line ran from Jamaica to Brooklyn and there was no line from Jamaica to Long Island City until 1860. Then, of course, it was necessary to cross to Manhattan by ferry until 1910, when the tunnel was completed and trains were run through to the city.

The progress of the line to Glen Cove and then on to Oyster Bay advanced as follows. In 1864 it was completed from Mineola to Glen Head. In 1868 it reached Glen Cove, was built through to Locust Valley in 1871 and to Oyster Bay in 1889.

By the mid-eighteen hundreds many successful trades and industries had become established in the community, several churches had been started, one newspaper The Glen Cove Plaindealer was being published weekly and the little settlement that Joseph Carpenter had started nearly two centuries before was a thriving center of activity.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Glen Cove was organized as early as 1785. We are told that their first house of worship was a frame building on the east side of School Street, erected in 1844, upon land conveyed by deed with the provision that the building "shall be known by the name of Glen Cove Methodist Episco-

pal Church". In 1909 the present building commonly known as the Carpenter Memorial Church was erected upon the same site. In 1910 this church was incorporated under the name of Glen Cove Methodist Episcopal Church.

Before the erection of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Glen Cove communicants of the Episcopal faith held services here as early as 1820. Before that those who desired to make the journey attended St. George's Church at Hempstead. In 1834 a house of worship for this faith was built on Glen Street. While this building was under construction the name of the community was changed from Moscheto Cove to Glen Cove. It is recorded that the first rector, Rev. Joseph F. Phillips received an annual salary of 200 dollars. The present church on Highland Road was begun in the fall of 1938.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Glen Cove was organized in 1854 and incorporated in 1864. A site for its home upon the south side of Coles Street was purchased but in its stead a site upon the east side of Glen Street was acquired about the time of its incorporation and a frame building erected, to be replaced by the present stone structure in 1899.

In 1862 the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Cedar Swamp purchased land on the easterly side of Dosoris Lane. They did not, however, build upon this property but sold or exchanged it for another piece of land a short distance from the first parcel. Title to this land was taken in the name of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and a frame building was erected and used for worship. In 1899 the church was incorporated under the name of

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of Glen Cove and in the year 1913 a frame building for worship was erected at the northeasterly corner of Cottage Row and Chestnut Street. This building was later razed and the present brick structure erected on the site.

The First Presbyterian Church of Glen Cove was organized in 1869 and its first home was erected in 1876 on Henrick Avenue. This building was abandoned in 1905 when the present frame building was erected on the northeasterly corner of School Street and North Lane.

The Congregation Tifereth Israel of Glen Cove, New York, was organized in 1899 and its synagogue built on the east side of Continental Place in 1925.

St. Hyacinth's Polish Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1909, about which time their house of worship was erected on the south side of Cedar Swamp Road.

In 1914 the Scandanavian Baptist Church of Glen Cove was organized and in 1919 their home of worship was erected on the north side of Cottage Row.

The First Baptist Church of Glen Cove (colored) was incorporated in 1919. Meetings for worship were first held on the north side of South Street in the old Ritter Building and their present place of worship is on the south side of Cottage Row.

The First Church of Christ Scientist of Glen Cove, New York, was organized in 1919 and incorporated in 1927. Its house of worship is now on the north side of Dosoris Way and was erected in 1931.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Glen Cove, Nassau County, New York, was incorporated in 1922 and its house of worship was erected on the south side of Forest Avenue in 1924.

The Christian Missionary Alliance Tabernacle was incorporated in 1924. Their house of worship is on St. Andrews Lane.

In the year 1937 the Saint Rocco's Roman Catholic Church was incorporated. Their house of worship is on Third Street.

The Glen Cove Fire Company was incorporated in 1838 and has kept pace with the times since that date, until today it can rightfully claim distinction as one of the best manned and equipped organizations of its kind in any locality of equal size on the Island.

In 1855 the Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company was incorporated, Wright Duryea being the active person in the venture. The factory stood at the south side of the lower mill dam. It grew rapidly until the buildings covered several acres and eventually ranked as the largest corn starch factory in the world. The same interests that supported the starch factory in 1873 incorporated the Glen Cove Syrup Company. Toward the end of the Nineteenth Century, Wright Duryea conceived the idea of a large trust of the principal starch manufacturers of the country, which resulted in the incorporation of the National Starch Company and later the Corn Products Company.

