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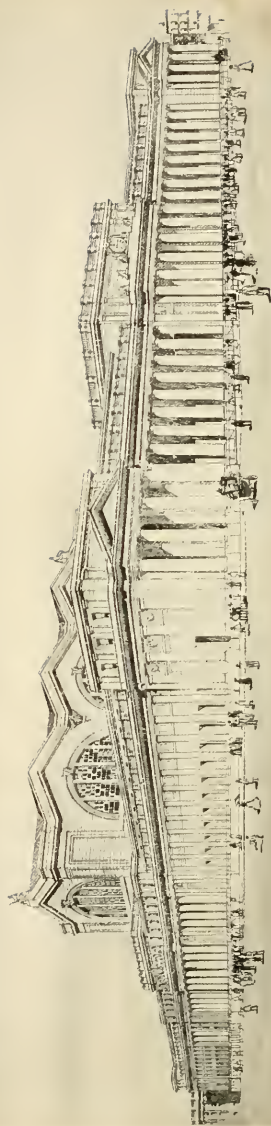
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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TERMINAL, NEW YORK CITY. THE NEW GATEWAY TO ALL LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND TO-DAY

Consisting of Sketches on the Political, Industrial,
Topographical and Geological History of Long
Island and Long Island Towns and Villages,
but More Particularly of General Views
Illustrating Long Island Scenes of To-day



By FREDERICK RUTHER

610

ILLUSTRATIONS



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DEDICATED
TO THE
CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS
OF
LONG ISLAND.



SURF AND BEACH AT AMAGANSETT

Fullerton--Photo



Long Island

On old Long Island's sea-girt shore,
Many an hour I've whil'd away,
In listening to the breakers roar
That wash the beaches night and day.
Transfix'd I've stood while Nature's lyres
In one harmonious concert broke,
And catching its Promethean fires
My inmost soul to rapture woke.

Oh, how delightful 'tis to stroll,
Where murm'ring winds and waters meet,
Marking the billows as they roll,
And break resistless at your feet:
To watch your Iris, as she dips
Her mantle in the sparkling dew,
And chased by Sol, away she trips,
O'er the horizon's quiv'ring blue.

To hear the startling night-winds sigh,
As dreaming twilight lulls to sleep:
While the pale moon reflects from high,
Her image in the mighty deep.
Majestic scene where Nature dwells,
Profound in everlasting love,
While her unmeasur'd music swells,
The vaulted firmament above.

—John Henry Sharpe.

PREFACE



UCH literature has been published about Long Island, replete with details covering every stage of progress through which the Island has passed from the time the earliest aborigines roamed over the site, up to the present day.

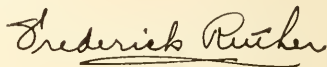
History is most always interesting; the history of Long Island particularly so, for the Island was more or less honorably associated with the many struggles of the great American Republic, from the earliest Indian Wars to the late war with Spain. But Long Island has entirely too much past history to allow more than a mere glimpse of it to appear in this contribution to its literature. The object of this publication, therefore, is really more in the nature of a pictorial history of Long Island scenes of general interest as they appear to-day. I think the work is quite unusual and will be of interest to the present day Long Islander, as well as to the Long Islander two score years or more hence. The beauty of Long Island's scenery, the fertility of its soil, the purity of its air and water is known and appreciated by thousands of people. This book, I hope, will make its manifold attractions known to thousands and thousands more.

At this time Long Island has a population of 1,708,056 and covers an area of 873,591 acres, apportioned as follows: Kings County, area, 49,680 acres; population, 1,358,686; Queens County, area, 75,111 acres; population 198,240; Nassau County, area, 161,280 acres; population, 69,477; Suffolk County, area, 587,520 acres; population, 81,653. The population of Nassau and Suffolk Counties is greatly augmented during the summer months by the exodus of city people to their country homes. It is likely that the population of Long Island will rapidly increase after the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under New York City and the North and East Rivers, which event, it is thought, will be duly celebrated at the close of the present, or the early part of next year.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to N. S. Prime's "History of Long Island"; Richard M. Bayles' "Sketches of Suffolk County"; Ross's "History of Long Island"; and A. C. Veatch's, etc., "Underground Water Resources of Long Island" for much of the early historical and the topographical and geological information found in my book, in regard to which the works of the above mentioned excellent authorities were freely consulted and have been liberally quoted.

Taking this means to return my sincere thanks to my many friends on Long Island and in New York City for their able co-operation, I remain,

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Frederick Ruten". The signature is written in dark ink and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

Hicksville, N. Y., October 9th, 1909.

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A THREATENING MORNING ON THE RESTLESS, LIMITLESS ATLANTIC

Kerten—Photo



N 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman, employed by the Dutch East India Company, in the vain search for the Northwest passage to India, discovered the West end of Long Island, at the time he explored New York Bay and the river which bears his name.

While exploring the neighborhood of New York Bay, a party of men went ashore from the "Half Moon," the name of the vessel Hudson commanded, and landed on that strand now known as Coney Island. Thus it appears, Coney Island was the spot where the first white man ever set foot upon Long Island.

In 1614 Adrian Block sailed down the Long Island Sound on a voyage to Cape Cod, and was the first to discover that Long Island was entirely surrounded by water. He very appropriately termed the Long Island Sound the "Mediterranean of America."

Permanent settlements were commenced on both ends of the Island at about 1625: on the west end by the Dutch, and on the east end by the English. Thus it will be seen that Long Island was virtually claimed by three different powers,—the Indians, the Dutch and the English; though no very fierce measures were taken to establish the supreme right of either in opposition to the other. The Dutch and the English admitted the superior claims of the Indians to the lands, and neither attempted to force them away, but in all cases purchased their lands of them, at prices which, while they may now seem ridiculously low, at that time seemed to be perfectly satisfactory.

SETTLEMENT OF ENGLISH TOWNS

In the year 1497 the English, through their representative, Sebastian Cabot, claimed to have discovered North America, from thirty to fifty-eight degrees north latitude. Voyages were made to different parts of the coast by English navigators before the year 1606.

On the 22nd of April, 1635, the Plymouth Council granted a patent for the whole of Long Island to William Alexander, Earl of Stirling. This was done in compliance with the request or order of King Charles I.

The first English individual settlement within the bounds of Suffolk County was made by Lyon Gardiner on Gardiner's Island in 1639.

The settlers were mostly Englishmen, who had emigrated, and after remaining a short time in the colonies of New England, came across to the Island in companies of eight and fifteen families each, and planted themselves here in independent colonies. There was no union of these settlements until the conquest of 1664, when the whole of Long Island fell under the English government of New York.

EARLY DIFFICULTIES

For more than half a century after the first settlement of the Island was made the public mind was kept in almost constant agitation and discontent. The frequent changes

of rulers; the constant dread and fear of hostilities from the Indians; the oppressive acts of the governors, and their utter disregard for the people's rights; all conspired to make the situation of the early settlers extremely unpleasant and discouraging.

From 1691 until the disruption of the colonial government, in May, 1775, the throne of Great Britain held undisputed control, through its governors, over the colony of New York, of which Long Island was a part.

After the Declaration of Independence had been signed at Philadelphia, on July 4th, 1776, the first engagement of arms was on Long Island, and is known in history as the "battle of Long Island," when General Washington lost 3,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. At the close of the Revolution the Island began to improve more rapidly. The progress of improvements, though for the most part slow, was steadily maintained and has so been maintained up to the present time.

THE INDIANS

At the time the Island was first discovered by Europeans it was occupied by thirteen different tribes of Indians, who inhabited principally the north and south shores. On the north side, in respective order from west to east, were the Matinecock, the Nissequag, the Setalcott, and the Corchaug tribes. On the south side, in the same order, were the Canarsee, the Rockaway, the Merric, the Marsapeague, the Secatogue, the Patchogue, the Shinnecock, and the Montauk tribes. The Long Island Indians were, with a few exceptions, friendly to the whites. This was doubtless because the whites were friendly to them.

RAILROADS

The first railroad to be built on Long Island was the Brooklyn Central & Jamaica Railroad. This was opened for travel April 18th, 1836. The western terminus was South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the distance from that point to Jamaica 11 miles. The Long Island Railroad Company commenced the extension of this road from Jamaica eastward in 1836. In August of the following year the road was completed to Hicksville, 26 miles. In 1841 the extension reached a point near Ronkonkoma. In the summer of 1844 the road was completed to Greenport, its final terminus, and the first train passed over it on the 25th of July of that year. The length of this road from Brooklyn to Greenport is 94 miles. A branch from the Long Island Railroad at Hicksville was opened to Syosset, four miles distant, July 3, 1854. In 1868 this line was extended to Northport, and in 1872 to Port Jefferson, and in 1898 to Wading River. The Montauk or South-side Division was completed to Patchogue in 1868. At the present time the Long Island Railroad owns or operates under contract 392 miles of lines. In 1900 the Pennsylvania Railroad secured control of this company. The system has been greatly improved under the new management and the outlook for further improvements is exceedingly bright.

TOPOGRAPHY

Long Island undoubtedly derived its name from the form of territory to which it is applied. Its present name was early applied by the European settlers. In the year 1693 the name was changed by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, to the "Island of Nassau." But popular sentiment was opposed to its adoption, and though the act was never repealed, it was soon permitted to be regarded as obsolete.

Long Island is about 120 miles long, and its greatest breadth is about 20 miles. The surface of the Island may be set down as an average slope, from the elevated plains and cliffs which extend along the North Shore, to the ocean and bays that abut the level shores of the south side. An irregular range of hills extends most of the length of the Island, a little north of its center, and south of this range the surface is comparatively smooth and level. Between this range and the rugged elevation along the north shore the surface is frequently broken into a confusion of hills and valleys; then, again, extensive tracts of beautiful, level plains intervene between the ridges, which are from two to five miles apart. In this central ridge we find the highest elevated points on the Island. The average elevation of the land along the north side, within three or four miles of the Sound, is about 100 feet. The hills in the immediate vicinity range much higher. The hills adjoining the Sound are abruptly broken off, presenting on the north side a bare wall of earth, rising as perpendicular as it could be made with the loose materials of which it is composed.

GEOLOGY OF LONG ISLAND

The geological history of Long Island is extremely interesting. In the first place, Long Island is founded on a rock. Although it underlies all Long Island at a greater or lesser depth, it outcrops only along the East River, at Long Island City and Astoria. In the second place, Long Island is undoubtedly entirely the result of glacial action. Let us imagine, a great ice-sheet from 5,000 to 10,000 feet in thickness, moving out from the region of the lakes. It seeks a pathway to the sea in a southeasterly direction, overflowing the highest mountains of New York and New England, for we find their summits abraded nearly to the top. Before this moving mass of ice all signs of life disappear and a scene of utter desolation prevails. Yet, out of it is to come a new world of animation. The glacier moves very slowly, perhaps not more than 100 feet per year, or one mile in 50 years. After a journey occupying some 25,000 years, it reaches the ocean, and a vast wall of ice stretches across the Atlantic border from New Jersey to the Arctic Sea. A huge mass of earth and rocky debris, known as the terminal moraine, is piled up in front of it. The ice melts, the debris, consisting of rocks and earth, scraped off the New England mountains, is dropped. It forms the backbone of Long Island. Again the ice advances, going just a little further this second time than before, and the second range of hills is formed on Long Island, extending from the West Hills, near Huntington, to Montauk Point and Block Island. Much of this terminal moraine being in a liquid state seeks the



Diagram Showing how far the two Stages of Ice Advance Covered Long Island

level of the sea. It flows southward and forms the present slightly sloping and very fertile plains of Long Island. Geologists say that at least 400 centuries have passed since the last ice age reached Long Island, and it is likely that twice 400 centuries will pass before Long Island is again so visited.

LONG ISLAND'S PASTIMES.

The present development of Long Island is in part synonymous with the development of new pastimes without discarding the old. Within a twenty-mile circle around New York City Hall, the only rabbits, quail and foxes, the only ducks and snipe out of captivity are found on Long Island.

About forty miles out deer are found in numbers that bring hundreds to the shooting on the days allowed by law. The trout season opens earlier on the Island than elsewhere in the State. The duck shooting surpasses anything else on the Atlantic seaboard, owing to the fact that Long Island is the only land lying across the line of flight, and because its Northern bays, its Southern salt marshes and open water, close to myriad sweet-water ponds and feeding grounds, make the Island the only resting place for the birds on their long semi-annual trips.

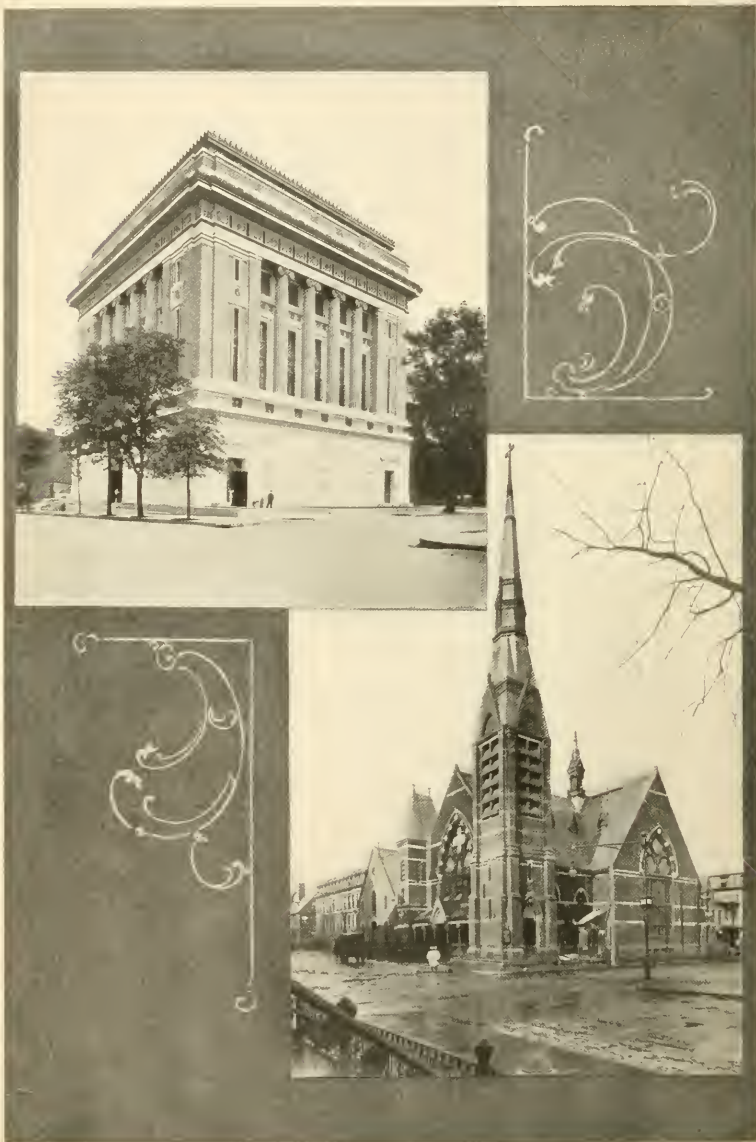
"The Automobilists' Paradise" was long ago applied to Long Island and to this day there is no other worthy claimant to that title. The highways of the Island offer an infinite variety of hill and vale, land vistas and water views, level stretches and forest-crowned slopes without equal in America.

No less complete are Long Island's attractions to the lover of golf. Besides the famous Nassau and Garden City Links, dozens of smaller club links and private estate courses are found in every corner of the Island.

To the fisherman and the yachtsman little need be said of the bays and backwaters, with their safe harbors and open outlets to Sound and Ocean, for the Island has held first rank in these since the mind of man runneth not to the contrary.



BROOKLYN



Masonic Temple and St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn

BROOKLYN

Brooklyn unquestionably owes its origin of name to Jan Evertson Bout, who, when he settled on the "maise lands of Merychawick Bay" in 1645, conferred upon them the name of "Breuckelen," in honor of a picturesque little town in Holland. A number of other Long Island settlements, which were subsequently incorporated in the enlarged city, antedated Bout's acquisition, for as early as 1636 Jacques Bentyn and William Adriaense acquired 900 acres of land from the Indians. However, any appellation they may have given their purchase soon fell into disuse, and when all the settlements were brought under one corporate form of government, the city was called Brooklyn.

