

Brookhaven, N.Y.

RECORDS
OF THE
TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN

Book A

1657-1679 and 1790-1798
Including the Dongan Patent, 1686

Published by order of
THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREEHOLDERS AND
COMMONALITY OF THE TOWN

By

Walter I. Jones, Town Clerk
Ira G. Rogers, Trustee
Committee

Transcription copy by

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Compared and corrected with the original
By *Osborn Shaw*

NEW YORK
THE DERRYDALE PRESS

1930

P R E F A C E

The need of preserving that part of the Brookhaven Town Records found in the first part of this book was first considered as far back as 1773 for in Book C on page 244 it states that: "at a Meeting of y^e Trustees on y^e 4th Day of February—1773 Voted and agreed on That Daniel Smith y^e present clerk Bind a Book of Record in order to Transcribe tow of y^e old records and that y^e Said Daniel Smith and his Son Elijah Smith is appointed to Do and complet y^e work." This order of the Trustees was subsequently complied with and the resulting book that Daniel and Elijah Smith made and transcribed is Book A. The two old books referred to by the Trustees are Books I and II which though in a dilapidated condition after more than two centuries of use and the ravages of time, are still preserved in the Town Hall. These old books were again transcribed a few years ago and printed in 1924.

This Book A is composed of three parts. The first part is the transcription of 1773, which while not an accurate copy of Books I and II, is never-the-less important as it contains entries that are not found in these books but which were probably in them at the time they were transcribed.

The first part is made up of a record of the early land transactions such as deeds, grants of lots and accommodations, together with other records, from 1657 to 1679 inclusive. These are found on pages 1 to 53.

Pages 54 to 60 inclusive are blank.

The Dongan Patent of the Town, 1686, covers pages 61 to 76 inclusive, and forms the second part of the book. As this copy of the Patent has a number of words different from the copy found in Book C such variations are here given in foot notes.

Pages 77 to 208 inclusive are blank.

The third part of the book begins on page 209 where for some reason Isaac Hulse, the Town Clerk, began recording the minutes and records of the Town, leaving many blank pages in Book C, the old minute book, where he could have continued. These minutes begin April 6, 1790 and end on page 417, February, 1806. The records from

page 307, April 3, 1798, together with all of those in Book D and part of those in Book E up to 1856 were printed in 1888.

Every effort has been made to make this printed copy follow the original in every respect. The late Mr. William J. Weeks and his sons Archibald and Reginald made the transcription in the late 80's and early 90's and this has been carefully compared and corrected with the original by Osborn Shaw and an assistant. In a few cases where Indian and other names could be deciphered in two ways, the second reading has been given in foot notes. A few other foot notes have also been added in places where it has been thought they would be helpful.

It is with satisfaction that the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonality of the Town of Brookhaven, present this copy of Book A, the first of the last three old record books which are to be printed at this time, and should this their endeavour prove useful and helpful to the residents of the Town they will feel amply justified for the time and expense that has been devoted to an accomplishment which they believe to be important both to the present and to future generations.

December 17, 1929.

Walter I. Jones, Town Clerk.

Ira G. Rogers, Trustee.

Committee.

INTRODUCTION

Brookhaven is the largest Township on Long Island, and occupies the entire width of central Long Island from the Atlantic Ocean to the Long Island Sound. It covers an area of $323\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles or 207,070 acres, of which $72\frac{1}{4}$ sq. miles or 46,240 acres are under water. There are twenty miles of shore on the Sound and about thirty miles of coast line on the Ocean. On the north side there are several fine bays and harbours, namely, Mount Sinai Harbour, formerly Old Mans; Port Jefferson Bay, formerly Drowned Meadow; a part of Stony Brook Harbour; Setauket Harbour, formerly Cromwell Bay; Conscience Bay and Flax Pond Bay—these last two still retaining their original English names. On the south side there is but one long, narrow bay the whole length of the Town. It is separated from the Atlantic by a narrow beach of sand hills and marsh land. This bay is known as the Great South Bay, and is divided into the East and West sections by Smith's Point which extends from the main land nearly across to the ocean beach. In former times the Bay was known simply as the South Bay, and the Beach as the South Beach. Up to about the time of the great September gale, September 4, 1821, there were two inlets connecting the Bay and Ocean—one opposite Moriches, called Hallock's Gut, and a larger one opposite Bellport, called Smith's Inlet or New Inlet. This last one closed up during a storm about the year 1827. While these inlets were open, and prior to the breaking open of Fire Island Inlet during the winter of 1690-1, the whole south shore of the Town along the Bay extended much farther southward, and there were meadows or marshes, now covered by the waters of the Bay, which were some of the meadows that were allotted to the proprietors of the early Town. (See Book II, printed copy, page 107.)

Along the North shore there are five capes, or points—Cranes' Neck; Old Field, formerly Cometic; Mt. Misery, Dyer's Neck, formerly Poquott; Little Neck, now Strong's, formerly Minasseroke and called in the Records the "Indian Ground" and Rocky Point; while jutting out into the Bay at the South are Smith's Point, formerly Sebonac; Howell's Point, formerly Hawkins', and Blue Point, formerly Manowtasquott.

Brookhaven has also the second largest river on Long Island wholly within its territory, namely, Connecticut (now Carman's) River, the name being derived from the Indian name Conneticott. This river extends to the middle of the Island and a century ago had four dams across it, furnishing water power for several fulling, grist and saw mills in Yaphank, North Yaphank and South Haven, and its trout fishery was said to be "superior to any other in this part of the country."

At the time when the first settlement of this Town was begun by white people, the whole territory included within the present Town limits, was owned and controlled by two of the thirteen Indian tribes of Long Island—the Seatacotts and the Patchougs. The Setalcott Tribe owned all the northern part of the Town and as far south as the middle of the Island with their largest village, or settlement, at or near Stony Brook which they called Wopowog. At the head of this tribe, in 1655, was Warawakny as sachem, or chief. He was succeeded by John Mayhew who was in turn followed by Gy or Gie, who was living in 1675.

Over the Patchoug, or Pochoug, Tribe was Weneco-heage who was sachem in 1657. He was succeeded by Tobaccus who was living in 1664 and in 1690, at Unchechogue at a place in Mastic a short distance east of the Tangier Boulevard and just above where the meadow land joins the upland. This was doubtless the main settlement of the tribe, and even to-day, a few miles away at the old Indian Reservation of Poosapatuck, are a few inhabitants of Indian origin who are the last surviving remnants of the aborigines of the Town.

After the Seatacotts had sold the heritage of their forefathers, it appears that the sachem, John Mayhew, was replaced by Gy as their head, and he, Mayhew, removed to the vicinity of East Moriches into the territory of the Patchoug Tribe. Whether he bought this section or had some right or claim to it, we do not know, but in the deed he gave to Richard Woodhull in January 1681-2, for a part of it, he was living there, and spoke of himself as "formerly of Setauket."

Both the Patchoug and Seatacott tribes, as well as the ten other tribes on Long Island, were under the control of the royal tribe of Montauk, whose powerful, yet friendly and peaceable chief, Wyandance, was the grand sachem, or sagamore, of all Long Island which they called Paumanacke. After his death in 1659, his widow, Wicchitcaubit, was regent during the minority of their son, Wiacombone, who had been placed under the guardianship of Lyon Gardiner of East Hampton Town. The widow was known as the Sunke-squaw. She died August 6,

1660, and Wiacombone, then in his twentieth year, was acknowledged by both the English and Indians as the grand sachem. His rule was brief, as he died during an epidemic of smallpox among the Indians in 1662.

All of the above Indian names, together with those of their tribe associates, appear in the Town Records as signers of the several Indian deeds.

It is interesting to note that by a careful survey of the Indian deeds, the limits of Brookhaven to-day are nearly, if not exactly, the same as those of the Seatacote and Patchogue tribes.

The colonial history of Brookhaven begins with the first purchase of the land bought of the Seatacote Indians in 1655 by a party of six pioneers acting as agents for others. These six men were John Scudder, John Swezey, Jonathan Porter, Roger Cheston and Thomas Chaules of Massachusetts and Thomas Mabbs or Mapes, of Southold. Soon after this purchase was made, the settlement of the Town began. There were about forty-nine men in the party, nearly all of whom were English immigrants from the vicinity of Boston, Jamaica and Southampton. Lots were laid out for each family and the work of settlement begun around the meeting house green at Setauket. They named the little colony Ashford after the town in England of that name, and the adjoining harbour Cromwell Bay in honour of the great Puritan leader. They were all strongly imbued with Puritan doctrines and zealously devoted to a strict observance of its tenets.

The new Town they founded was strictly of the New England type of a pure democracy as well as a theocracy with the Town Meeting as the sole method of government.

Very soon after the Town was planted, others joined them and the exact number of proprietors is given as fifty-four of whom some were well-to-do, well educated, and well versed in the principles of English law, though some could neither read nor write.

Each man had his home lot, "an accommodation" and a right of commonage, all of which he paid for. Though suffrage was limited to townsmen and proprietors, it did not hinder popular rule as expressed in the Town Meeting. Church and state were firmly united and the Town Records abound with examples of the power of this union expressed in the Town Meeting. No one could sell his land to a stranger and no outsider could become a resident of the Town until admitted by popular vote. Even the seating of the people in the meeting house

was prescribed by law and acts were passed regulating the proper behavior of young people, the profaning of the Lord's Day, running races on the streets, etc. But strict as they were in such matters, in their Puritan inconsistency, they were not against greater evils, such as negro slavery and the dispensing of liquor, for as early as 1670 a license was granted to sell "Strong drink by Retaile" and in 1672 a slave was sold into the Town. Both of these evils continued to grow until slavery was abolished by the Acts for the gradual abolition of slavery passed by the State Legislature in 1788 and 1799, and the liquor traffic was abolished (in theory at least) by the National Government in 1918.

The Records tell us that in February 1671-2 it was voted that a meeting house should be "built 28 foot square," though several years previous Nathaniel Norton had been instructed to "sett up" such a building in 1669, but which he probably failed to do. The one erected in 1671 became the religious meeting house of the Town, but was used as a town hall and court room as well as the school house. It remained in use until 1715, when a new church was built adjoining it and which, though badly damaged by the British during the Revolution, continued to be used until early in the last century. The present church stands on its site.

The first minister of the Town was the learned Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, a graduate of the first class of Harvard in 1642. He was ~~probably~~ the son of Francis Brewster of New Haven, Conn. He came to visit his three sons, Timothy, John and Daniel, who were settled in the Town. The people induced him to remain and he began his labours as the Town's minister in 1665, preaching his first sermon, according to tradition, while standing upon the large boulder which still remains on the "Green" at Setauket. Mr. Brewster continued as minister until his death, December 18th, 1690. During the last few years of his life he was incapacitated by illness, and Samuel Eburne was appointed to assist Mr. Brewster. After his death, Mr. Eburne acted as minister until 1691, when Jonah Fordham, son of the Rev. Robert Fordham, the Town minister of Southampton, became minister. In 1697, Mr. George Phillips succeeded him, preaching for five years before his ordination in 1702.

The first ministers were paid by the Town, and the people taxed for their support. Evidently a few were opposed to this by the close of the 17th Century, at which time the Established Church of England began

17th C. g.
1671 (67)
1672 (67)
1673 (67)
1674 (67)
1675 (67)
1676 (67)
1677 (67)
1678 (67)
1679 (67)
1680 (67)

to gain a few supporters, for in June, 1700, it became necessary to induce the people to subscribe to the support of the minister by giving an acre of land to such residents of the Town who would subscribe—"an acre of land for every shilling contributed."