This starch factory was one of the largest manufacturing companies that Glen Cove has ever had. For many years, however, a large tin factory was operated on the south side of Glen Street

by Benham, Atwater and Company. This was organized sometime before the middle of the 19th century. It is said that at one time this company employed over 100 men.

Two tan yards were in existence for a few years and carried on a most profitable business.

The lands north of the creek, opposite the site of the starch factory, were acquired by Fayerweather and Ladew for the manufacture of leather belts. This firm was dissolved in 1905 and was succeeded by E. R. Ladew and Company. The buildings erected by Fayerweather and Ladew are still standing and now house the Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Manufacturing Company and Powers Photo Engraving Company.

Just before our entry into World War II the Wah Chang Trading Corporation established a large plant on the north side of the Glen Cove Creek, south of the Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Manufacturing Company.

As we have already observed it is necessary to look for many casual everyday items to capture the spirit and feeling of a particular era in the history of any locality. And surprising as it may at first seem these are often found where some might least expect them - in the columns of the press.

Since about the middle of the Nineteenth Century Glen Cove has had at least one weekly paper. The first to be really successful was the Glen Cove Gazette. Another that survived for a short time was the Independent. Following the Gazette came the Glen Cove Echo, and the Glen Cove Record-Pilot which has boasted of a good

circulation for a number of years.

An issue of the Gazette dated November 27, 1858, is filled with a wealth of material that sheds light on the life and activities in Glen Cove during those interesting days.

This paper of pre-Civil War vintage certainly did not aspire to paint a picture for the edification of future generations. But on every page we read the pulse of the times. There we learn of the progress the little community was making, the achievements of its individuals and organizations; their joys and sorrows and aspirations. In its advertisements we learn what trades and industries were then flourishing and the names of the men and women who made the history of the times.

So far as local news is concerned, this issue proves somewhat disappointing, there being only two items that might be so classified by the wildest stretch of the imagination. The majority of items are quoted from other publications proving that while its editor, Mr. E. M. Lincoln, did not overexert himself in "covering the town" he was unusually adept with the scissors and glue pot.

Of the two items of so-called local news one, at least, must have been of more than casual interest to the town folk. It announced plans of a meeting to be held the following week at Glen Hall for the purpose of getting action on having the railroad continued to Glen Cove. It will be recalled that at that time the line came no farther than what is now Mineola. But nearly ten years were to go by before their cherished dream would be realized.

Much of the story of how they lived in those good old days may

be interpreted from the advertisements which cover about three-fourths of the paper. There were several old-time country stores carrying dry goods, groceries, hardware, feed and almost everything else necessary for the housewife and her merchant or farmer husband. And many of these establishments advertised that they were "prepared to pay the highest market prices for all sorts of country produce." In those days the country store was a place to sell as well as to buy and thereby held a double interest for the local farming folk. Often farm products were exchanged for oil, clothing or hardware without the passing of money over the counter. Among the proprietors of general stores advertising at the time were Isaac Coles, R. M. Bowne, the Luyster Brothers and others.

Some of Glen Cove's ambitious residents conducted several business ventures simultaneously. Isaac Coles not only operated his store, but also practiced as a land surveyor, which activity later took all of his time, and served as a real estate agent. And in subsequent years he found time to act as tax assessor for the Town of Oyster Bay, get himself elected and spend one term in the New York State Assembly, act as clerk for the state Senator from this locality, draw wills, deeds and other legal papers and study French, astronomy and botany on the side, just to keep his mind from going stale. We see from the advertisements that E. S. Hendrickson operated a livery stable and at the same time ran a meat market while Samuel Lewin ran a drug store, carried a complete line of current newspapers and magazines and also practiced dentistry, in which capacity he guaranteed to "Extract, Fill and Clean Teeth at the shortest notice."

There is a notice of the sloop Margaret that ran from Glenwood Landing to the foot of Broom Street, New York, to carry produce for the local farming folk. This was signed by George Downing, captain, and Robert R. Mott, Salesman.