In 1801 Brooklyn had a total population of less than 2,000, while to-day it exceeds a million and a half. In 1898 it was made a part of Greater New York, and called the Borough of Brooklyn. The borough is about eight miles wide and eleven miles in length, and includes within its boundaries about 78 square miles of land having an assessed valuation of over \$1,350,000,000, an increase in ten years of over \$730,000,000.

The fact that Brooklyn has 524 churches, with 604,330 members, entitles it to the famed name of "City of Churches." The value of all the church property is over \$34,000,000. Brooklyn is also the seat of many famous institutions of learning, in particular the Pratt and Polytechnic Institutes. Brooklyn is also noted as a great financial center. Its five national, twenty savings, and eleven state banks, and the eleven trust companies have a total capital of \$14,000,000, with resources aggregating \$375,000,000.

The extension of the New York Subway to Brooklyn, and the early completion of the Manhattan Bridge over the East River, will link closer this splendid borough with its only rival, the Borough of Manhattan. Brooklyn is destined to be the scene of great industrial and commercial enterprises. The magnitude of the coming Brooklyn of this century cannot be forecasted readily, for it is a city of illimitable possibilities.



The Brooklyn Academy of Music



Troop C Armory, Brooklyn



Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn



Commercial High School, Brooklyn



The Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn



The Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn



The Boathouse, Prospect Park, Brooklyn



Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Science, Prospect Park



Borough Hall, Brooklyn



The Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn



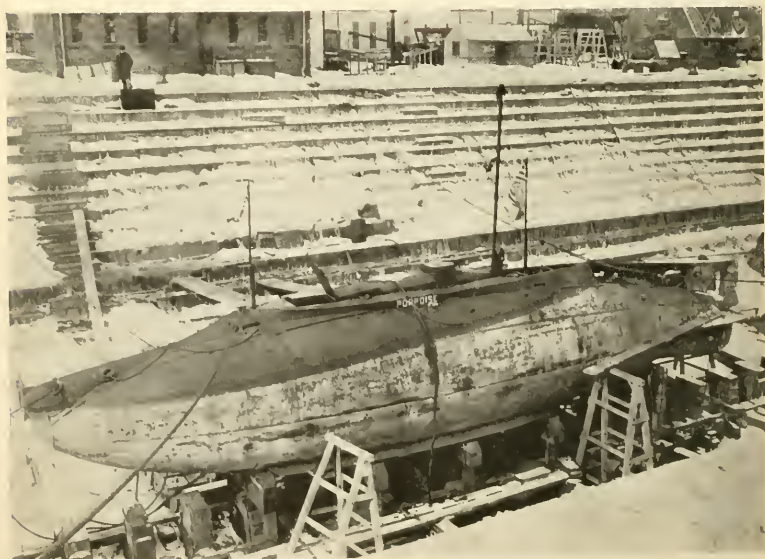
Scene in Prospect Park, Brooklyn



Shore Road near Crescent Club, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn



Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn



Submarine Boat "Porpoise," in Dry Dock, Brooklyn Navy Yard



U. S. Battleship "Connecticut," in Brooklyn Navy Yard



U. S. Battleship "Maine," in Dry Dock, Brooklyn Navy Yard



Officers' Headquarters, Brooklyn Navy Yard



Prospect Park South, Brooklyn



Another View of Prospect Park South, Brooklyn.



Luna Park, Coney Island, Brooklyn



Surf Avenue, Coney Island



On the Beach, Coney Island, Brooklyn



In the Coney Island Surf, Brooklyn



The Bowery, Coney Island, Brooklyn



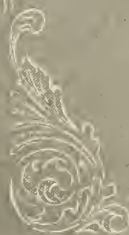
Fulton Street from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, looking West



Court Street, Brooklyn, from "Eagle" Building



View of Brooklyn Looking North from "Eagle" Building

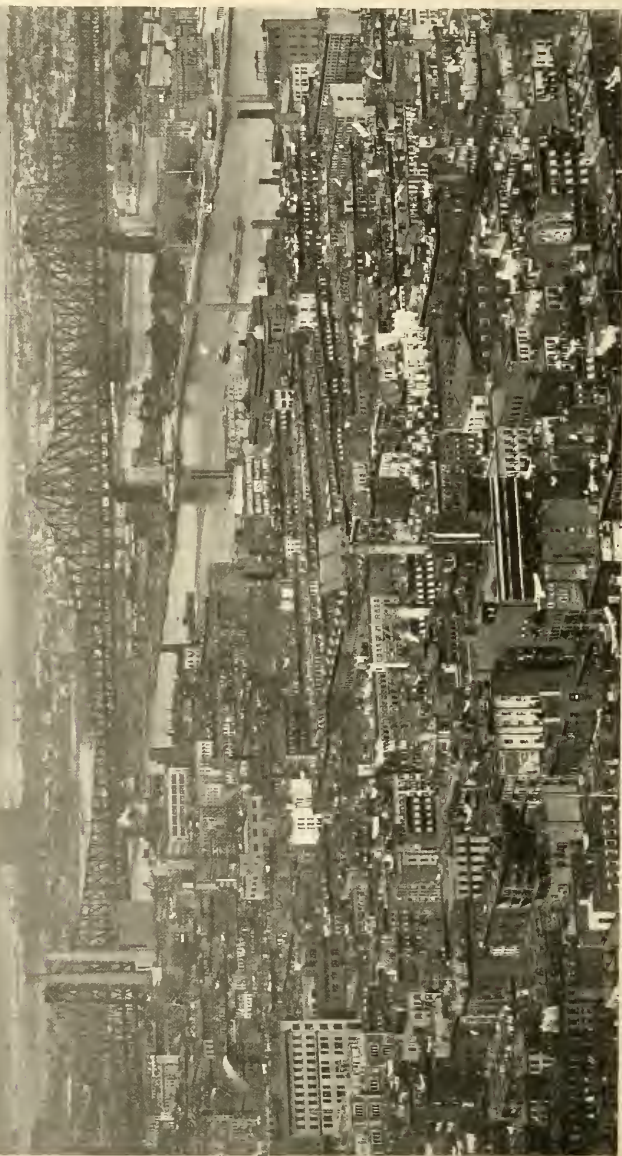


The Polytechnic Institute, "Eagle" Building and R. C. Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn



Montague Street, the "Wall Street" of Brooklyn

FROM LONG ISLAND CITY
TO
PORT WASHINGTON
(INCLUSIVE)



View of Queensboro Bridge from Metropolitan Tower, New York City

LONG ISLAND CITY

This is an important western terminus of the Long Island Railroad. The city has a population of about 70,000 and as a manufacturing center is regarded second only to Brooklyn. The completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels to New York and the continent, together with the ultimate realization of a direct rail connection with the New England States, promises to make Long Island City an industrial city of great magnitude.

WOODSIDE

Three miles out; population, 2,500. This is a growing residential community.

ELMHURST

Four and eight-tenths miles out; population, 6,000. This is a fine old residential town, which promises to be brought much to the front after the completion of the tunnels. The village has the following churches: Methodist, Catholic, and Presbyterian. There is a branch of the Bank of Long Island located here.

CORONA

Five and eight-tenths miles out; population, 6,000. Has the following churches: Baptist, two Evangelical, Methodist, and two Catholic. This is a residential community.

COLLEGE POINT

Nine and three-tenths miles out; population, 8,500; has the following denomination of churches: Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed, and Catholic. The village is noted for its manufacturing enterprises, mostly hard rubber goods concerns. The College Point Savings Bank has deposits aggregating \$1,106,000.

WHITESTONE

Eleven miles out; population, 5,150; has the following denomination of churches: Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and Catholic. The First National Bank of Whitestone is the local financial institution with \$50,000 capital and \$100,000 in deposits. This village, as well as College Point, is a noted resort for picnics and political outings.

FLUSHING

Eight miles out; population, 18,000. Has the following churches: Two Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, A. M. E., Episcopal, Reformed, Friends, and Catholic. There are several banking institutions, including a branch of the Bank of Long Island and the Corn Exchange Bank; also the Queens County Savings Bank, with \$2,100,000 deposits. Flushing is by far the prettiest town of its size along the north shore of Long Island. It is a city in itself, including the best of schools, a hospital, library, wide and well-shaded streets, etc.

MURRY HILL, BROADWAY, and AUBURNDALE

These are practically all new suburban developments. It is likely that the population of these places will increase very rapidly after the tunnels have been completed. They

are all pretty places, high and healthful, and it is remarkable indeed that they have not been built up into large towns before this.

BAYSIDE, DOUGLASTON and LITTLE NECK

These are small places from 10 to 12 miles out. The scenery here is beautiful and these places like all Port Washington Branch towns will have a rapid growth after the tunnels are completed.

GREAT NECK

Fourteen miles out; population, 3,000. Has the following churches: Methodist, Episcopal, and Catholic. The local financial institution is the Great Neck State Bank, with \$50,000 capital and \$250,000 in deposits. This village is located in the midst of many beautiful estates. Several excellent land developments are also underway. The rolling hills, the beautiful scenery and healthful location all contribute to making Great Neck a desirable residential village.

MANHASSET

Fifteen and five-tenths miles out; population, 1,132. Has a Reformed, Catholic, and Episcopal Church. This place is the town-seat of North Hempstead Town. The village is located in a rolling country and is very beautiful. The trolley soon will connect this place with Roslyn and Flushing, so that its rapid growth is imminent.

FLOWER HILLS and PLANDOME

These are places of comparatively recent origin and are due to the opening to development of a hitherto overlooked beautiful country between Great Neck and Port Washington.

PORT WASHINGTON

Eighteen and two-tenths miles out; population, 3,000. Has the following churches: Baptist, Methodist, A. M. E., Episcopal, and Catholic. The local financial institution is the Bank of North Hempstead, with \$25,000 capital and \$460,000 in deposits. This village is the eastern terminus of the Port Washington Branch of the Long Island Railroad, and is one of the most promising and progressive villages on that branch. The village overlooks Manhasset Bay and the streets, while for the most part narrow and hilly, are well kept and lined with several substantial business places. The completion of the Pennsylvania tunnels will undoubtedly give this village a great impetus and soon place it near the head of the list as one of the largest villages in Nassau County.



Terminal L. I. R. R., Long Island City



Entrance to Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City



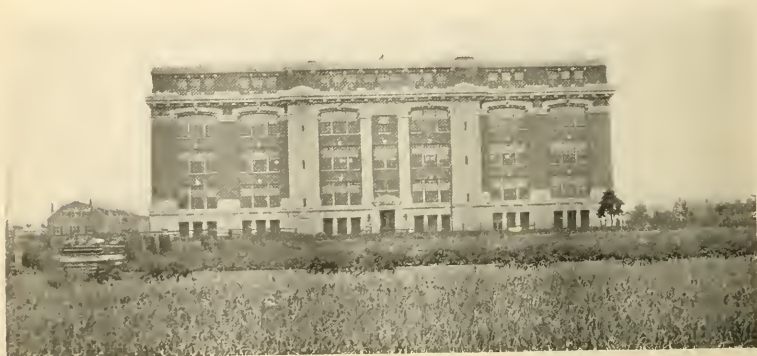
The Lift Bridge over Newtown Creek, Long Island City



Railroad Station at Winfield



Fourth Street, Elmhurst



One of the Public Schools at Elmhurst



The Old Well, Elmhurst



Grounds of a Fine Home at Elmhurst



Upper Broadway, Elmhurst



Grand Avenue, Corona



Street Scene, College Point



Street Scene, Whitestone



Bridge over Flushing Creek



Main Street, Flushing, looking North



Broadway, Flushing, looking East



Kissena Park, Flushing



Brook in Kissena Park, Flushing



Fishing in Kissena Lake, Flushing



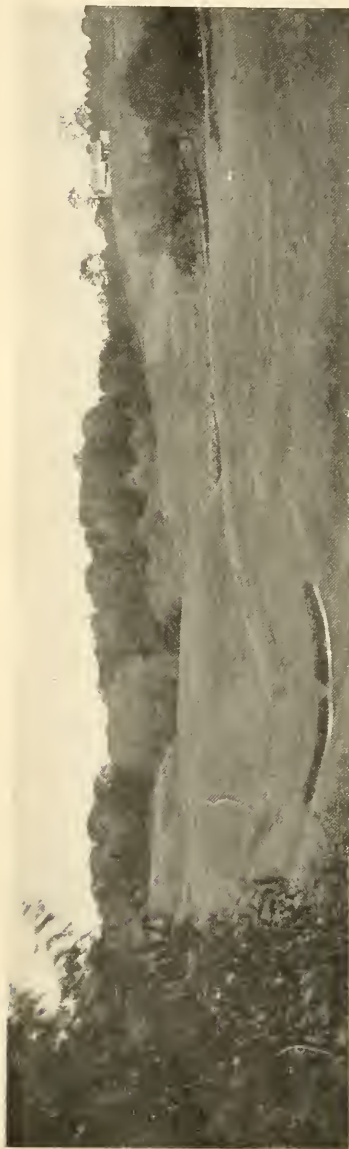
The Old Garretson Homestead, Flushing



Sanford Avenue, Broadway—Flushing



The Turnpike, Broadway—Flushing



The Oakland Golf Links, Bayside



Little Neck Bay, near Bayside



Shore Drive, Douglaston



A Shady Spot on the Shore Drive, Douglaston



Westmoreland Avenue, Little Neck



A Brook in the Woods near Little Neck



Main entrance to "Kensington," Great Neck



Residence of Mr. H. S. Gilbert, Great Neck



"Bonnie Manse," Residence of Mr. C. E. Finlay, Great Neck



Martins, Great Neck



Residence of Mrs. H. P. Booth, Great Neck



The Lake at Mrs. H. P. Booth's, Great Neck



The Old Benjamin Hicks Residence, Great Neck



Residence of Mr. E. J. Rickert, Great Neck



Main Driveway, "Kensington," Great Neck



Parkhill Avenue, "Great Neck Hills," Great Neck



Town Hall of Town of North Hempstead, Manhasset



North Hempstead Turnpike, Manhasset



Type of Home found at Manhasset



The Railroad Station, Plandome



The Bank of North Hempstead, Port Washington



Part of Business Section, Port Washington



Fishing from Bradley's Dock, Port Washington



Lodge of Isaac Guggenheim Estate, Port Washington



Port Washington Bay

PORT WASHINGTON



Road from Manhasset to Port Washington, near Port Washington



The Port Washington Yacht Club, Port Washington



The Shore Road, Port Washington



Sand's Point Lighthouse, Port Washington

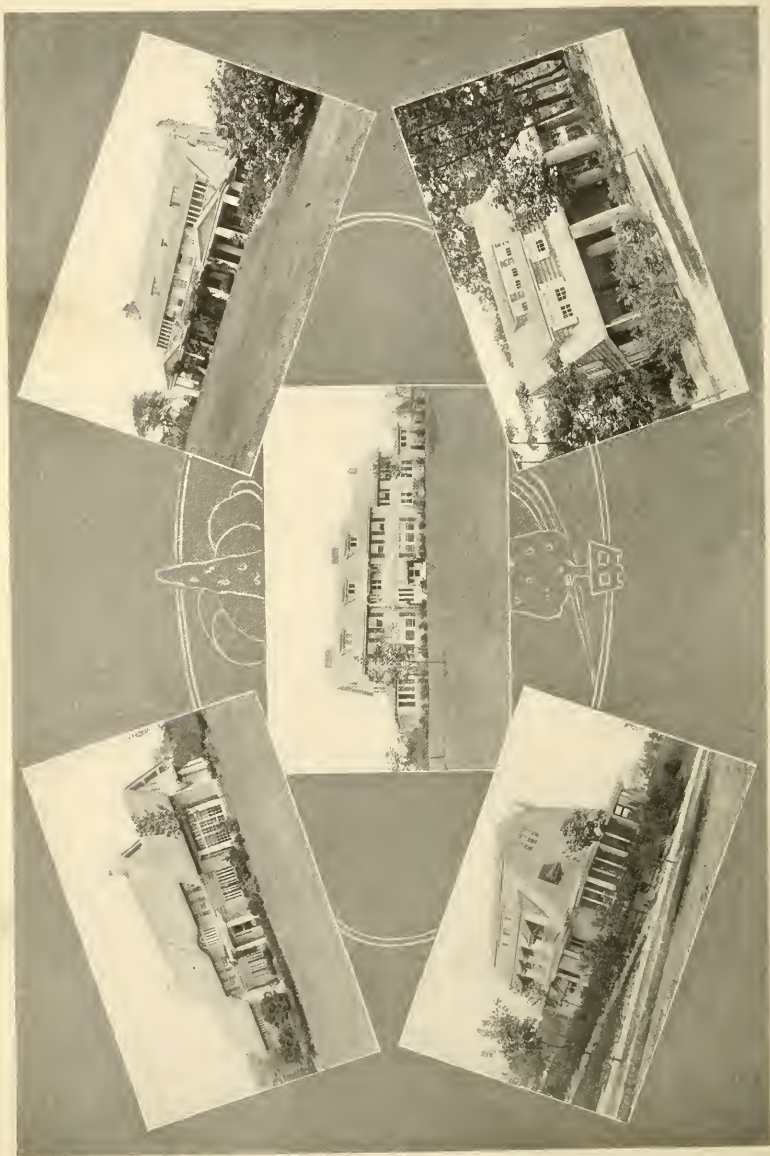


Mahahasset Bay Yacht Club, Port Washington



Another View of the Business Street, Port Washington

FROM LONG ISLAND CITY TO
ROCKAWAY BEACH INCLUDING
THE FAR ROCKAWAY BRANCH
AND RICHMOND HILL ∴ ∴ ∴



Types of Homes at Woodmere

FOREST HILLS.

