

[Reprint] Jul 25, 2006 On NY1 Now: News All Morn  
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## Memorial To Be Built At African, Native American Burial Ground In Queens

By Roger Clark

*A Queens's playground is being transformed, as the city pays homage to the ancestors of both African and Native Americans. NY1's Roger Clark has more in the following report.*

Across the street from the Flushing cemetery is the final resting place for 1,000 people. But there are no headstones or landscaping - it's a playground built over a graveyard in the 1930's by the city.

"It was inconceivable that you would make a playground out of a cemetery," says activist Mandingo Tshaka of Bayside. "I've never heard of such a thing."

Beneath the asphalt is the burial place of mostly African and Native Americans buried in a potter's field from the 19th century. Now, a 15-year campaign to make the site a memorial park by Tshaka, who has ancestors buried in the field, is becoming a reality.

"We're going to have lots of planting, benches, pathways, a new playground, [and] I think it's going to be a wonderful amenity for the neighborhood," says Angelyn Chandler of the Parks Department.

The 3.5-acre site will be surrounded by iron fencing, and there will also be a memorial to those buried there.

Getting to this point wasn't easy because some residents weren't happy about losing a playground. A compromise was reached, but City Councilman John Liu, who helped broker the deal, admits it won't please everyone.

"But I think people are generally happy and pleased, and now we can go forward," says Liu.

"If the playground is being moved up there, it's just not being given the space that this one had," says Flushing resident Mary Durniak. "But this is absolutely an improvement."

As the process moves along, an archeologist will observe in case any remains are uncovered.

"If there is a situation where cultural remains or potential human remains are uncovered, we would cease construction or excavation and I would analyze the materials and make a determination as to the next step," says archeologist Alyssa Loorya. "Do we need to stop excavation and continue excavation, or can we move forward?"

Meanwhile, Mandingo Tshaka looks forward to the park's completion.

"It's going to be beautiful – a place of tranquility – and no more tears," he says. "It'll be a place of beauty, and people can come here and respect it."

The first phase of the project, including a new, smaller playground to be built on old handball courts, is expected to be completed in October. The Parks Department hopes to have the entire project completed by next summer.

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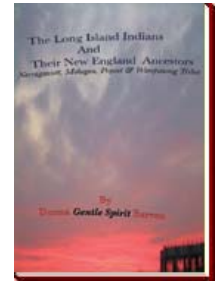
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**Just Released!**

**The Long Island Indians and their New England Ancestors:  
Narragansett, Mohegan, Pequot & Wampanoag Tribes**

by Donna Gentle Spirit Barron  
qdeer@aol.com

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[About the Book](#)

"The Long Island Indians and their New England Ancestors" This is the journey of her ancestral lineage starting with her 17<sup>th</sup> Narragansett Great Grandfather. This is the history of the Narragansett, Pequot, Mohegan and Wampanoag Indians and how they are related to my ancestors, of the Thirteen Tribes of Long Island.

[About the Author](#)

Donna Barron was born, and raised in Flushing, Queens. But it was not until 1994 that she began her red journey, which brought her to a distant past filled with culture and history. This quest has taught Donna about tradition held dear to her people and in November of 1999 she went through a Naming Ceremony. She is now known as a *Gentle Spirit*. Gentle Spirit continues to keep the history of her people, their Nation on Long Island Tribes alive.

[Free Preview](#)

Chapter One -- The Narragansett Indian Tribe was once a most powerful federation. Once referred as "Narrowhansetts" and "Narigansets", meaning; "People of the SmallPoint". They subsisted by hunting, fishing and partially by agriculture.

They would spend a great deal of their day in the fields tending to their corn crop, which was their major staple. They also gathered nuts and berries and other plants. The Narragansetts would seasonally move to where food was readily available.

The typical family lived by the sea in summer, building wigwams of skins, mats, or bark, supported by poles. In the winter, they lived inland. Their winter home called a long house, housed up to twenty families, which sheltered them over the cold winter months.

The Narragansett numbered twenty or twenty-five thousand, with a war strength of three to five thousand.

The tribe originally occupied most of the territory along the western shore of Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island, including the Niantic territory, from Providence River on the northeast to Pawcatuck River on the southwest. On the northwest they claimed control over a part of the country of the Cowest and Nipmuc, and on the southwest they claimed by conquest from the Pequot a strip extending to the Connecticut line.

The Narragansett claimed dominion over several small tribes of the interior and the neighboring islands, including Long Island.

The tribe and its members were considered Warriors within their region and organized under powerful "Kings". They were made up of several sub-tribes and Chief Sachems.

**To Order**

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**Setalott – Montauk Natives**

**Corn Festival Celebration**

**Pow wow on August 26-27, 2006**

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For information contact:  
Theodore "Ted" Green 631-689-1460  
[tedgreenbluemed@optline.net](mailto:tedgreenbluemed@optline.net)

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**UPDATE Published by Sandi Brewster-walker**  
**LI-NAFF@att.biz**

# My Genealogical Research

From *Sandi Brewster-walker*, the Publisher

Over the last 30 or 40 years, I have built a genealogy database from my research of over 7,000 Long Island Native and African Americans and their extended families. A few years ago, I decided to share this information on [www.rootsworld.com](http://www.rootsworld.com)'s WorldConnect web site:

*Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State (and extended families)*  
<http://wc.rootsworld.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

Please feel free to submit corrections, edits, or questions, as well as information about your family or research to me at [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz).

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SOURCE - Hartford, CT, Liber 2, P. 99 published in the History Magazine by Charles J. Hondley

## *Murder of Mrs. Thomas Halsey in 1649*

Summary -- The English summoned Wyandance (Hartford, CT), and Mr. Gardner remained with the Indians on Long Island until their chief (Wyandance) was safely returned. Wyandance later captured the Pequot hiding on Long Island, who murdered the woman, and sent him to Hartford where he was tried, convicted, and executed.

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SOURCE -: Morice, "Indians of Long Island", *Long Island Forum*, VII, Sept. 1944, p. 173, and Gaynell Stone, *The History & Archaeology of the Montauk*, Vol III, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, New York: Amereon Ltd., 1993.

Summary – Montauk Chief MONQOLUCKSEE's son was out hunting, when the Shinnecock Indians captured him. MONQOLUCKSEE pursued them with 300 warriors in 50 canoes, crossing the Shinnecock Bay at Canoe Place. He rescued his son, however later married his son to the daughter of the Shinnecock Sachem. (Stone, Gaynell, p. 10)

Chief Wyandance's father MONQOLUCKSEE, my (Sandi Brewster-walker) research indicates had at least seven or eight children:

SASSAKATAKE (Sasagataco) is assumed to be the youngest. In 1657, he was a counselor to Wyandance, and in 1687, he was the Sachem of the Montauk Indians along with Wyandance's Grandson.

MAMAWETA (Momoweta) is listed as Montauk and Curchaug Indian, and was a counselor to Chief Wyandance in 1657. [p. 51, History of East Hampton]

NOWEDINAH (Nowedonah), a daughter was Sunk Squa over the Shinnecock in 1648.

WYANDANCE was born in 1571 and died 1659, while Grand Sachem of the Montauk Indians. He was married to Wichikittaabut. In a deed for the Town of Smithtown, it is mentioned that the land he deeded away was that of his maternal grandmother.

PAGGATACUT (Pogfatacut), he was Grand Sachem before Wyandance, and was his elder brother. He was also the Sachem of Curchaug. He died in 1651.

RASAOKAN, he is found as the Sachem of the Mattinicock Indians between 1654 and 1656.

TACKAPAUSHA in 1658 was the Sachem of the Massapequa Indians. Later he is found with the Mattinicock Indians.

CHOPEYCONWAWS, who is found with the Mattinicock Indians.

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SOURCE - Bailey, Paul, 13 Tribes of Long Island, Suffolk County, N. Y., 1959, p. 24

Wyandance's sister married COCKENOE, who had been captured as a youth by the Pequot and sold to Richard Calicott of Dorchester, CT. I'm not sure which sister he married. Cockenoe, earlier met Rev. John Eliott, and helped him translate the Bible into an Indian language. In 1646, he made it back to Montauk as an educated man, and begun working with Wyandance as a translator. His name is found in many of the deeds signed by Chief Wyandance. Cockenoe died in 1702, and was buried at Montauk. An Island off the coast of Connecticut shore is named after him.

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SOURCE - Southold Town Records, Vol. 1

MEANTEL CUTT Indians are mentioned in 1658 (p. 193)

AMBUSCO, the late Sachem is mentioned in 1660. (p. 208)

PAUCUMP, of Curchaug (p. 208)

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SOURCE - Records of the Town of South Hampton, Vol. I

Barns, an Indian. (p. 22)

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SOURCE - Miller, Lee, from the Heart: Voices of the American Indian, New York: Knopf, 1995, p. 60.

In 1691, QUAQUASHO, the hunter" was the Sachem of the Shinnecock Indians.

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SOURCE - New York State Archives, Albany, N. Y.

Population Census of Indian Reservations

1845 (A1832) available on microfilm

1881 – 1950 (A0742) Indian census & annuity rolls

1915 & 1925 Population schedules including Indians

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SOURCE - Longwood's Journey: Slavery, [www.longwood.k12.ny.us/history/](http://www.longwood.k12.ny.us/history/Town%20of%20Brookhaven%20(Longwood))

Town of Brookhaven (Longwood)

1672 Dec. 9 Richard Floyd of Longwood community brought a Negro man, ANTONY from Robert Hudson of Rye.

1674 Mar. 9 Richard Floyd sold ANTONY, a Negro man to John Hurd of Stratford, CT.

1677 Dec. 13 John Thomas brought from Isaac Raynor, of Southampton, a Negro man SAMBOE.

1678 Mar. 18 Richard Starr of Brookhaven sold MARTIN, a Negro man to John Mann of Jamaica.

1683 May 5 Ralf Dayton of Newtown sold his Negro JACK.

1684 Oct. 7 Capt. John Tooker brought of Isaac Arnold of Southold a Negro man DICK.

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SOURCE - 1790 U. S. Federal Census for Brookhaven Town – All Other Free Persons" – enumerated

<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Head of Household</u>	<u>Number in Household</u>
453	Toney, Anthony	6
538	Black, Clorah	6
539	Blurch, Cato	5
188	Caff, Stepn	2
131	Cuffee, Paul	5
234	David	3
288	Daviss, Sarah	4
205	Helves, Ben	6
512	Marh, Sharp	2
233	Miller, Jonah	4
235	Miller, Bett	4
236	Miller, Press	1
139	Smith, Abigail	1
141	Smith, Ruth	3
113	Woodhull, Titus	2



### THE FIRST EXPLORER TO DISCOVER THE ISLAND OF SHELLS

Verrazzano Exploration 1524/5

*"The people excel us in size: they are of bronze color. Some inclining more to whiteness. Others to tawny color: the face sharply cut. The hair long and black. Upon which they bestow the greatest study in adorning it: The eyes black and alert. The bearing kind and gentle." –*

Giovanni Verrazano described the Native people he discovered in New York and Newport

Harbors in 1524/5

The first recorded contact the native people had was with the European explorer Giovanni Verrazzano.

The Florentine explorer Giovanni Verrazzano, known as Giovanni da Verrazzano was born in or around 1485 at his family's castle, *Castello Verrazzano*, near Val di Greve, 30 miles south of Florence, Italy. About 1506/7 as a young man, he moved to Dieppe, France to pursue a maritime career.

In 1524/5 King François-premier (Francis I) of France commissioned an expedition backed by a wealthy Italian bankers and merchants living in Lyons, to investigate the area between the Spanish discovery of Florida, and the English and Portuguese discovery of Newfoundland. Most history books give the date of this expedition, as either 1524 or 1525, which one is correct is lost to time.

King Francois I provided Verrazzano with four ships, and on January 17, 1524/5, Verrazzano departed for his 44-day Atlantic Ocean crossing from Madeira, and arrived at Cape Fear, North Carolina around March 1. However two of the boats were shipwrecked shortly after depart. The third was sent home carrying the prizes from privateering on the Spanish coast. The fourth, the flagship *La Dauphine* with a crew of fifty men including his brother Girolamo da Verrazzano, who was a mapmaker actually made the crossing of the Atlantic Ocean.

Next he sailed south, but returned just north of Charleston for fear of running into the Spanish. Sailing North along the coast, he reached the Outer Banks of Carolina. At the area that would become Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, out of curiosity or to prove his expedition, he is said to have kidnapped a young male child, but failed to kidnap a young woman before sailing further north. It was common for the explorers to plunder, and rape some of the women on their journey. The women and the young men would become the sailors' "bed warmers".

The early explorers kidnapped Indians from coastal communities, taking them back to Europe, where they were sold into slavery. As early as 1500, when Portuguese explorers went ashore somewhere on the north Atlantic coast, grabbed 57 Indians and taking them back to Portugal, where they were sold on the auction block. Two years later, English sailors landed at Newfoundland kidnapped three Indian men as proof they had made land. In July 1525, Spanish explorers abducted 58 men and women near what is now Newport, R.I., and brought them back to Spain.<sup>1</sup>

Keeping away from the coastal shoreline, Verrazzano for fear of being sighted, he missed the entrances to Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

He described briefly the natives of what is now New York and Newport, R. I. harbors.

Verrazzano wrote about the Natives on the coast,

*"The people excel us in size: they are of bronze color. Some inclining more to whiteness. Others to tawny color: the face sharply cut. Their hair long and black. Upon which they bestow the greatest study in adorning it: The eyes black and alert. The bearing kind and gentle."<sup>2</sup>*

He next discovered, and anchored in the now New York Harbor.

*"The people are almost like unto the others, and clad with feather of fowls of diverse colors. They came towards us very cheerfully, making great shouts of admiration, showing us where we might come to land most safely with our boat,"*

Verrazano stated.

<sup>1</sup> *Shinnecock*, "Microsoft® Encarta® Online Encyclopedia 2001 <http://encarta.msn.com> © 1997-2001 Microsoft Corporation

<sup>2</sup> Bohlander, Richard E. (editor): *World Explorers and Discoverers*. New York et al.: Macmillan publishing co. (1992). Morison, Samuel Eliot *The European Discovery of America. The Northern Voyages. A.D. 500-1600*. New York: Oxford University Press (1971)

Leaving the New York harbor, he sailed past the Island of Shells (Long Island) and eventually left it behind, but observed an offshore island (Block Island), which he named "Louiza" after the Queen of France. It is not known if Verrazzano went ashore onto the Island of Shells.