By 1725, the Anglican Church had gained quite a foothold and by 1730 erected a church, which is still standing and is doubtless the oldest Episcopal church building in New York State. The dividing of the people into the "church party" and the "presbyterian or Dissenting party," caused the supporting of the Town minister by tax to grow into disfavour, and long before the time of the Revolution to have entirely disappeared.

By a popular vote taken July 13, 1687, the trustees were directed to establish a school. They subsequently employed Francis Williamson as teacher at £30 per year, £20 of which was required to be paid by the pupils. Whether he continued to teach until 1704 is not known, but in that year John Gray was the teacher. The school was held in the meeting house.

That manufacture of tar from the native scrub pines was carried on to some extent is evidenced by the Records as early as 1678. Mention is made of the tar-men's house which was doubtless used by men engaged in the making of that commodity. It was located in Tarmen's Neck, that section of Fire Place between the Otter Swamp and Fire Place Creek. On June 4th, 1716, there is an entry in Book C that for every barrel of tar made in the Town by a proprietor, a tax of nine pence should be paid, but if made by any one not owning a share in the common lands he should pay 1s. 6d. per barrel.

In the fall of 1659, Brookhaven applied to be attached to the Colony of Connecticut, but it was not until May 16, 1661, that Hartford voted to receive her, and appointed Richard Woodhull and Thomas Pierce as magistrates. This association was entered into for mutual assistance, for protection against the Indians, if necessary, and to resist the encroachment of the Dutch. In 1662, Connecticut was given a new charter, a clause of which gave her jurisdiction over "the islands adjacent," and she accordingly lay claim to Long Island. In September, 1664, the English forced the surrender of New Amsterdam from the Dutch and established the authority of England for the first time in New York and over all of Long Island. Connecticut sent over commissioners to enforce her claim to the Island but the newly appointed Governor of New York, Col. Nicolls, acting as deputy under his Royal

Highness, James, Duke of York, Albany and Suffolk, to whom the Island had been granted by his brother, King Charles II, resisted the Connecticut claim and when Gov. Winthrop of that Colony was shown the royal grant of New York and Long Island, he was forced to admit that Connecticut could no longer maintain her claim and that the Long Island Towns should thereafter look to New York for protection. Having proved the claim of New York to Long Island, Governor Nicoll required Brookhaven and her other sister towns to obtain patents. These patents were required to confirm the titles to the lands bought of the Indians, to establish the boundaries of the towns, and also to establish allegiance to England and the Province of New York. Brookhaven's Patent was issued on the 7th of March, 1666, by Gov. Richard Nicoll. It is a beautifully written document on sheep skin parchment, and is preserved in the Town Hall at Patchogue. It names "John Tucker, Daniell Lane, Richard Woodhull, Henry Perring and John Jenner" as representative proprietors of the Town to whom is granted "all that tract of land which hath already been or *that hereafter shall be purchased for and in behalf of the said towne.*" As it gives only part of the west bounds and only part of the east bounds, it thus gave the Town the right to expand on the south-east and south-west, but this she did not do until more than a hundred years later as we shall see further on. The Patent also definitely fixed the name of the Town as Brookhaven instead of Setauket, which had frequently been used before, as entries in the Town Records show.

On March 1st, 1664-5, Governor Nicholl called the Hempstead Convention. Among other acts of this convention, was one which erected Long Island and Staten Island into a shire called Yorkshire, and this shire, like the one in England, after which it was named, was divided into three court districts called "Ridings." What is now Suffolk County was the East Riding of Yorkshire. The term occurs a number of times in the Town Records up to the Fall of 1683.

This same year of 1665, the Town had a witchcraft case in Setauket when Ralph Hall and his wife were accused of the charge and though the case was seriously considered in a court held in New York, it appears to have been dropped as nothing could be proved to warrant the defendants being punished. This was twenty-seven years before the famous Salem witchcraft cases in 1692.

On August 25th, 1683, Col. Thomas Dongan arrived as Governor of New York. Among his first acts was one granting the people the right to

elect an assembly with representatives to aid in the government of the Province. On November 1st, this assembly abolished the three Ridings of Yorkshire and organized the original counties of New York—Suffolk county taking the place of the East Riding but retaining the same Townships.

The wealth of Brookhaven for that year showed an assessed valuation of £5,029 as against £3,065, 16s. 8d. in 1675.

It was during this time that Dongan was governor, that Brookhaven as well as other Towns were forced to buy new patents. Brookhaven had hers issued on December 27th, 1686. While these new patents granted extensive and municipal powers to the Towns, powers and rights which exist even to this day, they cost each Town a large amount—some towns paying £2,000. Brookhaven was more fortunate, as all she seems to have paid was “20 barrells of whale oyle to be delivered in New York at 20 shillings per barrell, 19 barrells to be delivered at the South beach at 20 shillings per barrell and three score and twelve pounds to be paid in good Cowes and Calves at forty shillings each, to the Treasurer at or before the fifteenth day of April next.” This would be equivalent to £111—a difference of £1 from the total of the £112 spoken of in the minutes of the meeting of January 6th, 1687, when the subject of raising that amount was discussed.

The Patent provides that seven trustees should be elected annually on the first Tuesday of May, and of these the first man chosen should be the president of them. It also requires that a clerk, one constable and two assessors should be elected each year. It provides for a Town seal and the raising of taxes; gives the trustees full power to sell or dispose of the proprietary lands of the Town vesting in them that authority as agents; empowers the freeholders and inhabitants as represented in the Trustees to be “one body corporate and politique” capable of making acts and orders and “to plead and be impleaded, defend or be defended” in law.

While this Patent instituted a representative form of town government for the first time in place of the direct government of the people in town meeting, yet it retained the town meeting as the mode of election and gave the people the right to vote on propositions at these meetings. The Patent is a mass of legal phrases and repetitions, but to quote the late Judge Henry P. Hedges, in referring to the East Hampton-Dongan Patent: “The pith of the whole regarding title, * * * determines the sense and meaning of the instrument. Thus the proprietors

obtained from the Governor a patent which confirmed their title to all the unallotted lands in the Town as purchasers thereof, in proportion to their several contributions of purchase money." This, of course, relates to the freeholders who had "rights" in the Town lands and as the subject is so little understood by most people, it seems necessary to take the space for an explanation of them and of how these rights were applied when the common lands were divided.

When the lands were first bought of the Indians, each first settler, contributed a certain amount towards the purchase price, which, in many cases consisted of knives, hoes, beads, needles, powder, etc. Some contributed twice as much and some only half as much as the others. However, each man contributed something and the purchased land was therefore the common property of only such purchasers with each owning a share, a half share, or two or more shares according to the amount contributed. These shares were called "rights" and the holders of such rights or shares being limited to proprietors, the lands were not public properties, but, nevertheless, they were deemed so, as the proprietors were practically the sole male residents of the early Town; likewise, these undivided lands were called the "Commons," they being the common properties of the freeholders.

It will be noticed that in the various lists of names of the drawers of lots in the several divisions of these lands, the names, as well as the numbers of names, vary. The reason of this is that some few did not subscribe to the buying of some of the Indian lands, and consequently, had no rights in these lands when they were divided. Also a few of the new comers into the early Town, bought the rights of others who at an early date, removed from the Town. The early Records give a number of instances where such rights were sold. Men like Richard Woodhull, Richard Floyd and Zachariah Hawkins purchased some of these rights which, together with the ones they already owned, gave them several rights. The highest total number the rights in the Town ever reached was fifty-five, or to be exact, fifty-four and a half, but to make the number whole, the Town was given a half right beside the half right of Joseph Davis.

None of the proprietary lands within the Town were ever divided or sold until an affirmative vote had first been obtained, but when such a vote was obtained, the land to be divided was first surveyed and divided into as many lots as there were proprietors' shares in it; then each lot was numbered. At an appointed time, each share-holder drew

a number which indicated the lot he was to have. When a man owned only half a right, he and some other half-right owner drew a number together and the resulting lot would, of course, have to be divided between them. The few who owned more than one right drew two or more numbers, according to the number of rights held.

It is to the proprietors' or freeholders' rights in the undivided common lands that the second Patent refers, where the Trustees are described as "*the trustees of the freeholders,*" etc. The trustees are therefore trustees or agents of the lands of the freeholders or their heirs, as well as trustees of "*the commonality of the Town of Brookhaven.*" Consequently, it devolves that in renting, selling or disposing of any proprietary lands, even today, the proceeds or revenue from them rightfully belong only to the heirs or assigns of the proprietors. This is proved by the Records, when the later divisions of lands were made years after all of the original proprietors were dead and their names still continued to draw lots, which went to their heirs or assigns.

It will be noticed that in the lists, some names have two letters after them. These are the initials of the ones who acquired the rights of those whose names they follow, thus D.B. is for Daniel Brewster; I.W. for John Wood; I.B. for John Brewster; A.S. for Arthur Smith; W.F. for William Frost, etc.

There is no mention in the Patent of a supervisor or of the election of justices of the peace. The office of supervisor did not bear the importance it does today. He was simply the representative of the Town in the County government. The first record found of the election of one in Brookhaven is in 1692, when Ensign Richard Floyd was elected to the office. The office as it exists today, with the supervisor as the head of the Town, was held by the president of the trustees. The justices were appointed by the governor and being agents of the Crown they were styled "*His Majesty's justices.*" They were considered men of much importance but their office was only that of magistrates of the lower courts and they in no wise had legislative powers or had any control of the Town government.

Beginning with the first original purchase in 1655 and the confirmatory deed from Wyandance of Montauk, and the dividing of this into home lots, the proprietors gradually extended their holdings and the men appointed to negotiate these purchases by "*caring some likers with them to the Indians upon the townes account*" were able to consummate some good deals. In 1657, the "*New Purchase*" was made from Wyan-

dance and Weneco-heage for a section of Mastic. In 1664, Tobaccus sold all of the land on which are now the villages of Bellport, Brookhaven (formerly Fire Place) and the western part of South Haven. This was known as the "Old Purchase" and extended from the South Bay as far north as the middle of the Island. That same year Massetewse and the Sunke-Squaw sold the tract around Mount Sinai or Nonowantuck. Old Field was bought of Wyandance and Maukeehu some time prior to 1659.

All these deeds and several others confirming them, together with a few others given by the Indians, are recorded in the Town Records.

The acquisition of these tracts extended the territory of the Town from Smithtown to the Wading River or Red River, called by the Indians Pauquacumuck and from the Ocean to the Sound but did not include Winthrop's Patent at the south-west nor Smith's Patent at the south-east, except that portion included in the "New Purchase" previously referred to. With the gradual increase of population by birth and the acquisition of residents from neighbouring towns and elsewhere, the need of opening up some of the proprietary lands became advisable, and settlements were at early dates made all along the north shore; in Coram and through the central part of the Island; and in the "Old Purchase" from South Haven to Bellport, but these settlements at the south were small and continued so for years—South Haven being the only settlement of any size until after the Revolution.

We now come to the two large patentships on the south side—Winthrop's at the south-west and the unacquired lands at the south-east which later became Smith's Patent, or St. George's Manor; the Moriches Patent and Halsey's Manor. It is because of these that the Dongan Patent does not describe the complete eastern and western boundaries of the Town, leaving it to be settled at a later time whether these tracts should be included in the Town's territory or for them to remain separate. Because of their later importance some notice of the tracts becomes necessary, but space requires that it must be brief.