This is a large development located about a mile north of Richmond Hill. Many fine houses have already been built, and the development gives promise of becoming a popular and populous section of Brooklyn.

RICHMOND HILL

Eight miles out; population, 15,000. This place, while once distinctly separated from same, is now really a continuation of Brooklyn. It is entirely a residential place, there being no industries whatever. The business part of the town consists of brick buildings, while the residential part consists of detached dwellings. There are many churches, clubs, schools, libraries, etc. In every particular is Richmond Hill a desirable and highly popular place to live the whole year round.

HEWLETT, WOODMERE, CEDARHURST, and FAR ROCKAWAY

These are all high-class residential villages located on the Far Rockaway Branch of the Long Island Railroad. The population of these places is increasing very rapidly. The good train service with New York, close proximity to the seashore, the high-class real estate developments, are all contributing to make these places highly popular and populated.

EDGEMERE, ARVERNE, HAMMEL, and ROCKAWAY BEACH

These are all thickly settled seaside resorts, where the summer population is many times greater than the normal winter population. The superb beach brings thousands of people to this resort during the summer season.



A Home at Forest Hills



De Koven Street, Forest Hills



Driveway in Forest Park, Richmond Hill



Park Street, Richmond Hill



Church Avenue, Richmond Hill



Public Clubhouse, Forest Park, Richmond Hill



The Public Library, Richmond Hill



Fulton Street, Richmond Hill



The Trestle across Jamaica Bay



R. C. Church, St. Rose of Lima, Hammel



Ocean Boulevard, Hammel



Bathing Scene, Rockaway Beach



Boardwalk, Rockaway Beach



The Beach at Arverne



The Edgemere Club, Edgemere



Beach Scene near Far Rockaway



Lawrence Park from Railroad Station, Lawrence



Scene near Lawrence Beach, Lawrence



Rockaway Hunt Club, Cedarhurst



Type of Home at Cedarhurst



Fire Department and Bank, Cedarhurst



A Scene at Woodmere



Fine Type of Residence at Woodmere



The Railroad Station at Woodmere



The Famous Holly Arms Inn, Hewlett

MONTAUK DIVISION FROM
JAMAICA TO, BUT NOT
INCLUDING, PATCHOGUE



Entrance to "Jamaica Estates," Jamaica



Panorama of Jamaica, taken from Queens County Trust Co. Building, looking West

JAMAICA

Nine and six-tenths miles out; population, 50,000. Has the following churches: Two Baptist, a Congregational, Methodist, A. M. E., Presbyterian, Episcopal, Reformed, and Catholic. There are at least four financial institutions: The Bank of Long Island, with \$500,000 capital and \$4,500,000 in deposits; the First National Bank of Jamaica, with \$100,000 capital and \$300,000 in deposits; the Queens County Trust Company, with \$500,000 capital and \$1,600,000 deposits, and the Jamaica Savings Bank, with \$3,700,000 in deposits. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company and the United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity Company also have offices and banking facilities at Jamaica. This town has had a remarkable growth in the past few years. Upon the completion of the Pennsylvania tunnels, it will be made the terminus of the electric trains from the west, and the steam trains from the east, so that it promises to become a railroad center of great importance, with practically an unlimited number of trains to New York and the eastern points of Long Island. The Pennsylvania-Long Island Railroad has prepared plans for a \$2,000,000 terminal to be erected at Jamaica in the near future. As a whole, the outlook for the rapid development of the town is very bright, and it is likely to have double its present population within the next ten years. It is hardly necessary to say that the schools, libraries, churches, etc., are of the very best.

ST. ALBANS, SPRINGFIELD, LAURELTON and ROSEDALE

These places are located on the Montauk Division, from 12 to 14 miles from New York. They are all comparatively new developments, which promise to become important residential centers in the course of time.

VALLEY STREAM

Sixteen and five-tenths miles out; population, 1,200. Has a Baptist, Methodist, and Catholic Church. This village is an important railroad junction. The village enjoys a third-rail electric service to and from New York, which will contribute much to its rapid development.

LYNBROOK

Eighteen and one-tenth miles out; population, 2,750. Has a Methodist and an Episcopal Church. This is a growing village where some manufacturing is carried on.

LONG BEACH

This is the site of a high-class development, something on the plan of Atlantic City. A three-mile-long boardwalk and one big hotel has already been built, while several additional larger hotels are planned for 1910, by which time the island will be connected with New York and Brooklyn by electric third rail. The resort will be restricted to cottages and hotels of the highest class. All who have enjoyed a day at this popular resort are convinced that the enterprise will prove successful and of great benefit to New York and Long Island.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Nineteen and four-tenths miles out; population, 4,000. Has the following churches: Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Episcopal, and Catholic. The Rockville Centre State

Bank, with \$25,000 capital and \$1,100,000 deposits, is the principal local financial institution, and the same is located in one of the finest banking buildings on Long Island. There is also a National Bank located here. This village, like many other villages nearby, is entirely a residential community.

BALDWIN

Twenty-one and four-tenths miles out; population, 2,500. Has a Methodist Church. This is a residential village, lying close to Freeport, of which it really is a part.

FREEPORT

Twenty-two and seven-tenths miles out; population, 6,000. Has the following churches: Baptist, Methodist, A. M. E., Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Catholic. The two financial institutions are: The State Bank of Freeport, with \$30,000 capital and \$550,000 in deposits, and the First National Bank of Freeport, with \$25,000 capital and \$150,000 in deposits. This village has had a tremendous growth the past few years. This is due to extensive advertising and to the excellent steam and electric railroad service enjoyed. The village is entirely a commuting town, there being no industries of any kind. The four schools, having a total value of \$130,000, employ 35 teachers, presiding over 1,215 students.

ROOSEVELT

Population, 650. This place is located between Hempstead and Freeport. It has an Episcopal church. This village is of recent origin and is healthfully located on the southern border of the famous Hempstead plains.

MERRICK

Twenty-four and five-tenths miles out; population, 550. Has a Protestant Episcopal Church; also a public library of 1,250 volumes. This village is really a suburb of Freeport.

BELLMORE

Twenty-five and eight-tenths miles out; population, 600. Has a Congregational Church. This is a growing village, with several pretentious buildings. Like many other South Shore towns, it has many commuters.

WANTAGH

Twenty-six and eight-tenths miles out; population, 750. Has a Congregational Church and Friends' Meeting House. This is a beautiful farming section. The principal street of the village is well kept and can boast of many beautiful residences.

SEAFORD

Twenty-eight miles out; population, 850. Has a Methodist Episcopal and a Protestant Episcopal Church. This is an excellently situated and growing suburban community. There is considerable coal and lumber received in this town by boat for distribution along the South Shore.

MASSAPEQUA

Twenty-eight and nine-tenths miles out; population, 850. Has a Protestant Episcopal Church. This village is the site of an extensive real estate development, through which many handsome homes have been built here in the past few years. The large fresh water ponds and creeks, with which the place abounds, contribute much toward the beauty and variety of the scenery.

AMITYVILLE

Thirty-one and five-tenths miles out; population, 3,500. Has the following churches: Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and two Methodist Episcopal. There are two financial institutions: The State Bank of Amityville, with \$25,000 capital and \$350,000 in deposits, and the First National Bank of Amityville, with \$25,000 capital and \$75,000 in deposits. The village has an excellent school, with 16 teachers and about 500 students.

COPIAGUE

Thirty-two and six-tenths miles out; population, 550. This little settlement promises to be brought more into prominence when the trolley line from Amityville to Babylon is completed.

BABYLON

Thirty-six and eight-tenths miles out; population, 3,500. Has the following churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. It has a national bank, with \$50,000 capital and \$275,000 deposits. The three schools employ 18 teachers presiding over 500 students. The school library contain 2,000 volumes. A trolley line is soon to connect this place with points west.

LINDENHURST

Thirty-four miles out; population, 1,650. Has a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic Church; also a National Bank, with \$25,000 capital and deposits aggregating \$95,000. This village is extensively engaged in the manufacture of hard rubber specialties.

BAYSHORE

Forty and nine-tenths miles out; population, 4,500. Has the following churches: Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, and Congregational. The South Side State Bank is located here, and has \$25,000 capital, with \$250,000 in deposits. This is one of the most progressive villages along the South Side, and next to Patchogue is probably the largest. It is entirely a residential town, in which respect it is ideal. Some of the handsomest homes to be found on Long Island are located here. Several high-class and entirely meritorious land developments promise to give the village prosperous times for some time to come.

FIRE ISLAND

This is the name given to a stretch of sand beach which separates the Great South Bay from the ocean. It is about a quarter of a mile wide and 26 miles long. Here will be established a State park known as Fire Island Park. It comprises about 126 acres, and if the plans of the State Commissioners are carried out will undoubtedly be the finest sea park in the world. It has a superb ocean beach and splendid shore on Great South Bay. Its natural advantages cannot be surpassed. The island is reached by boat from Bay Shore.

ISLIP

Forty-three and three-tenths miles out; population, 2,400. Has the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Protestant Episcopal. This is a residential village

of the highest order. Some of the natives are considerably interested in the shell fish industry. The village has a free library of 2,000 volumes.

EAST ISLIP

This settlement is located on the south country road between Islip and Great River. It has about 1,500 population, consisting of farmers and mechanics.

GREAT RIVER

Forty-five and five-tenths miles out; population, 375. Has a Protestant Episcopal Church. This is the name given to a settlement of millionaires whose estates run into hundreds of acres and the buildings into hundreds of thousands of dollars in value.

OAKDALE

Forty-seven and six-tenths miles out; population, 400. This settlement is located near the great game preserves of the South Side Sportsmen's Club. Probably as high as 500 deer are in this preserve.

SAYVILLE

Fifty and one-tenth miles out; population, 4,500. Has the following churches: Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. The State Bank of Sayville has \$50,000 capital and \$175,000 in deposits. This village is an important fish and oyster center. It also is the site of many summer homes.

BAYPORT

Fifty-one and seven-tenths miles out; population, 1,050. Has a Methodist Episcopal Church. Farming, fishing and summer boarders are the chief sources of revenue.

BLUE POINT

Fifty-two and eight-tenths miles out; population, 560. The natives are mostly all baymen. The finest oysters in the world are grown near this place, in the Great South Bay. The name "Blue Point" oysters stands for the very best of shell fish. The village, of course, is also a very popular summer resort.