Continuing east, he later reached Narragansett Bay. Because the natives were very friendly, he decided to break his habit and anchor near the coast. After a short time, he sailed north as far as Newfoundland, then returned home.

In 1529, Girolamo world map became one of the two first maps to show Verrazzano's discoveries (the other was Vesconte de Maggiolo's 1527 map of the western hemisphere). Giovanni Verrazzano was later hung as a pirate in 1527.

The natives soon learned that the European explorers could not be trusted. In 1607, there was a permanent colony of Jamestown, Virginia, later in 1620 the Plymouth Colony made the natives on the Atlantic coast finally realize the Europeans had not come to trade, but to conquer.

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## My Genealogical Research

From *Sandi Brewster-walker*, the Publisher

The Long Island Native & Black History UPDATE is a weekly publication of Sandi Brewster-walker. The newsletter provides a medium for the publication of manuscripts, articles, and information on Long Island Native and Black American history, as well as genealogy. I am committed to researching, preserving, publishing, and facilitating the dissemination of historical and genealogical source materials relating the Native and Black experience on Long Island.

Please feel free to submit corrections, edits, or questions, as well as information about your family or research to me at [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz). I can be reached at 1-877-413-4105.

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### FROM MY NOTEBOOK - *A Brief Sketch Life of Paul Cuffee's Life*

Paul Cuffee was born March 4, 1757 to Peter Cuffee and a woman of color, whose maiden name was John. Paul's father Peter was a Shinnecock Indian born in the Town of Brookhaven, N. Y. He was a preacher of Gospel to Native Americans on-and-off reservation in Poosepatuck, Islip, and Wading River. Paul's mother had been a member of the Native Indian Church of Wading River. Peter and his wife had at least seven children.

Bound out at an early age, Paul was a servant to Frederick Hudson of Wading River until 1778. This was the same year of the Religious Awakening in Wading River. Soon after he married Hannah.

Hannah was the daughter of Smilas and Robin, both people of color.

Paul and Hannah had seven children, which five survived until adulthood.

In 1789, Paul left Wading River and moved to Moriches, then Poosepatuck, and finally settled at Canoe Place until his death.

The Council of Ministry – Connecticut Convention in 1790, ordained Paul. Eight-years later, he was employed by the New York Missionary Society, and assigned to work with the Montauk Indians. From 1798 to 1812, he preached at Islip, Poosepatuck, Canoe Place, and Montauk. Occasionally, preaching in New Jersey.

He died and was buried at Canoe Place in the Indian burying grounds on March 7, 1812 at the age of 55 and 3-days.

There is very little evidence to support whether he was related to the Paul Cuffee, who made his first voyage to Africa with colored colonist.

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### SOURCE – E. H. Pennypacker Collection, Suffolk County Library

1817 Mar. 24	Bill of Sale between William Albertson of Southold and Jeremiah Moore for <b>LYMAS</b> , a black slave.
1810 Jan. 18	Certificate of Manumission to Isaac Buffett for his slave <b>NANCY</b> . Overseers of the Poor of Smithtown, N Y.
1825 June 11	Document of Manumission releasing <b>REUBEN</b> from Henry P. Osborn, Brookhaven.



**SOURCE** – Compiled by Town Clerk, Records of the Town of Brookhaven up to 1800, Patchogue, N. Y., 1880. Original records in Town Clerks Office. [See UPDATE Vol. 1, Number 1 – p. 4.]

1672 Dec. 9 Robert Hudson of Ry(e) sold a Negro man named **ANTONY** to Richard Floyd of Brookhaven. ANTONY belonged to John Ogden of Ry(e). Robert Hudson was probably a slave trader. (p. 29)  
 1674 Mar. 9 Richard Floyd of Setakett (Setauket) sold Negro **ANTONY** to John Hurd of Stratford (Connecticut). (p. 30)  
 1677 Dec. 13 Isack Rainer of Southampton sold **SAMBOE** to John Thomas of Brookhaven. Rainer's father had given him the slave SAMBOE. (P. 48)  
 1678 Mar. 18 Richard Starr sold **MARTIN**, a Negro to John Man of Jemicæ (Jamaica). (P. 49)  
 1683 May 5 Raef Daidon sold **JACK**, his Negro to Michele Lane. (p. 51)  
 1684 Oct 8 Iseck Arnold of Southold (merchant) sold **DICK** to the Capt. John Tooker, Town of Brookhaven. (p. 51)

## FROM DUTCH HISTORY RECORDS ...

1644 The first 10 slaves were manumitted by the Dutch Governor Kieft after 18-years of service.  
 They received land, however three of their children were obligated to serve the Dutch Company as slaves.  
 1644 Four long Island tribes band together under Pogatacut, the Sachem before Wyandance.  
 1645 May 24 WITTANEYMEN, a Sachem of the Shinnecock Indians went to New Netherland (Manhattan) with forty-seven armed men. The Dutch West India Company supplied the Sachem with a sloop and rations to fight their enemy (unnamed). On May 29<sup>th</sup>, Wittaneymen declared he had been empowered by the Indians of Shelter Island, Curchaug, and Montauk to protect several towns in the center of the Island.  
 1647 Aug. The Curchaug Chief was CALEJAJACK.  
 1647 ANNA VAN ANGOLA, a widowed African woman, received a patent for a farm on (New Netherland) Manhattan Island.  
 1655 The first Dutch cargo of slaves arrived directly from Guinea, Africa on Witt Paert's "White Horse" ship.

**SOURCE** – [www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm](http://www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm) Additional information can be found on the individuals in the *Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State (and extended families)* at <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

## Black Sailors in Union Navy during the Civil War from Suffolk County, N. Y.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age &amp; Date of Birth at Enlistment</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Residence at Enlistment</u>	<u>Date of Enlistment</u>	<u>Birth Place</u>
Arch, Ephraim	25 (1839)	Negro	Suffolk Co.	12/31/1864	NY
Boardman, Harry	23 (1839)	Mulatto	South Hampton	8/15/1862	NY
Bunce, Egbert	21 (1844)	Negro	Smithtown	1/4/1865	NY
Cause, Nelson	27 (1836)	Mulatto	Oyster Bay	9/9/1863	NY
Douglas, Frederick	19 (1844)	Mulatto	Flatbush	9/21/1863	NY
Draper, James	31 (1830)	Black	Sag Harbor	10/8/1861	NY
Ellsworth, Samuel	31 (1834)	Negro	Long Island	2/3/1865	NY
Enos, Abram E.	20 (1844)	Negro	Suffolk Co.	9/6/1864	NY
Floyd, John	21 (1844)	Mulatto	Smithtown	1/4/1865	NY
Francis, John H.	18 (1846)	Colored	Long Island	8/11/1864	NY
Frazier, William	18 (1843)	Mulatto	Brooklyn	8/8/1861	NY
Hackson, George	28 (1836)	Negro	Long Island	3/20/1864	NY
Hanible (Hannibal), Stephen T.	29 (1842)	Mulatto	New York	10/17/1861	NY
Hannibal, Franklin	21 (1842)	Mulatto	New York	10/22/1863	NY
Hannable (Hannibal), Charles	30 (18330)	Quadroon	Orange	12/30/1863	NY
Hempstead, William	22 (1841)	Mulatto	Shelter Island	10/23/1863	NY

To be continued in the next issue of **UPDATE**.

**ABSTRACTS** from the 1860 U. S. Federal Census for Babylon, Huntington, Suffolk County Microfilm M653, Roll 864 -- **Steele Family**

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>
348		<b>Steel, Hannah</b>	19	F	Indian	Servant in HH of Josiah Smith family	NY
419	1865/1992	<b>Steele, David</b>	30	M	Indian	Farm Laborer in HH of Ellis Strong family	NY
		<b>Jackson, John</b>	30	M	Indian	Farm Laborer in HH of Ellis Strong family	NY
	1866/1993	<b>Steele, Mary</b>	18	F	Indian		NY
443	2137/2072	<b>Steele, Aron</b>	30	M	Mulatto	Fisherman	NY
		Hannah	26	F	Mulatto		NY
		Julia H.	1	F	Mulatto		NY
	2039/2073	<b>Steele, David</b>	60	M	Mulatto	Farmer	NY
		Peterson, Julien	25	M	Mulatto		NY
		Anna	5	F	Mulatto		NY
		George B.	3	M	Mulatto		NY
		Mary	1	F	Mulatto		NY
	2039/2174	<b>Steele, George</b>	35	M	Mulatto	Fi8 Sherman	NY
		Betsy A.	30	F	Mulatto		NY
		Anna E.	8	F	Mulatto		NY
		May	6	F	Mulatto		NY
		George Jr.	3 mns	M	Mulatto		NY
	2040/2175	<b>Steele, Stephen</b>	50	M	Mulatto	Fisherman	NY
		Georgia	11	F	Mulatto		NY
		Josephine	8	F	Mulatto		NY
		Susan J.	3	F	Mulatto		NY
		Ida Ella Lucinda	19	F	Mulatto		NY
	2049/2179	Steele, Emily	28	F	Indian		NY
		Ruth	24	F	Indian		NY
		Mary	3	F	Indian		NY

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**FROM MY NOTEBOOK --** Long Island Indians that Participated in the Campaign of 1761: Captain Daniel Griffen's Company of Suffolk

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Date of Place</u>
Rucket, Samuel	20	Southold
Rucket, Issace	49	Southold
Fowler, John	46	Southampton
Indian, Rueben	20	Suffolk Co.



**SOURCE – Street, Charles R., Huntington Town Records including Babylon, Long Island, N. Y. 1653 – 1688, Vol. I,**

October 7, 1665 – Chickinoe's statement concerning the South Neck. [I believe that South Neck became Amityville.]<sup>3</sup>

Chickinoe went to Huntington to testify about the three (3) Necks of Meadow Huntington purchased from the Montauk Sachem. The Oyster Bay inhabitants said there were four (4) Necks and they laid claim to one. Chickinoe remembered he had been ordered to mark a tree by the Montauk Sachem Wyandance, and believed it was just three not four Necks of land.<sup>4</sup>

In an effort to settle the dispute, between 1664 and 1667, John Ketcham, Thomas Brush, and Thomas Powell accompanied by *Chickeno*<sup>5</sup> ventured to the South Meadows. When they arrived they met with about twenty (20) Massapeege Indians.<sup>6</sup> At first, the Indians were not cooperating, so the delegation showed them an agreement that the sachem had signed, which I'm sure the Indians could not read.

Since the transaction, the Massapauge Indians had been upset that the Montauk Sachem (Wyandance) had sold the Neck. And showed his power telling the Massapauge Sachem that the land was sold, and the matter was over. Wyandance had stated that the Massapauge Sachem should go and receive his pay, which he did. The account sounded like the Montauk sachem did not take any money for the land, but made sure that the Massapauge Sachem, who owned the land got paid for it.<sup>7</sup>

Th Massapauge Sachem was probably Tachackapausha, Wyandance's brother.

The Massapeege Sachem still would not let the Indians show the delegate the boundaries. The delegation began to leave to report back to the settlers of Huntington, when the Sachem spoke to Chickeno, telling him to show the delegation the tree. Chickenoe was the one that had originally marked the tree as a boundary.

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### Sumpwam's (Neck of land) Indian Deed of December 2, 1670

Pompott, Wamas, Mamasop, Mamascokan, and Secakatake were appointed their tribe to receive the payment from Huntington settlers for a certain Sumpwam Neck.<sup>8</sup>

In the 1670s, also James, Duke of York believed he owned Long Island, appointed Thomas Dongan to govern it. At a gathering of colonial representatives, the "*Charter of Liberties and Privileges*" was discussed and later adopted (1 November 1683), establishing Suffolk County as a political entity and as one of the 12 original counties of the Province of New York. This was the foundation for the State's present political subdivisions and governmental structure. The County was occupied by the British for the seven years of the Revolutionary War, from 1776 to 25 November 1783.

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### The Indians to Pay Rent – June 23, 1684

At a meeting in Huntington, Mr. Wood, Isack Platt, Thomas Powell, and John Corey discussed with the Indians about them settling on their land. They gave them orders to remove or pay a small rent, but not to take more land.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Street, Charles R., Huntington Town Records including Babylon, Long Island, N. Y. 1653 – 1688, Vol. I, 90-91

<sup>4</sup> Street, Charles R., Huntington Town Records including Babylon, Long Island, N. Y. 1653 – 1688, Vol. I, 90-91

<sup>5</sup> Chickemo, Chickenoe, Chickeno, an Indian

<sup>6</sup> Massepegue, Massapeege, Massapauge Indians

<sup>7</sup> Street, Charles R., Huntington Town Records including Babylon, Long Island, N. Y. 1653 – 1688, Vol. I, 90-91; Recorded in Matthias Nicolls, Secretary of State's Office at New York on November 2, 1667.

<sup>8</sup> Street, Charles R., Huntington Town Records including Babylon, Long Island, N. Y. 1653 – 1688, Vol. I, p. 171.

<sup>9</sup> Street, Charles R., Huntington Town Records including Babylon, Long Island, N. Y. 1653 – 1688, Vol. I, p. 393.



## THE SECOND EXPLORER TO DISCOVER THE ISLAND OF SHELLS: HENRY HUDSON

Two years after Jamestown was settled in 1609, the English navigator Henry Hudson on his ships the *Half Moon* made an extensive exploration of the Island of Hills (Manhattan) and part of the Island of Shells (Long Island) area. The Dutch later claimed the area based on Hudson's voyage.

On the morning of Sept. 6, 1609, Henry Hudson ordered a group of men, including an Englishman named John Coleman to go ashore. Coleman or Colman stepped into the small boat and began to paddle toward the shoreline on the far side of the Island of Hills narrows towards *Lange Eylandt* (Long Island). A Hudson's mate, Robert Juet, later wrote, "the men got into a fight with a group of Indians. And John Colman, an Englishman was found with an arrow shot into his throat. The next day, Hudson took a group of men ashore to a point of land he named Coleman's Point, and buried the seaman. Coleman is the first European known to be buried on Long Island.