On June 9, 1666, Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut bought of Tobaccus all the land from the South Bay to the middle of the Island, and from Namkee Creek, the eastern bounds of Islip Town, to a fresh pond now known as "Pond Ditch" in Starr's Neck, at the extreme western part of Bellport, or Occombomock. The Governor applied to the New York Governor for and obtained a patent for this land on March 29th, 1680. Apparently nothing was done to make any settle-

ments and the whole tract lay idle for many years until 1749, when the two eastern necks which comprise most of East Patchogue were sold, but the remaining seven necks of land continued to be held by the Winthrop family and undeveloped until 1752, when Humphrey Avery of Boston bought it and disposed of the major part by lottery in 1758. On February 6, 1773, the whole patentship was annexed to Brookhaven by an act of the Colonial Assembly. From that time on, the section grew rapidly, especially after the Revolution. It contains the villages of Blue Point and Patchogue, the largest village of the Town.

The south-east part of the Town has a more complicated history, too lengthy to describe here, but, to scan it briefly, it will suffice to say that most of the tract was bought by Col. William Smith, who received two patents for it, the first dated October 9th, 1693, and the second, June 17, 1697. In the whole section embraced by the second patent, were the Manor of St. George, Halsey's Manor, and the Moriches Patent. These three remained distinctly apart and separate from the Town until March 15, 1773, when a committee appointed by the Town reported that the people living in the Patentship desired the General Assembly to annex them to the Town. From then on the whole tract lost its separate identity. The union of Smith's Patent and the Town's Patent, coupled with the Indian deeds of November 10, 1685, and April 8th, 1755, for the South Beach and the Bay bottom, gave the Town jurisdiction over all the South Bay and Beach, not only opposite her own mainland but also opposite that of the Town of Islip as well. But by an agreement signed by William Smith and the Town Trustees, March 3, 1767, a partnership was formed for the joint ownership and control of the Bay by both parties.

At the time when events were leading up to the Revolution, Brookhaven was slow to act. Some sided entirely with England, others, while realizing the injustices done by Parliament, were opposed to resistance, while still others were ready to fight for their rights. With such divided opinions, the Town as a whole waited for events to determine what course she would take. After the news of the Boston outrages, public feeling against England increased, and in 1774 the Town was represented in the County Convention which recommended that aid be sent to the poor of Boston and approved of the actions taken by the Continental Congress. In the second and third Provincial Congresses, which appointed delegates to the Continental Congress, Nathaniel Woodhull

of Mastic was president. In the Spring of 1775, an overwhelming majority of Brookhaven men signed the "Association Papers," affirming that they were in sympathy with the fight for the American Cause—only about twenty being recusants.

Though the Town Records contain but two references to the War, an allusion that a petition be sent to Congress and an order that some wood be supplied to the soldiers, yet of all the Towns in the whole Province of New York none gave so many illustrious sons to aid in the struggle for American Independence. There were Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, who died of the brutal wounds he received near Jamaica for refusing to say "God save the King;" Gen. William Floyd, delegate to the Continental Congress 1774 to 1782, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; Col. Josiah Smith, commander of all the Suffolk County Militia; and Judge William Smith, delegate to the 3rd and 4th Provincial Congresses. Also the following prominent men: Gen. John Smith, Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, Col. Jesse Woodhull, Adjt. Phillips Roe, Maj. Isaac Overton, Maj. Nathan Woodhull, Capt. William Brewster, Capt. Ebenezer Miller, Capt. Nathaniel Norton, Capt. William Phillips, Capt. Daniel Roe, Capt. Nathan Rose, Capt. Benajah Strong, Capt. Selah Strong, Capt. Samuel Thompson, M.D., and Capt. Abraham Woodhull, and probably others.

There were beside these a large number of lieutenants, ensigns and noncommissioned officers as well as a long list of men who served under them. Brookhaven can well be proud of her many illustrious sons and her record in the War for liberty.*

After the defeat of Gen. Washington's army in the Battle of Long Island at Brooklyn, the last of August, 1776, the English used the Island as a base, and Brookhaven, like her sister towns, was at the mercy of the British soldiers until the end of the War. Life was made miserable and dangerous for the patriots. Many of the able-bodied men were in the American army, leaving households unprotected. Scores fled to Connecticut as best they could. All sorts of insults and outrages were committed. The old South Haven church was used as a barracks and stable, while the old Town church at Setauket was fortified, an embankment thrown around it and the tombstones in the grave yard desecrated. A fort was built at Smith's Point in Gen. Smith's yard, using his house as a part of the fortification. At Coram, hay to the amount of 300 tons was collected from the farmers and English soldiers were billeted in the homes of the people.

*The name of Captain Austin Roe omitted through an error.

The Town was the scene of some interesting Revolutionary events. A sharp skirmish occurred at Setauket in November, 1776, when three or four hundred patriot troops crossed over from New Haven and engaged a detachment of Gen. Howe's men, killing eight or ten of them and taking twenty-three prisoners as well as seventy-five stand of arms. There was also another skirmish at Setauket on August 22nd, 1777, by several hundred men led by Gen. Parsons acting under orders of Gen. Israel Putnam. They crossed over from Black Rock, Connecticut to Crane's Neck Bend in a sloop and a number of whale boats. Placing the boats under guard, they marched about three miles to Setauket where they tried to dislodge the Tory troops under Col. Hewlett intrenched in the old Presbyterian meeting house. Little damage was done to either side, but unfortunately Gen. Parsons lost four men. Fighting continued for a few hours when word was sent to him that some British ships were sighted off in the Sound. Fearing that his way of escape would be cut off, Gen. Parsons hastened his men back to his boats and returned to Connecticut, carrying with him a quantity of captured military stores. But the most brilliant of all the Revolutionary incidents in the Town was the one lead by Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge of Setauket. With but eighty men in eight whale boats, he embarked from Fairfield, Connecticut, in the afternoon of November 23rd, 1780, and landed at Old Mans or Mount Sinai. Here he was held up for twenty-four hours by a heavy rain, during which time he hid his boats on the shore and his men crawled under them. Starting out the next night, he marched his men, according to tradition, by the Pipestave Hollow Road, across the Island to Smith's Point and attacked Fort George just before day break, carrying the main fort in ten minutes. He then trained the guns of the fort on the vessels lying nearby in the bay and they were captured and burned. Taking the fifty-four prisoners whom his men had captured, he marched back, sending them under guard to Mount Sinai while he and a detachment went to Coram and burned the hay the British had stored there, and destroyed some military stores. He then proceeded to Mount Sinai, joined the prisoners and guards and repaired to Fairfield without the loss of a man. The whole affair was so well executed that Gen. Washington wrote Major Tallmadge a letter of appreciation. In this expedition were Capt. Caleb Brewster, Heathcote Muirson and Benajah Strong of Setauket and William Booth of Fire Place (Brookhaven village) who acted as guide.

Mr. Muirson's conduct was so noteworthy that Gen. Washington recommended his promotion.

Port Jefferson Bay witnessed the killing of two officers of the British frigate "Nahant" by John Paul Jones, that daring master of the "Bon Homme Richard" and father of the American Navy.

After the withdrawal of the "red coats" at the end of the War, Brookhaven and all of Long Island began the work of reconstruction and repairing their damaged properties and resources. This took several years, but after that was accomplished the Town began to grow. Farms and settlements took on a new vigour and some new villages made their first appearance, so that by the close of the 18th Century the Town began to assume some of the appearance it bears today, and to out-grow that insular retirement which had characterized all the eastern towns of the Island from the time of their first settlement.

OSBORN SHAW,
Bellport, Long Island.

1667

The Lots in Newtown*

Thomas Thorp.....	1	Samuel Akerly.....	34
Zachariah Hawkins.....	2	M ^r Lane.....	35
M ^r Woodhull.....	3	Henry Rogers.....	36
M ^r Woodhull.....	4	Henry Pering.....	37
Henry Rogers.....	5	Richard Woodhull.....	38
William Fancy.....	6	Thomas Smith.....	39
Weavers.....	7		
Jacob Longbottom.....	8	The ten acres Lots that was laid to the New Purchasers	
M ^r Briant.....	9		
Henry Rogers.....	10		
M ^r Lane.....	11	Joshua Garlick.....	1
Edward Avery.....	12	Thomas Biggs.....	2
Obed Seward.....	13	Francis Moncy.....	3
M ^r Briant.....	14	Richard Waring.....	4
Arthur Smith.....	15	John Roe.....	5
Capt. platt.....	16	Obed Sewerd.....	6
M ^r Brewster.....	17	Jacob Longbottom.....	7
Zach ^r Hawkins.....	18	Edward Avery.....	8
M ^r Lane.....	19	Samuel Akerly.....	9
Robert Smith.....	20		
Zakery Hawkins.....	21		
Richard Waring.....	22		
John Roe.....	23		
M ^r Smith.....	24		
John Genners.....	25		
William Satterly.....	26		
Francis Moncy.....	27		
Thomas Biggs Junr.....	28		
John Tooker.....	29		
Samuel Dayton.....	30		
John Tooker.....	31		
Joshua Garlick.....	32		
Robert Akerly.....	33		

*Newtown was probably what is now East Setauket. O. S.

March. 29: 1662

Thomas Smith have bought three acres of Land of Robert Smith lying in the Old field between Zakery Hawkins and Obed Seward buting upon the great Swamp in Consideration of a Cow already Received by the Said Robert and Twenty Shillings he being fully Satisfied

15 July. 1672

At a Meeting with a Constable and Overseers Henry Brooks have given up the Smiths accommodation to the Town only the Share of Meadow upon the West meadow which he is to keep himself as likewise the a bovesai[d] have given half accommodations of upland with half meadow at South that is to Say of a Single Alotment_____

At the Same time the Constable and overseers with Some of Rest of the Town have given unto John Tomson the whole Smiths accommodation Except the piece of Meadow at the West Meadows with the House. he paying Henry Brooks for what he have laid out that is to Say upon Consideration that the Said John Thomson do the Towns work Sufficiently as Cheap as others do or cheaper and that the Said John Thomson is willing and doth ingage that the alotment Shall be for a Smith So long as he the Said John Tomson Shall live and in case he dieth then the Said alotment to fall to his wife and Children forever and in Case the Said Thomson Should go out of the Town he doth ingage to leave a Sufficient workman in his Room_____

16 Sep^r 1672

John Thomas Jun^r have assigned over a Bill of Sale to Henry Brooks Containing fifty nine Acres of Land or thereabouts at Madnans Neck being more or less

Page 8

Know all Men by these presents that I Jacob Longbottom of Sealtaket else Brookhaven in the East Rideing of York Shire upon Long Island. for good and Vallueable Causes and Considerations him moving have given Granted Bargained and Sold and by these presents do fully and Absolutely give grant Bargain and Sell unto John Besweek now of this Town and formerly of Southampton in the abovesaid County unto his Heirs and Assigns forever all his intire Right Title and intrust of that lot that was given me by the Town the home Lot with

The Old Purchase of Meadow at the South*

M ^r Woodhull.....	1	
M ^r Woodhull.....	2	
Hen. Rogers.....	3	At a Town Meeting 20 July 1674
William Fancy.....	4	it was Voted and agreed upon that
Peter Whitehare.....	5	Henry Perring Shall have 3 little
John Tooker.....	6	Islands in unkachaug bite pater-
Rich, Waring.....	7	squash Island is Excepted
Jacob Longbottom.....	8	
John Thomas Jun ^r	9	
John Thomas Sen ^r	10	
John Tomson.....	11	
M ^r Smith.....	12	
Samuel Dayton.....	13	
Henry Rogers.....	14	
Tho. Ward.....	15	
Daniel Lane.....	16	
Tho. Biggs Jun ^r	17	
William Satterly.....	18	
John Roe.....	19	
Joseph Davis.....	20	
Andrew Miller.....	21	
Francis Moncy.....	22	
Daniel Lane.....	23	
Robert Akerly.....	24	
Richard Floyd.....	25	
Benjamin Smith.....	26	by order of his mother.
Robert Smith.....	27	
Nathaniel Norton.....	28	
Robert Wooly.....	29	
Joseph Longbottom.....	30	
Andrew Miller.....	31	
Sam. Akerly.....	32	
M ^r Thomson.....	33	this belongs to the town this is
Hen. Pery.....	34	given to John Davis
Frank Muncy.....	35	half belongs to the town

*Deeds on record in the County Clerks Office in Riverhead show that these meadow lots were in Brookhaven Village and Bellport. Lot No. 33 was bounded east by "Dayton's River" and from this lot to No. 49 all were in Bellport. The lots numbered from east to west. O. S.