The Jamaica Normal School, Jamaica



Fulton Street, Jamaica



The Railroad Station, Jamaica



Hillside Avenue, Jamaica



King's Manor House, Jamaica



A Residential Street of Jamaica



Type of Home at Laurelton



Railroad Station at Laurelton



The Brook at Springfield



A Street Scene near Rosedale



A Business Street at Valley Stream



The Reservoir at Valley Stream



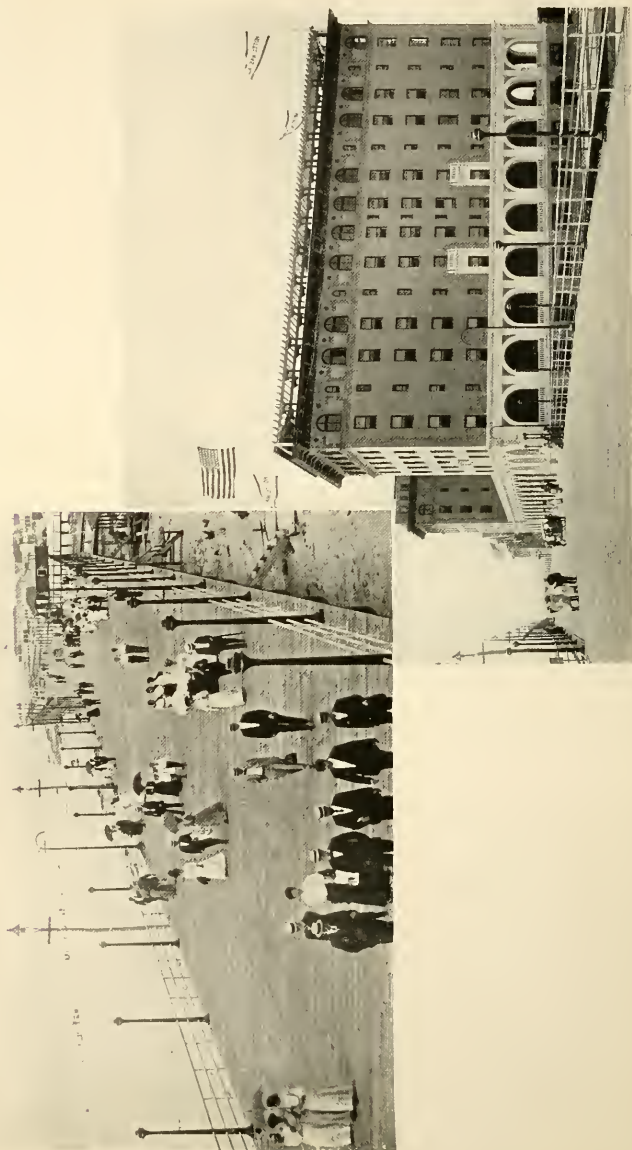
The Business Street, Lynbrook



Merrick Road, Lynbrook



Baptist Church and Catholic Church, Rockville Centre



The Boardwalk and Hotel Nassau, Long Beach



A Business Street, Rockville Centre



Type of Home, Rockville Centre



A Residential Street, Rockville Centre



On the Shores of the Lake at Rockville Centre



The Bank of Rockville Centre, Rockville Centre



Merrick Road, Rockville Centre



"Foxhurst," an Estate at Baldwin



"Silver Lake," Baldwin



Type of Home at Baldwin



Main Street, Freeport



Station and Plaza, Freeport



Freeport Club, Freeport



High School, Freeport



Motorboat Races, Freeport Yacht Club



A Residential Street, Freeport



Type of Home at Freeport



The Kissing Bridge, Freeport



Icehouse Lakes, Roosevelt



The Merrick Road, Merrick



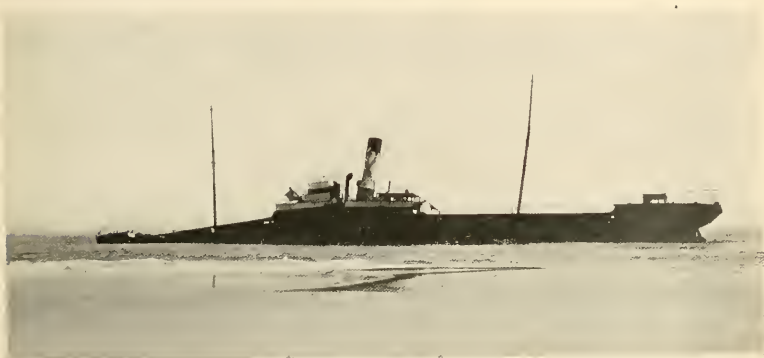
A Scene at Merrick



Merrick Avenue, Merrick



Public School, Bellmore



Wreck of S. S. "Rhoda" on High Hill Beach, near Bellmore



Jerusalem Avenue, Wantagh



Merrick Avenue, Wantagh



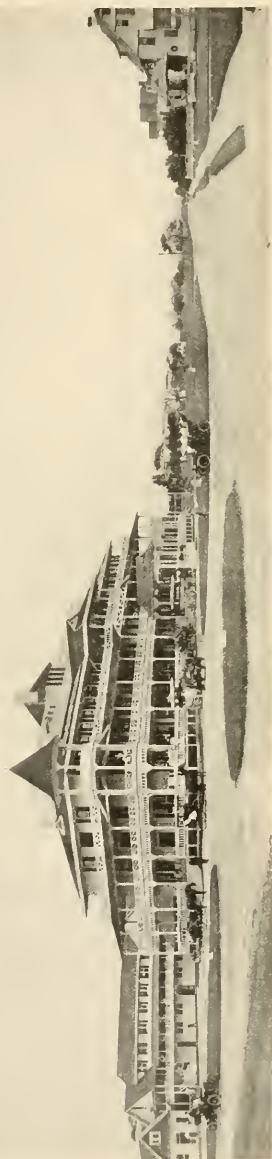
Merrick Avenue, Seaford



Fish Nets at Seaford



Station and Plaza, Massapequa



Massapequa Hotel, Massapequa



Amityville Creek, Amityville



The Business Street of Amityville



The Gilbert Rod and Gun Club House, Amityville



The Merrick Road, Amityville



The M. E. Church, Amityville



Carmans' Mill, Amityville



Cherry Blossom Time, Amityville



The Railroad Station, Lindenhurst



The Lake, Lindenhurst



The Railroad Station at Babylon



The Dock at Babylon



Babylon Creek, Babylon



The Road to Railroad Station, Babylon



South Country Road, Babylon





West Lake Drive, "Brightwaters," Bayshore



East Lake Drive, "Brightwaters," Bayshore



Main Street, Bayshore



Bayshore High School



The Bathing Pavilion, Bayshore



The Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club, Bayshore



A Yacht Race on the Bay at Bayshore



On the Bay, Bayshore



Types of Homes at Bayshore



Fire Island Lighthouse



Bird's-eye View of Fire Island at Point o' Woods, looking East



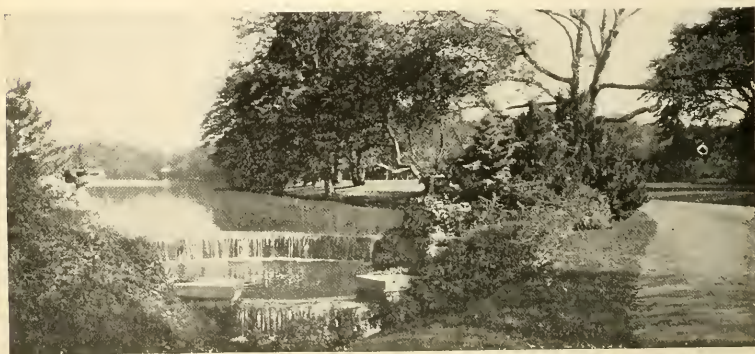
Bird's-eye View of Fire Island at Point o' Woods, showing the Bay to the right and the Ocean to left



Roadway Leading to H. K. Knapp's Residence, Islip



Lodge Gate, Cutting Estate, Islip



Scene on the Knapp Estate, Islip



The Falls, Lake Wangauhauppague



The South Country Road, Islip



The Business Section of Islip



The River on the Vanderbilt Estate, Oakdale



The Southside Sportsmen's Club, Oakdale



"Idlehour," Home of W. K. Vanderbilt at Oakdale



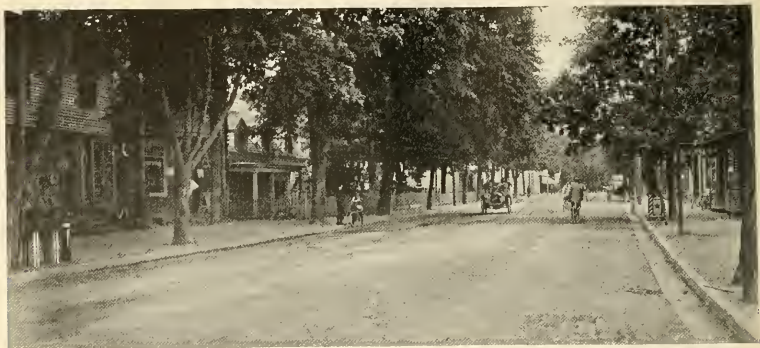
The South Country Road at Oakdale



Foot of Candy Avenue, Sayville



Type of Home at Sayville



Main Street, Showing Post Office, Sayville



The Railroad Station at Sayville



Foot of Foster Avenue, Sayville



The Business Section of Bayport



Type of Home at Bayport



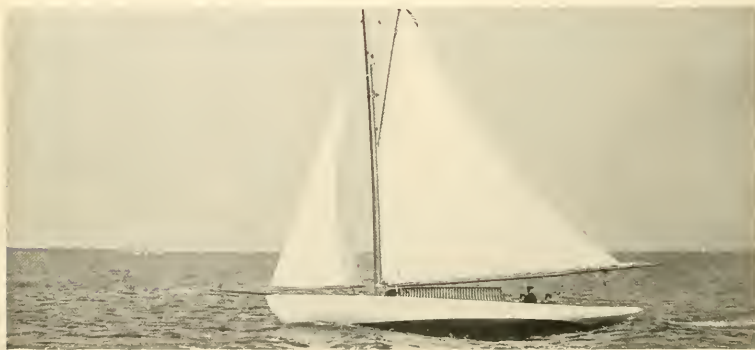
A scene at Bayport



The Dock at Blue Point

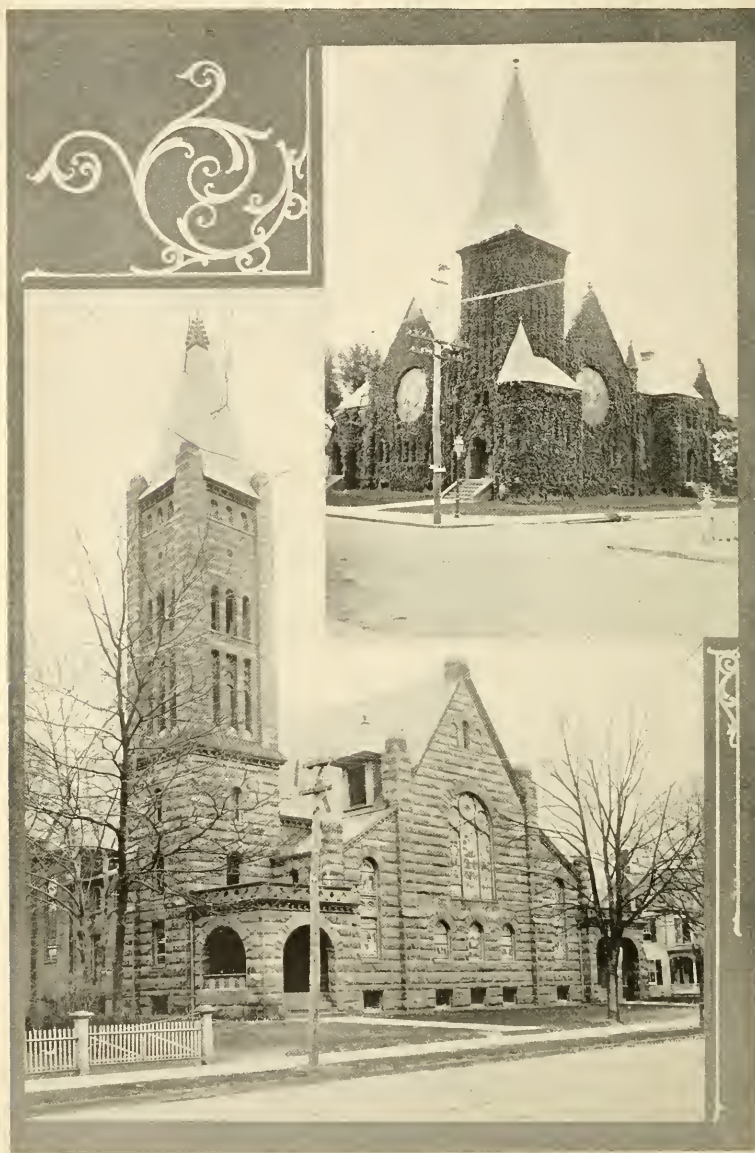


Residential Section, Blue Point



Sailing on the Bay off Blue Point

FROM PATCHOGUE
TO
MONTAUK POINT
(INCLUSIVE)



The Methodist (top) and Congregational Churches, Patchogue

PATCHOGUE

Fifty-four and one-tenth miles out; population, 7,000. Has the following churches: Baptist, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic. There are three financial institutions, namely, the Patchogue State Bank, with \$75,000 capital and \$500,000 in deposits; the Citizens' National Bank, with \$50,000 capital and \$400,000 in deposits, and the Union Savings Bank, with \$1,580,000 in deposits. The officers of the savings bank are Joseph Bailey, President; and Walter S. Rose, Secretary. Patchogue is the largest village in Suffolk County, due, no doubt, to the fact that it is an industrial center. The lace mill, planing mill, and the oyster industry provide employment for about 1,000 people, receiving in wages something like \$500,000 per annum. The village has brick-paved streets, sewers, electricity, gas, water—in fact, it is a booming, modern little city. There are four schools, valued at more than \$250,000, in the village, employing 40 teachers and providing education for 1,500 students. Andrew Carnegie has given the village a library. It now contains 5,000 volumes. The rise of Patchogue to an industrial town has not lessened in the least degree the popularity of the place as a summer resort.

BELLPORT

Fifty-eight miles out; population, 1,100. Has the following churches: Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal. This village is nicely situated on Bellport Bay and is the scene of considerable activity in the boat-building line.

BROOKHAVEN

Fifty-nine and eight-tenths miles out; population, 600. Has the following churches: Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Protestant Episcopal. Farming, fishing and the cutting of salt hay are the chief sources of occupation. There are two schools in the district, with three teachers and about 100 students.

MASTIC and MORICHES

Sixty-three and nine-tenths miles out; together they have a population of about 300. Excellent large, fertile farms are here in abundance.

CENTRE MORICHES

Sixty-six and five-tenths miles out; population, 1,200. Has the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. A State bank with \$25,000 capital and deposits aggregating \$155,000. The school employs five teachers, presiding over 150 students. The school library contains over 1,000 volumes. This is a justly celebrated watering place and naturally has many large hotels and boarding houses.

EAST MORICHES

Sixty-eight miles out; population, 1,000. Has a Methodist Episcopal and a Roman Catholic Church. This village is really a continuation of Centre Moriches beyond Terrell's River. There are many handsome country homes located on the bay near the village. The school employs three teachers with 108 students.

EASTPORT

Seventy and one-tenth miles out; population, 600. Has a Methodist Protestant Church. Think of Eastport and you will think of ducks. This village is the centre of the duck growing business of Long Island. Something like a half million ducks are hatched altogether on the island in one season, and real "Long Island duck" is considered a relish of the highest order. The village school employs three teachers, with 115 students.

SPEONK and REMSENBURG

Seventy-one and seven-tenths miles out; population, 300. Has a Presbyterian Church. This is a community of well-to-do farmers. Duck raising is one of the most important industries. Remsenburg is the name given to a part of the village located about a mile south of the station.

WESTHAMPTON and WESTHAMPTON BEACH

Seventy-four and five-tenths miles out; population, together, 1,200. Have a Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Church. The local bank, called Sea Side State Bank, has a capital of \$25,000 and deposits of \$115,000. The village library contains 1,925 volumes. This village is really of comparatively recent origin, and like many other southside villages at the east end of the island, receives most of its revenue from entertaining and feeding summer residents. There are already several large hotels, and the village seems to be getting more popular every year.

QUOGUE

Seventy-seven and three-tenths miles out; population, 600. Has a Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Church. This village is a fashionable and highly popular summer resort and lies almost directly on the ocean, only about a quarter mile of meadow intervening. The local athletic association, known as the "Quogue Club," is one of the most exclusive outdoor organizations on Long Island. During the summer months the population of the settlement can be rated at about 2,500.

EAST QUOGUE

Located two miles southeast of Quogue; has a population of about 650. This village was formerly called Atlanticville. The inhabitants are mostly farmers and fishermen. There are several handsome summer residences located here.

GOOD GROUND

Eighty-two and three-tenths miles out; population, 1,250. Has a Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic Church. The soil in this vicinity is light, but highly favorable to the growing of small fruits, of which large quantities are grown for the New York markets. This place is obtaining some celebrity through being the summer residence of Charles F. Murphy, the well-known New York politician.

CANOE PLACE

(Using Good Ground Station.) This small village of about 200 souls is located about a mile east of Good Ground. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. There is

only a narrow strip of land here, less than a half mile wide, separating Peconic Bay from Shinnecock Bay. Across this narrow isthmus the Indians used to haul their canoes from one bay to the other. Hence the name, Canoe Place. The Shinnecock Canal now connects the two bodies of water mentioned. The Canoe Place Progressive Association is the name of the local civic association.

SHINNECOCK HILLS

Eighty-five and six-tenths miles out; population, 150. These unique hills of sand extend for about five miles west of the Shinnecock Canal. Once the happy hunting grounds of a powerful tribe of Indians, these hills are now used only for golf links, in which respect they are the finest in the world.

SOUTHAMPTON

Eighty-nine and four-tenths miles out; population, 2,800. Has the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. The local State Bank has a capital of \$50,000 and deposits of \$375,000. This village is one of the oldest settlements on Long Island. Its clean, wide, shady streets, and the fact that it borders directly on the shore of the Ocean has made it a well-deserved and famed resort for summer residents. There are many summer homes here that cost all the way from \$30,000 to \$100,000 to build. The Rogers Memorial Library is a beautiful building containing 10,000 volumes. There is also a fine art museum, presented to the village and endowed by Mr. Samuel S. Parrish.

WATER MILL

Ninety-two and one-tenth miles out; population, 575. This is one of the most promising villages along the south shore, east of Southampton. The place abounds in lakes and creeks of all sizes and description, which naturally produce a great variety of charming scenery. Many costly summer residences have been built here in the past few years. As a summer resort Water Mill is getting to be a place of considerable importance.

BRIDGEHAMPTON

Ninety-four and seven-tenths miles out; population, 1,600. Has a Methodist and a Presbyterian Church. This village was first settled in 1712, and is located on a fertile plain which is divided into large, well-cultivated farms. Potatoes are grown, chiefly. In fact, there is a small settlement south of the village called Saggaponack, being an Indian appellation signifying "the place where the greatest ground nuts grow." There are three schools located in Bridgehampton district, with ten instructors and about 200 students. The village has also an excellent library containing 7,000 volumes.