Another item announces a stage running between Roslyn and Hempstead Branch (Mineola) for the convenience of those who wish to take the railroad to the city.

It is not an exaggeration to say that on the pages of this modest weekly paper is a gold mine for the local historian. The advertisements are in themselves evidence of the thriving state of Glen Cove at that time. And we feel that it is only fitting that we offer our heartfelt thanks to Editor Lincoln who, in humbly printing the everyday news of the times, unwittingly wrote history for the future.

The growth of Glen Cove in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century kept pace with that of the rest of the nation. This was an age of expanding horizons and great industrial development that began almost simultaneously with the metamorphosis in name, from Moscheta Cove to Glen Cove, in 1834. During that same year the railroad began reaching down the Island, although over three decades were to pass before it finally came to Glen Cove. But long before it actually arrived the spirit of the times had permeated the little community and worked its magic.

We have already noted the establishment of many important industries during those days. We have seen how the growing population built churches for the ministration of its spiritual needs.

Many trades and professions began to flourish during those years and the first regularly established public school was begun. It was in the decade of the fifties that the common schools in this state were being supplanted by the modern system of public schools. An act was drawn and passed by the legislature in 1857 establishing School District No. 5 in the Town of Oyster Bay, covering the territory of Glen Cove. Shortly after the time the first Public School building was erected on the southeast corner of School Street and Highland Road. And on May 24, 1893 (the 225th anniversary of the settlement of Glen Cove) the cornerstone of a much larger Public School building was laid. This building which has since been torn down, stood on the corner of Forest Avenue and Dosoris Lane.

The year 1868 was of both historic and historical importance in Glen Cove. As we have already seen, it was in that year that the railroad was built through from Glen Head. This in itself would have been enough for great rejoicing. But by a happy coincidence, that year also happened to mark the two hundredth anniversary of the original settlement and was therefore the time of a great celebration. The events that occurred during that celebration and the names of the men and women who participated are preserved for us today in a small volume that was published at the time.

The prime mover in planning and executing plans for this event was J. T. Bowne, who was aided by several committees of local citizens who worked diligently for several weeks in preparation

for the great day. Among the leading names were those of Titus, Weeks, Valentine, Milnor, Coles and Frost. In reading the names of those on committees it is interesting to note the secondary place taken by the women of the community, at least by way of credit received, although a more careful study of the lists indicates how really important they were; especially on the refreshment committee. This committee was composed of six males who were "assisted" by thirty-three women! Further evidence of the modest and retiring nature of the ladies in those days is found in the statement that the toast to the women of Glen Cove was responded to not by one of their own sex, but by Benjamin W. Downing!

The 24th of May came upon Sunday that year so plans were made to hold the celebration on Saturday, the 23rd. That day was stormy, however, and the event was postponed until Monday, the 25th.

The principal speaker was the Honorable Henry J. Scudder, who delivered a prepared address from which we have quoted several times. A number of toasts were read and responded to by leading citizens. And from the statement afterward published it is evident that there were plenty of good wholesome refreshments while it is obvious that temperance was the keynote throughout the whole affair. The statement shows that this joyous crowd managed to consume, among other edibles, fifty bushels of clams, one hundred pounds of corned beef, about 100 pounds of ham, 150 loaves of bread, 15 pounds of butter and 120 cakes.

Very appropriately the original Patent that had been issued by Governor Andros in 1677 was hung in a conspicuous place near the

speaker's platform where all might see it.

On the morning of the day of celebration there was a great parade headed by a brass band and with Company E of the 15th Regiment of the New York State Militia, units of the Glen Cove Fire Company, several hundred school children and the principal citizens. Many invited guests and others from neighboring communities were on hand to witness the celebration and the number who gathered in the Grove to partake of refreshments and listen to the speeches were estimated to be around two thousand. This was an exceptional turnout when we learn that the population of Glen Cove at the time was about 1500. The oldest local resident present was Henry Hyde, who was then 96. He did not recall ever having heard that the community celebrated its centennial in 1768.

This might be appropriately termed "The Currier and Ives era", for it was then that these famous "Printmakers to the American People" were turning out their now famous colored engravings that depicted for future generations so much that was of interest in the everyday activities of the times. Many of the quaint and rustic scenes that they portrayed could have been taken directly from Glen Cove and its neighboring environs. And many actually were from nearby Long Island localities.