Block's map of his 1614 voyage,  
with the first appearance of the  
term "New Netherland"

## THE THIRD EXPLORER TO DISCOVER THE ISLAND OF SHELLS: ADRIAN BLOCK

Adrian Block, a Dutchman in his newly built vessel in 1613 sailed up the East River, through Hell's Gate, then eastward down the length of the Long Island Sound. He was the first to discover that the island of shells was indeed an island. Block was the first European to sail into the Long Island Sound.

Proceeding east, he entered a large freshwater river he called the "Fresh River" (Connecticut River), then rounded the North Fork of Long Island and dropped anchor on the bay side of the South Fork. He named *Hoeck van de Visschers*, or *Point of*

*the Fishers*, today Montauk Point. Once he saw the open ocean behind this point, Block knew what no other European explorers knew that "the long, stout peninsula jutting out from the harbor was an island". He had now been completely around it, and he claimed it all for the Dutch.

It is believed that Block's men made a landing on Montauk Point. Just where has never has been determined, or has the length of their stay. The one document that could give us the answers, "*Block's own journal*" never has been found. Perhaps waiting on the weather conditions to change, he soon left and began to sail toward Cape Cod, MA.. Passing the high, rocky island east of Montauk Point -- the same island Giovanni da Verrazano had seen and Mapped -- Block named it *Adrian Blocks eylandt*, or Block Island.<sup>1</sup>

This is when Long Island got its name in 1614 from Adriaen Block of Holland, who sailed around the island, calling it *Long Island*, because of its length



<sup>1</sup> [Newsday, Inc.](#) After Block returned to the Netherlands, his discoveries were recorded on a map, known as the "Adriaen Block Chart." The original of the chart is in the Dutch National Archives. Copies are available at the Melville Library at the State University at Stony Brook. According to David Allen, the map librarian at Stony Brook, Block's chart depicts with remarkable accuracy the general outline of Long Island. Block's Long Island features two narrow forks at its eastern end, and bays on its North Shore. The only name on the map is *Nahican*, evidently an Algonquian place name. It cannot be translated today. The name does not appear on any other maps of Long Island. A 1635 Dutch map, which Allen said was based on Block's work, features the word *Matouwacs* across the south shore of Long Island. The meaning of that word is not known, either. "Block was an instant celebrity in the Netherlands," Gehring said. "You know he's significant because he gets to have an island named after him. It's 'Adrian Block's Island,' his whole name. And it was a very important island. It's right there at the end of Long Island, right where you'd want to be, the perfect place to trade in both directions, north and south." After his return, Block appeared before government officials, who after hearing his story declared the area he had surveyed *Nieuw Nederland*, New Netherland. A charter was issued to merchants to begin trading, and a settlement was envisioned on the island where Block had built the Restless. A new age in a new world had begun.

## Timeline: Long Island History 1633 to 1637

- 1633 John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts Colony, considers Long Island the best place for obtaining wampum for trade.
- 1635 Lion Gardiner journeys to America to build the Saybrook Fort in Connecticut to protect settlers at mouth of the Connecticut River.
- 1635 Charles I (King of England) gave all of Long Island to the Earl of Sterling.
- 1636 Sir William Alexander, the Scottish Earl of Sterling and a close friend of King Charles, secures a 1636 Plymouth Company patent for all of Long Island and the adjacent territories.
- 1636-1637 Wyandanch backs the English in their war against the Pequot Indians of Connecticut. Wyandanch exerted a great deal of authority over his own group of Montauks, as well as the other eastern Long Island groups of Shinnecocks, Corchaugs, and Manhassetts. Wyandanch considered the English his friends and they made him the chief negotiator for the other eastern Long Island Indians.
- 1636 British settlers from New Haven landed at Yennicoek at Conscience Point, Long Island, and settled in the territory of Corchaug just south of the region known by the Natives as "the old village."  
Capt. Lion Gardiner, a 38-year-old soldier, engineer and adventurer commanded the British in Connecticut, whom Wyandanch pledged loyalty. He had been commissioned to Connecticut in 1636, with orders from the Crown to establish a fort at what is now Saybrook, Conn. It was there that Gardiner and Wyandanch first met.  
Gardiner was without doubt an impressive man for his time. He stood over 6 feet tall, with brilliant red hair and piercing blue eyes.  
Gardiner's main appeal to Wyandanch lay in the simple fact that Gardiner was the first white man to treat the Indians with civility. His first impulse was to seek friendship rather than confrontations, to come to know the Indians, not simply conquer them. Gardiner viewed the Indian as his Christian brother, and not an obstacle to be beaten down, in the name of enlightened European civilization.
- 1637 After Pequot defeat, Wyandanch petitions English through his friend Lion Gardiner for protection and trade

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### From the Publisher's Desk

Please feel free to submit corrections, edits, or questions, as well as information about your family or research to me at [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz).

**UPDATE** is also available online at <http://longislandgenealogy.com/>  
To go directly to the newsletter:  
<http://longislandgenealogy.com/LINandBNewsletter/LI.html>



Sandi Brewster-walker, Publisher

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### My Genealogical Research

**SOURCE** – Longwood Public Library's clipping files of D. Davis Erhardt, a document written by a Richard Robinson, *Bill of Sale for Chiles*, a Negro man:

Know all men by these presents that I Richard Robinson for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars to me in hand paid at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents by Daniel Davis of the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have bargained and sold and these presents do bargain and sell unto the said Daniel Davis, a certain negro fellow named **CHILES** by this presents bargain'd and sold unto the said Daniel Davis his Executors, administrators and assigns for ever, and I the said Richard Robinson, his Executors, administrators do bargain and sell the said negro unto Daniel Davis his Executors Administrators & assigns against all and every other person and persons whatsoever, shall and will warrant for every defence by these presents of which negro I the said Ricahrd Robinson have put said Daniel Davis in full possession by delivering in this the 12th of August 1811 In presence of Benj Robinson

It is signed : "Richard his mark Robinson"

[Submitted by Suzanne Johnson, Assistant Director, Longwood Public Library, Middle Island, N. Y.]

<http://www.longwood.k12.ny.us/history/>, or [sjohnson@suffolk.lib.ny.us](mailto:sjohnson@suffolk.lib.ny.us) for information

UPDATE Published by Sandi Brewster-walker  
LI-NAFF@att.biz

**SOURCE** – [www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm](http://www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm) Additional information can be found on the individuals in the *Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State (and extended families)* at <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

### Black Sailors in Union Navy during the Civil War from Suffolk County, N. Y. (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age &amp; Date of Birth at Enlistment</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Residence at Enlistment</u>	<u>Date of Enlistment</u>	<u>Birth Place</u>
Henry, Robert	22 (1841)	Mulatto	Port Jefferson	5/21/1863	NY
Heward, George H.	22 (1841)	Black	Sheeps Head Bay	9/7/1863	NY
Hewlett, James	23 (1840)	Negro	Jamaica	5/18/1863	NY
Hicks, Alexander W.	27 (1834)	Black	Brooklyn	12/12/1861	NY
Hicks, Alfred	21 (1841)	Negro	NYC	1/29/1862	NY
Hicks, Charles E.	22 (1840)	Negro	NY	4/17/1862	NY
Hicks, Edward	20 (1843)	Negro	NY	12/6/1862	NY
Hicks, George T.	30 (1833)	Negro	Jericho	9/9/1863	NY
Hicks, Isaac C.	27 (1836)	Mulatto	NY	10/7/1863	NY
Hicks, Samuel	22 (1839)	Negro	Brooklyn	6/4/1861	NY

To be continued in the next issue of **UPDATE**.

### **FROM MY NOTEBOOK --** World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917 – 1918, Source

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) – *Brewster*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Registration Place</u>
Brewster, Hewlett Ellsworth	1877 Sept. 02	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, Orlando	1879 Feb 04	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, Elbert Harrison	1883 Jul 02	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, Irving Paul	1887	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, Charles	1884 Mar. 12	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, Chauncey Benjamin	1883 Jul 15	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, Joseph Reeve	1876 Mar. 25	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, Floyd	1891 Nov. 14	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, William	1889 May 17	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, Jarvis Henry	1888 June 20	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, George Devine	1884 Mar. 31	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, Frederick	1891 Dec. 27	Black	Suffolk County
Brewster, William	1896 Mar. 29	Black	Suffolk County

**NOTE** -- Eileen Scully or [scullyep@earthlink.net](mailto:scullyep@earthlink.net) added a note to the WorldConnect Database: Link: <http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=sbrewsterw&id=I2164>

**Pension File: Hewlett Sands**, 26 USC Inf. Records of the Veterans Administration RG 15 NARA.

Enlisted: 15 Jan 1864; Discharged: 28 August 1865, at Hilton Head SC; Pension claim filed: 28 Oct 1890; Died: 8 April 1901, at his residence Roslyn LI, of 'paralysices' and pneumonia, at which time was drawing a pension of \$12 per month; Wife: Ann Amelia Sands (nee: Loinan?); Married in Roslyn LI by H.Skillman, JP; No children living other than step children of wife by first marriage, dates of birth not known (from 3 May 1898 sworn statement by Hewlett Sands); Granddaughter: Emily (Mrs. Carl) Jones. (File includes her letter to the USG 22 Nov 1907); Disabilities: malaria, rheumatism, intermittent fever, caused by exposure and fatigue; accident on 12 April 1886 in Roslyn Queens led to loss of sight in left eye; Supporting statements by William H. Fowler and Henry T (F?) Jackson, acquaintances of HS for 45 and 35 years, respectively

**[Ms. Scully will be happy to send copies of the original pension file to descendants, and copies to appropriate historical societies and African American history collections in the area/region.]**

**ABSTRACTS** – Cox, John Jr., Oyster Bay Town Records 1764 - 1795, Vol. VII, New York: 1940,  
**Manumission** for **Manumitting** is the act of freeing a slave, done at the will of the owner.

## MANUMISSION RECORDS (Town of Oyster Bay)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Slave's Name</u>	<u>Owner Manumitting Slave</u>
1785 April 12	Thomas Seaman	Zebulon Seaman
1785 April 12	Female Seaman	Zebulon Seaman
1785 April 12	James Jones	William Jones
1785 April 12	Nancee	William Jones
1785 April 12	Dirk Jones	Walter Jones
1785 April 12	Caleb Valentine	Jacob Valentine
1785 April 12	Hannah	Jost Hagaman
1785 April 12	Obediah Townsend	Sylvenus Townsend
1785 April 12	Edmund Townsend	Jotham Townsend
1785 April 12	Thomas Cock	Henry Cock
1785 Aug 5	Ceazer	Jotham Townsend
1785 Aug 5	Nathaniel	John Weeks
1785 Aug 5	Peggy	Townsend Dickinson
1785 Aug 5	Phillis Moor(e)	John Underhill
1785 Aug 5	Moses	Daniel Cook
1785 Aug 5	Luke	Ruth Dickinson & Laticea Underhill
1785 Aug 5	Bethina	Henry Cock
1785 Aug 5	Jack Willis	Townsend Willis
1785 Oct 12	Cato Woolsey	Prior Townsend
1785 Oct 12	Massa	Jacob Valentine
1785 Oct 12	William Browne	Hannah Browne
1785 Oct 12	Natl. Browne	Hannah Browne
1785 Oct 12	Joseph Browne	Hannah Browne
1785 Oct 12	Benjamin	Sylvenus Townsend
1785 Oct 12	Cato Woolsey	Prior Townsend
1786 Feb 7	Abraham Simerson	Albert Coles
1787 Dec 28	Samuel Carpenter	Jacob Carpenter
1787 Dec 28	Margaret Carpenter	Jacob Carpenter
1786 Feb 7	Priscilla Rosco	John Jackson
1786 Feb 7	David Burr	John Jackson
1787 Mar 27	Pegg Rumpus	Benjamin Robins
1787 Mar 27	Zipporah Townsend (female)	George Townsend
1787 Mar 27	Mary Townsend	George Townsend
1787 Mar 27	Lucim Levi	Townsend Willis
1787 Mar 27	Cornelous Witson	John Whitson
1787 Mar 27	Stephen Squire	Henry Whitson
1787 Mar 27	Timothy Willits	John Willits
1787 Mar 27	Thomas Squire	Henry Whitson
1787 Mar 27	Henry Rushmore	Benjamin Rushmore
1787 Mar 27	Rachel Flanders	Townsend Hewlet
1787 Mar 31	Priscilla	Townsend Hewlet
1787 Apr 27	Nathaniel Willits	Joseph Willits
1787 Dec 28	Charity Cock	William Cock
1788 Jan 7	Joseph Cock	Thomas Cock
1788 Mar 25	Judith	Jacob Valentine
1788 Mar 25	Grandus Townsend	Mary Townsend
1788 Apr 1	Edau Birdsall	Nathan Horton
1795 Mar 31	Priscilla	Townsend Willis

**TO BE CONTINUED IN ANOTHER ISSUE**





## THE RULING NATIVE FAMILY – 1600s

*This is just a brief sketch of the Native Long Island ruling family, as I can determine in the 1600s, but I still might not have all the information correct.*

**FROM MY NOTES** -- At the time of the first European settlers' arrival, the Grand Sachem of Pammanake or Seawanhacky (Long Island) was **Monqotucksee**, born around 1551. The only information I could find about him was in an article written by John H. Morice's "Indians of Long Island."<sup>1</sup> Morice tells how the Shinnecock had captured Monqotucksee's son, who was hunting. Which son the story doesn't say, but Monqotucksee pursued them with 300 warriors in 50 canoes crossing the Shinnecock Bay at Canoe Place. He rescued his son, only to marry him to the daughter of the Shinnecock Sachem.

Monqotucksee is also said to have built a canal at Canoe Place as a military precaution. I'm not sure whether this was built to protect his people from other Long Island Indians, or the Connecticut and Rhode Island tribes.

After his death, his elder son **Poggatacut** [Youghoo, Yoco or Yovowan], who had been the Sachem of the Manhasset Indians on Shelter Island became the Grand Sachem in 1636 around the beginning of the Pequot War. Another son **Wyandance**, Sachem of Montauk was sent with the power to negotiate to Saybrook, Connecticut to back the English in their war. The Pequot War had plagued the life of the Long Island Indians during Monqotucksee's rein.