SAG HARBOR

Ninety-nine and five-tenths miles out; population, 4,500. Has the following churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, A. M. E., Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. The two financial institutions are the Peconic State Bank, with \$25,000 capital and \$140,000 deposits, and the Sag Harbor Savings Bank, with \$1,600,000 deposits. Sag Harbor is a manufacturing town, something like one thousand

people being employed in the watch case and silverware factory of Fahys & Co. Mrs. Russell Sage, whose maidenhood days were spent in this village, made a donation of \$75,000 toward the building of the Pierson High School. She also built and endowed a splendid library. A steamer connects this place with Greenport and the New England States.

WAINSCOTT

Ninety-seven and two-tenths miles out; population, 275; is a settlement of farmers and fishermen. Much beautiful scenery can be found here.

EASTHAMPTON

One hundred and one and one-tenth miles out; population, 2,500. Has the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. The Easthampton National Bank has a capital of \$25,000, and the deposits aggregate \$250,000. The school employs eleven teachers, who preside over 300 students. This village has wide and well-shaded streets, and is a popular summering place for well-to-do New York people. The murmuring surf can be heard night and day, even to the heart of the village, a mile away. John Howard Payne, the author of the immortal song, "Home, Sweet Home," was a native of this village. The home of his childhood, a modest, time-stained cottage, stands on the main street, near the center of the village, and is one of the interesting points of interest, with which the place abounds.

AMAGANSETT

One hundred and four and five-tenths miles out; population, 850. Is the easternmost settlement of any size on Long Island. There are several land developments under way here. The village has a Methodist and a Presbyterian Church, and a school employing five teachers, who preside over about 175 students. Amagansett is located in the midst of some very interesting country.

MONTAUK

One hundred and fifteen and nine-tenths miles out; population, 160. This is the terminus of the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad, and the most easterly railroad station on Long Island. The neighboring country, though supposed to consist of nothing but bleak sand dunes, is covered in most part with timber and a luxuriant growth of grass, affording excellent pasturage for stock, to which purpose it is mostly devoted. The many springs and large ponds are an inviting feeding ground for wild ducks, geese, etc., of which countless thousands can be seen in season. Fort Pond Bay is one of the best fishing grounds along the Atlantic Coast.



Main Street, Patchogue, showing Union Savings Bank



Ocean Avenue, Patchogue



The Lace Mills, Patchogue



The Dock at Patchogue



The Railroad Station at Patchogue



The Patchogue River, Patchogue



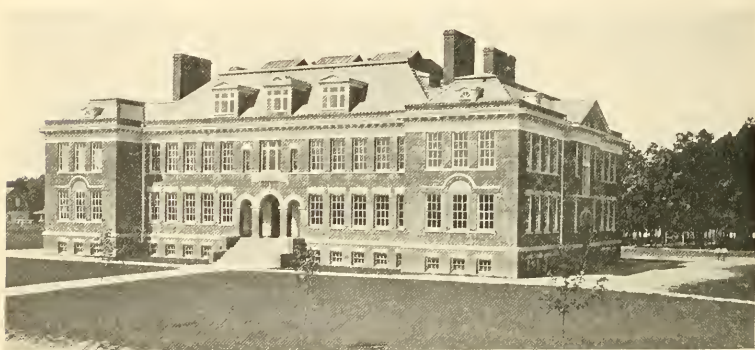
Water Island, off Patchogue



An Ice Scooter on the Bay off Patchogue



The Public Library, Patchogue



Smith Grammar School, Patchogue



East Main Street, Patchogue



On the Bay, Bellport



A Rural Scene, Bellport



Hotel and Cottages, Bellport



A Highway at Bookhaven



The Brook, Brookhaven



View of Mastic River, Mastic



Main Street, Moriches



Water Falls, Moriches



The Cove at Moriches



A Swift Sail on the Great South Bay at Centre Moriches



The "Clearview," Centre Moriches



Getting Ready for a Sail, Centre Moriches



Moriches Yacht Club, Centre Moriches



The Lead, Centre Moriches



Moriches Yacht Club Dock, Centre Moriches



Public School and Main Street, East Moriches



Type of Home at East Moriches. Residence of Mrs. C. Cornell



The Life Savers on Fire Island, near Eastport



The Business Section of Eastport



Ducks! Eastport



More Ducks! Eastport



A Duck Ranch at Speonk



Tuttle's Lake, Speonk



A Domestic Scene at Remsenburg



The Surf and Beach at Westhampton Beach



East Beach Lane, Westhampton Beach



Along the Shore, Westhampton Beach



Beach Lane, Westhampton Beach



Residence of Theodore Jackson, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, Westhampton Beach





The Railroad Station, Westhampton Beach



The Atlantic Ocean off Westhampton Beach



The Lily Pond, Quogue



The Causeway, Quogue



Beach Lane, Quogue



The Quogue House, Quogue



Bird's-eye View of Shinnecock Road, Quogue



The Quogue Field Club, Quogue



Type of Home at Quogue



The Bathing Beach, Quogue



Residence of Mr. Erastus F. Post, Quogue



Main Street, East Quogue



Shinnecock Avenue, near East Quogue



The Log Cabin, East Quogue



Canoe Place Inn and the Shinnecock Canal, Canoe Place



Bird's-eye View of Good Ground



A Duck Ranch at Good Ground



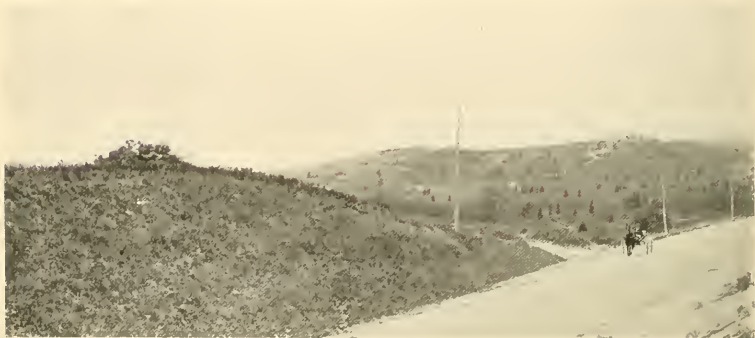
Residence and Grounds of Mr. Charles F. Murphy, Good Ground



The Shinnecock Canal, Good Ground



Type of Home at Shinnecock Hills



A Panorama of Shinnecock Hills



A Highway through the Shinnecock Hills



Fish Cove, Southampton



Agawam Lake, Southampton



The Public Library, Southampton



Hill Street, Looking East, Southampton, and Showing the New Catholic Church



Railroad Station at Southampton, one of the most Beautiful on Long Island



St. Andrew's Dune Church, Southampton



The Superb Beach at Southampton



Main Street (to right) and Job's Lane, Southampton



The Old Holly Hocks, Southampton



South Main Street, Southampton



The Parrish Art Museum, Southampton



Big Fresh Pond, Southampton



Surf Bathing, Southampton



Type of Summer Residence, Southampton



The Mill at Water Mill



A Bird's-eye View of Water Mill



Mill Creek, Water Mill



Landscape Scene at Water Mill



Types of Homes at Water Mill





Railroad Station, Bridgehampton



The Hampton House, Bridgehampton



The Business Section of Bridgehampton



Torpedo Proving Station at North Haven, Near Sag Harbor



The Otter Pond, Sag Harbor



A View of the Bay, Sag Harbor



The Business Section of Sag Harbor



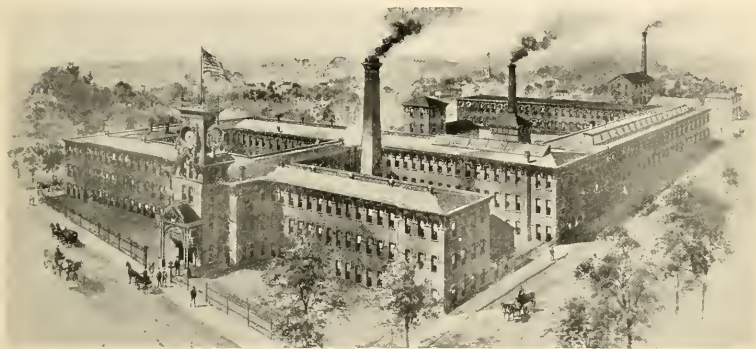
"Strongheart," the County Home of Mr. Robert Edeson, Author and Playwright, Sag Harbor



The Sage Mansion, Sag Harbor



The Pierson High School, Sag Harbor



Fahy's Watch-Case Factory, Sag Harbor



The Beach at North Haven, near Sag Harbor



Georgica Lake, Wainscott



A Highway near Sagg



The Bridge at Sagg



The Cross Roads, Easthampton



Boyhood Home of John Howard Payne, Author of "Home, Sweet Home," East Hampton



The Maidstone Club House and Tennis Grounds, Easthampton



Egypt Lane, Easthampton



Maidstone Inn, Easthampton





The Bathing Beach, Easthampton



Hook Pond, Easthampton



Ocean Avenue, Easthampton



Landscape View of "Devon," Amagansett



The Beach and Dock, Gardiner's Bay Side of Amagansett



The Main Highway, Amagansett



Type of Dutch Windmill at Amagansett



Fishing Off Montauk Point



Fort Pond Bay near Montauk



Montauk Point Lighthouse

MAIN LINE FROM JAMAICA
TO
RONKONKOMA



The Belmont Race Track, Queens

QUEENS

Thirteen and two-tenths miles out; population, 1,500. Has the following churches: Episcopal, Reformed, and Catholic. This is a high-class residential section, with a rapidly increasing population. The streets are wide, well shaded, and lined with many handsome residences.

HOLLIS

Eleven and five-tenths miles out; population, 1,500. This is an aristocratic residential settlement. The streets are wide, well shaded and thickly built up with beautiful homes.

BELLEROSE

Fourteen and one-tenth miles out; population, 350. This is the scene of a new high-class development which promises to make good.

NEW HYDE PARK

Sixteen and two-tenths miles out; population, 1,500. This is a pretty settlement, in the midst of some fine farming country. The place has fine churches and a brick school.

FLORAL PARK

Fourteen and nine-tenths miles out; population, 750. This village receives its name from the fact that its chief industry is the growing of flower and vegetable seed, of which large quantities of the finest quality are grown and shipped to all parts of the world annually, the local post office handling on that account more pieces of mail than any other office on Long Island, outside of Brooklyn. Over 3,000,000 gladioli bulbs alone are shipped from one seed house in a year. The local state bank has a capital of \$25,000, and the deposits aggregate \$100,000. The school, with five instructors and about 125 students, is the pride of the village.

MINEOLA

Eighteen and five-tenths miles out; population, 1,500. Has the following churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Catholic. There are two financial institutions: The First National Bank of Mineola, with \$50,000 capital and \$150,000 in deposits, and the Nassau County Bank, with \$25,000 capital and \$525,000 in deposits. Mineola is the county seat of Nassau County. It also is the site of the county hospital. The village is incorporated and owns its own water plant. The office buildings are very substantially built. Trolley cars connect this village with other villages to the north, south, east and west.

WESTBURY

Twenty-one and four-tenths miles out; population, 1,000. Has the following churches: Methodist, A. M. E., Catholic, and two Friends' Meeting Houses. This village is the business section of Wheatly Hills, a high-class residential section for the very rich. The village has been greatly improved lately through the building of concrete sidewalks and curbstones. A trolley line connects the place with Hicksville and Mineola.

HICKSVILLE

Twenty-four and eight-tenths miles out; population, 2,700. Has the following churches: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed, and Roman Catholic. The financial institution is the State Bank of Hicksville, with \$25,000 capital and \$350,000 in deposits. This village is healthfully located on the broad, level Hempstead plains, 160 feet above the sea. It is an important gold and metal beating center,

there being something like thirty establishments engaged in the business. The streets are wide, straight and well kept, and altogether the village presents an appearance equal to any of its class on Long Island. The main street is curbed and lined with concrete sidewalks on both sides for a mile south of the station. A trolley line connects the village with Westbury, Mineola, New York City, and Port Washington. The local public school has ten teachers, presiding over nearly 400 students. There is also an excellent parochial school connected with the Catholic Church. This village is quite a trade center. The large, well-stocked, well-kept stores are attracting buyers from many miles around. This will be even more in evidence, perhaps, when the trolley line now terminating at this village, is extended to Farmingdale and Huntington, which extension is now being seriously considered.

JERICO

Located two miles north of Hicksville; population, 420. This is a high-class Quaker farming community. Many handsome homes are located here.

CENTRAL PARK

Twenty-seven and eight-tenths miles out; population, 530. This comparatively new and enterprising village lies at the beginning of the famous Long Island pine belt, which, together with the fact that it is nearly 150 feet above sea level, with neither lake nor fresh water springs in the immediate vicinity, makes it particularly healthful. This has induced a large number of well-to-do people having their business places in the city to build their all-year-round homes here, and commute. The village has grown quite rapidly the past few years, and its immediate future seems to be bright. The Long Island Motor Parkway winds its way among the hills and woods a little to the north and east of the station. The three school districts employ four teachers, presiding over about 100 students.

FARMINGDALE

Thirty and one-tenth miles out; population, 2,000. Has the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic; also a Meeting House of the Friends' Society. There are two financial institutions: The First National Bank of Farmingdale, with \$25,000 capital and \$275,000 deposits, and the State Bank of Farmingdale, with \$25,000 capital and \$60,000 deposits. This village has had a remarkable growth the past three years, which, if long continued, will soon place it among the leading villages of Nassau County. The Bausch Picture Frame Factory employs about 100 people, with an annual pay roll approximating \$36,000 a year. At Bethpage, a scattered settlement two miles north of Farmingdale, is located the plant of the Queens County Brick Manufacturing Company, with an annual capacity of 24,000,000 front brick, and employing as high as 150 men. Farmingdale is incorporated and owns, or soon will own, and operate its own water plant. A trolley connects the village with Amityville to the south and Huntington to the north.

PINELAWN

Thirty-two and three-tenths miles out; population, 125. This place is the site of the great and beautiful Pinelawn Cemetery of 2,319 acres, the largest in the world. Several hundred thousand dollars have already been spent in beautifying the property, and the same promises in time to become the most important cemetery in the vicinity of Greater New York.

WYANDANCH

Thirty-four and six-tenths miles out; population, 250. This is a scattered community.

located just south of Half Hollow Hills. Just north of the village is located the well-known "Colonial Springs," a water, containing medicinal properties, which is extensively bottled and shipped to all parts of the United States.

BRENTWOOD

Forty and eight-tenths miles out; population, 520. Has a Presbyterian and a Roman Catholic Church. This village is a noted health resort due to the fact that it occupies a well-drained, level plain, 100 feet above sea level, and also to the large number of high, health-giving pine trees, which line its beautiful wide streets. Dr. W. R. Ross's Sanatorium has kept the village before the public as a health resort, being, next to the St. Joseph's Academy, the most pretentious group of buildings in the place. The Academy of St. Joseph's of the Pines is a boarding school for young ladies and little girls. The Academy keeps up a registry of about 200 students, and though the majority are from Greater New York, among them are also representatives of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Porto Rica, Costa Rica, Panama and Central America.

CENTRAL ISLIP

Forty-three and two-tenths miles out; population, 616. Has a Roman Catholic Church. This village, like King's Park, is known through it being the site for a State Hospital for the care and treatment of the insane.

HAUPPAUGE

Located about two miles north of Central Islip. Is a scattered settlement of about 400 people. The village has a Methodist and a Presbyterian Church and abounds in delightful scenery.