7 april 1674

Robert Smith have Sold his New purchase at the South that was bought by Governor Lovelace with all that do or Shall belong to the Said purchase to M^r John Tomson I say that I Robert Smith have Sold and made over the abouesaid purchase with all the purtenances belonging to it from me my Heirs Executors or Assigns to him the Said John Tomson his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns to have and to hold forever in Consideration that the Said John Tomson doth deliver unto me the Said Robert Smith two Steers of three years old and a Share and broad hoe good and merchantable and to the true performance of the abouesaid premises we do hereunto interchangably Set our hands

Witness

John Tooker Recorder
John Thomas

Mark
Robert X Smith
his
John Tomson

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6 July. 1673

Thomas Smith have Exchanged his home lot that the Town gave him with Samuel Akerly for that home lot that was Joshua Garlicks lying betwen Richard Waring and Thomas Biggs, upon Consideration that the Said Thomas Smith is to give him a Suffiscent pair of Cart Wheels

New Purchase at the South 1675_____

Daniel Lane.....	1	Obed Sewerd.....	13
Nathaniel Norton.....	2	M ^r Woodhull.....	14
M ^r Brewster.....	3	Jacob Longbottom.....	15
Town Lot.....	4	Andrew Miller.....	16
M ^r Smith.....	5	Henry Perry.....	17
John Thomas Sen ^r	6	William Frost.....	18
Andrew Miller.....	7	Joseph Longbottom.....	19
Peter Whitehare.....	8	Daniel Lane.....	20
Robert Woolly.....	9	William Satterly.....	21
William Salyer.....	10	John Thomas.....	22
Tho, Biggs Sen ^r	11	John Tooker.....	23
M ^r Woodhull.....	12	Richard Waring.....	24

Robert Smith.....	25	
Tho, Biggs Jun ^r	26	
Joseph Davis.....	27	
William Fancy.....	28	
John Tooker.....	29	
Zackery Hawkins.....	30	
Thomas Thorp.....	31	
Samuel Akerly.....	32	
Richard Floyd.....	33	
John Smith.....	34	Benjamin Smith to have half of this New Purchase Meadow
John Tomson.....	35	
Henry Rogers.....	36	
Francis Moncy.....	37	
Samuel Dayton.....	38	
Thomas Smith.....	39	*Newpurchase of Meadows in Seabomack—now Mastic or Noc- comack
Zackery Hawkins.....	40	
Francis Muncy.....	41	
Thomas Ward.....	42	
Richard Floyd.....	43	
Robert Akerly.....	44	
Richard Floyd.....	45	
Henry Rogers.....	46	
John Beswick.....	47	
Cap ^t Nickels.....	48	
John Roe.....	49	
John Genners.....	50	

Begining May—1675

The Town have given unto Robert Goolsbery four acres of Land adjoining to the old field fence at the further end of the old field fence within the fence upon Condition that the Said Robert Shall fence the Beach at Cranes neck Sufficiently to keep Cattle and hogs out So long as he keeps the land—

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8 June—1662—

John Tooker have exchanged his Lot and Accommodations in Jemacai that he bought of M^r Robert with Edward Rouse and his Wife for his Accommodations that is in Seataket that he had of John Scudder with there Crops that is upon the Ground Each Accommoda-

*Written in pencil in a different hand writing and doubtless by some person at a much later date.

Accommodations belonging to it as above Specified for and in Consideration of that houseing land and fences upland and Meadows at Jemecai that is Thomas Biggs and formerly John Bayles and I the Said Thomas Biggs doth ingage to deliver up that bill of Sale belonging to the Said accommodation with all that is manifested in the Same with all fenceings or any other thing that I have done upon the land as also I do ingage to leave fenceing Stuff Sufficient for the Street fence before the House as also I Shall not diminish one tree little or great nursery or other that are fruit trees as likewise I give M^r Bayles liberty to Remoue his Nursery here and three grafted pair trees as also I give him liberty till the 29th day of Sep^r next to Remoue himself as also liberty in the orchard till they go away as also M^r Bayles Reserves one acre of flax and the piece of Barley in the ten acre lots and I have ingaged to Sow three pecks of flax Seed at Jemacai for M^r Bayles as also I am willing M^r Bayles Shall have his locke and Shelfe as likewise I Thomas Biggs doth ingage to pay M^r Bayles twenty pounds in good Sufficiant pay. now two Cows as they be prised by two indiferent men and the rest next killing time and look what Corn there is upon the land of either places the land Shall be Measured and what there is more in either place we do agree to Satisfy the other that have less in acres as also we do each of us agree to Clear all Rates or charges that is before the day and date hereof as also the Said Thomas Biggs doth ingage to get a Sufficient boat or Vessel to Carry his family and goods that is to Say M^r Bayles with what he have to Carry to flushing as also Thomas Biggs doth ingage to pay for any charge and trouble about his comeing into the Town in breach of any order and to the true Confirmation of the abovesaid premises I do hereunto Set my hand this 22nd day of April. 1674th

Signed Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of us
John Tooker
Francis Moncy

Mark
John X Bayles
his

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These tistifyeth that I Richard Waring of Seatauket else Brookhaven for good and Valluable Considerations him Mouing hath given granted bargained and Sold and do by these presents do fully and absolutely give grant bargain and Sell unto John Tooker of Seatauket else Brookhaven to wit. a three acre Lot lying in the further end of the old field

betwixt the abovesaid John Tookers 4 acre lot and M^r Smiths To have and to hold the Said John Tooker and his heirs forever with warrenty against him the Said Richard Waring his heirs and Assigns and every of them and all and every other person Claiming any Right title intrust by from or under him them or any of them or any mans procurement of theirs also the abovesaid John Tooker have Delivered unto the Said Richard Waring a Cow for full Satisfaction for the abovesaid premises as also the Said Richard doth ingage in the behalf of his wife that She in Covenient time acknowledge her assent unto the Sale of the abovesaid premises before Some officer in witness whereof I the Said Richard Waring do hereunto Set my hand and Seal the 13th November. 1666_____

Sealed and Subscribed in
the presense of us____
the Mark X of John Genners

the mark X of Rich. Waring

9 day May 1670

Thomas Smith black Smith have granted the 4 acre lot that Barker lived upon that was M^r Breewsters, M^r Brewster is to have in lew of it 6 acres in the common in the little Neck_____

Thomas Smith have also granted a New purchasers Accommodations he was likewise granted a peice of ground in the old field if it be to be found_____

25 June 1673

Laid out by order of the Town to John Thomson twenty acres of land as followeth bounded by the water on the front twenty Rod wide the highway four Rod wide Runing on the Rear of the former lots from Thomas Wards to the highway that is between Norton and Dayton being the whole length of the bredth of lots lying on the Southeast of that highway the front being Marked out betwen the water and the lot there lying a highway four pole wide or more and the other Side lying Northerly as is bounded by Marked Trees and Stakes this land laid out by M^r Woodhull which formerly he bought of Henry Brooks

22 August 1671

At a Town Meeting it was granted Tho. Ward the two Nookes or holes of Meadow that lyeth next beyond the old mans Meadow for his Share_____

Know all Men by these presents that I John Thomas of Brookhaven in the East Rideing of York Shire upon Long Island for good and Valluable causes and Considerations him moving have given granted bargained and Sold and by these presents do fully and Absolutely give grant Bargain and Sell unto John Sweasey of South Hold in the Above-said Rideing and Shire unto him or his Assigns and heirs forever half of all his intire Right and Title of Land and Meadow that he the Said John Thomas bought of John Budd that is to Say half the home Lot lying Next to Robert Woollys according as they have agreed upon with fifteen acres at the old mans. half a Share of Meadow at the old mans with all the Rest of the Meadows and the upland that do or Shall belong unto the Said half Accommodations I Say I the Said John Thomas for my Self my heirs or Assigns do fully and Absolutely Sell and make over to the Said John Sweasey or his Assigns their heirs Executors Administrators all the forementioned half Accommodations with Commons uplands Meadows trees timber with all and Singular priveledges apurtenances profits and enlargments that any way have or Shall belong to the Said half Accommodations I the Said John Thomas have absolutely Sold to the Said John Sweazey for him or his Asigns To have and to hold forever and further I do warrent this my Sale good in Law from me or any under me that is to Say from any incumbrances and to be free to the date hereof from all Rates and taxes whatsoever and to the full and absolute Confirmation of the Same of all the above-said premises I do hereunto Set my hand

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hand and Seal in the 24 year of his Majesties Reign being the 13 day January in the Year of our Lord God—1672—

Signed Sealed and Delivered in
the presence of us—

John Tooker
Samuel Tooker

John Thomas—

—6 day December 1667

At a full Town meeting it was ordered and given unto Edward Avery the Smith the home Lot that was Mathias Dingles with a New Purchasers Accommodations. paying the purchase as others do. he the Said Smith to do the Towns work on his Calling as Cheap other Smiths do Generly—

There was also given unto John Roe Shoemaker the home lot that was laid out for a minister with Nine acres of Land in the old field that was given in general with a New Purchasers Right he paying the purchase and doing the Towns work upon his trade they paying for it the Said John Roe is to have 5 acres in the little Neck_____

There was given at the Same time a piece of land to Robert Smith that lyeth by his home lot he given leave for Samuel Akerly to fetch Water_____

There was given to thomas Biggs a Small piece of Land_____

18 day December

It was this day Voted and agreed upon that all Newtown Shall be laid out to all the Inhabitants of the Town begining where the Divident ends that was laid out to make up the old field*_____

It was also Voted and agreed upon the new purchasers Shall have ten acres for every man where the Town Shall Se most Convenient for them_____

It is further Voted and agreed upon that William Pool Shall have a piece of land in the old field 2 or 3 acres as it falls out_____

11 day May 1670

Thomas Mabs have given up all his Right and title of Lands and Meadows to M^r Richard Briant of Milford that is to Say his home lot and the Meadow at the harbours mouth with a New purchasers Accommodations for the Said Richard to have and to hold to him and his Children forever M^r Briant to pay all Rates that is Just that is due to pay_____

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27 May—1670—

M^r Richard Briant have Sold the abovesaid Acommodations that was Thomas Mabs to Edmund Tomson that is to Say the home Lot with the Meadow being made a New Purchasers lot for him the Said Thomson To have and to hold him and his Heirs forever all that was Thomas Mabs Right

4 June 1672

Joseph Davis have exchanged a piece of Land over against his door

*The words "at Setauket" written on side of page opposite this entry.

with Francis Moncy between his lot and Robert Smith the west Side of the highway for So many pole in the old field Next to a piece that the Town gave the Said Francis Moncy of land being a piece of the Said Josephs three acre Lot joyning to the Said Muncy_____

Land in the old field the Second Division divided into 4 acres and 3 acres lot begining at the marked Tree of the last 6 acre lot the North-east Side of the field_____