The Pequot had regularly sent raiding parties to harass and intimidate the Long Island Indians. Slipping silently across the short miles of the "Connecticut River" (Long Island Sound) in their war canoes, the Pequot's repeatedly battled the Montauks, killing their braves and carrying off hostages to be ransomed or sold. This is one of the reasons the Montauks made their first alliances with the English settlements of Connecticut.<sup>2</sup>

The Pequots were aggressive and warlike, dominating Connecticut before 1637. The Pequots and Mohegan Indians, together in 1620 numbered 6,000. By 1622 the fur trade on the lower Connecticut River had grown enough that the Dutch established a permanent trading post near Hartford. The Pequots were determined to dominate the Connecticut fur trade. They first attacked the Narragansett, to keep these powerful rivals away from the new Dutch post. The resident trader for the Dutch West India Company, Jacob Elekens grew annoyed with the Pequot efforts to monopolize the fur trade, and to retaliate, he seized **Tatobem**, a Pequot sachem, and threatened to kill him unless the Pequot ended their harassment and paid a ransom for his release. The Pequot brought 140 fathoms of wampum to the post for Tatobem's release, which Elekens accepted, but having expected beaver rather than these strange little shells, he killed Tatobem.

Like so many of the Long Island tribes after contact with the Europeans, a major smallpox epidemic happened in 1633-34, and many Pequot Indians died. But still in 1637, there were about 3,000 Pequot. Less than half are believed to have survived the Pequot War of that year. Could this Long Island Native ruling family have been Pequot Indians from Connecticut?

Monqotucksee might have been a Pequot Indian, who was involved in conquering the Long Island tribes, giving his family the power to rule most of the Long Island Natives. However in a deed for land that became Smithtown, it is mentioned that the land once belonged to Wyandance's maternal grandmother.

In the summer of 1637 the Montauks sealed their alliance with the British. Led by Gardiner, and supported by British troops, a Montauk war party met and destroyed the Pequot Indians at the *Battle of the Swamp*. It was Wyandanch's greatest triumph, with scores of Pequots killed, and many others taken hostage. The Pequot's demand for tribute ceased.

A story is told, how in the late spring of 1638, **Ninigret**, a Narragansett Indian of Rhode Island came across the waters with about 80 men, to convince Wyandanch to ally the Montauks with him instead of Massachusetts and Connecticut. When Wyandanch refused, **Ninigret** striped him in front of his people to humiliate him and stole 30 fathoms of his wampum. He continued on to attack several more villages demanding future payments of wampum and corn from the Long Islanders. The English later recovered the wampum from Ninigret and returned it to Wyandanch. **Miantonomi** also visited Wyandanch to encourage him to pay tribute to the Narragansetts instead of Connecticut. Wyandanch reported the visit to the English, who informed him to pay no tribute to the Narragansetts.

In 1641, Wyandanch, who was still not the Grand Sachem, and **Mandush**, a Shinnecock Sachem, settled a dispute between the English at Southampton, and the Indians living at Sebonac, a short distance north of the Shinnecock village. The English

<sup>1</sup> Morice, John H. "The Indians of Long Island," Long Island Forum, Vol. VII, 1944., and Gaynell Stone, Editor The History & Archaeology of the Montauk, Vol III, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Printed by American Ltd., New York, 1993.

<sup>2</sup> Montauk Life, <http://www.montauklife.com/history/fishing1.html>



complained that the Sebonac villagers continued to plant corn on land that the English believed they had purchases in 1640, and that their cattle were often injured when they fell into food-storage pits abandoned when the Indians relocated their wigwams.

However, while Poggatacut was Grand Sachem, the original deed for Easthampton was signed in 1648. It was also signed by two of Poggatacut brothers Wyandance, the Meautacut (Montauk) Sachem, and Momoweta (Mamaweta), the Corehake (Curchaig) Sachem, as well as his sister Nowedonar (Nowedanah), the Shinecok (Shinnecock) Sachem, and her husband Cheekanoo (Cockenoe), their Interpreter. Cockenoe had returned to Long Island just two years before the signing of the deed.

Upon Poggatacut death in 1651, his successor was his brother Wyandance, who was born about 1571. Wyandance had become an old man by the time he became the Grand Sachem. His days of running back and forth across the Connecticut River [Long Island Sound] were gone.

Poggatacut and Wyandance had other brothers, who were also Sachems of other Native clans on the Island: **Rasaokan**, **Sawsakatake** (Sasagataco), **Mamaweta**, **Chopeyconnaeos**, and **Tackapousha**.

*Tackapousha* was sachem of the Massapequa Natives in 1658.

*Rasaokan* was sachem over the Matinicocks in 1654 to 1656, and *Chopeyconnaeos* was a sachem during this same time period.

Wyandance's sister **Nowedanah**, Sunk Squaw of *Shinnecock* was the wife of **Cockenoe**, his advisor. Cockenoe had been captured as a youth by the Pequots on one of their raids, and sold to Richard Calicott of Dorchester, Connecticut. Later he met Rev. John Eliot, and assisted him in translating the Bible. Finally, Cockenoe made it back to Montauk in 1646, an educated man, and began working with Wyandance as a translator. He died in 1702, and was buried at Montauk. His wife Nowedanah was chief of the Shinnecock in 1648, and her name appeared in the deed of sale of the land for the Town of Easthampton. Mamaweta was counselor to Wyandance in 1657 and is mentioned being with the Montauk and Curchaig Indians.

How the family gained their right to rule is a big question. However Uncas (1588 – 1683), a Mohegan, son of Owenoco, who in 1626 married a daughter of the chief of the Pequot said, that, Chief Wyandance “was royal blood of the Chief Sachem (*Tatobem*) of the “Pequots,” *who was Uncas’ father-in-law.*<sup>3</sup> And that “*Uncas also declares that his granmother and Momohoes great granmother were owne sisters, and that Cattuppressit by Usorquene and Mau-gau-wan-mett of Long Island are both derived of the lineage Nukquutdowaus, and being of the Royall blood he desires the English would respect them as such.*”<sup>4</sup> However it is not clear whom Uncas was referring too.

**Wyandanbone** (Wiancambone) was Wyandance's only son. Wiancambone became the Grand Sachem at the age of 19-years old in 1658. But Wyandance had at least two daughters: **Quashawan** and **Cantorera** (Cantoneras) (or Heather Flower).

Quashawan married **Yapousha**, and became head of the Montauk tribe in 1664.

Cantoneras was born about 1603. During her wedding there was an attack by the Narragansetts, who killed her groom and brought her across the Long Island Sound as a prisoner. Wyandance, her father went to Lyon Gardiner for help. Out of gratitude Wyandance gave Gardiner what is now Smithtown, the land that once belonged to his mother. His maternal grandmother had once lived on this land he owned called Cattawamnuck.

**Awansamwe**, the son of one of Wyandance's brothers, became Grand Sachem after Wiancambone.

Sawsakatake, the youngest brother was also a counselor to Wyandance, and a sachem with Wyandance's grandson in 1687. On September 18, 1703, a grandson of Wyandance, **Wiandance** was the Grand Sachem living in Easthampton.

*Monqotucksee*'s family was the ruling Native family of Long Island. One tribe! One people! Different family clans!



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## From the Publisher's Desk

Please feel free to submit corrections, edits, or questions, as well as information about your family or research to me at [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz).

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To go directly to the newsletter:

<http://longislandgenealogy.com/LINandBNewsletter/LI.html>



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Sandi Brewster-walker, Publisher

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<sup>3</sup> Uncas' pedigree (genealogy).

<sup>4</sup> PEDIGREE OF UNCAS (March 1679), *Colony Records, Deeds, &c.*, iii., 312, The New England Historical and genealogical Register, July 1856

## EXPANDED TIMELINE: 1637 to 1651

- 15 ? – 1636 *Monqotucksee* was Grand Sachem of Long Island.
- 1633 John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts Colony, considers Long Island the best place for obtaining wampum for trade.
- 1635/6 Lion Gardiner journeys to America to build the Saybrook Fort in Connecticut to protect settlers at mouth of the Connecticut River. This was the same year Charles I (King of England) gave all of Long Island to the Earl of Sterling.
- 1636 - 1651 *Monqotucksee* elder son **Poggatacut** [Youghoo, Yoco or Yovowan] became the Grand Sachem of Long Island
- 1636 Lyon Gardiner was Commander of Fort at Saybrook, Connecticut during the winter of 1636/7. And Sir William Alexander, the Scottish Earl of Sterling and a close friend of King Charles, secures a 1636 Plymouth Company patent for all of Long Island and the adjacent territories.
- 1636 **Wyandanch** backs the English in their war against the Pequot Indians of Connecticut. *Wyandanch* considered the English his friends and they made him the chief negotiator for the other eastern Long Island Indians. *Wyandance* might have been Sachem or Chief of the Montauk, but he was not the Grand Sachem of Long Island.
- 1636/7 British settlers from New Haven landed at Yennicoek at Conscience Point, Long Island, and settled in the territory of Corchaug just south of the region known by the Natives as “the old village.”
- 1637 Pequot War ends. *Wyandanch* petitions English through his friend Lion Gardiner for protection and trade
- 1639 *Wyandance*’s son *Wyandanbone* was born.
- 1640 Montauks make their first alliances with the new English settlements of Connecticut in the mid-1640. This is the same year, the English settled Southold.
- 1646 *Cockenoe* makes it back to his home at Montauk.
- 1648 The New England Governor sold the rights to 31,000 acres to a group of colonists, who were determined to establish a settlement. They arrived from New England in 1648, and landing at Northwest Harbor, calling their new settlement “Maidstone,” since many of them were from Maidstone, England. Later the town was renamed East Hampton.
- 1648 *Wyandance*’s sister *Nowedanah* was chief of the Shinnecock in 1648
- 1649 A Montauk brave was accused of the murder of an East Hampton settler. It was discovered that the murderer was a Pequot Indian. The settlers did not trust the Montauks, and believed that the Dutch were secretly arming the Indians for a massive uprising!
- 1650 The Treaty of Hartford drew a boundary between the Dutch and English settlements. It gave the Dutch the western part of Long Island, and the English the eastern part.
- 1651 Upon *Poggatacut* death in 1651, his successor his brother *Wyandance* became Grand Sachem.

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### EVENT CALENDAR

#### MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT TRIBAL NATION

August 24 – 27, 2006 <http://www.schemitzun.com/> Connecticut

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#### SHINNECOCK POW WOW

September 1 – 4, 2006 631-204-9301 Shinnecock Reservation, N. Y.

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#### FDR POW WOW

September 16 – 17, 2006 718-686-9297 Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

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## CIVIL WAR RECORDS

**SOURCE** – [www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm](http://www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm) Additional information can be found on the individuals in the *Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State (and extended families)* at <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

### Black Sailors in Union Navy during the Civil War from Suffolk County, N. Y. (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age at Enlistment &amp; Date of Birth</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Residence at Enlistment</u>	<u>Date of Enlistment</u>	<u>Birth Place</u>
Hicks, Samuel	24 (1840)	Black	NY	6/22/1864	NY
Hicks, William	36 (1828)	Negro	Bedford, NY	4/28/1864	NY
Howell, Silas	21 (1842)	Black	Cold Spring	2/23/1863	NY
Hunter, Charles B.	18 (1844)	Mulatto	Hempstead	8/19/1862	NY
Hunter, Henry	25 (1835)	Yellow	Huntington	2/23/1860	NY
Jackson, Cornelius	20 (1843)	Mulatto	Brooklyn	10/27/1863	NY
Jackson, Divine	28 (1833)	Negro	Long Island	7/25/1861	NY
Jackson, George	35 (1830)	Colored	Long Island	3/20/1865	NY
Jackson, John	19 (1845)	Mulatto	Long Island	8/26/1864	NY
Jackson, William	22 (1841)	Negro	Greenport	10/19/1863	NY
Jackson, William H.	26 (1835)	Negro	NY	6/8/1861	NY
Jackson, William H.	30 (1835)	Mulatto	NY	10/19/1864	NY
Jarvis, Jacob P.	16 (1848)	Negro	Roslyn	2/9/1864	NY
Johnson, Lorenzo	21 (1842)	Mulatto	Long Island	5/25/1863	NY
Johnson, Jacob S.	19 (1845)	Colored	Queens	8/26/1864	NY
Leonard, Stephen	27 (1834)	Mulatto	E. Greenwich, LI	10/8/1861	NY

To be continued in the next issue of **UPDATE**.

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## MATINECOCK CLAN

The *Matinecock (Place to Hunt or Broken-up Ground)* territory included most of Queens and part of the now Northern Nassau County from Nissequague River west to Flushing Bay. The main native villages were in Flushing, Glen Cove, Cold Spring, Huntington, and Cow Harbor.

During the Kieft's War of 1643, the Matinecock were split up. Many fought the Dutch, but **Chief Whitneymen (One Eye)** maintained diplomatic ties with the Dutch and negotiated for peace. Secretary Van Tienhoven reported about 50 families were left of the Matinecocks in 1650.<sup>1</sup>

The peace was continued through Chief Whitneymen's successor Assiapam in 1653. Council Rock at Oyster Bay was a Matinecock meeting ground.

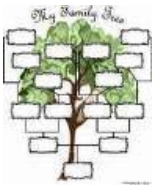
<sup>1</sup> Flint, Matha Bockee, *Early Long Island: A Colonial Study*, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1896, p. 49-50.