Much of the information that the writer has gathered covering this period is gleaned from diaries kept by his grandfather, Isaac Coles, from 1861 to 1896. While some of these are missing, twenty-two volumes, covering as many years, have been preserved in the attic of the old Coles homestead at 7 The Place. Although the

entries that they contain are brief the story that they tell would provide material for more pages than are available here. It is hoped that someday we can write of this most interesting era as it should be described with all of the wealth of detail that must be omitted in so brief a sketch as this.

During the quarter century following the bi-centennial celebration in 1868, the reputation of the community as a favored retreat for homes and a convenient site for trade spread far. Many new families moved out from the city, some merely for the summer and others to live throughout the years in the quiet environment. Since 1835 when the Pavilion Hotel was built near the entrance of the Harbor, where it was convenient to the steamboat landing, the little community became well known as a favorite summer resort for some of New York's most famous theatrical personalities among whom was Lillian Russell. One of these "actor folk" who liked Glen Cove well enough to make it his permanent home was Mr. Charles T. Vincent, a man of wide interests and exceptional ability who was admired by all who knew him. As actor and playwright, he established a reputation during the early years of his life and later had a book and antique shop in Glen Cove that was the mecca of many who were attracted not so much by the goods he had to sell as by the great personality of the man who sold them.

It was during the latter decades of the Nineteenth Century that many of the large estates, for which Glen Cove was noted, were first established. Among the men of wealth who made their homes here in those years were Charles Pratt, the first of many of the

same family who have kept large and most attractive estates in this locality ever since.

The year 1893 marked the 225th anniversary of settlement, and the 24th of May called for another great celebration. This time there was a very special reason for rejoicing since that was the date chosen for laying the cornerstone of the new school at the corner of Forest Avenue and Dosoris Lane. This pretentious fifty thousand dollar building was to take the place of the building on the corner of Highland Road and School Street which had been erected when the school district was established.

It is interesting to observe that during the twenty-five years since the last celebration most of the men who had actively participated had passed away or were unable to serve and only two names appearing on the former committee were to be found among the officers for the latter celebration. These were Isaac Coles and Isaac Townsend. At that time there were about 600 pupils in the school and 13 teachers, including the Principal.

There was a parade and an address by the Honorable William J. Youngs in addition to the ceremony at the site of the school. Refreshments were also served, as on the previous occasion. Many of the young people who marched in that parade and attended classes in the school building during its first year of existence are now living in Glen Cove and remember the celebration, although their numbers are rapidly diminishing.

The public school system in Glen Cove has kept pace with the progress of the community and there has been great expansion in

both the numbers of the faculty and the buildings.

Today the once modern school house of 1893 is gone, and in its place new and up-to-date buildings have been erected. In addition to three large school buildings near the old site at the corner of School Street and Dosoris Lane, are the Coles School, the Landing School, the South School and the East School, in other parts of the city.

For several decades St. Patrick's School, under the guidance of St. Patrick's Church, has steadily grown in number and is a parochial school of the first rank.

At the extreme eastern end of the city, on the Duck Pond Road, is located Friends' Academy, a school incorporated in 1877 under the name of Friends' College by Gideon Frost. Several small private schools have existed from time to time.

By this time the community was beginning to feel the need of a public library and in 1894, at the annual meeting of School District No. 5 of the Town of Oyster Bay, a resolution was adopted establishing the Glen Cove Public Library and a board of five trustees. This library was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1897.

With the dawn of the Twentieth Century Glen Cove was beginning to lose much of its more rural atmosphere of earlier years and some of its original individuality was passing due to the proximity of the great City of New York. The children of many who had come from across the ocean to work on the estates were growing up in the community with the children of the older residents and their names

were fast becoming established as among the leaders in many important local affairs. While the first settlers were from England the blood of other nations was mixing with the original stock.

From Ireland, Italy, Germany, Scotland, Scandinavia, Greece, Poland, Russia and many other countries came men and women whose children and grandchildren were to figure among the important personalities of Glen Cove. Colored people, many of whose ancestors had been slaves in the homes of the early families, and who had taken on some of the old family names, were also entering into the life of the community.