The Public School, Hollis



Cornwall Avenue, Hollis



The Methodist Episcopal Church, Hollis



Fulton Street, Queens



The School at Queens



Railroad Terminal, Belmont Race Track, Queens



Railroad Station, Bellerose



Railroad Station, Floral Park



Scene at Floral Park



Jericho Turnpike at New Hyde Park



The Nassau County Court House, Mineola



The Nassau County Hospital, Mineola



A View of the Agricultural Fair, Mineola



Railroad Station and Plaza, Mineola



The Famous Old Westbury Road, Westbury



The Magnificent Residence and Grounds of Mr. E. D. Morgan, Westbury



Mansion of Mr. George Rose, Westbury

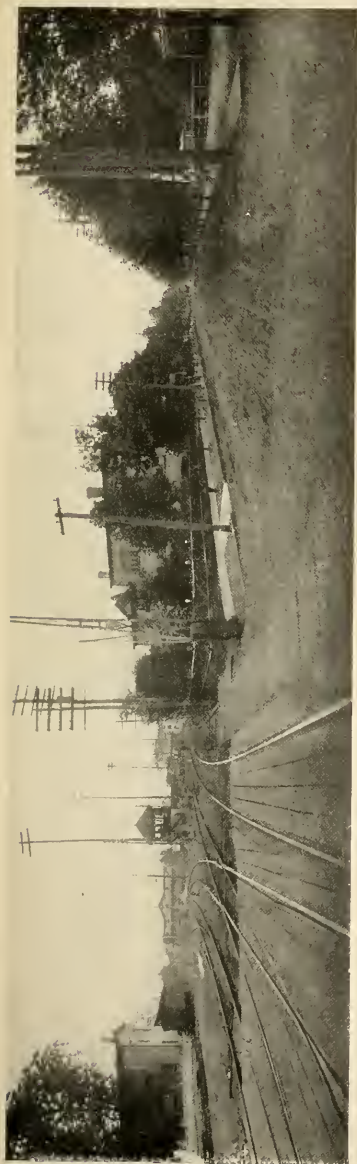


Residence of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Westbury



The Beautiful Residence and Grounds of Mr. J. S. Phipps, Westbury





Junction of Main Line and the Wading River Branch at Hicksville. Broadway, Hicksville, to right



One of the Schools at Hicksville



Upper Broadway, Hicksville



Bird's-eye View of Hicksville



At St. John's Rectory, Hicksville



The Railroad Station, Hicksville



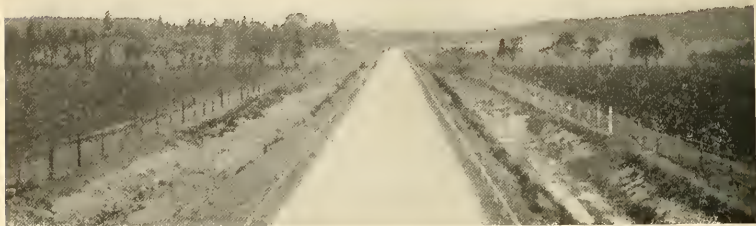
Residence of Mr. J. S. Stevens, Jericho



A Shady Spot at Jericho



The Spring Pond, Jericho



The Long Island Motor Parkway at Central Park



The Grand Stand of the Long Island Motor Parkway near Central Park



Where the Motor Parkway Crosses the Long Island Railroad, Central Park



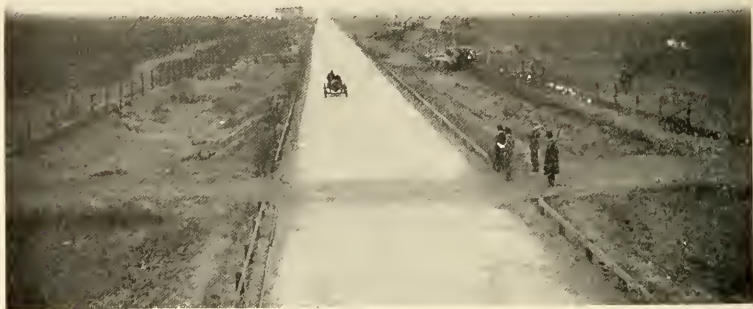
"Dead Man's Curve," Motor Parkway, Central Park



Type of Home at Central Park. Residence of Mr. A. Chapal



Broadway, Central Park



A Straightaway Stretch on the Motor Parkway near Farmingdale



The Business Street of Farmingdale



The Catholic Trade School, Farmingdale



The Stephen E. Powell Farm, Farmingdale



The R. Weiden Farm, Farmingdale



Bird's-eye View of Farmingdale



Scene on Estate of Mr. B. F. Yoakum



Residence of Former Village President, George H. Fueschel, Farmingdale



Residence of Village President, Mr. Adolph Bausch, Farmingdale



A Bird's-eye View of Pinelawn



The \$100,000 Station at Pinelawn



The Pirate House, Wyandanch



Residence of Hon. George E. Plunkitt, Brentwood



Office and Dormitory, Academy of St. Joseph of the Pines, Brentwood



A Road through the Pines, Brentwood



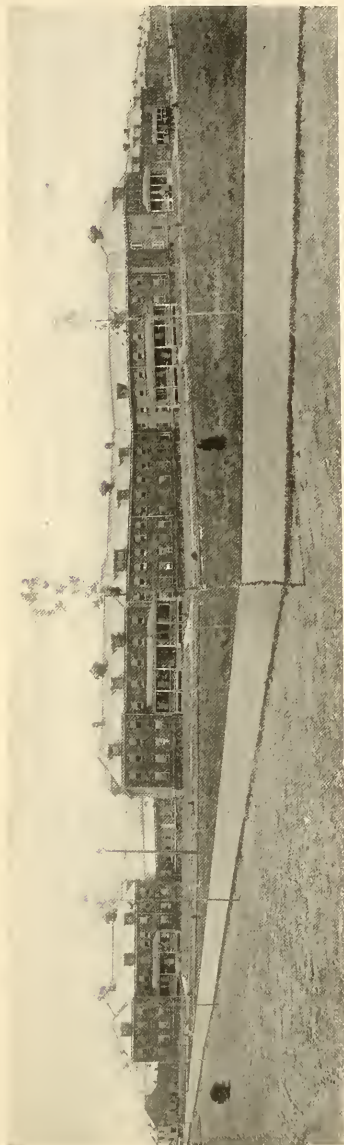
Dr. W. R. Ross's Sanatorium, Brentwood



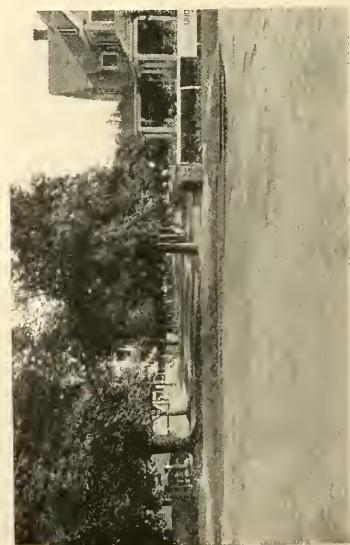
The Academy of St. Joseph of the Pines, Brentwood



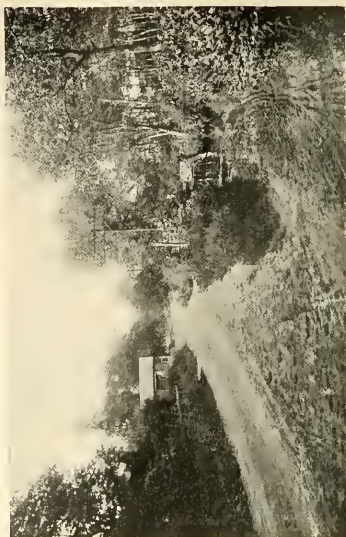
A View at Hauppauge



A Group of Buildings of State Hospital, Central Islip



Central Islip Business Section



A View at Hauppauge

FROM RONKONKOMA
TO
ORIENT POINT
AND
ENVIRONS



Beautiful Lake Ronkonkoma



At Hoyt's, Ronkonkoma



Type of Home at Lake Ronkonkoma

RONKONKOMA and LAKE RONKONKOMA

Forty-eight and two-tenths miles out; population, 475. Has a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Episcopal Church. This place is noted for the big fresh water lake from which the settlement derives its name. The lake is about three miles in circumference and has a depth of from 10 to 60 feet. It lies about 60 feet above sea level and is surrounded in most part by a dense growth of forest. The water is remarkably clear and cool and abounds with several species of edible fish, principally bass and pickerel. The three miles of beautiful white sandy beach is very inviting to bathers, of which there are a great number during the summer season. The beautiful scenery and healthful location of Lake Ronkonkoma have lured many to build their summer homes and estates here. The early completion of the Motor Parkway, which will have its eastern terminus here, promises to open up this beautiful territory and introduce it to thousands of people who now have not the remotest idea that so ideal a spot for all-year-round residence exists, especially on Long Island.

LAKE GROVE

Located four miles north of Ronkonkoma Station. Has a population of 450. This village has a Presbyterian and a Methodist Episcopal Church, and is located in the midst of some of the best fruit-growing land to be found on Long Island.

MEDFORD

Fifty-four and one-tenth miles out; population, 150. This scattered settlement, located in the midst of a Long Island wilderness, is being brought into much prominence through the establishment, about a mile east of the village of Long Island Railroad Experimental Station, No. 2, an experimental farm on the same lines as the one located at Wading River.

YAPHANK

Fifty-eight and five-tenths miles out; population, 325. Has a Presbyterian and a Protestant Episcopal Church. This is an interesting settlement finely located on both banks of Carman's River, one of Long Island's largest rivers, rising in Artist Lake and flowing south into the Great South Bay near Brookhaven, a distance of nearly ten miles. The river is dammed at several places, forming reservoirs for grist mills. These many lakes play an important part in forming the scenery of the village, of which there is an abundance.

MANORVILLE

Sixty-five and one-tenth miles out; population, 300. Has a Methodist Protestant, a Presbyterian, and a Lutheran Church. The soil in this vicinity is very good, the farms producing abundant crops even in dry seasons. Cranberries are grown quite extensively, this being really the beginning of the cranberry growing belt on Long Island.

CALVERTON

Sixty-nine and one-tenth miles out; population, 450. Has a Congregational, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Protestant Episcopal Church. This is the beginning of the fine farming country extending all the way out to Orient Point. Potatoes and cauliflower are the principal crops. There are also large quantities of cranberries grown. There are two schools in the district, employing three teachers, presiding over 100 students.

RIVERHEAD

Seventy-three miles out; population, 2,750. Has the following churches: Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, A. M. E., Protestant Episcopal, and two Roman Catholic. The financial institutions are quite numerous, there being three, namely: The Riverhead State Bank, with \$60,000 capital and \$160,000 deposits; the Suffolk County National, with \$50,000 capital and \$600,000 deposits, and the Riverhead Savings Bank, with \$5,160,000 deposits. The Riverhead Savings Bank is the largest savings institution in New York State, outside of Greater New York. Chas. M. Blydenburgh is President and W. B. Howell, Secretary. The village derives its name from the fact that it is at the head of navigation of the Peconic River. It also contains the county court house and jail and the exhibition buildings and grounds of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society. The streets, though for the most part narrow, are shady and well kept. Many of the inhabitants are retired farmers.

ROANOKE

This settlement of 250 souls, is located about four miles north of Riverhead. It is strictly a farming community.

FLANDERS

Located about three miles southeast of Riverhead; has a population of about 275; also a Methodist Episcopal Church. This place is getting to be quite popular as a summer resort.

AQUEBOGUE

Seventy-six and three-tenths miles out; population, 600. This is strictly a farming community of the highest order. The village has several stores and a Congregational Church, the steeple of which can be plainly seen from Peconic Bay. This village was formerly the site of an Indian village of considerable size. Near the mouth of Meeting House Creek is a neck of land called Indian Island.

JAMESPORT

Seventy-eight and three-tenths miles out; population, 700. Has a Congregational and a Methodist Episcopal Church. This village is pleasantly situated on the shores of Great Peconic Bay. Near the railroad station is located the grounds of the Suffolk County Camp-Meeting Association, a well known and popular gathering place for Suffolk County religious bodies. Cauliflower is extensively grown on the farms nearby. The two school districts employ three teachers, presiding over about 100 students.

LAUREL

Seventy-nine and nine-tenths miles out; population, 275. Has a Presbyterian Church. This is a farming community, growing cauliflower and potatoes principally.

MATTITUCK

Eighty-two and four-tenths miles out; population, 1,600. Has a Presbyterian and a Protestant Episcopal Church. This fine village is located between Mattituck Creek and Great Peconic Bay, and has a great variety of fine scenery. Potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, and seed are the principal products. The village has a fine hall and library building, built and endowed by L. M. Lupton, the well known publisher, whose boyhood days were spent here. The farmers are mostly all well-to-do and live in palatial houses with all modern improvements. The roads, too, are excellent, and altogether Mattituck is as delightful a bit of territory as can be found in Suffolk County.

CUTCHOGUE

Eighty-five and three-tenths miles out; population, 1,300. Has the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. This is another fertile farming section. The farms are generally small, but intensely cultivated and consequently very productive. There are two schools in the village, employing two teachers, presiding over 100 students.

PECONIC

Eighty-seven and eight-tenths miles out; population, 700. This is an excellent farming country. Potatoes and cauliflower are grown chiefly.

SOUTHOLD

Ninety and one-tenth miles out; population, 1,500. Has the following denomination of churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Universalist, and Roman Catholic. There are two financial institutions: The Southold State Bank, with \$25,000 capital and \$60,000 deposits, and the Southold Savings Bank, with \$4,500,000 deposits. This village is finely situated on the shores of Southold Bay. The inhabitants are mostly either active or retired farmers. The village school cost \$35,000 and has ten teachers, presiding over 375 students.

GREENPORT

Ninety-four and three-tenths miles out; population, 4,500. Has the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran. There are two financial institutions: The People's National Bank, with \$50,000 capital and \$200,000 in deposits, and the Greenport First National Bank, with \$50,000 capital and \$325,000 in deposits. The Greenport School buildings are valued at about \$75,000, and the 25 teachers preside over 800 students. This village is the eastern terminus of the main line of the Long Island Railroad, and has a harbor large and deep enough to accommodate the largest vessels in the world. Some day Greenport will be a city of no mean proportion, but in the meantime it remains an important shell fish and ship building center. A boat connects the place with New London, Conn., and Sag Harbor.

SHELTER ISLAND

Located and forming the southern shore of Greenport Harbor is a rolling, fertile island of about 8,000 acres. The northern portion of the island is built up with many pretentious summer homes. The southern portion consists of fine farms, producing most excellent crops of all kinds of grains, fruits and vegetables. The summer population of the island is about 4,000, while the normal population is estimated at 850. On the island are found a Presbyterian, a Protestant Episcopal and a Roman Catholic Church.

EAST MARION

Located three miles east of Greenport; population, 375. This village is strictly a fishing and farming community, the inhabitants being counted among the wealthiest of their class. There is quite a sheet of fresh water near the village called "Marion Lake," from which a high quality of ice is harvested every season. There is a Baptist Church in the village. The school employs two teachers, presiding over 56 students.

ORIENT

Located seven miles east of Greenport; population, 700. Has a Congregational and

a Methodist Episcopal Church. The principal part of the village is located on the harbor on the western part of the peninsula. Extensive and intensive farming is carried on, and when the natives are not farming they are out fishing, so that between the two occupations considerable money is made, it not being considered unusual for an average farmer to clear \$10,000 a year. The crops are generally very successful, being due to the peninsula being surrounded by water on all sides, from which the growing crops secure an abundance of moisture in the form of mists.

PLUM ISLAND

This island of about 800 acres is located about a mile east of the eastern extremity of the north fluke of Long Island and is the property of the United States Government. It is the site of an important fortification, known as Fort Terry, guarding the entrance to Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. The surface of the island in most part is very rough, rocky and hilly. There are about 600 troops stationed there in time of peace.

FISHER'S ISLAND

This island was discovered by the Dutch in 1641 and is located in the Long Island Sound, about seven miles off New London, Conn. The island is under the jurisdiction of the State of New York. It is about eight miles long and one mile wide. Fort Wright, guarding the entrance to Long Island Sound, is located on its southwestern extremity. The all-year-round population of the island is about 800. Many summer residences are located here.

GARDINER'S ISLAND

Population, 25. This island is reached by private boat from Greenport and covers about six square miles. Lyon Gardiner, the first Englishman who settled anywhere in the State of New York, came along in 1639 and bought the island from the Indians for some rum and blankets, a gun and a large black dog, and his descendants have since been the owners. This island was a favorite resort of the noted pirate, Captain Kidd, and while thousands of people at many places have at various times searched for his buried treasure, this is the only place that anything was ever found. Something like \$70,000 in gold, silver, jewels and merchandise was dug up by the Earl of Bellamont, Governor of Massachusetts, about 1701.