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Edward Rouse 4 acre lot | 7 George Wood 3 ac |
| 1 Roger Cheston three acre lot | 8 Thomas Mabs 4 ac |
| 2 Richard Smith four acre | 8 Capt Undrell 3 ac |
| 2 Robert Akerly 3 ac__ | 9 M ^r Brewster 4 ac |
| 3 Sam. Shermon 4 ac__ | 9 Thomas Harlow 3 ac |
| 3 | 10 James Cock |
| 4 Henry Perry 4 ac__ | 11 William Fancy |
| 4 Tho__ Perce 3 ac__ | 12 Thomas Thorp |
| 5 Richard Woodhull 4 ac | 13 Richard Woodhull at the Rear |
| 5 Henry Rogers 3 acres | 14 John Genners 3 ac__ |
| 6 Samuel Shermon 4 acres | 15 William Crummell 3 ac__ |
| 6 George Wood 3 ac__ | 16 John Dier 3 ac. Sold to Henry Perring |
| 7 John Catchham 4 ac | |

17

18

highway Runs between the 4-acre and 6 acre lots_____

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March 30—1667

It is Concluded at a full Town meeting by every one there that they give unto Gabrell Linch the Weavers Accommodations that is to Say the ten acre home Lot that was appointed for a minister Lot with all the Rest of the Weavers Several Divisions of Alotments he the Said Gabrell Linch to live upon it 3 years to weave the Towns Cloth as much as he is able with Convenience or provide one in his room to do the Same and the Lands to be his and his Heirs forever and in case the Said Linch Should die before the term of Years is expired then the Said Land to fall to his Wife and his Heirs forever and the Said Gabrell is to pay all purchases for the Same land as others have

28 January 1670

Thomas Ward have Exchanged tin acres of that which is coming to him of his 40 acres with Henry Perring for his ten acres that he bought of John Roe that lyeth in the west Division_____

Mr Lane have Exchanged part of Meadow that he bought of William Fancy it being bounded east by old Davis Meadow and South with Richard Floyds meadow and Southeast by the Highway into the Neck as will appear by a Range of Stakes between Davis and him with Henry Rogers for all his Meadow of the Southward Side of the woody point commonly called Mabs holes._____

25 May 1675

At a Town Meeting was given and granted to Nicolas Chatwell that piece of Land that Lyeth Next John Tomsons that he bought of Henry Brooks Northeastward of Thomas Ward not exceeding 6 or 7 acres and to be made up half Accommodations of upland and five acres of Meadow in the great fly* at the South that is yet unlaid out upon Condition that he comes and posseses it between this and the Next Christmas or otherways to be Void and having Commonage according to his alotment_____

Know all Men by these presents that I Robert Akerly of Brookhaven in the East Rideing of York Shire upon Long Island for good and Valluable causes and Considerations me moving have given granted bargained and Sold and do by these presents give grant bargain and Sell unto Jacob Longbottom that piece of my home lot that is to Say half of that which was my home lot Except one Acre at the front of it which I have given to my Son Samuel whih parcell of Land being about ten acres more or less I Say I Robert Akerly have Absolutely made

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made over and Sold from me my Heirs Executors or Assigns to the Said Jacob Longbottom his Heirs Executors or Assigns to have and to hold forever with all the fenceings belonging to the Said parcel of land as also I do free it from all Rates taxes and incumbrances to the day

*"fly" from the Dutch word "vliet" meaning a rill or brook. O. S.

30 July—1675

William Salyer have Sold M^r John T'omson a three acre of upland buting to the fresh pond in the old field Nathaniel Norton lying the Easter Side and buting upon Arthur Smith lot this land Sold by William Salyer from him and his heirs to Said John Tomson and his heirs to have and to hold forever in Consideration of a Share and Coulter for a pair of oxen and a horse and Irons for a draft yoke and two bushels of wheat and two bushels of Rie and two bushels of peas and twenty Six Shillings in Indian Corn at three Shillings p^r bushel_____

Richard Floyd have exchanged his lot in the old purchase being Number 25 upland and Meadow with Joseph Davis for his New purchase in unkachavg Number 27__ in a little Neck Eastward of unkachaug upland and Meadow_____

To all Christian people unto whom these presents Shall or may come know ye that I Samuel Dayton husbandman living in the Town of Brookhaven or Seatauket on Long Island in the County of York Shire Send Greeting know ye that I the Said Samuel Dayton for divers good causes and Vallueable Considerations me thereunto mouing but more especyally for the Sum of twenty and four pounds Sixteen Shilings and three pence paid in hand do by these presents give grant bargain Sell or Mortgage and hereby have given granted bargained Sold Mortgaged Alienated infeofed a ceertain Dweeling House with a home Lot thereunto adjoyning of which ten acres properly belongeth unto me the Said Samuel Dayton the whole Containing to twelve acres being buted and bounded by or not far from the Side of a brook between the house of Andrew Miller and the house of Nath, Norton with all the fence found Standing or any way belonging to the Same unto Benjamin Gibbs Merchant in boston his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns Moreover that I the Said Samuel Dayton do by these presents for my Heirs Executors Administrators forever quitclaim any Right Title chalenge or pretence unto the aforesaid house and Land and that I the Said Samuel Dayton Shall and will warrent this my bill of Sale or Mortgage to be good in Law or in any Court from any person or persons that Shall Claim any Right or title to the Same and Shall and will defend the Said Benjamin Gibbs his heirs Executors Administrators

from any that Shall So pretend any Right to the Same provided that the Said Dayton have the Vse of the Said House and Land untill the month of March in the year one Thousand Six hundred Seventy and Six being the begining of the Next year provided

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provided the Said House be in the Same Repair if not better than now it is furthermore that Benjamin Allen Servant and factor unto M^r Benjamin Gibbs aforesaid in his behalf doth promise and grant that always provided that the Said Samuel Dayton Shall and doth faithfully and truly pay unto the Said Benjamin Gibbs of his Assigns the Sum of twenty four pounds Sixteen Shillings and three pence at or before March aforesaid either in good Merchantable Whale oyl after the Rate of twenty five Shillings for every Barrel in good Staunch Cask or whale bone at the rate at Seven pence for every pound or good Merchantable provisions at the common Money price in Boston or what else the Said Benjamin Gibbs or his Assigns Shall except all which or either of the abovesaid Commodities to be delivered at the landing place in Brookhaven the which being done and performed the Said Benjamin Gibbs or Assigns Shall and will make Void the premises and Surrender the Same and forever quit Claim any title to the land by Vertue of this bill of Sale and Absolutely to exonerate aquit and discharge the Said Dayton from any demands but in Case of Nonpayment according to the Month appointed in commodities as aforesaid I the Said Samuel Dayton for my Heirs Executors and Administrators do covenant and grant to and with the Said Benjamin Gibbs his heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns that free and legall possession Shall be given without any Molestation to have and to hold the Said house and Land in Consideration of all and every the premises have unto Set unto my hand and Seal this 23, day of May 1675— being the twenty Seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second_____

Signed Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of us—

Richard Woodhull

Samuel Dayton with a Seal

John Tomson

To all Christian people to whom these presents Shall or may come know ye that I John Tomson living in Brookhaven or Seatauket black Smith on Long Island in the County of York Shire Send Greeting know

ye that I the Said John Tomson for divers good causes and Considerations me mouing thereunto but more and Especially for the Sum of twenty pounds two Shillings and two pence paid in hand do by these presents give grant bargain Sell or Mortgage and hereby these presents give grant Bargain Sell or Mortgage Alienated and infeofed a Certain dweeling House being buted and bounded near the house of Captain John Tooker and lying nearest east from the aforesaid house of Captain John Tooker as also lying on the South Side of the frame called the Church frame unto M^r Benjamin Gibbs of Boston Merchant unto his

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his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns moreover that I the Said John Tomson do by these presents for my heirs Executors Administrators forever quit claim any Right title Challenge or pretence unto the aforesaid house and that I the Said John Tomson Shall and will warrent this my bill of Sale or Mortgage to Stand good in Law or in any Court from any person or persons that Shall claim any Right to the Same and Shall and will Defend the Said Benjamin Gibbs his heirs Executors Administrators from any that Shall So pretend any Right to the Same provided that the Said John Tomson have the use of the House untill the month of March in the year one Thousand Six Hundred Seventy Six being the begining of the next year provided the House be in the Same Repair if not better than now it is furthermore that Benjamin Allen Servant and factor to M^r Benjamin Gibbs aforesaid in his behalf do promise and grant that always provided that the Said John Tomson Shall and doth faithfully and truly pay unto the Said Benjamin Gibbs or to his Assigns the Sum of twenty pounds two Shillings and two pence at or before March as aforesaid either in good Merchantable whale oyl at the rate at twenty Shillings p^r barrell in good Staunch Cask or whale bone at the rate of Seven pence for every pound or good Merchantable provisions at the Current money price in boston or whatever else the Said Benjamin Gibbs or his Assigns Shall except all which or either of the abouesaid Commodities to be delivered at the Landing place in Brookhaven the which being done and performed the Said Benjamin Gibbs or his Assigns Shall and will make Void the premises and Surrender the Same and forover quit Claim any title to the Said house by Vertue of this Bill of Sale and absolutely to Exonerate aquit and Discharge the Said John Tomson from any de-

mands but in case of Nonpayment according to the month promised in Commodities aforesaid I the Said John Tomson for my heirs Executors Administrators do Covenant and grant to and with the Said Benjamin Gibbs his Executors Administrators or Assigns that free and legal possession Shall be given without any Molestation to have and hold the Said house in Confirmation of all and every of the premises have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this 23, day of May— 1675 being twentieth Seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles Second of England Scotland France and Ireland king— tests

Richard Woodhull
his
Daniel X Smith
Mark

John Tomson
with a Seal

Page 35.

5 July—1676

Ralf Dayton have Sold John Squire of East hampton a ten acre lot of the Southwest Division that he bought of William Salyer

15 day January 1677

Richard Smith Sen^r have Sold two five acre lots in Newtown number 7 and number 24 to william Jayne for and in Consideration that the Said Jayne doth ingage to pay five pounds in good pay at demand—

Know all Men by these presents that I Gie of Seatauket Sachem and now living in Seatauket in the East Riding of York Shire with all my asociates that have been the Native proprietors of all the lands of Seatauket doth fuly and absolutely Ratify and Confirm unto the patentees and their asociates of Brookhaven else Seatauket all these parcels of Land that have been bought of any of us or our ancestors that is to Say from the west line that runs from Stony Brook to the North Sea and South to the middle of the Island and So to extend to the head of the Wadeing River or Red Brook and to the middle of the Island South and So to the North or Souad I say I Gie doth for my Self and my asociates or any that have any thing to do with any part or parcel of land within the line above mentioned of all that the Inhabitants have purchased doth for our Selves or heirs and Assigns Ratify and confirm unto the Inhabitants of Seatauket to them