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## LONG ISLAND NATIVE & BLACK GENEALOGY DATABASE

**Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State  
(and extended families)**

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>



Individuals: 6,876 Updated: 2006-07-03 15:57:03 UTC (Mon)

Contact: Sandi Brewster-walker [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz)

# U. S. FEDERAL CENSUS RESEARCH

## ABSTRACTS from the January 31, 1806 Montauk Reservation

<u>Father's Last Name</u>	<u>Father's First Name</u>	<u>Mothers</u>	<u>Sons</u>	<u>Daughters</u>	<u>Total Number</u>
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>
Dick	Martha	None	0	0	1
Dick	Polly	Widow	0	0	1
Florough		Widow	0	0	1
Fowler	Nale or	Widow	0	2	4
	Kate				
Hannaball	John	Wife	1	4	7
Hannaball	Dorence	None	0	0	1
Hannaball	David	None	0	0	1
Hannaball	Sarah	Widow	0	4	5
Hugh		Widow	0	2	3
James	Isaac	Wife	1	0	3
Madeen	Lucy	None	0	2	3
	Gonockn				
Moses	Peggy	Widow	0	1	2
Ned	Hannah	Widow	0	0	1
Peter	Temp	Widow	0	3	4
Pharoah	George	Wife	2	0	4
Pharoah	Stephen	Wife	2	4	8
Pharoah	Benjamin	Wife	4	4	10
Pharoah	Peter	Wife	1	1	4
Pharoah	Jeremiah	Wife	1	0	3
Pharoah	Charles	Wife	1	0	3
Pharoah	Andrew	Wife	1	0	3
Pharoah	S.	Widow	1	0	2
Pharoah	Sarah	Widow	0	1	2
Pharoah	Betsey	Widow	1	2	4
Pharoah	Ned	Wife	0	2	4
Pharoah, III	George	None	0	0	1
Pharoah, Jr.	George	Wife	1	2	5
Right	Robbin	Wife	1	2	5
Sippio	Tmus	Wife	1	2	5
	(James)				
Tetchkags	Johnathan	Wife	0	0	2
Tut	Phebe	Widow	0	0	1
Weymph	John	None	0	0	1
Witness	Seaser	None	2	3	6
Witness	Abraham	Wife	0	4	6
Witness	Sampson	Wife	1	0	3
Witness	Sall	Widow	0	3	4

## RECOMMENDED WEB SITES!

Native News [http://www.nativenews.net/nnn\\_main.shtml](http://www.nativenews.net/nnn_main.shtml)  
 Indian Country <http://www.indiancountry.com/>  
 News from Indian Country <http://www.indiancountrynews.com/>



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**ABSTRACTS** – Cox, John Jr., **Oyster Bay Town Records 1764 - 1795**, Vol. VII, New York: 1940,  
*Manumission* Ior *Manumitting* is the act of freeing a slave, done at the will of the owner.

### MANUMISSION RECORDS (Town of Oyster Bay) Continued

<u>Date</u>	<u>Slave's Name</u>	<u>Owner Manumitting Slave</u>
1788 Feb 22	Margaret	Jotham Townsend
1794 June 21	Timothy	Jacob Smith
1794 June 21	Arrobellow	Jacob Smith
1795 Mar 31	James Hoogland	Abraham Hoogland
1795 Mar 31	Sue Hoogland	Abraham Hoogland
1795 Mar 31	Judah	Amy Wright
1795 Mar 31	Margret Coles	Nathaniel Coles
1795 Mar 31	Jenny	Sarah Underhill
1795 Mar 31	Isaac Hicks	Elisa Hicks

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**ABSTRACTS** – Cox, John Jr., **Oyster Bay Town Records 1795 - 1878**, Vol. VIII, New York: 1940,  
*Manumission* Ior *Manumitting* is the act of freeing a slave, done at the will of the owner.

### MANUMISSION RECORDS (Town of Oyster Bay)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Slave's Name</u>	<u>Owner Manumitting Slave</u>
1801 July 18	Adam Hollick	Jacob Titus
1801 Aug 31	Peggy	Peter Monfoort
1801 Nov 10	Obadiah	James Farley
1805 June 15	Samuel	Jotham Townsend
1805 June 15	Sabrina	Jotham Townsend
1809 Mar 28	Simeon	Jotham Townsend
1809 Mar 28	Amelia	David Lloyd Jones
1809 Mar 28	Lucy	David Lloyd Jones
1809 Mar 28	Phebe	David Lloyd Jones
1809 Mar 28	Morris	David Lloyd Jones
1809 Apr 7	Rachel Parker	James Farley
1809 June 26	Philis Runters	Jacob Crooker
1816 Oct 1	Hannah	Gabriel Duryea
1816 Nov 13	Margaret	Sarah Jones
1817 Jan 7	Rachel Hewlett	John C. Hewlett
1817 Apr 10	James Skinner	Peter Waldron

### BIRTH RECORDS (Town of Oyster Bay)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Slave's Name</u>	<u>Owner</u>
1799 Oct 12	Rachel, born to Negro Woman	Rebekah Titus
1800 Apr 15	Mary, born to Abigail	Obediah Valentine
1800 May 5	James Seabury	Daniel Duryea
1800 Dec 13	Tamar	David Sammis
1800 Dec 13	Lype (Lizze)	Samuel Jones
1801 Mar 21	Charity, born to Abigail	Thomas Smith
1801 Aug 20	Jack, born to Ann	Arnold Fleet
1801 Dec 28	(female) Philet, born to Jenny	Hewlett Townsend
1802 Feb 9	Betty, born to Peggy	Abraham Monfoort

**TO BE CONTINUED IN ANOTHER ISSUE**

## Cockenoe, a Montauk Indian

Cockenoe [Chickenoe, Kukkineau], a Montauk Indian was born in the early 1600s and died 1699, captured as a youth during the Pequot war in 1636/7; he became a servant of a British officer and merchant, 31-year old Sgt. Richard Collicot of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Collicot(t) had come to New England in 1630 at the age of 24 years old. Later we find Cockenoe in the household of John Eliott.

Cockenoe was an Indian slave of John Eliot, an English missionary working among the Indians of Massachusetts. He taught Eliot Algonquian, and Eliot taught him English, which enabled him to translate the entire Bible into Natick Algonquian - the first Bible printed in America. Cockenoe also helped prepare other educational and religious material for Native American converts. He returned to his native tribe at Montauk, becoming a chief counselor in the Montauk tribe. He later married Wyandance's sister.

On October 7, 1665, Cockenoe went to Huntington to testify about the three (3) Necks of Meadow, Huntington had purchased from Wyandance, the Montauk Sachem. The Oyster Bay inhabitants said, there were four (4) Necks and they laid claim to one. At the time the deed was signed Cockenoe had been ordered to mark a tree by the Montauk Sachem, and believed it was just three not four Necks of land.<sup>1</sup> Sometime between 1664 and 1667, John Ketcham, Thomas Brush, and Thomas Powell accompanied by Cockenoe<sup>2</sup> were sent by the settlers of Huntington to the South Meadows. When they arrived they met with about twenty (20) Massapee Indians.<sup>3</sup> At first the Indians were not cooperating, so the delegation showed them an agreement that their sachem had signed. The Sachem still would not let the Indians show the delegate the boundaries. The delegation began to leave to report back, when the Sachem spoke to Cockenoe telling him to show the delegation the tree. Cockenoe was the one that had originally marked the tree as a boundary. The Massapee Indian was upset that the Montauk Sachem (Wyandance) had sold the Neck. The Montauk Sachem told the Massapee Sachem that the land was sold, and the matter was over. The Massapee Sachem should go and receive his pay, which he did. The account sounded like the Montauk sachem did not take any money for the land, but made sure that the Massapee Sachem, who owned the land got paid for it.<sup>4</sup>

Since Cockenoe was much younger than Chief Wyandance, the Grand Sachem of Long Island, his name appears on many of the land deeds. Having lived and worked around the English, Cockenoe could read and write the English language, which finally gave the Long Island Indians some understanding of the document that they placed their "x" on.

### *Cockenoe-De-Long-Island*

William Wallace Tooker, 1848-1917, Long Island's pioneer ethnographer, wrote his first book in 1896, Cockenoe-De-Long-Island, about the life of the Algonquian who interpreted for John Eliot, translator of the first Bible printed in the Narragansett language. Tooker described Cockenoe as "an Indian of Long Island, who, from his exceptional knowledge of the English language, his traits of character, and strong personality, was recognized as a valuable coadjutor and interpreter by many of our first English settlers." In 1898, he sold his famous collection of 1,242 eastern Long Island Algonquian artifacts. The Brooklyn Eagle and the benefactors of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which would become the Brooklyn Museum of Art, recognized the value of his unique collection and raised the money to preserve it.

### *Cockenoe Island*

An island and harbor in Connecticut were named for Cockenoe.

### *Navy Fighting Ship*

A ship named *Cockenoe* (YN-47) was launched by Gulfport Boiler and Welding Works, Port Arthur, Tex., bought by the Navy on 21 December 1940, and placed in service 31 December 1940. She was reclassified YNT-15 on 1 May 1942. Assigned to the 14th Naval District, *Cockenoe* was towed to Pearl Harbor, arriving 17 June 1941. She served as net tender at the entrance to Honolulu Harbor throughout her naval service. She was placed out of service on 18 January 1947 and transferred to the Maritime Commission on 16 July 1947.

<sup>1</sup> Street, Charles R., Huntington Town Records including Babylon, Long Island, N. Y. 1653 – 1688, Vol. I., 90-91

<sup>2</sup> Chickemo, Chickenoe, Chickeno, an Indian

<sup>3</sup> Massepegue, Massapee, Massapauge Indians

<sup>4</sup> Street, Charles R., Huntington Town Records including Babylon, Long Island, N. Y. 1653 – 1688, Volume I., 90-91; Recorded in Matthias Nicolls, Secretary of State's Office at New York on November 2, 1667.



# 1850 U. S. Federal Census --Brookhaven Hamlet – “Fire Place”

## Black Families only

<u>Page #</u>	<u>Line #</u>	<u>Dwelling #</u>	<u>Family #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Birth Place</u>	<u>Living in Household of</u>
112	11	211	234	Townsend, Cato	50	M	B	Laborer	NY	
112	12	211	234	Townsend, Candice	50	F	B		NY	
112	13	211	234	Hawkins, Charlotte	35	F	B		NY	
112	14	211	234	Hawkins, John	14	M	B		NY	
112	15	211	234	Hawkins, Fanny	7	F	B		NY	
112	16	211	234	Hawkins, Mary A	5	F	B		NY	
112	17	211	234	Brewster, Nelson	24	M	B	Laborer	NY	(b. 1826)
112	18	211	234	Smith, Juliet	30	F	B		NY	
112	19	211	234	Fanny, Mott	10	M	B		NY	
112	21	212	235-1	Smith, Samuel	45	M	B	Laborer	NY	
112	22	212	235-1	Smith, Susan	35	F	B		NY	
112	23	212	235-1	Smith, Stephen	13	M	B		NY	
112	24	212	235-1	Smith, Martha O.	12	F	B		NY	
112	35	213	236	Isaac	50	M	B	Laborer	NY	
113	15	218	241	Ward, Richard	30	M	B	Laborer	NY	
113	24	220	243	Thompson, Isaac S.	9	M	B		NY	
113	25	220	243	Smith, Lucy	13	F	B		NY	
113	26	220	243	Robert, George	26	M	B	Laborer	NY	
115	12	235	258	Lew, Mary A.	18	F	B		NY	
115	33	240	263	Martin, Theodore	15	M	B	Laborer	NY	
116	24	246	272	Cyrus	24	M	B	Laborer	NY	John Ireland (wht)
116	25	246	272	John	17	M	B	Laborer	NY	John Ireland (wht)
116	26	246	272	Henry	17	M	B	Laborer	NY	John Ireland (wht)
116	27	246	272	Elizabeth	17	F	B		NY	John Ireland (wht)
116	33	246	272	Ann	10	F	B		Ireland	John Ireland (wht)
117	27	252	278	Williams, Ebenezer	7	M	B		NY	Barnabas Ryder (wht)
117	35	254	280	Miles, John	56	M	B	Boatman	NY	
117	36	254	280	Miles, Charity	35	F	B		NY	
117	37	254	280	Miles, Byron	8	M	B		NY	
117	38	254	280	Miles, Grace	4	F	B		NY	
117	39	254	280	Miles, Harriet	2	F	B		NY	
118	32	261	287	Howard, Stephen	39	M	B	Laborer	NY	
118	33	261	287	Howard, Sarah	39	F	B		NY	
118	34	261	287	Cato, Nancy	22	F	B		NY	
118	35	261	287	Greene, Franklin	4	M	B		NY	
120	13	272	299	Nicoll, Fanny	13	F	B		NY	Calib Post (wht)

## From the Publisher's Desk

Please feel free to submit corrections, edits, or questions, as well as information about your family or research to me at [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz).

**UPDATE** is also available online at <http://longislandgenealogy.com/>

To go directly to the newsletter:

<http://longislandgenealogy.com/LINandBNewsletter/LI.html>



Sandi Brewster-walker, Publisher

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## TIMELINE: LONG ISLAND HISTORY 1651 to 1658

- 1651        Upon *Poggatacut* death in 1651, his successor, his brother *Wyandance* became Grand Sachem. *Wyandance* was an old man of about 80-years old at the time.
- 1653        As Grand Sachem, *Wyandance* continued to be pressed by the Narragansetts. In 1653 Ninigret, testing *Wyandance*'s strength attacked again, and killed 30 people in what came to be known as "Massacre Valley." Ninigret took 14 prisoner including 2 sachems, and *Wyandance*'s daughter, who was about to be married. Gardiner obtained her release.
- 1655        When Ninigret threatened again in 1655, Gardiner was able to obtain English naval protection for *Wyandance*.
- 1656        The United Colonies required *Wyandance* to come to Plymouth to answer charges, brought by Ninigret, that he resorted to Witchcraft to harm Uncas. This may have been related to the 1650 charge brought by Uncas himself. Neither Ninigret nor Uncas appeared at the hearing and the charges were dropped.
- 1659        *Wyandanch* prepared his "will" in which he recounted the great kindnesses he had received from Gardiner, "counsel and advice in our prosperity, but in our great extremity: he appeared to us not only as a friend, but as a father, in giving us his money and goods, whereby we defended ourselves and ransomed my daughter: by his means we had great comfort and relief from the most honorable English nation heare about us." The document went on to give Gardiner a 30,000 acre tract of prime Long Island land in appreciation.
- 1659 May 8    *Wyandance* and his son *Wyancomb* granted whale rights to Gardiner for a stretch of beach running from the western bounds of Southampton to Kitchaminchoke in the present-day town of Mastic.
- 1659 June    *Wyandance* brought suit against Jeremy Daily for damage done to his "Great Cannow ". This vessel was probably 30 - 40 feet in length and used for trips across the sound. Daily and another East Hampton man had repaired the canoe and were given permission to use it to take some goods over to Gardiner's Island, with Gardiner's son David. They met with bad weather on the trip and failed to secure the canoe properly on arriving at Gardiner's Island. The elder Gardiner asked them if the canoe was secure, and Daily's reply was that there would be time later for that. The canoe suffered considerable damage, and was full of water because of Daily's neglect. Lion Gardiner testified for *Wyandance* against Daily, who was charged with negligence. The court awarded *Wyandance* ten shillings
- 1659 July 28    *Wyandance* and his son extend whale rights granted on May 8, above, from Mystic to Enoughuamuck, present-day Moriches Inlet

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### **Eighteenth Century Slaves as Advertised by Their Masters**

Source: The Journal of Negro History, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Apr., 1916) p. 163 – 216

Submitted by: Eileen Scully / [scullyep@earthlink.net](mailto:scullyep@earthlink.net)

Page 211 - Caesar, age 40 Ran Away from Suffolk Co.