BLOCK ISLAND

This emerald gem of the ocean is a part of the State of Rhode Island and lies in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles east of Montauk Point, and 25 miles from the New England shore. The island is an ideal summer resort at sea, unrivaled in its manifold and unique attractions. It is about three miles wide by seven long. The natives are farmers and fishermen. There are about 50 large hotels on the island, and during the season boats from New England and New York land two or three times a day. It is said that the island, being comparatively small and far from the mainland, is an ideal resort for those afflicted with hay fever. Sword fishing is an exciting sport indulged in by both natives and visitors.



The Catholic Church, Lake Ronkonkoma



The Bathing Beach, Lake Ronkonkoma



Residence of Mr. Adolph Wiechers, Lake Ronkonkoma



The Lake Shore opposite Mr. Martin A. Metzner's



Spectacle Lake, on Estate of Mr. Adolph Wiechers



Another View of Lake Ronkonkoma



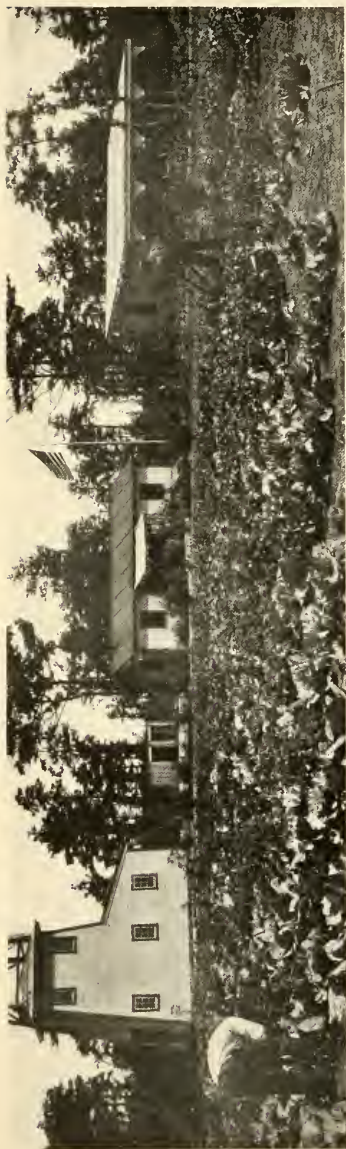
At the Boys' Camp, Lake Ronkonkoma



Lake Grove School, Lake Grove



The Hawkins Homestead, Lake Grove



Long Island Railroad Experimental Station No. 2 at Medford



The Railroad Station, Medford



A Scene near Coram



The Principal Street of Yaphank



Scene at Swezey's Lake, Yaphank



Artist Lake at Middle Island, North of Yaphank



The Railroad Station at Manorville



A Highway at Manorville



A Cranberry Bog at Calverton



"Canoe Lake," Calverton



Peconic Mills, Calverton



Main Street, Riverhead



In the Park, Riverhead



A Residential Section of Riverhead



A Duck Ranch near Riverhead



Griffing Avenue, Riverhead



Head of the River, Riverhead



The Riverhead Savings Bank



East Main Street, Riverhead



Type of Farm Residence at Riverhead



The Riverhead Road, Flanders



A View of the Bay at Flanders



The Sound and Shore at Roanoke Point



The Main Road, Aquebogue



Meeting House Creek, Aquebogue



At Jamesport



The Railroad Station at Jamesport



Camp Meeting Ground, South Jamesport



Main Street, South Jamesport



Type of Home at Laurel



The Old Mill, Mattituck



Wolf Pit Lake, Mattituck



Mattituck Creek, Mattituck



Bird's-eye View of Mattituck, Showing the Station in the Centre and Lupton Hall and Library Building to the right



The Celebrated Hotel Glenwood, Mattituck



On Peconic Bay, Mattituck



To the Bungalows, Cutchogue



The Business Section, Cutchogue



A Rural Scene near New Suffolk



New Suffolk Harbor



The Old Mill at Peconic



Head of Richmond's Creek, Peconic



The Scallop Fleet, Peconic Bay



The Southold Savings Bank, Southold



The Bathing Beach, Southold



The Beach on the Sound Shore, Southold



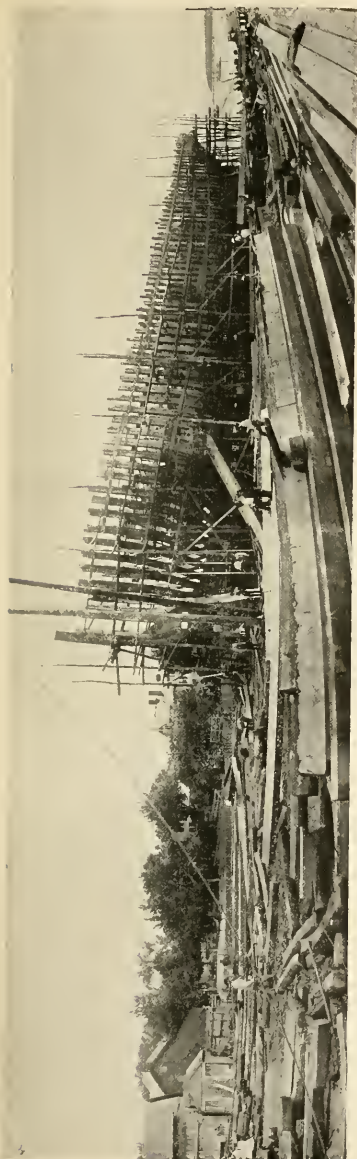
The Railroad Terminal, Greenport



Main Street, Showing "Ye Clarke" House, Greenport



Railroad Avenue, Greenport



Ship Building at Greenport



Main Street (to left) and Bay Avenue, Greenport



The Yacht Basin, Greenport



An Oyster Plant, Greenport



A View of Greenport Harbor from Shelter Island



A View on Shelter Island



Shelter Island from Greenport Harbor



Manhasset House, Shelter Island



Road Along Shore of Derring Harbor, Shelter Island



The Prospect House, Shelter Island



Off East Marion



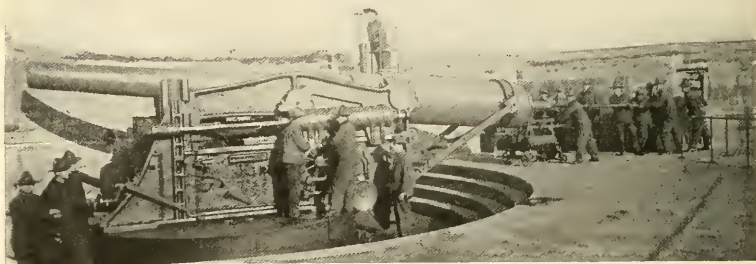
The Sound Shore, Orient



Orient Point Light, Orient



A View of Fort Terry, Plum Island



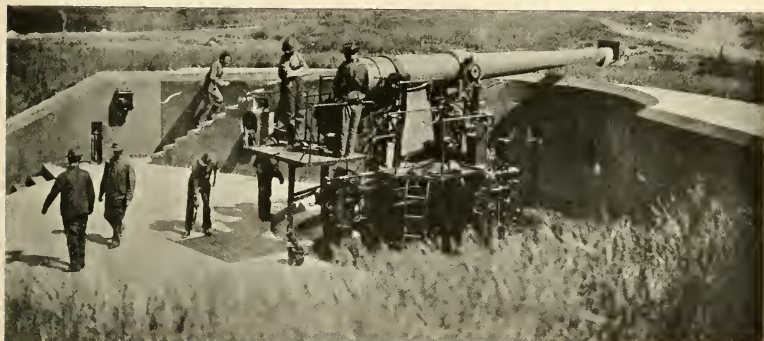
A Big Gun at Fort Terry, Plum Island



Cottages on Fisher's Island



Hay Harbor Landing, Fisher's Island



6-Inch Sub-Calibre Practice, Fort Wright, Fisher's Island



Officers' Row, Fort Wright, Fisher's Island



The South Cliffs, Block Island



Crescent Beach, Block Island

GARDEN CITY, HEMPSTEAD
AND
THE OYSTER BAY BRANCH



The Beautiful Station and Plaza, Nassau Boulevard, Garden City Estates



Garden City Hotel and Mineola from Cathedral Spire

GARDEN CITY

Eighteen and three-tenths miles out; population, 1,250; connected with New York by the third-rail electric system. Besides a Roman Catholic Church, the village has the famed Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation, erected and endowed at a cost of nearly two million dollars by Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart, as a memorial to her husband, who founded the settlement about forty years ago. Garden City is also the location of Saint Paul's school for boys and St. Mary's school for girls, two excellent institutions in their class. About a mile to the west of Garden City proper is located the most superb land development on Long Island. Both Garden City proper and Garden City Estates have sewers, macadamized streets, granolithic sidewalks, gas—in brief, both are as beautiful, healthful and complete as nature, money and science can make them.

HEMPSTEAD

Twenty miles out; population, 5,000. Has the following churches: Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Catholic. The local financial institutions are: The Hempstead State Bank, with \$30,000 capital and \$700,000 deposits, and the First National Bank, with \$50,000 capital and \$1,150,000 deposits. Hempstead is one of the oldest towns in Nassau County. It has fine, wide streets, elegant residences, well-equipped schools, third-rail electric train service with New York, all of which have contributed their share toward making it one of the most desirable residential towns near New York.

EAST WILLISTON

Nineteen and seven-tenths miles out; population, 350. This is an excellent farming country. Land developing companies have been quite active here, with the result that the settlement is taking on quite a suburban look.

ALBERTSON

Twenty and seven-tenths miles out; population, 200. This station is used principally by the wealthy residents of Wheatly Hills.

ROSLYN

Twenty-two and one-tenth miles out; population, 3,000. Has the following churches: Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic and A. M. E. There are two banks, located in one of the most beautiful bank buildings on Long Island, as follows: Hempstead Harbor State Bank, with \$30,000 capital and \$150,000 in deposits, and the Roslyn Savings Bank, with \$1,350,000 in deposits. This village is located on both sides of Hempstead Harbor. The hills in this vicinity are very steep. There are no industries here, consequently this village, like most all villages on the Oyster Bay Branch, receives most of its revenue from the entertainment of summer residents.

GREENVALE and GLENHEAD

About twenty-five miles out; population, 200 and 600, respectively. These are scattered suburban developments, presenting nothing unusual outside of fertile farms and delightful scenery.

SEA CLIFF

Twenty-six and six-tenths miles out; population, 2,200. Has a Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Church. Has a State bank with \$25,000 capital and \$100,000 in deposits. This village was originally founded as a meeting place

for religious organizations, and while the original purpose has not been entirely lost sight of, the place has developed into one of the most popular all-year-round residential towns on the north shore of Long Island. While the streets are for the most part narrow, they are well shaded and lined with hundreds of handsome residences. The village is situated on a high plateau overlooking Hempstead Harbor. A trolley line connects the place with the railroad station and Glen Cove.

GLEN COVE

Twenty-seven and two-tenths miles out; population, 5,820. Has the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, A. M. E., Jewish, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic. There are two excellent banks, namely, the Bank of Glen Cove, with \$50,000 capital and \$625,000 in deposits, and the Nassau Union Bank, with \$100,000 capital and \$325,000 in deposits. The public library contains 6,000 volumes. A leather belting factory, employing about 500 hands, is located here, consequently there is much commercial activity. The streets of the village are paved with brick, and it has also water mains and other modern improvements.

NASSAU

Twenty-seven and eight-tenths miles out; population, 250. This is really a part of Glen Cove. It is nearer the residential section. The Nassau Golf Links are located here.

LOCUST VALLEY

Twenty-nine miles out; population, 1,600. This is a beautiful farming country, but is known more generally perhaps on account of it being the location of Friends' Academy, a very popular college preparatory school. The scenery in this section, it is hardly necessary to say, is grand.

MILL NECK

Thirty-one miles out; population, 215. This is the railroad station for a number of well-to-do farmers living between Locust Valley and Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY

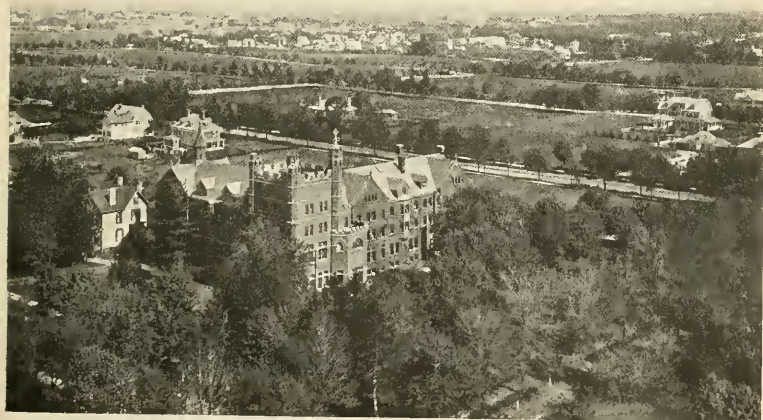
Thirty-two and nine-tenths miles out; population, 3,900. This is the terminus of the Oyster Bay Branch of the Long Island Railroad. Following are the denomination of churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. There are two financial institutions, namely, the North Shore Bank, with \$50,000 capital and \$200,000 in deposits, and the Oyster Bay Bank, with \$25,000 capital and \$500,000 in deposits. The excellent village library contains over 5,000 volumes. This village is famed the world over as being the home of former President Theodore Roosevelt. Many beautiful estates are located on the outskirts of the village.

EAST NORWICH

This is a cozy little settlement of about 700 people, located two miles south of Oyster Bay, on the road to Hicksville. The people are mostly mechanics and farmers.



Stewart Avenue, Garden City, One of the Finest Suburban Streets in the Country



Hempstead, from Cathedral Spire, Garden City



Residence of Mr. Ralph Peters, Garden City



Residence of Mr. F. P. Morris, Garden City



Residence of Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, Garden City Estates



Residence of Dr. Sidney F. Wilcox, Garden City Estates



Residence of Mr. Howard Jones, Garden City Estates



Residence of Major Ernestus Gulick, Garden City Estates



Garden City from St. Paul School Tower



Bank of Hempstead



One of Hempstead's Public Schools



At the Reservoir, Hempstead



The Business Section of Hempstead



Lowden's Pond, Hempstead



Prospect Park, Hempstead



A Delightful Spot on Fulton Street, Hempstead



Lower Fulton Street, Hempstead



Main Street, East Williston



The Station Plaza, East Williston



Scene on the Roslyn Road, near Albertson



The Loch, "Roslyn Estates," Roslyn



Residence of Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, Roslyn



Residence of Mr. Walter G. Oakman, Roslyn



The Mill Pond, Roslyn



The Business Section of Roslyn



The Railroad Bridge, Roslyn



The Railroad Station, Sea Cliff



The Dock, Sea Cliff



On the Bay, Sea Cliff



Entrance to Thompson Park, Sea Cliff



Along the Shore, Sea Cliff



A Baseball Game, Sea Cliff



Near the Steamboat Dock, Sea Cliff



Bathers at Sea Cliff



Evening on the Harbor, Sea Cliff



The Bathing Pavilion, Sea Cliff



View Along the Shore, Sea Cliff



A Picturesque Road at Sea Cliff



Main Street, Glen Cove



School Street, Glen Cove



One of the Public Schools at Glen Cove



The Mill Dam, Glen Cove



Type of Home at Glen Cove



Nassau Golf Club, Nassau



Friends' Meeting House, Locust Valley



Type of Home at Locust Valley



Friends' Academy, Locust Valley



A Scene at Mill Neck



The Cove Shore, Oyster Bay



The Railroad Station, Oyster Bay



The Business Street, Oyster Bay



Type of Home, Oyster Bay



Residence of Former President Theodore Roosevelt



The Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Oyster Bay



A Bird's-eye View of Oyster Bay



A Delightful Driveway at East Norwich



The Brookville Road, East Norwich



The Hudson Duck Farm, East Norwich

WADING RIVER BRANCH
FROM
SYOSSET TO WADING RIVER
(INCLUSIVE)



Cheshire's Pond, Syosset



Bird's-eye View of Syosset



The Jericho Turnpike, Near Jackson's, Syosset

SYOSSET

Twenty-nine miles out; population, 486. Has a Union Church. This scattered community is located in the midst of some of the most fertile farming land to be found in Nassau County. Several handsome summer homes have been built recently in the wooded hills north of the village.