In 1917 a bill was introduced into the New York State Legislature and Glen Cove became a city, leaving the Township of Oyster Bay. The first Mayor of the new City of Glen Cove was the Honorable James E. Burns who, with his Council, took their oath of office on January 1, 1918, just a few weeks short of the 250th anniversary of the first settlement.

Today, nearly three decades after its incorporation as a city, the little community that Joseph Carpenter and his associates founded over two and three-quarters centuries ago has grown beyond anything that he could have pictured in his wildest dreams.

It has survived five bloody wars, giving the flower of its youth to march in the ranks. Many years have now passed since the last veterans of the G.A.R. paraded through School and Glen Streets on Memorial Day, but numerous little American flags still wave in the cemeteries on that day in silent tribute to those brave sons who marched for the union.

Memories of the last two great wars are too fresh in our minds to require more than casual mention, except to say that the names of those who served from Glen Cove are to be found on the Honor Rolls with many a gold star affixed to remind us of those who paid with the last measure. In these names, if nowhere else, is ample evidence that our citizens of today possess the same courage that was in the hearts of those brave pioneers who cleared the land and built their homes here in 1668.

All but one of the beautiful mill ponds that once graced the valley are gone. The picturesque mills have fallen into disuse and disappeared. The great starch factory remains only in the memory of a few old timers and the palatial estates that graced the land along the shores of the Harbor and Sound are fast disappearing.

Like every community of its kind along the Atlantic seaboard the City of Glen Cove is entering a new era of growth and change. Its population today is about 25,000. Hundreds of new names and strange faces are found in place of the old.

But this is the price that any community must pay for progress and it should be accepted with justifiable pride. Today the City of Glen Cove can boast of one of the finest beaches and parks anywhere on the North Shore of Long Island. Morgan Memorial Park, embracing land once restricted to the few of wealth, may now be enjoyed by all who live within the City. There they may play in the shade of century-old oaks and beeches that were once the pride of the exclusive few.

Country Clubs, moving picture theatres, ball parks, good stores

and dozens of other modern attractions are readily available.

While several of the great estates are gone there are still many beautiful homes along the shore and everywhere there are stately trees of which the inhabitants may be proud.

Yet, despite the many changes that have taken place and the inevitable passing of the old landmarks there still remains enough of the old time atmosphere to recall the days of long ago. The names of many of the early inhabitants, such as Carpenter, Coles, and Valentine live today on street signs in the City. And many other streets remind us of the past. There is "The Place" where the first settlers laid out their "Home Lotts"; "Town Path" is the highway leading to Oyster Bay as in the old times when inhabitants of Musketa Cove followed it to Town Meetings. There is also Mill Hill at the foot of which the first lumber mill was built in the early days of Glen Cove.

Some other names have changed. "Rattlesnake Hollow" has become "Pearsall Avenue", "Sheep Pen Point" has become "Garvies Point" and "Cape Breton Road" is now "Landing Road" although the steamboat landing has long since disappeared.

As we have previously mentioned, most of the first homesteads are also gone, and so far as we are aware, only one family still occupies the same land upon which its ancestors settled in the latter part of the Seventeenth Century. These are Sterling Mudge and his son William whose ancestor Moses Mudge settled here in 1674.

So far as the original Indian inhabitants are concerned there are none living here today who can rightfully claim descent from

one of these. Nor, so far as we know, is there a marked grave within the limits of the city to show where they were laid to rest. But in the banks along the roads leading to Hempstead Harbor and on top of the sandbanks that line the shore are outcroppings of shells that show where these original lords of the soil enjoyed their bivalve feasts and where their wigwams stood in centuries gone by.

And of the trees that grow in the dooryards of the present city there are a few that can boast of having weathered the storms of two and some perhaps nearly three centuries. These are the great oaks and beeches. The locusts were introduced by the first settlers and now seedling offsprings of those first hoary giants reach to heaven in defiance of blizzard, hurricane and thunderbolt. These alone are the only living forms that have survived the flight of years. Among them are a few individual species that have witnessed the progress of the little settlement of cabins and its evolution into the city that now stands at the beginning of a new era - the Atomic Age.