#### **FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD**

Run away from the manor of Eaton in Suffolk County on the 18th of November, a negro named Caesar, about 40 Years of age, near 5 feet 8 inches high; has thick lips, bandy legs, walks lame, and speaks very bad English; had on when he went away, a blue jacket, check flannel shirt, tow Cloth trowsers, black and white yarn stockings, half worn shoes, and an old felt hat; has formerly lived in some part of West Jersey, where 'tis suspected he is gone; HE WENT OFF IN COMPANY WITH ONE THOMAS CORNWELL, WHO CALLS HIMSELF A BRISTOL MAN, and who 'tis feared has forged a pass for the Negro. Whoever secures the Negro so that the subscriber may have him again shall have the above reward and all reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN SLOSS HOBART.

All masters of vessels and others are forbid to conceal or transport said Negro at their peril.

The New York Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy\_, Dec. 5, 1765.

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## 1790 U. S. Federal Census – Hempstead

### Free People of Color

#### SOUTH HEMPSTEAD

Enoch  
Jeffrey  
Cornelus  
Phillis  
Jacob  
Jack  
Elijan  
Ned  
Edward  
Dick  
Sib  
Vior  
Tab  
Charlotte  
Lew Lester  
Israel  
Charles  
Patt  
Cato  
Isaac  
Uriah  
Peg  
Micah  
Mary  
John  
Siah  
Plato  
Moses  
Jane  
James  
Nat  
Pomp  
Toney  
Mingo

### Free People of Color

(cont.)

Jane  
Martha Lotie  
Joseph  
Robin  
Jude  
Stephen

#### SOUTH HEMPSTEAD

Cato  
Titus  
Cano  
Albert  
Benjamin  
Joe  
Moggy  
Jane  
Stephen  
Enoch  
Jacob  
Stephen, Tom  
Amey  
Lew  
William  
Cato  
Mimi

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## RECOMMENDED WEB SITES!

Native News	<a href="http://www.native-news.net/nnn_main.shtml">http://www.native-news.net/nnn_main.shtml</a>
Indian Country	<a href="http://www.indiancountry.com/">http://www.indiancountry.com/</a>
News from Indian Country	<a href="http://www.indiancountrynews.com/">http://www.indiancountrynews.com/</a>
White Bison	<a href="http://www.whitebison.org">http://www.whitebison.org</a>



## CIVIL WAR RECORDS

**SOURCE** – [www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm](http://www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm) Additional information can be found on the individuals in the *Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State (and extended families)* at <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

### Black Sailors in Union Navy during the Civil War from Suffolk County, N. Y. (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age at Enlistment &amp; Date of Birth</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Residence at Enlistment</u>	<u>Date of Enlistment</u>	<u>Birth Place</u>
Lyons, Samuel E.	17 (1847)	Colored	Long Island	8/23/1864	NY
Marks, Austin	44 (1817)	Mulatto	Brookhaven	10/15/1861	NY
McCaster, James	21 (1842)	Negro	Gravesend	12/4/1863	NY
Miles, Isaac	18 (1846)	Mulatto	Fireplace (Brookhaven)	1/11/1864	NY
Miller, Jahew	19 (1845)	Colored	Long Island	9/3/1864	NY
Mills, David A.	20 (1842)	Mulatto	Long Island	1/25/1862	NY
Mingo, Charles A.	19 (1845)	Mulatto	Flushing	4/21/1864	NY
Mitchell, Theodore	22 (1842)	Negro	Newton	6/18/1864	NY
Moon, Lewis A.	21 (1844)	Colored	Penansquoit LI	3/10/1865	NY
Oakes, Charles	21 (1840)	Mulatto	Islip	6/18/1861	NY
Parker, James	30 (1833)	Negro	Hempstead	3/21/1863	NY
Paylin, Obediah	29 (1834)	Negro	Glen Cove	4/17/1863	NY

To be continued in the next issue of **UPDATE**.

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**SOURCE** -- Cemeteries of Old Wantagh, Wantagh Am. Rev. Bicentennial Committee, May 1976.

## JEFFREY JACKSON

Thomas Jackson, a white American Revolutionary War Veteran deeded the property located west of Old Mill Road between Lawrence Place and Harold Avenue to **JEFFREY JACKSON**, a black man in 1808. The Jackson family descendants used the Harold Avenue Burial ground until 1862. This was until the first recorded burial in the Old Burial Ground on Oakfield Avenue took place. By 1808, the Jackson family had owned slaves for over hundred years dating back to the 1600s.

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Robert Jackson, an English settler from Massachusetts and Connecticut settled in the old town of Hempstead, which would have included Wantagh in 1645. And you can find the Jackson family owning numerous slaves in the 1790 to 1810 U. S. Federal Census. The wills, probate, and inventory records of the Jackson family give us many clues to the ownership of slaves. An example is the will of John Jackson dated August 26, 1724, proven at Court of Common Pleas, Queens County, December 6, 1725, where he transfers the following slaves: "I leave to my daughter, Elizabeth Doughty, **a Negro girl**. To my daughter, Martha Titus, **another Negro girl called NANNY**...I leave my son-in-law, Jeckomiah Scott, the **Negro woman** he has in his possession...I leave to my daughter, Sarah Barnes, **a Negro girl**. Slaves were property, and were left in wills like the land, beds, and other household items.

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**Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State  
(and extended families)**

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

Individuals: 6,876 Updated: 2006-07-03 15:57:03 UTC (Mon)

Contact: Sandi Brewster-walker [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz)



UPDATE Published by Sandi Brewster-walker  
LI-NAFF@att.biz

**ABSTRACTS** – Goodrich, Magdaline (Editor), Southold Town Records 1683 - 1856, Academy Printing Services, Southold, New York: 1983. *Manumission* for *Manumitting* is the act of freeing a slave, done at the will of the owner.

## MANUMISSION RECORDS (Southold)

<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Slave's Name</u>	<u>Owner Manumitting Slave</u>
85	1801 Apr 8	<b>Simas</b> [30 yrs old]	Elizabeth Reeve
49	1804 Dec 24	<b>Isabell</b>	Hazard L. Moore
58	1805 Apr 26	<b>Jereboam</b>	James Reeve
50	1805 Apr 7	<b>Bloome</b> [25 yrs old]	Jonathan Horton
45	1805 Jan 30	<b>Silas</b>	Ezra L. Hommedieu
43	1805 Jan. 2	<b>Tilpah</b> [25 yrs old]	Ezra L. Hommedieu
51	1805 Mar 28	<b>Dorcas</b>	Benjamin Davis
50	1805 Mar 30	<b>Isabel</b> [40 yrs old]	Hazard L. Moore
54	1805 May 10	<b>Isabella</b>	Richard Young
52	1806 Jan 20	<b>Jason</b>	Moses Case
46	1807 Apr 28	<b>Phyllis</b>	Ezra L. Hommedieu
54	1808 June 16	<b>Hushi</b>	Phoebe Wickham
52	1808 May 24	<b>Hushi</b>	Phebe Wickham
55	1809 June 24	<b>Peter</b> [27 yrs old ]	Simeon Benjamin
56	1810 Jul 11	<b>Phillis</b>	Benjamin Davis
75	1811 Apr 11	<b>Dolly</b>	Richard Peters
70	1811 Jan 22	<b>Noah</b>	William Wells Jr.
79	1812 Aug 28	<b>Jenny</b>	Micah Moore
86	1813 Apr 19	<b>Jane</b> [28 years old]	Elizabeth Reeve
87	1813 Apr 20	<b>Jack</b> [48 yrs old]	William Horton
88	1813 Apr 26	<b>Reuben Reeve</b>	Benjamin Payne, Benjamin Horton & Daniel Osborn
89	1813 Apr 27	<b>Maltby</b> [30 yrs old]	Daniel Goldsmith
90	1814 Apr 2	<b>Festus</b>	Matthias Case & Moses L. Case
92	1814 May 27	<b>Hepzibah</b>	Benjamin Horton Jr.
92	1816 Jan 2	<b>Harry alias Peter</b>	Benjamin Coleman Jr.
104	1816 Sept 25	<b>Dorcas</b>	Benjamin Horton Jr.
93	1817 June 6	<b>Ketusah</b>	Thomas Youngs
95	1817 Oct 29	<b>Jane</b>	Benjamin Horton Jr.
107	1818 May 25	<b>Pero</b>	Thomas Young
96	1821 Apr 4	<b>Abel</b>	William Albertson

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**SOURCE** – Street, Charles R., Huntington Town Records, including Babylon, Long Island., 1688 – 1775, Vol. II, 1888.

p. 205 1801, August 25<sup>th</sup> (File No. 319)      **James was Born Free**

Whereas by a Law of the State of New York, Passed the twenty Ninth day of March One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Nine by which act in a Certain Clause whereof it was Enacted That all Children Born of any woman being a Slave after the fourth day of July then Next should be Deemed to be Born free under such Restrictions as said act Doth Direct making it the Duty of Every such master or Mistress to Certify the age and sex of Every such Child so Born to the Town Clerk where such Child shall be Born. Now this is to Certify all whom it may Concern that I, Jonah Wood yeoman of Huntington owner of a Certain Black Woman and Born a Slave who was Delivered of a male Child on the twenty fifth day of March Last Past which Child is called **JAMES**.

Dated in Huntington this twenty fifth day of August Eighteen Hundred and one and Signed by the Said.  
Jonah Wood

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# NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

Genealogy desk Phone Number - 518-474-5161

Located on Madison Ave. at the Empire State Plaza) Hours: M-F 9-4:30.

The library is on the 7th floor of the Cultural Education Center. There are two employees and a volunteer genealogist on duty at all times to help direct the visitor to resources.

This library is the most complete single genealogical resource available in the Albany area. It has an impressive number of books including genealogies of various surnames, books of church and cemetery records, county histories, a complete collection of DAR books for New York State, the New York Times Obituaries Index (1858-1978), and U.S. census indexes for 1800-1870 (all in book form). There is an important separate county section to their card catalog, which contains references to county cemeteries, etc. that you will not find in the remainder of their card catalog. It lists many articles that are only a portion of a book and would not appear in the catalog otherwise. Most of the Kinship books of Eastern NY church records transcribed by Arthur C.M. Kelly and Lawrence V. Rickard are there. On microfilm, the library has all of the NY and US censuses for the state. It has over 20 microfilm readers, and some printers. It has a huge microfilm collection of NY newspapers, and a large collection of city directories on microfilm.

Photocopies: \$.10 per page or microfilm frame. There is a \$1 and \$5 bill changer.

Websites: <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/> (catalog)

<http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/index.html> (main website)

<http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/gengen.htm> (genealogy webpage)

Email Reference Requests: <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/refserv.htm>

## New York State Census Records

Various censuses were taken by the State of New York (usually at ten year intervals).

- The Microfilm **does not circulate** on interlibrary loan. State Library staff cannot search or provide printouts from census records or indexes in response to mail or phone requests. State census microfilm is available for loan through a local Family History Center of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.
- The original records for the State's pre-1915 census are kept at the county level and are not available at the New York State Library. Contact the county clerk's office to ascertain their availability and location. Original manuscripts of the 1915 and 1925 census are maintained by the State Archives.

Kings County	1855, 1865, 1875, 1892, 1905, 1915, 1925
Nassau County	1915, 1925
Queens County	1915, 1925
Suffolk County	1865, 1915, 1925

## City Directories

(Just a sample)

BINGHAMTON, NY	City Directory	1857 -1859/60 (fiche)	1869 -1880, 1883-1893, 1895- 1900, 1902 -1946 (film)
BINGHAMTON, NY	Telephone Books		1922 -1923, 1935 -1942 (film)
BROOKLYN, NY	City Directory	1822 - 1826, 1829 - 1860/61 (fiche)	There are two sets of microfilm: A) 1796, 1802/03, 1811/12, 1822 - 1910, (1911 not published), 1912 - 1913, (1914 - 1932 not published), 1933/34; B) 1861 - 1902
BROOKLYN, NY	Telephone Books		1934 - 1970, 1972 - 1974 (film)
HEMPSTEAD, NY	City Directory		1901/02, 1903/ 04, 1915/16, 1930/31 (film)
HUNTINGTON, NY	City Directory		1929 (film)

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## “RECORDS OF SLAVE MANUMISSIONS IN NEW YORK DURING COLONIAL AND EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD”

By Henry B. Yoshpe, The Journal of Negro History, Vol. 26, No. 1, (Jan., 1941), p. 78 – 107 (31 pages)

The document lists some manumission from Queens and Kings Counties.

Send me an email at [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz), if you would like a copy!





## U. S. Census Enumerators Determine Race

The U. S. Federal Census enumerators, and the instructions they were given by their employer the Federal government distorted the race of the Long Island Natives and blacks from 1790 to 1930.

On the 1850 Census, Oliver Payne (b. 1772 – NYS) was identified as “Indian” living in Huntington (Amityville), NY. And his son Hannibal Payne (b. 1792-1798 – NYS) was listed as “black” living also in Huntington (Amityville), NY, but in 1860 he was listed as “Indian.”

Hannibal married Frances \_\_\_\_\_ (b. 1795 – 1796 NYS), and in 1870 she is listed as “black.” They had two children Laura “Lydia” listed as “black,” and Oliver (b. 1826 – 1827 listed as “Indian.” Laura married James Douglas (b. 1824 – 1825 NYS), who is listed as “Indian” in 1850, “black” in 1860, and “colored” in 1870. They had two daughters listed as black.