COLD SPRING HARBOR

Thirty-one and nine-tenths miles out; population, 1,000. Has a Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and a Protestant Episcopal Church. This village was at one time an important whaling station, but that industry is now entirely gone and there never has been anything to take its place, although considerable shipbuilding and repairing is carried on. The vicinity of this village is justly famed for its impressive scenery, in which respect it is excelled nowhere on Long Island. This has induced many of the very wealthy to locate near the village, and their fine homes and magnificent grounds are a sight to behold. The village proper is about two miles north of the station, and the narrow, deeply shaded, winding highway, skirting the foot of the high hills and bordering close to the shores of a chain of tranquil and beautiful lakes lying between the two points can rightly be compared with scenes in the Adirondack Mountains. There are three teachers in the village school, presiding over about 90 students. The village library contains 1,500 volumes.

WOODBURY

Located about one mile south of Cold Spring Station; population, 250. Has a Methodist Church. This is a prosperous farming community, located in the midst of much inviting scenery. The district school consists of one teacher, presiding over about 40 students.

HUNTINGTON

Thirty-four and six-tenths miles out; population, 6,500. Has the following denomination of churches: Baptist, Methodist, A. M. E., two Presbyterian, Episcopal, Universalist, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran. There are two banking institutions: the State Bank of Huntington, with \$30,000 capital and \$1,150,000 in deposits, and the First National Bank of Huntington, with \$50,000 capital and \$450,000 in deposits. There is a free public library with over 7,000 volumes and a school library with over 1,000 volumes. The village has several excellent school buildings, having a total value of about \$200,000, which accommodate 1,200 students, presided over by 35 instructors. Huntington is pleasantly situated in a broad valley and has a goodly share of some of the most impressive scenery to be found on Long Island. The village has gas, electricity, water mains, finely shaded and well-kept streets; has two enthusiastic and pushing newspapers, "The Long Islander" and the "Suffolk Bulletin"; has a fine bay on which is located the "Chateau des Beaux Arts," a modern hostelry which is to cost half a million dollars before completed; has a trolley connection with Farmingdale and Amityville, and soon will have a connection with Hicksville and Northport; has a steamboat connection with New York and Connecticut. All these help to make life pleasant and lasting, and will do much to place Huntington in a position to be called the leading town in Suffolk County, a title to which Patchogue alone can at this time rightly lay claim.

FAIR GROUND

This is a fast-growing settlement located in the immediate vicinity of Huntington station, of which village it will be considered a part.

GREENLAWN

Thirty-seven and three-tenths miles out; population, 550. Has a Presbyterian Church. This village is finely situated on a high, level, fertile plain, cut up into many large, beautiful farms. Fruit growing is gone into quite extensively. A large number of player folks have their summer homes here.

CENTREPORT

Located two miles north of Greenlawn station; population, 700. Has two Methodist Churches. This village is beautifully situated among the hills bordering on Centreport Harbor, a fine sheet of water from a quarter to a half mile wide and about two miles long. There are several beautiful fresh water lakes and small falls bordering on the finely shaded roads that wind in and out among the hills.

NORTHPORT

Thirty-nine and five-tenths miles out; population, 2,500. Has the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. There are two financial institutions: The First National Bank of Northport, with \$50,000 capital and \$400,000 in deposits, and the State Bank of Northport, with \$25,000 capital and \$250,000 in deposits. This village is beautifully situated on the shores of Northport Bay, and is the center of the oyster industry of the North Shore. Many beautiful homes are located among the hills surrounding the harbor. A trolley line connects the main part of the village with the railroad station. The village is incorporated and has all modern improvements, including streets paved with brick. The Edward Thompson Company, publishers of law books, is the principal industrial firm and provides employment for about 200 people.

KINGS PARK

Forty-three and three-tenths miles out; population, 1,350 (not including inmates of State Hospital). Has a Methodist Episcopal and a Roman Catholic Church. This village is located in the midst of some fertile farming country, but it is perhaps known more through it being the site of the State Hospital, an institution for the care and treatment of the insane. This institution was originally started in 1884 as the Kings County Farm, and the State assumed charge in 1895. The buildings and grounds cover 175.79 acres and the hospital has a total acreage of 834.60. The value of real estate and buildings is \$3,811,138.06. The census is 3,066 patients and 600 employees. During the year 1908 the recovery rate was 23.7 per cent., based on new admissions. The Kings Park school has four teachers, presiding over 120 students.

SMITHTOWN

Forty-seven miles out; population, 300. Has a Roman Catholic Church. This is a small village, nicely located on the Nissequogue River.

SMITHTOWN BRANCH

Located on the Middle Country Road, about a mile east of Smithtown station; population, 800. Has a Methodist Episcopal and a Presbyterian Church. The natives are mostly farmers.

ST. JAMES

Forty-nine and nine-tenths miles out; population, 600. Has a Roman Catholic Church. This village is a pleasantly situated farming community. Many noted New Yorkers have their summer homes here.

STONY BROOK

Fifty-three and one-tenth miles out; population, 900. Has a Presbyterian and a Protestant Episcopal Church; also a State bank with \$25,000 capital and \$85,000 in deposits. This village is beautifully located among the wooded hills bordering on Stony Brook Harbor and the Sound, and promises to be kept much before the public through the establishment of the Long Island Assembly, an association organized on the general lines of Chautauqua, Ocean Grove and Northfield. Large hotels and meeting halls are to be erected, in which religious and educational lectures will be heard.

SETAUKET

Fifty-four and nine-tenths miles out; population, 573. Has a Methodist Episcopal, an A. M. E., a Presbyterian, and a Protestant Episcopal Church. This village is finely located on Conscience Bay and has a village library of 3,500 volumes.

EAST SETAUKET

Located at the head of Setauket Harbor, about a mile east of Setauket; population, 600. In former years this village was the scene of considerable shipbuilding. A factory manufacturing rubber articles provides employment for a number of people. As a whole, though, this village, like a large number of other villages on Long Island east of the city line, derives most of its revenue from entertaining summer boarders, which are coming out in increasing numbers each year.

ECHO

This is the name given to the settlement in the immediate vicinity of Port Jefferson station. There are several fine business places and prosperous-looking farms located here, but as a whole the village must be and will be considered a part of Port Jefferson.

PORT JEFFERSON

Fifty-seven and three-tenths miles out; population, 2,750. Has the following denomination of churches: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, A. M. E., Protestant Episcopal, and Catholic. The financial institutions: The State Bank of Port Jefferson, with \$25,000 capital and \$200,000 deposits, and the First National Bank of Port Jefferson with \$50,000 capital and \$400,000 deposits. This village is beautifully located on the shores of Port Jefferson Harbor, which it overlooks. Considerable ship building is carried on, but this village, like many other Long Island villages, since the decline of the whaling industry, has lost much of its commercial activity and now derives most of its revenue from the summer resort business. "Belle Terre," a superb development of 1,200 acres, is located on a healthful, interesting plateau, overlooking the Long Island Sound, about a mile east of the village.

MOUNT SINAI

Located about three miles east of Port Jefferson; population, 315. This is a scattered settlement near the head of Mount Sinai Harbor, a shallow harbor, frequented only by vessels of the smaller class. Rocks are abundant in this neighborhood, and the surface is extremely ragged and broken. Notwithstanding this, extensive farming is carried on.

MILLER PLACE

Sixty and five-tenths miles out; population, 200. This neat and attractive little village is located on the Sound shore, about 50 feet above sea level. Considerable business is done in cordwood.

ROCKY POINT

Sixty-four and four-tenths miles out; population, 200. This is a scattered farming settlement. Cordwood is one of the chief products.

SHOREHAM

Sixty-five and four-tenths miles out; population, 200. This is the site of a new bungalow development of considerable proportions. The scenery is grand and the settlement promises to develop into a village of some size and importance. Here is located the Tesla Experiment Tower, a steel construction of odd shape, being part of a contrivance by which the inventor hoped to be able to communicate to all parts of the world without wires; to operate ships at sea without coal and men, and dozens of other things considered impossible. The tower being of steel and well built will probably stand as an odd monument to and for years after its eccentric inventor-owner is dead and forgotten.

WADING RIVER

Sixty-eight and six-tenths miles out; population, 550. This is a beautifully located settlement of well-to-do farmers. Here is located Long Island Railroad Experimental Station No. 1, an experimental farm established and maintained by the railroad company to investigate thoroughly and in a scientific manner the exact quality and varieties of products the so-called "barren lands" of Long Island are capable of producing. The experiment has met with tremendous success, and the results are being advertised and are now known all over the world. Mr. H. B. Fullerton, of Huntington, is the instigator of the idea and has full charge of the work.

BAITING HOLLOW

This is a continuous settlement of farmers, about four miles east of Wading River. Excellent crops of potatoes and cauliflower are grown, which makes this section one of the most prosperous on Long Island. The settlement has a population of about 500.



The Spillway, St. John's Lake, Cold Spring Harbor



St. John's Church and Lake, Cold Spring Harbor



Jones' Lake, Cold Spring Harbor



Through the Woods, Cold Spring



Near Baylis', Woodbury



The Jericho Turnpike at Woodbury



The Chateau des Baux-Arts, Huntington



The Magnificent Public Schools of Huntington



Railroad Station at Huntington



Huntington Bay from Paulding Beach, Huntington



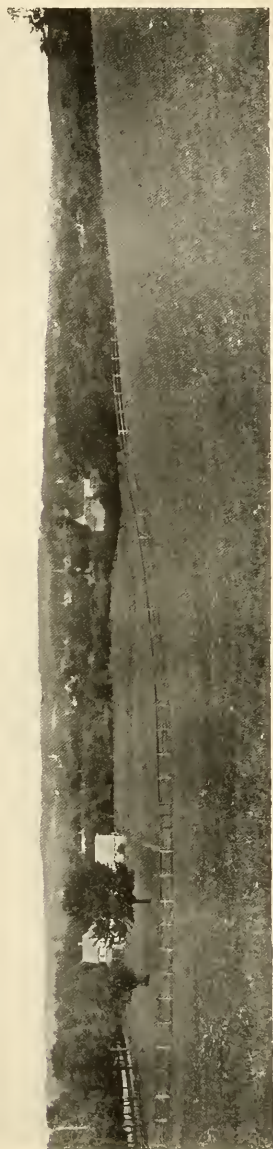
West Main Street, Huntington



Main Street, Huntington, looking East



Prime's Pond, a Celebrated Beauty Spot of Huntington



Bird's-Eye View of Huntington from Cold Spring Hill



Leather-Photos

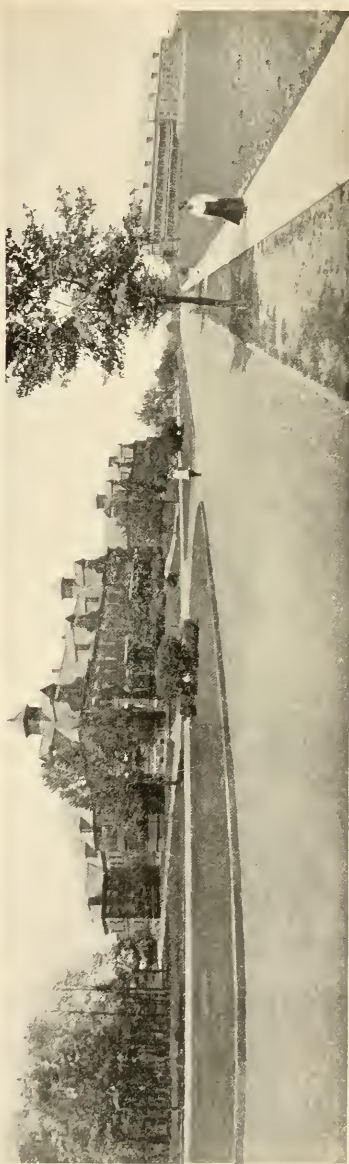
The Roman Catholic Church, Hun'ngton



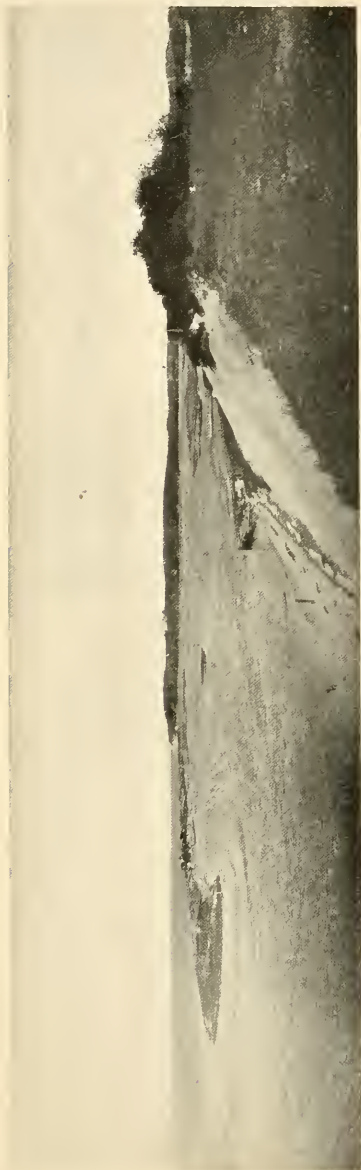
The Episcopal Church, Huntington



Looking toward Long Island Sound, Grounds of State Hospital, Kings Park. Nurses' Home to right



Another View on the State Hospital Grounds, Kings Park



Hooked Sand Spit at Entrance to Smithtown Harbor, Smithtown



A Delightful Spot at Smithtown



On the Nissequogue River, Smithtown



The Railroad Bridge, Smithtown



Main Street, Smithtown



Haying Scene, St. James



A Lake at Stony Brook



Entrance to Stony Brook Harbor



The Business Section of Stony Brook



Lake Side House, Setauket



Setauket Pond, Setauket



Bathing in Setauket Harbor



Old Field Lighthouse, East Setauket



The Rubber Factory, East Setauket



Railroad Station at Port Jefferson



Views of "Belle Terre," Port Jefferson. From top down: Entrance Lodge, "Belle Terre" Club House, and the Pegolas



The Upper Business Section of Port Jefferson



A View on "Belle Terre" Estates



The Lower Business Section of Port Jefferson



Type of Home at "Belle Terre" Estates, Port Jefferson



The Yacht Basin, Port Jefferson Harbor



Port Jefferson Harbor



Golf Links on "Belle Terre" Estates, Port Jefferson



Another View of Port Jefferson's Fine Harbor



"Nevalde," Residence of Mr. Dean Alvord, "Belle Terre" Estates, Port Jefferson



Road at Mt. Sinai



A Bit of Mt. Sinai Harbor



Pond and Main Road, Miller Place



Tesla Experimental Station, Shoreham



Along the Sound, Shoreham





The Chichester Homestead, West Hills, Huntington



The Huntington Yacht Club and Huntington Harbor



Residence of Mr. Armand Muller, Noted Authority on Chemistry, Huntington



Huntington Library, Huntington



Scene at Greenlawn



Near "Halls," Centreport



View of Asharoken Beach, Northport



Road to Asharoken Beach, Northport



Duck Island, Northport



Northport Harbor From Woodbine Avenue



Main Street, Northport



Another View of the Harbor, Northport



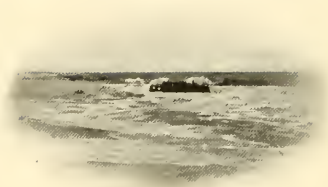
Scene at Wading River



A Highway at Wading River



One of the Ponds at Wading River



THE END



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