24 may 1676

Know all Men by these presents that I Samuel Dayton of Seatauket else Brookhaven in the East Riding of York Shire doth for Vallueable Causes and Considerations me Mouing give grant bargain and Sell a parcel of Meadow lying on the East Side of a brook by the fire place at the South Side that Meadow I had of Francis Muncy unto William Rogers of South hampton I say I Samuel Dayton doth for my Self my heirs Executors Administrators or assigns absolutely give grant bargain and Sell to the Said William Rogers his heirs Executors or assigns forever to have and to hold forever and to the true performances of the abovesaid premises and Confirmation of the Same I do hereunto Set my hand the day and date above written

test

John Tooker Recorder

Samuel Dayton

Know all Men by these presents that I Robert Akerly of Seatauket else Brookhaven in the east Riding of York Shire upon Long Island doth give grant bargain and Sell unto Robert Cellam of South Hampton for Vallueable causes and Considerations me Mouing all my intire Right title and intrust of commonage to a forty acre lot with eight acres to be laid out of the 40. five acres in the little Neck three acres in Newtown with a new purchase Meadow in Seabomack and a old purchase at the fire place being number 24 all the abovesaid premises parts and parcels of land with all [that] do or Shall belong unto the above alotments I Robert Akerly my heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns doth fully and absolutely freely and fully give grant bargain and Sell unto the abovesaid Robert Cellam his heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns To have and to hold forever free from any Molestation or trouble and to the truth of the abovesaid premises I do hereunto Set my hand this 4 day of July 1676

Mark

Robert X Akerly
his

And in Consideration of the abovesaid premises I the Said Robert Cellam doth ingage to pay or cause to be paid unto Robert Akerly twenty five pounds in Merchant pay and thirty Shillings in Silver that

give the Said Salyer 22^{lb} of flax 11^{lb} this year and 11^{lb} the next year

Nathaniel Norton have Exchanged a lot being 3 acres at Newtown with William Salyer lying next to him for 2 acres and a half at the fresh pond old field that is William Salyers that he had of John Smith_____

26 December 1676

M^r Tomson have exchanged his Meadow lying in Unkachaug neck Henry Rogers of both Sides of him with Richard Waring for a Share of Meadow lying the in a Neck west of patersquash Joyning to the Said Tomson_____

27 December 1676

Henry Rogers have exchanged his five acre lot in the little neck that lyeth next to Richard Floyds as we go to M^r Woodhulls point with Richard Floyd for 5 ares in Cranes Neck and in Consideration the Said Richard Floyd is to pay Henry Rogers 8 bushels of Indian Corn and 20^{lb} of flax to boot_____

27 December 1676

Thomas Smith in the behalf of Francis Muncy have exchanged a 5 acre lot lying Next to John Genners at the Rear of the home lots with Richard Floyd for a 5 acre lot number 14 in Newtown land adjoining to obed Sewerd_____

Nathaniel Norton doth agree that notwithstanding he had Some upland given to his Meadow at the East Side of Mount misery by the old mans harbour he have promised the Town that he will not build upon it but if that any man doth Settle in that Neck or any part of it that Runs to the water Side that he Shall have his proportion of it or any Neck adjacent to it

Page 43

5 day february 1676

It was agreed upon by the Deputy Constable and overseers that John Tooker and Thomas Ward Shall lay out fifteen acres a lot of upland against every mans Meadow at the old purchase at the South or as Near as can be and if Thomas Ward cannot do it or go then Thomas Smith is Chosen_____

abovesaid and Houseing To the abovesaid M^r William Mandevell his heirs Executors Administrators or assigns forever to have and to hold forever with all Timber trees fences or Whatsoever doth belong to the Said thirty acres of Land as also I do free the Said Mandevell from any Rates or taxes till the day and date hereof and to the true and thorough Confirmation of the abovesaid premises I do hereunto Set my hand this 22, June in the year 1678__ and Seal_____

Signed Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of us__

John Tooker

Richard Waring

John Thomas

with a Seal__

19 August 1678

Att a Town Meeting it was Voted and agreed upon that M^r Robert Rider Shall have that home lot that was John Tooker Jun^r was given to him by the Town_____

Att the Same time it was agreed upon the lots that was granted to Several Men and yet Notwithstanding they neither build nor fence not in a__ twelve Month therefore it is agreed that them men that is admited, that will build and fence before the others Shall have any of them lots by Consent of the Town_____

William Williams have liberty to take up a 3 acre lot South of William Salyers he forthwith to build and fence upon it before any other_____

There is laid out to Robert Goulsberry Seven acres of land by the Side of Samuel Akerlys at the end of the Town for a home lot in part of his twenty acres for helping to lay out the land that is due to every person in the Town and 3 acres more laid out by the South Side of it So it is in all ten acres More or less_____

Page 49

27 August 1678

Richard Waring have given granted bargained and Sold unto Robert Cellam a piece of Meadow that he had of Nathaniel Norton Runing from Muncys Meadow to a pine tree blown up by the Roots and another that is fallen by it that is to Say two pieces already fenced in and one piece in the Middle to fence I Say I Richard Waring doth for my Self my heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns Sell and Alenate to the Said Robert Cellam his heirs Executors Administrators and

Sell allienate and make over the abovesaid upland and Meadow with all the timber trees grass or whatsoever do or Shall belong to the Said piece of Meadow or upland to the Said William Jayne his heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns To have and to hold forever without any let or Molestation free from all incumbrances and from any Rates untill the day and date hereof as also I will make this my Sale Stand

Page 52

Stand good in law and to the true and thorough Confirmation of all the abovesaid premises I do hereunto Set my hand and Seal this Seventh day of January in the year of our Lord God 1678_____

Signed Sealed and Delivered

Mark

in the presence of us

Joseph X Davis with a Seal
his

Jonathan Hazard

John Tooker Sen^r

Know all Men by these presents that I Anthony Tomson of Brookhaven in the east Riding of York Shire upon Long Island for Vallueable Causes and Considerations me mouing have given granted bargained and Sold and do by these presents give grant bargain and Sell unto William Jayne of the abovesaid Town and Shire all my entire Right and title of a fifteen acre lot that belong to my Accommodation more or less lying and being in Georges Neck number 6 I Say I Anthony Tomson do for my Self my heirs Executors Administrators or assigns do absolutely Sell allienate and make over to the abouesaid William Jayne his heirs Executors Administrators or assigns the abouesaid fifteen acres of land and all the timber or trees that groweth upon it To have and to hold forever without any let or Molestation whatsoever and to the true and thorough Confirmation of all the abovesaid premises I do hereunto Set my hand the 30 or 31 year of his Majesty Charles the Second King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the faith and in the year of our Lord God one Thousand Six hundred Seventy Eight or Nine being the 11 day of march

Signed Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of us

Anthony Tomson with Seal

John Tooker, John Tomson

These presents Witnesseth that I John Tomson of Brookhaven in the east Riding of York Shire for Vallueable Causes and Considerations me mouing have given granted bargained and Sold and do by these presents give grant bargain and Sell unto Anthony Tomson a five acre

lot of land being formerly Arthur Smiths lying in the little Neck I Say
I John Tomson do for my Self my heirs Executors Administrators or
assigns doth absolutely make over allienate and Sell unto Anthony
Tomson his heirs Executors Administrators or assigns the above Said
five acre lot To have and to hold forever without let or Molestation and
to the thorough Confirmation of the Same of all the above said premises
I do hereunto Set my hand this 11 day of March 1678 or 9
Signed Sealed and Delivered in the presene of us
John Tooker
William Jayne
John Tomson with a Seal

Page 53

21 may 1679

Thomas Throp have for himself and his heirs Sold unto Joseph Davis
and his heirs a three acre lot lying at the end of Joseph Davis and John
Davis for and in Consideration of three pounds paid of forthwith_____

Benjamin Gould have exchanged his fifteen acres of upland that he had
of the Town beyond Floyds Swamp and 5 acres he had of M^r John
Tomson being 20 acres in all with William Jayne for his 15 acre lot of
upland and the Share of Meadow lying near the flying place* that he
had of Joseph Davis only William Jayne is to keep So much upland to
his own use as to Set a Shop and to lay Some timber_____

William Jayne have exchange his ten acre that he had of M^r Woodhull
by Floyds Swamp with William Williams for his fifteen acres the uper
end of Georges Neck being Number 11_____

*This may be intended for "firing" place as the land and meadow here mentioned is in Fire
Place or Brookhaven Village. It may also mean a place where kite flying contests were held
and which were popular in the XVII century. But it more probably relates to the word
fly, corrupted from the Dutch word *vliet*, meaning a small stream or brook. O. S.

BOOK A.

Part II.

elect an assembly with representatives to aid in the government of the Province. On November 1st, this assembly abolished the three Ridings of Yorkshire and organized the original counties of New York—Suffolk county taking the place of the East Riding but retaining the same Townships.

The wealth of Brookhaven for that year showed an assessed valuation of £5,029 as against £3,065, 16s. 8d. in 1675.

It was during this time that Dongan was governor, that Brookhaven as well as other Towns were forced to buy new patents. Brookhaven had hers issued on December 27th, 1686. While these new patents granted extensive and municipal powers to the Towns, powers and rights which exist even to this day, they cost each Town a large amount—some towns paying £2,000. Brookhaven was more fortunate, as all she seems to have paid was “20 barrells of whale oyle to be delivered in New York at 20 shillings per barrell, 19 barrells to be delivered at the South beach at 20 shillings per barrell and three score and twelve pounds to be paid in good Cowes and Calves at forty shillings each, to the Treasurer at or before the fifteenth day of April next.” This would be equivalent to £111—a difference of £1 from the total of the £112 spoken of in the minutes of the meeting of January 6th, 1687, when the subject of raising that amount was discussed.

The Patent provides that seven trustees should be elected annually on the first Tuesday of May, and of these the first man chosen should be the president of them. It also requires that a clerk, one constable and two assessors should be elected each year. It provides for a Town seal and the raising of taxes; gives the trustees full power to sell or dispose of the proprietary lands of the Town vesting in them that authority as agents; empowers the freeholders and inhabitants as represented in the Trustees to be “one body corporate and politique” capable of making acts and orders and “to plead and be impleaded, defend or be defended” in law.

While this Patent instituted a representative form of town government for the first time in place of the direct government of the people in town meeting, yet it retained the town meeting as the mode of election and gave the people the right to vote on propositions at these meetings. The Patent is a mass of legal phrases and repetitions, but to quote the late Judge Henry P. Hedges, in referring to the East Hampton-Dongan Patent: “The pith of the whole regarding title, * * * determines the sense and meaning of the instrument. Thus the proprietors

Brookhaven, N.Y.

RECORDS
OF THE
TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN

Book B

1679—1756

Published by order of
THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREEHOLDERS AND
COMMONALTY OF THE TOWN

By

John E. Glover, Town Clerk

Ira G. Rogers, Trustee

Committee

Transcription copy by

Harry D. Sleight - Osborn Shaw

Compared with the original and revised

By *Osborn Shaw*

NEW YORK
THE DERRYDALE PRESS

1932

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ORIGINAL SEAL OF THE TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN
AUTHORIZED TO BE USED BY THE DONGAN PATENT
AND USED BY THE TOWN FROM 1687 UNTIL 1872.
THE LETTER D WAS THE LETTER ASSIGNED TO BROOKHAVEN
BY THE DUKE'S LAWS OF 1665.

INTRODUCTION

Book B is the third oldest book of records of Brookhaven Town. Books I and II, which precede it, contain all the records from August 1st, 1657, to May 24th, 1679, while Book B continues them as the only book of records from June, 1679, to January 6th, 168⁶/₇. At that date, Book C was begun at the first meeting of the Trustees whose office had but ten days previously been created by the Dongan Patent. From then until May, 1756 (except for ear-marks up to 1760), both books were used for entries by the various Town Clerks, so that neither book is complete without the other. On the whole, Book B is more of a liber of deeds, probably none of which are recorded in the County Clerk's Office in Riverhead, while Book C is more of a journal of the Trustees' and Town Meetings.