Historically, temporary census takers or enumerators were hired throughout the country and given no training on diversity or race. Therefore, many individuals were reported as black, colored, or white when in fact they should have been reported as another race or Indian.

The racial identity of blacks or Indians varied from census to census, and from enumerator to enumerator. Different enumerators made conflicting judgments about an individual’s race, and societies’ racial attitudes at the time also influenced the enumerators.

The **1790 Federal Census**, which was extremely important to the new United States for counting population, and determining representation counted very few of the Long island Indians, and black after the American Revolution. Making both Indian and the blacks the invisible people! One reason why it was not popular to be Indian was the United States had sent more than 7,000 troops into Indian Territory in the west, and killed more than 800 Creeks. Indians on Long island became afraid!

The limits on the race category in the **early census (1790 – 1850)**, made it impossible for Indians to be reported correctly. From **1800 to 1820**, the census takers recorded many Indians, as either black or white in the race category, if they were counted at all.

In 1836 and 1838, the Long Island Indian heard that over 2,000 Cherokee had begun their removal to the west. Would they be next! Near the Tennessee River, the Cherokees were herded together, many suffering from dysentery and fevers. They were placed on flatboats and sent down the river to the west, far away from their home. Long Island off-reservation Indians were afraid to be known as Indians. Would they be taken away from their homes!

It was not until **1860** a new category “civilized Indians” for race was added, mainly targeted at the Indians in the westward territories, living among the general “white” population. The use of the word “civilized” reflected the attitudes of the country towards Indians.

Finally “civilized” was dropped; and the **1880** census was the first to instruct enumerators to use “Indian” as a race classification. Blacks faced a similar problem!

Blacks had been on Long Island, since the first Dutch and European settlers arrived. This did not make much difference, the **1790 to the 1810** census counted many Long Island blacks statistically as “other free people” or “slaves.” Then, the **1820** census was the first to report some blacks in the “free colored” category. This could have b

The Federal census did not change much in **1830 and 1840**, but it was still missing many Indian and black. The enumerator did not feel safe going into the Indian or black sections of Long Island.

In **1850**, the enumerator’s instructions stated that the “color” of each person (skin) would be reported not their race, and the terms that were used were white, black, colored, or mulatto. And mulatto would include quadroons, and octoroons. This census also created the “slave schedules”, which mainly identified my southern slave relative by age, just a few names found their way into the schedule.

When the enumerators went to work on the **1860 and 1870** population census and slave schedule, their instructions on race had not changed.

By the **1890s**, after Reconstruction had ended the “grandfather clause”, poll tax, and numerous other regulations began to filter out blacks from the voting booths. And the enumerators were asked to look at an individual and determine their blood ratio: white, black, Negro, mulatto (1/2 Negro blood), quadroon (1/4 Negro blood), octoroon (1/8 Negro blood), or Indian. The race of my ancestors was placed in the hands of an enumerator, who spent maybe five-minutes in their home.

The **1900** federal census used white, black (Negro descent), and Indians as its race categories. The **1910** and the **1920** census were determine to find any one passing for white, so the enumerator’s instructions stated that a “person with mixed white, and negro blood was considered Negro. And “a person part Indian and Negro should be listed as Negro, unless the Indian blood predominated, and the person was generally accepted as Indian in their community. However, persons with mixed Indian, and white blood were considered Indian. This was the year that the Federal government officially determined that Indians should have “white” skin.

For 140 years, the Federal census enumerators were given the authority to determine the race of a person.

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## From the Publisher’s Desk

Please feel free to submit corrections, edits, or questions, as well as information about your family or research to me at [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz).

**UPDATE** is also available online at <http://longislandgenealogy.com/>

To go directly to the newsletter:

<http://longislandgenealogy.com/LINandBNewsletter/LI.html>



*Sandi Brewster-walker, Publisher*

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## SOURCE – South Side Signal (Babylon) newspaper, June 11, 1870, Page 2

DEATH OF BIG INDIAN –SYLVESTER PHARAOH, King of the once powerful tribe of Montauk Indians, died on Saturday, in the sixtieth year of his age. He had been afflicted for some time with pleurisy. Of this tribe there now remains but twelve persons, divided into four families. The royal mantle now falls upon Elisha Pharaoh, but some reasons are supposed to exist which will determine him not to accept it; if so, DAVID L. PHARAOH will become King of the tribe.

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## CIVIL WAR RECORDS

**SOURCE** – [www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm](http://www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm) Additional information can be found on the individuals in the Invisible *People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State (and extended families)* at <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

### Black Sailors in Union Navy during the Civil War from Suffolk County, N. Y. (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age &amp; Date of Birth at Enlistment</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Residence at Enlistment</u>	<u>Date of Enlistment</u>	<u>Birth Place</u>
Pool, Cyrus	21 (1842)	Col'd Copper	Long Island	1/26/1863	NY
Pool, George W.	26 (1837)	Negro	Jamaica	5/19/1863	NY
Pool, Jacob M.	22 (1841)	Negro	Jamaica	5/19/1863	NY
Pool, Daniel	30 (1833)	Negro	Hempstead	3/21/1863	NY
Potter, George F.	41 (1820)	Mulatto	Long Island	10/1/1861	NY
Potter, Joseph	39	Mulatto	Oyster Bay		NY
Rugg, George	19	Black	Bridgehampton		NY
Scott, Treadwell	21	Negro	Flushing		NY
Scott, William F.	24	Negro	Huntington		
Scott, William H.	21	Negro	Maspeth		
Scott, William H.	24	Mulatto	NYC		
Seaman, Henry					

To be continued in the next issue of **UPDATE**.

**SOURCE:** [Http://www.aaregistry.com/african\\_american\\_history/405/Jupiter\\_Hammon\\_poet\\_pioneer](http://www.aaregistry.com/african_american_history/405/Jupiter_Hammon_poet_pioneer)

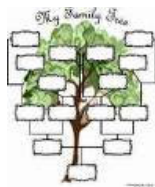
### JUPITER HARMON, a slave from Lloyd's Neck

JUPITER, a slave was born to OBEDIAH a slave of Henry Lloyd, and REBECCA on October 17, 1711 in Lloyd Neck (Huntington). He was a Black poet and the first published Black writer in America. Hammon served several generations of the Lloyd family on Long Island. He had been a slave his entire life, allowed to attend school, and his formal education influenced his development as a poet. Influenced by his masters, Hammon was a devout Christian. His first published poem "An Evening Thought. Salvation by Christ with Penitential Cries" was written on Christmas Day, 1760, published as a broadside in early 1761; making it the first piece of literature published in the United States by a person of African descent. His second piece of poetry, published 17 years after the first, honors Phyllis Wheatley. Hammon never mentions himself in the poem, but it appears that in choosing Wheatley as a subject, he was acknowledging their common bond. He also wrote an Address to the Negroes of the State of New York before their African Society on September 24, 1786.

## LONG ISLAND NATIVE & BLACK GENEALOGY DATABASE

Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State  
(and extended families)

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>



Individuals: 6,876 Updated: 2006-07-03 15:57:03 UTC (Mon)

Contact: Sandi Brewster-walker [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz)

UPDATE Published by Sandi Brewster-walker  
LI-NAFF@att.biz

**HOPKINS AND MUDGE, Executors of Hopkins, v. FLEET AND YOUNG, Overseers of the Poor, &c.**  
**[NO NUMBER IN ORIGINAL] -- August, 1812, Decided**  
**SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE OF NEW YORK -- 9 Johns. 225; 1812 N.Y. LEXIS 87**  
**Submitted by: Eileen Scully / [scullyep@earthlink.net](mailto:scullyep@earthlink.net)**

**PRIOR HISTORY:** **[\*\*1]** IN error, from the Court of Common Pleas of Queen's County. Fleet and Young, the defendants in error, as overseers of the poor of the town of Oyster Bay, brought an action against the plaintiffs in error, as executors of Thomas Hopkins, for twenty-five dollars and fifty-nine cents, laid out and expended for the support and maintenance of a certain slave, belonging to the said Hopkins in his lifetime. The suit was brought under the second section of the Act Concerning Slaves. (Sess. 24, ch. 188.) The defendants below pleaded the general issue, and gave notice that they would give in evidence, at the trial, that the slave alluded to in the declaration of the plaintiffs was the slave of Hopkins, in his lifetime, and that the defendants, as his executors, before the expenditure of the money by the plaintiffs, to wit, on the 10th of August, 1807, manumitted the slave, by a certificate, or writing, for that purpose, and at, or immediately before, such manumission, obtained a certificate, signed by the overseers of the poor of the town where the defendants resided, or a major part of them, which certificate they caused to be registered in the office of the clerk of the town, &c. At the trial, **[\*\*2]** it was proved that the slave in question, named **JORDAN**, belonged to the testator in his lifetime, and that the plaintiffs in error were executors, and that the defendants in error were overseers of the poor, &c., and had expended the sum demanded, as being requisite for the support of the slave, who was unable to maintain himself.

The defendant below then offered in evidence the following certificate in writing: "Oyster Bay, 10th August, 1807. We do hereby certify that the bearer, named Jordan, the property of William Hopkins & Co., appears to be under the age of fifty years, and of sufficient ability to get his own living.

"We do hereby manumit the same.

(Signed.) "Daniel Youngs. Overseers of

"Jacob Van Wremlin, the Poor."

This certificate was indorsed as follows: "The within manumission is entered in the records of Oyster Bay in book I., page 319, per Jacobus Montfort, Clerk." The certificate of manumission was not signed by the plaintiffs in error, and was delivered to the town clerk by William Hopkins, one of the plaintiffs in error.

This certificate was offered as conclusive evidence of the facts therein contained, and as sufficient to exonerate the **[\*\*3]** executors from all future maintenance of the slave; but the court refused to admit the certificate as evidence.

The defendants below then offered in evidence the will of Thomas Hopkins, by which they were appointed his executors, and by which they were empowered to sell and dispose of all his estate, both real and personal; but the court below rejected the evidence. The defendants below then offered to prove, by parol, their intention, bona fide, to manumit the slave by the said certificate, or writing, but the court rejected the evidence, and charged the jury, that the matters offered in evidence by the defendants below were incompetent and insufficient to bar the plaintiff's action, and that the jury ought to find a verdict for the plaintiffs below, for the amount stated in their declaration, and the jury found a verdict accordingly. A bill of exceptions was tendered to and signed by the court below.

The cause was submitted to the court without argument.

DISPOSITION: Judgment reversed.

HEADNOTES: *Manumission of Slave--Certificate of Overseers of the Poor--Slave as Pauper--Liability of Town.*

Where the overseers of the poor of the town of O. gave a certificate in writing "that the bearer J., the slave of H., was under the age of 50 years, and of sufficient ability to get his living," at the bottom of which was written, "We do hereby manumit the same," and the whole signed by the overseers, but not by the executors of H., to whom the slave belonged; and the certificate was recorded in the office of the clerk of the town, it was held that this certificate, registered at the request of H., was conclusive evidence to charge the town with the future maintenance of such slave, as a pauper.

Whether the slave was duly manumitted or not, as respected his former owner, was a question between the slave and such former owner, with which the town had no concern; but it seems that this was a manumission sufficient to conclude the owner.

**OPINION:** **[\*227]** *Per Curiam.* The certificate of the overseers, rejected at the instance of the executors, was conclusive evidence of the age and ability of the slave, and sufficient to charge **[\*\*4]** the town with his subsequent maintenance as a pauper. Whether the slave was duly manumitted, as respected his former owner, was a question between him and the owner, and not between the owner and the town. That certificate would, probably, be sufficient evidence of manumission to conclude the owner, but the town have no further concern with that question, after having given the certificate required by law, and which the statute renders conclusive to exonerate the owner.

*Judgment reversed.*

# 1790 U. S. Federal Census – South Oyster Bay

## Free People of Color

Able  
Anthony  
Charity  
Charles  
Charles  
Cornelius  
Guinea  
Jack  
Jehu *[could be Jehu Miller]*  
Lew  
Nation Isaac  
Titus  
George  
Joseph  
Benjamin  
James  
Hannah  
Squire *[could be Isaac Squire]*  
Dinah  
Catherine  
Sam  
Ben Rumjuice  
Mayhew, Charles  
Peg  
Ebo  
Gaul, Tom  
Ann  
Simon  
Potter, Jacob  
Isaac  
Prince  
Micah  
Arch  
Morris  
Siah

## Free People of Color

(cont.)

Dick  
Benjamin  
Sambo  
Obed  
Stevens, Daniel  
Betty  
White, Phoebe  
Moses  
Lovegaw  
Peter  
Jacob  
Isaac  
Maria  
Ben  
Cain  
Craft, Jack  
Isael  
Susanna  
John  
Benjamin  
Sylvanus  
James  
Anthony  
Browne, Jim  
Lattin, James  
Temperance  
Underhill, Caleb  
Jane  
Joseph  
Peter  
Benjamin  
Jack

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## RECOMMENDED WEB SITES!

Native News  
Indian Country  
News from Indian Country  
National Indian Museum

[http://www.nativenews.net/nnn\\_main.shtml](http://www.nativenews.net/nnn_main.shtml)  
<http://www.indiancountry.com/>  
<http://www.indiancountrynews.com/>  
<http://www.nmai.si.edu/>



## SOURCE – The Corrector (Sag Harbor) newspaper, Jan. 28, 1871, Page 2

MONTAUK INDIANS – The bill now in Committee of the Whole of the assembly in reference to the Montauk Indians reads as follows, and appears to be especially for the purpose of giving the tribe legal status.

SECTION 1. It is hereby enacted that the Montauk Indians residing Montauk Point, at the eastern most extremity of Long Island in this State be, and they are hereby made and constituted a body corporate and politic in and by the name of the Montauk Indians, and by such name may institute, persecute and maintain? courts of law and equity in this State, an action, suit or necessary in protect the rights or interest of the said Indians, or any of them.

SECTION 2. Such suits may be brought in the corporate name aforesaid, by the chief and his counselors, elected or appointed according to the customs of said tribe.

SECTION 3. The chief and counselors of said tribe as now existing, or hereafter elected, or appointed according to the customs of the tribe, shall manage the affairs of the tribe in like manner as trustees or directors of ordinary incorporations manage their affairs...