Originally, Books I and II were known as Books A and B; the present Book B was Book C and the present Book C was called "The Book of Entries." However, on February 4th, 1773, the Trustees directed that old Books A and B, because of their being "very much out of repair," be transcribed into a "Book of Record." This resulted in only certain selected parts of both books, which were thought to be the most important, being made into one book. The new book, intended to replace and supersede the two older books, later became known as Book A, and thus necessitated the renaming of all the other existing records. Old Books A and B were renamed Books I and II; their 1773 transcription became Book A; old Book C was changed to Book B, while "The Book of Entries" lost its distinguishing name and became Book C. These are the names they bear today—confusing as this mode of nomenclature has proved to be.

Book B is for the first time here presented in print. The transcription is the work of Harry D. Sleight, assisted by Mrs. Helen L. Bennett, both of Sag Harbour, and of Osborn Shaw, assisted by Trustee Ira G. Rogers and Mrs. Ruth P. Champlin, all of Bellport. The copy has been carefully compared with the original and revised by Mr. Shaw and Mrs. Champlin and then the revised proof sheets again checked and corrected from the original. The peculiarities of the spelling and script have made this necessary, but the cost to the Town has been

extremely high; however, the result is that this edition is as faithful a reproduction of the original as transcriber and printer can make it.

Most of the original pages are remarkably well preserved considering their age of more than two hundred and fifty years. However, a few of them are badly torn and frayed along their edges. The ink is but little faded, although in some places it is so badly soiled and worn off by years of handling that it has been only with the greatest difficulty that the words could be deciphered; but, by careful, patient and persistent effort and by using a magnifying glass in various lights, nearly every word has been deciphered with such a degree of certainty, that little has been lost.

As the greater part of the book was written before the calendar was changed in 1752, most all of the dates consequently are *Old Style*. These dates are explained in the introduction of the printed copy of Book C, published in 1931. What is also said in that introduction, about capital letters, is equally true about them in this book. The same difficulty has been encountered in transcribing this book, as was encountered in Book C, to distinguish between the capitals *S* and *W* and the small or "lower case" letters, as printers call them. The capitals *I* and *J* have presented another problem as they were formed so nearly alike by some of the early Town Clerks. In the first part of the book, in most of the items entered by John Tooker, prior to January, 1687, where Mr. Sleight has mistaken the capital *I* for *J* in such words as *January*, *June*, *John*, *Jayne*, etc., Mr. Shaw has let them so remain. However, in the original script, the capital *I* is invariably used and such words strictly should be rendered as *Ianuary*, *Iune*, *Iohn*, *Iayne*, etc. Mr. Shaw has also allowed Mr. Sleight's *up*, *upon*, *unto*, *us*, etc., to stand instead of the original *vp*, *vpon*, *vnto*, *vs*, etc. To change *J* to *I* and *u* to *v* the many times these letters occur in such words, seemed to the Committee in charge of printing, an unnecessary expense, especially as these words, in their more modern form, are easier to read.

With but very few exceptions, the handwriting of the entries prior to January 6th, 1686, Old Style (January 16th, 1687, New Style) when Andrew Gibb became Town Clerk, is that of John Tooker, "Recorder," as he styled himself, and is written in the curious "Middle English" script of the period of Queen Elizabeth and her immediate successors. This script can not be read by the average person and for this reason much of the historical and genealogical contents of this book have remained unknown to most people, except for the few items from this

and the other old Town books and documents, which were copied and printed in the abstract edition of Records, published in 1880.

Book B may be said to be divided into two parts. The first part, comprising the greater part of the book, is the most important and is read with the book held right side up or in the usual position. The second part is made up of the ear-marks for cattle and other less important items and is written in the back of the book with it turned up-side-down. These two parts, your transcriber has taken the liberty to designate as Part I and Part II, though they bear no such names in the original. He has also taken the liberty to assign Roman numerals to the pages of the second part, instead of the original Arabic figures, to distinguish them from the pages in the first part. In the second part, the cattle ear-marks, recorded to the early residents of the Town, are of great value in genealogical research and, for this reason, are transcribed in their entirety. In many cases, a certain ear-mark came down from one generation to another in a family and thus these ear-marks are useful in tracing family descent or connections. A comparison of the ear-marks found in this book with those found in Book C (unfortunately in abstract in the printed copy) and the later ones in the unprinted books of ear-marks filed among the Trustees' papers and documents, in the Town Hall, will doubtlessly be of great help to the genealogist.

In reading the ear-mark descriptions, the words *off* (frequently spelled *of*) means *right*, and *near* means *left*. A *fork* or *swallow's tail* is a V-shaped piece; a *slope crop* means a slanting or diagonal cut; a *latch* means an *ell* (*L*), while a *ha'penny* (*half penny*) is half a disc-shaped piece. All of these marks were cut out of the cattles' ears. In the original, drawings frequently accompany the descriptions of some of these ear-marks. In such cases, the word "Diagram" has been substituted for the drawing, except in one instance, where the drawing appears without the description.

Scattered throughout the book, as also in Books A and C, are pencil notes relating to a number of the entries. Most of these notes are in the handwriting of Benjamin Tuthill Hutchinson, Town Clerk for many years during the middle of the eighteenth century. His notes are of enough value to be reproduced and are here given as footnotes. The ones not signed "B.T.H." have been put within quotation marks. Some additional notes have been added by Osborn Shaw where he thought they would be of help to the reader.

Many years ago, this book was rebound, but as many of the pages

had since become loose and torn, the Trustees had it rebound during the present year and all of its pages covered with a fine, transparent silk gauze to protect them and to keep the torn ones in place. At both times of the rebinding, the original, hand tooled and leather covered, wooden lids were retained, but at both times, new backs or saddles were found necessary. Some years ago, a thin piece of black leather was glued in the centre of the front cover, bearing in gold letters, the words: "Brookhaven Town Record Book B 1679-1756."

It is with the hope that this printed volume of Book B will accomplish the purpose of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the Town of Brookhaven, in ordering its transcription and printing, that it is submitted by their Committee to their fellow townsmen.

OSBORN SHAW,
April 29, 1932.

JOHN E. GLOVER, *Town Clerk*
IRA G. ROGERS, *Trustee*
Committee.

NOTE

Words within brackets [] are repetitions.

Words or letters within parentheses () are restorations where the original is missing.

Words or letters in words in the text, printed in *italics* are doubtful or uncertain unless otherwise explained.

Words missing or entirely illegible and where the context will not permit of their being restored with certainty, are indicated by asterisks, thus * * *

̄p is the old sign for *per*.

M^r, J^r, etc. = Mr., Jr., etc. This ^r is used as a terminal with many abbreviations and sometimes its form is ^s. When it is made on the stem of the letter q, it represents *ue*.

BOOK B
1679 to 1756

BOOK B

PART I

Inside Front Cover

brought in woulfs heads in the yeare 1684	2 the ould purchas	
John moSure one hed	m ^r edsell.....	2 lotts
Iseck daiton one hed	m ^r wohull.....	2
	Sakery haikens.....	2
	m ^r bruster.....	1
	Thomas Thorp.....	1
	m ^r floyd.....	2
	henery Rogers.....	2
	andrew miller.....	1
	goody fancy.....	1
	m ^r smith.....	1
	nathanell norten.....	1
	m ^r TomSon.....	1
	william Satterly.....	1
	widow geners.....	1
	John Tooker seny.....	2
	Tho bigs seny.....	1
	Robart akerly.....	1
	goodman pery.....	1
	arter Smith.....	1
	Robart Smith.....	1
	Joseph daves.....	1
	m ^r muncy.....	1
	Jacob longbothem.....	1

m^r John Coombes haue ingaeged to grunssell the house of John Tooker Senyer soe far as needs and this to be don in conveninit time to be grons-
selled in conveniently ferm and substantiall when warm wh(eather)
comes in and in consideration of the same the Sayde John Took(er)
doth ingaeg to pay or cause to be paide to m^r John coombes aight
pence ̄ ar foote for Soe many foote as is needfull for the houssing and
to the truth of this we doe here vnto sett my hand

(Signed) John Coomb(es)

(Signed) John Tooker

June 1679

It was (a)greed vpon in a meeting that the 4 men that had no(t h)ad medow which was petter whiether John Tooker S(eny) william (Sa)tterly Sakery hawkens thay had medow granted ether (in) the ould purchas or nue purchas where it is to be found for amendment

Page A

1 day ockto 1679

Anthony Tompsons eare mark is a slit downe both the eares (and the) fo(re) part of both eares cut of and a hoele in the far eare

the inhabetents that drew for 50 aker lotts

Thomas Thorp number 1	<i>m^r william* muncy ould John T(homas)</i>
<i>John Thomson</i>	2 <i>M^r Wodhull†</i> 1 <i>Blanke</i>
<i>m^r williams nomb.</i>	3 <i>Zachary Hawkins</i> 1 <i>Blanke</i>
<i>m^r edsell nomb.</i>	4 <i>William Sallier</i> 1 <i>Blanke</i>
<i>Capt nickols</i>	5 <i>Andrew Miller</i> 2 <i>blanke</i>
<i>Nathanell Norten</i>	6 <i>Thomas Smith</i> 1 <i>blanke</i>
<i>Richard waring</i>	7 <i>Benjamin Smith</i> 1 <i>blanke</i>
<i>Thomas ward</i>	8 <i>M^r Bruster</i> 1 <i>blanke</i>
<i>Joseph mapes</i>	9 <i>The Townes lotte</i> 1 <i>blanke</i>
<i>Thomas bigs Junor</i>	10 <i>William Jeane & }</i> 1 <i>blanke</i>
<i>Thomas bigs Senyer</i>	11 <i>John Thomson</i> }.....
<i>hen Rogers</i>	12 <i>Thomas Helme</i> 1 <i>blanke</i>
<i>John Roe</i>	13 <i>widow John Fenner</i> 1 <i>blanke</i>
<i>m^r wodhull</i>	14 <i>Joseph Longbottom</i> 1 <i>blanke</i>
<i>Joseph daves</i>	15 <i>Widdow Perry</i> 1 <i>bl(anke)</i>
<i>m^r bruster</i>	16 <i>Samuell Acerly</i> 1 <i>b(lanke)</i>
<i>Robart Smith</i>	17 <i>John waede</i> 1
<i>John Thomas</i>	18 <i>John Tomson lying***</i>
<i>m^r edsell</i>	19 <i>Robart goulbery half lotment by***</i>
<i>m^r Tomson</i>	20 <i>which is now Iohn Tomson***</i>
<i>William Hericke</i>	23
<i>Robt Kellam</i>	24
<i>Widdow ffancy</i>	25
<i>Richard ffloyd</i>	26
<i>William Jayne</i>	27

**m^r william* stricken out. The names printed in Italics on this page are in a different handwriting.

†*m^r Wodhull* crossed out.

[Side of page torn off]

<i>Obed seward</i>	28	whereas m ^r wodhull by th ^{***}
<i>Zachary Hawkings</i>	29	of the towne haue layd ^{***}
<i>Jacob Longbottom</i>	30	in mount missery and hab(?) ^{***}
<i>Widdow Munsey</i>	31	about the wading River h ^{***}
<i>Peter Whitier</i>	32	and tenn akers more that ^{***}
<i>Henery Rogers</i>	33	of his fifty at the ould ma(ns) ^{***}
<i>Richard ffloyd</i>	34	
<i>(John) Tooker seny(er)</i> ..	35	

(being) crystell brook neck
(la)yd out a fifty aker lott for the widow ffancy in^{***}
^{***}that the Ingens haue number 26 the west seide (of the)
(cry)stall brooke
(lay)d out fifty akers of land at the hed of drowned medo(w)^{***}
^{***}william herecks that was bought of m^r coom(bes)^{***}
^{***}this is laid for gorg Owen a hy way to go^{***}

[Part of page torn off]

Page B

(there) was born to martha Barns of wincoram* vpon his (wief)e
(Ali)sebeth a daughter about the midle of march 168 $\frac{1}{6}$ n(amed)
(S)arah

1685

Joseph Tooker was maried to dinah bruster the 6th day of aperell at
nien

mary the daughter of benJemen Gould died the 18 day of maij
1685 being in the possession of samuell Turell and she was buer(ied)
the 19 day of maij

Samuell the Sonn of Samuell Turell was born the 11 day of Jenury
1684 which was born vpon his wief)e abegell

John Tooker Junior was maried to Ann wood the 29 of July 1679

ann the daughter of John Tooker was born the 3 of sept 1680

aliSebeth the daugter of John Tooker born the 14 day of march and
died^{***}

Jane the daughter of John Tooker was born the last day of July 168(5?)

Sarrah the wief)e of John Tooker Senyer departted this life the aight
day of deSember 1685 a little before day and was (buer)ied the ninth
day aboute three of the clock in the affteenoon

**Wincoram* is the original name of *Coram*. It is said to have been named from an Indian
who lived in the vicinity. See Book C, page 31 (printed copy, folios 40-41) where he was
allowed the use of 20 acres of land at the South, evidently where he removed in 1703. O. S.

Joseph longbothem.....30	did belong to Sam Turell at nassekeag
andrew miller.....31	Swamp al(soe) layd out for himself 20 akers
m ^r TomSon*.....33	on the Southest siede of nue town lots
Samuell Akerly.....32	layd out for anthony TomSon 25 akers
henery perring.....34	wes(t) of cristell brooke holly butting vpon
frances muncy.....35	the holly also at the same place there was
Sakery hawkens.....36	lay out 20 akers being his last division
Thomas bigs seny.....37	layd out to benJemen smith 40 akers for
John Tooker senyer....38	a co(m)eneg at the end of the towne by
John Tooker senyer.... 6	nessequake path
william Salyer39	Thomas bigs had 20 akers layd out by the
Richard floyd.....40	sied of benJemen Smiths
m ^r Coombs.....41	Thomas Smith had 20 akers layd out
Thomas Thorp.....42	over against his medow the wester sied(e)
Thomas Smith.....43	of the springs and soe Runing vp into
Sakery hawkens.....44	the woods as by his bounds doe apeare
John geners.....45	Richard waring had 5 akers laide out t(he)
Richard floyd.....46	wester sied [siede] aJoyning to thomas
m ^r bruster.....47	Smith besiedes the hy way Runing and
m ^r frost.....48	15 akers on wolf pitt neck butting against
obed Seward.....49	his medow all aboue sayde leueing <i>baests</i> (?)
Samuell daiton.....13	to goe to***
Samull daiton22	

Page D

28 maij 1682

the day aboue written Johnathan Roesse was maried to the widow Jane williams by m^r nathanell Bruster in brookehaven and by the wittnes of Severall parSons concerning the way of there mareg as followeth

the wittnes of Samuell daiton that he knew the cloething that the aboue Saide widow was maried in was of Johnathan Roesse owne bying and finishing and that they was maried in the kings hy way and the said Rose denie medling of her astate

John besweek doth wittnes the same that Samuel daiton doth wittnes m^r Josua Snell doth wittnes that the aboue Saide two doth wittnes

*In the margin opposite this name is probably what remains of that given in Book I as *this belongs to the towne this is giuen to John daves*. All that remains is part of Iohn daves' name.

Page E

1 June 1685

layd out at stony brooke for Joseph daves butting upon the swam(p)
20 akers

obed seward lying the northward Siede of Joseph daves again(st)
stony brooke swamp butting 20 akeis

laide out to Jacob longbothem 20 akers on the northward siede of
the 10 aker lotts the south siede of nessequak path

another lott layde out the westward of Jacobs on the Souther Sid(e)
of the hy way Runing 40 pole broed and 80 long

there was layd out to obed Seward 10 akers on the backsid(e)
of the hill west neere over agaist Tho bigs Junior house

there was layd out to samull muncy samuell akerly and John
muncy 20 akers a pece lying: southward of the tenn aker lotts

layd out to John mosure 40 akers of the norther sied of that neck
buting upon stony brooke from the hy way to the north cleft he
leueing a suffissent cart way at front of his lott besieds the beach

layd out vnto John coombes 20 akers upon the hill north of the hy
way over against his house westerly end butting upon part of Iseck
daitons Reare and downe side being 5 poele for a hy way betweene
and so Runing to Robart kellems west Siede and the south siede to
m^r floyds liene by the swamp

layd out for John Tooker Senyer 13 akers in the neck goeing to the
landing do(ck) at the west medow he leueing a paire of bars to pase
to ther medows

layed out for m^r wodhull by Thomas helmes at the wading Rive(r)
fifty akers in leu of that which was layde downe at mount missery
and ten akers more which was wantting of his other fifty at the ould
mans 60 in all 120 poele long and 80 poele broed bereing from the beach
South and by west and west from the long chestnuts neere 3 qarter
of a miele as the boun(d) doth show it the next devission of 40 akers lieth
neere south and by west from the house lott 80 poele in lenkth and in
breth at the south and a 100 poele and at the north end 60 pcele——

brookehaven november : 10th : 1685

layd out for m^r Eburn his home lott 80 poele long 25 broede both ends
by consh(ans)* fence with a suffissant hy way of the norther siede
of the sayd lott to the harber

*Intended for *Conscience*.

layd out a home lott for the parsonedg of the souther Siede of m^rEb(urn)
 80 poele long 25 broed at the west end and 27 on the est end
 more layd out for m^r Eburn within the nue fence of the ould feeld 30
 akers 100 poele long 48 poele wiede
 layd out for m^r TomSon 100 poele long and 22 wiede 17 akers mor
 layd o(ut)
 for m^r TomSon 80 poele long and 66 wiede betweene the nue and oul(d)
 fen(ce) layd out more for m^r Eburn 200 akars of land of the south west
 siede of nessekegue swamp Runing 200 poele long from Robart goul-
 bery bound tree westerly and 160 poele wiede southerly one siede of
 the swamp to be left free for cattle to drink†

Page F

where as petter whietheare haue bound over his home lott and house
 and orchard to m^r Richard briane of milford for securitie of all debts
 dues and demands these presents showeth that Thomas ward of this
 towne of brookhaven haue fully Releessed and cleared the aboue saide
 house land and orchard he being m^r briens agent upon condition that
 the saide peetter whietheare haue and doe biend and make over his
 now dwelling house nuely buelt with his hoeme lott and all my land
 in the feeld as I the saide peetter whietheare doth absollutly biende
 and make over my nue dwelling house with the home lott and all
 my land in the feeld to the aboue saide m^r Richard brian his haire
 and asaigns for securitie of all I doe owe to m^r Richard brian or his
 father and in part of pay I haue Resiegned over to [to] the aboue saide
 Richard brian tenn pounds in pork that is coming to mee from m^r
 Richard woodhull senyer to be paide this faele and when all debts and
 dues is paide and cleared to the saide briens then the house and land
 is to be fully cleared that is now bound over and to the true con-
 firmation of the same we doe both under wriete and sett to our hands
 this second day of desember in the yeare 1679

wittnes Andrew miller

william Jane

John Tooker senyer

Thomas *W* ward mark

petter *M* whietheares mark

where as there is a morgage upon the dwelling house of m^r John
 TomSon of brooke haven giuen to m^r benJemen gibbs of bostan mar-
 chant the debt not being paide this morgege doe still stand in forse as

†“See Ebrun’s land on page 171.”

formerly and better security being demanded by the said gibbs his agent m^r Richard Smith of the Saide John TomSon Be it knowne unto all men by these presents that I John TomSon in brookhaven Smith in yourkshere on long Island doe morgege and make over my shop and all my tooles the Iron and steele that is now in being in the saide shop and all the moucables that is in the dwelling house of the saide TomSon and alsoe fiue hed of cattle vz 15 cowes and alsoe seventeene sheepe and two horsse besiede the former morgege to stand in his full force and all the aboue saide premisses fermly bound to all intents and purposse tell all the mony which is due by bond to benJemen gibbs is fully satisfied To the true performence of all the aboue sayde premiss(es) I haue hereunto sett my hand Seale in the 1 day of this present month of may 1679 John TomSon with a seale saigned sealed and delivered in the pressence of us Richard wodhull margett. wodhull

19 of may 1679

this Record taken out of the ould booke m^r John Coombes sould John Tooker seny a shere of medow at the ould mans bech which belong his allotment he bough that was Jacobb longbothem being all Redy paide for

obed seward haue sould at the same time a shere of medow at the ould mans bech that was Thomas smiths unto John Tooker Senyer being all Redy fully satisfied for

Brookhaven May 6 1682 R^{esd} of mrs Sarah Tucker satisfaction for all *Boule*(?) y^t shee had of me* Agent Goulding

‡r me James Cockst

Page 1

11 day June 1679

where as m^r Samuell Edsell and m^r Richard mann of nue yourk marchants ar bounde as securites for me under written unto m^r Thomas Clark of the same marchant for the Sume of twenty two pounds : know that I under written doe here by asaigne and sett over unto the sayd samuell Edsell and Richard mann the qantatie of nine barells of oyle lying at the South siede of this Iland in part of the sayde mony for the sayd Thomas clark as all soe three and twenty

*Or *Mr.* †Or *Cooke*. This last entry is too badly written to read accurately. It is in a different handwriting from any other in the book.

sayd Jane Resarues for himselue or what haue bene alRedy laide out:
as alsoe the aboue saide Richard smith doth ingag(e) to pay vpon
this exchange tenn pounds halue beafe halue pork at or before the 25
of desember and the sayd william Jane is to take away all moueables
ecksepting the bords vpon the ferst flower and alsoe thay haue agreed
to giue ech other a bill of sae(le) and deliver the aboue sayde lands with
turfe and twig and the said william Jane doth for his selue his haire
eckseckators or asaig(nes) mak over allinate and sell all the aboue said
house and tenn ak(ers) of land with the aboue sayd premisses vnto
the aboue sayd Richar(d) smith senyer to him his haire eckseckators
or asaignes to haue and to hould for ever

smith

Page 9

(Badly torn, and a part missing.)

1(7) day of (d)esember 1679

(T)hese may sartifie all whome it may concern that I John (m)uncy
son of frances muncy formerly of brookhaven in the (es)t Rieding
of yourksheere vpon long Ieland deseased doe (w)ith the aprobaton
and consent of my mother hannah Ramsden (R)eleckt and exsekatrix
to the aforesaide frances) chuse and (a)poynt my trusty and loueing
friends Samuell EdSell and John (To)mSon of brookhaven aforesayde
to be my guardiens to (m)aneg for me and for my vse all and every
the astaete that (m)y sayde father frances muncy left at his deth alsoe
by (th)ese presents we giue order that this instument shall be (R)e-

corded as wittnes our hands this 17 day of desember Anno 1679
saigned and delivered in the
pressens of vs John Adams

John muncy
hannah Ramsden

Andrew gibbs

Setakett the 29 desemb 1679

Conclueded and agreed vpon betweene John michell of the one partty
and Robart kellam of the other partty

Itam prime* John michell doth sell a two hundred pound lottment
lying and being in Huntonton bounded one the east siede with a lott
of Johnathan miller being six accars within fence being a fue Raile
fence answerable to the other fence and an crose fence of fue Railes to
the orchard and the treese which ar in the orchard which with what is
in it all Redy is to b(e) made vp one hundred and forty trese fitting

*Latin for *Item primo*. i. e., *first item*.