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## SOURCE –South Side Signal (Babylon), July 27, 1878, Page 2

### KING PHARAOH DEAD

DAVID PHARAOH. King of the remnant of the tribe of Montauk Indians, died in Montauk on Thursday last. His body was buried at the expense of the town of Easthampton, the eastern extremity of which is Montauk. The Indians, now largely mixed with African blood, hold a right of occupancy on the promontory which Judge Dykman has decided must be looked upon as an in cumbrance. King David was the son of Eleazer and Anrelia Pharaoh. King Eleaze died some five or six years ago, and the title, instead of falling to his son by right of primogeniture was conferred upon by election, this being the manner of selecting their rulers by the modern Montauks. Queen Aurelia was found dead on the floor of her cabin something less than two years ago. David married early a daughter of William Fowler, another Indian of the tribe, and the union resulted in numerous off-spring, the oldest of which is about 21. King David was only 49 years of age, though old and decrepit in appearance. Last spring he tottered into the court room at Riverhead and gave testimony before Judge Dykman in the Montauk partition suit. His shattered constitution and early death were, no doubt, the result of those vices which are so common with the aborigines. His last disease, however, was pulmonary consumption. On the Saturday previous to his death he was in Sag Harbor, and lay for several hours in the body of an open wagon, unable to move from it without help. He expressed a desire to see the village again before he died. The same evening he was carried to Montauk, thirty miles distant, and never came off again. His funeral was attended by his immediate family and a few whites. In stature the late King was rather short. His features were well marked, though not so strikingly Indian as those of his half brother, Stephen Pharaoh, on whom the title of King will probably descend. David claimed to be the only full blooded Montauk. He was fairly intelligent and proud of his royal extraction, but shiftless in his habits. Stephen, the probable successor in the line, is aid not to be entirely full-blooded. He is, however, commanding in stature, reserved and dignified. He was a soldier in the army of the Union, and possesses much endurance. He is remarkable as a pedestrian.

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## LOOKING FOR INFORMATION

FROM Ralph ( [raebec71@optonline.net](mailto:raebec71@optonline.net) )

Have you any information on **VIOLET PERDUE -WALKER** [Who married **DAVID WALKER**] and her half sister **GRACE BRAZIER CONKLIN** who married **LEWIS CONKLIN** . Also their Mother **ESTER CATO**. Their fathers were **ABRAHAM PERDUE** and **HENRY BRAZIER** . Also seeking info on **HANNAH CEAZER** she is found on Poosepatuck Reservation about 1870 need her death record .Any help would be appreciated .

---

## “RECORDS OF SLAVE MANUMISSIONS IN NEW YORK DURING COLONIAL AND EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD”

By Henry B. Yohsbe, The Journal of Negro History, Vol. 26, No. 1, (Jan., 1941), p. 78 – 107 (31 pages)  
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# BROOKLYN EAGLE NEWSPAPER

1841 - 1902

<http://www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle/index.htm>

## AMITYVILLE

Brooklyn Eagle December 27, 1873 page 2

Amityville, L. I. is erecting a colored school house at a cost of \$800, and the colored citizens will build, an addition for a classical department

Brooklyn Eagle October 1, 1893 (p. 2) *Babylon Notes*

The color line incident in the Babylon public school, which has been a topic of conversation throughout the village this week, arose from the crowded condition of the department. Ninety-three scholars are in the first grade under this charge of the new teacher, Miss Lamoreaux, a refined young woman, graduate of the Normal School at Oneonta, N. Y. There was difficulty in finding room for all the pupils, and Miss Lamoreaux, who had been in Babylon but a few days, and knew nothing of the social standing of any of its families placed a nice looking little colored boy beside a white child of about the same age. Some severe letters were received by her in consequence, from the aggrieved parties, which were courteously answered by the principal, Mr. Lane, explaining that the crowded condition of the schoolroom necessitated this measure, some of the children even being forced to sit on the floor. Thus the innocent action of the school mistress subjected her to the wrath of parents and gave the town a lively topic of conversation.

Brooklyn Eagle Feb 27, 1895 (p. 7) *A Loud Protest Caused by it*

Amityville, L. I. February 27 -- The new schoolhouse at this place was opened for regular session on Monday morning. This school district maintains at an expense of several hundred dollars per annum a school for colored children, but since the new building as been in process of erection it has been rumored that when it was ready for occupancy several of our colored citizens intended to withdraw their children from the school set aside for them and send them to the new school. Yesterday morning a son of **CHARLES DEVINE BREWSTER**, colored, made his appearance in the school for white children. The principal was in a quandary and immediately dispatched one of his pupils for a member of the board of education. On the latter's advice the boy was sent away. This action has caused talk among the colored people of the place. They claim that inasmuch as they are assessed on their property to help pay for the maintenance of the school they are just as much entitled to send their children to it as their white brethren, who do not contribute any more toward the support of the school than they. This action on the part of the colored citizens will, to a great extent, interfere with the carrying out of the new compulsory education law.

FREDERICK S. BURR, JR. has been appointed to take the census of the school children of this district and to act as truant officer in connection with that office. It is his duty to warn all parents of children of proper age to have them attend school and in the event of their not doing so the truant officer will place them in a truant's home or have the parents fined. The colored people have determined not to send their children to the colored school and say if they cannot go to the new school they shall go nowhere. The board of education feels justified in the course it has pursued in this matter. The school set aside for colored children, it says, is a good one and is presided over by a competent teacher.

Brooklyn Eagle March 1, 1895 *Amityville's Color Line*

(NOTES) Segregated education of students on Long Island began around 1700s. There existed two schools in Queens County and one school in Suffolk County devoted to the education of Blacks. But not all communities on Long island had segregated schools, such as Oyster Bay. In 1895, **CHARLES DEVINE BREWSTER**, a black and non-reservation Indian was a resident of North Amityville. He successfully challenged the Amityville Public School system, when his son was refused admittance to the town's new White Only School.

## BAY SHORE

Brooklyn Eagle December 1 1899 (p. 11) *For a Pastor's Benefit*

Bay Shore, L. I., December 1 0 A well attended Thanksgiving, entertainment was given in Odd Fellows' Colored Hall in the old school house on Second Avenue, Bay Shore, last evening for the benefit of the **REV. GEORGE GAY DANIEL**, pastor of the African Methodist Church, who is very desirous of bringing his wife and six children who are in Barbados, to this country. The Rev. Mr. Daniel has done much good among the colored population since his advent in Bay Shore and is an energetic and faithful pastor. He is well educated and speaks several languages.

Brooklyn Eagle

June 30, 1895 (p. 8)

*A CHURCH FOR COLORED METHODISTS*

Bay Shore L. I., June 20 -- The dedication of the new African Methodist Episcopal Church at Bay Shore will take place on July 21. Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Dr. W. B. Derrick, D. D.; Rev. T. E. Franklin, J. H. Williams, and J. B. Murray will be present and also ex-pastor G. T. Waters and D. K. Jackson, the present pastor J. D. Jackson, and Evangelists Graham and Saved. Every evening during the following week services will be held in the new church and each of the different clergymen of the place will make addresses.

**FREEPORT**Brooklyn Eagle

June 26, 1900 (p. 7)

*WAITERS WILL WALK*

Freeport, L. I., July 26 -- A grand cake walk and entertainment will be given this evening by the colored waiters of the Grove Park Hotel in the dining room. The walk will be participated in by couples from Babylon, Massapequa, Amityville, Rockville Center, Hempstead, and Freeport. Cash prizes and a special prize, a fine \$15 walking stick given by the guests of the hotel, will be given to the winners. The celebrated Southern Quartet will sing a number of selections and several solos will be given. Music for the walk will be furnished by the Grove park orchestra William Norton, head waiter, is manager of the event.

**BRIDGEHAMPTON**Brooklyn Eagle

February 2, 1895 (p. 7)

*Long Island Notes*

**ANDREW J. HUNTER**, colored, a horse denier, well known throughout the country, died at his home, in Bridgehampton, yesterday. The deceased was in the 45th year of his age and leaves a widow and fourteen children.

**MATINECOCK**Brooklyn Eagle

Dec 2, 1888 (p. 9)

*Took Fire While Asleep*

**LIZZIE DAVIS**, a colored girl employed in the family of Valentine Frost at Matinecock, took a seat close to the stove in the kitchen and fell asleep. She was awakened to find her clothes on fire and in her fright she ran around the room while her garment burned. She lay down on the floor and put out the fire by rolling herself in a rag carpet, which took fire and threatened a conflagration. Mrs. Frost, the only other person in the house, became frightened and fainted. Dr. Seaman was called and did all that could be done to alleviate the girl's suffering, but saw that it was impossible to save her life. She died a few hours later.

**MORICHES**Brooklyn Eagle

Dec 2, 1888 (p. 9)

*A Colored Man with two wives*

Justice Gurney, of Huntington, had **CHARLES TUCKER**, colored, before him on the charge of attempting to kill his wife by assaulting her with an ax. Tucker abandoned his wife and went to reside at Moriches. His parents, who reside at Comac, gave his wife a home. Tucker did not know it and brought to the parental abode another girl and introduced her as his wife, but the old folks would not admit her and trouble ensued. After assaulting his wife Tucker left for parts unknown, but was finally located at Westhampton and arrested. On the examination his wife refused to testify and Justice Gurney was obliged to discharge the prisoner, but fined him \$5 for disorderly conduct.

**OYSTER BAY**Brooklyn Eagle

Jan. 19, 1890 (p. 9)

*NOTES OF CRIME*

**EVELINE MILLER**, colored, 14 years of age, of Oyster Bay, has been committed to the House of Refuge. She stole a gold watch from Mrs. Eliza Baylis.

**SETAUKET**BROOKLYN EAGLE

June 29, 1890 (p. 11)

*Down on Long Island*

**ISAAC TROUT**, colored, was buried from the African M. E. church at Setauket Thursday. The deceased was almost a stranger in Setauket, but by his industry and civility during his short residence there won many friends. Two years ago the deceased was induced to migrate from his home in Arkansas to Liberia to form a colony. He took his family with him. They found that their lot had been cast in a barren, pestilential region. Famine stared them in the face. Securing a passage on a vessel to New York he left his wife and children in Liberia. Upon reaching Setauket he secured work, and by depriving himself of almost every comfort, saved \$200, and with this sent for his family and they reached Setauket three weeks ago. The fates seemed decreed that their reunion should be short. He took a heavy cold, followed by pneumonia, and died Monday.

# RESEARCH SOURCE

## Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library

### Contact Information:

Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections  
2B Carl A. Kroch Library  
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## Guide to the William Wallace Tooker Papers, [18--]-1917. [Collection Number: 9187]

**BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE** - William Wallace Tooker once was widely recognized as one of his era's leading specialists in Coastal Algonquian culture, history and place names. A productive and prolific writer, he published 12 books, some 50 pamphlets and over 100 articles between 1888 and 1911. During his life and for many years thereafter, nearly every scholar interested in one aspect or another of Coastal Algonquian life routinely consulted his work.

**COLLECTION DESCRIPTION** - Correspondence, memoranda, notes, and other papers, concerning Indian place names on Long Island, N.Y., Coastal Algonquian ethnology, ethno history, and linguistics. Notes investigate name origins and discuss how they derive from native languages. Other notes include analysis of early American texts in native languages. Extracts made from Indian land deeds and notes discussing land boundaries also included. Index cards for all the items included.

### CONTAINER LIST (SAMPLES)

#### Abstracts of the journals of Mr. Azariah Horton

Volume 4

Horton was a missionary to the Indians on Long Island, in the employ of "The Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge." These journals were printed in "The Christian Monthly History, or An Account of the Revival and Progress of Religion, Abroad and at Home", published in Edinburgh in Scotland. These abstracts are intended to furnish names of places visited and persons mentioned mainly. Also some names of ministers in New England, selected from same publication, and copies of various Indian deeds. (O.B. Ackerly, February 1894). 42 leaves.

*Also available on Reel 1, Frame 60*

**Was Southampton, Long Island, New York, called by the Indians Agawom? (Manuscript). 5 leaves.**

Folder 15

*Also available on Reel 1, Frame 269*

**Manuscript in relation to the Montauks and the Boundary of the Shinnecocks and the Unkechaugs, 1665. 2p.**

Folder 11

*Also available on Reel 1, Frame 235*

**The Montauk Indians at East Hampton, Long Island, 1723. (Manuscript copy). 2p.**

Folder 12

*Also available on Reel 1, Frame 238*

**<http://rmc.library.cornell.edu/EAD/htmldocs/RMM09187.html>**

**Compiled by:**

Evan Fay Earle

**Date completed:**

March 2006

## (Vol. 2, Page 548) – Appendix - No. IX - The Rumored Indian Plot, of 1669 (Abstract)



June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1669, Mr. Thomas James, of Easthampton, with some of the principal inhabitants of Southold, (L. Island,) addressed a letter to major mason, communicating intelligence they had received from friendly Indians, of an extensive Indian conspiracy for the destruction of the English. Of this conspiracy, Ninigret, sachem of the Eastern Niantics, was supposed to be the head, and to have secured the confederacy of the Narragansetts, the Pequots under Robin Cassasinamon, and (as was feared) of the **Montacutt (Montauk) Indians**. These last had not long before sent a present of two or three hundred fathoms of wampum, to Ninigret. [Indians, Vol. I. Docs. 18. 19.]

The nest day, Mr. Mulford, Mr. James, and Mr. Thomas Baker wrote from Easthampton, to Maj. Mason, of “intelligence from several Indians accounted most trusty, concerning the designs of Nenecraft the Narhiggansit sachem, against the English, and of his transactions with the Indians upon [Long] Island.” [Ibid. Doc. 11.]

Both of these letters were immediately transmitted by Major Mason to the Governor and Magistrates at Hartford; accompanied by a long letter from himself, in which he expresses his belief in the reality of the rumored plot, and thinks, “consideratis considerandis, it is high time to lay to heart what we should be and doe in such a season. ‘Tis too apparent that there is plot on foote between the French and almost all the Indians in the country.” He refers to the **“well known” fact, that the Northern Indians, with some French Indians most of them Sachems, have been in these parts several times;**” and that “incredible sums” of wampum have been given to Ninigret and other Indians. He suggests, (1<sup>st</sup>,) the sending messengers forthwith to Massachusetts and Plymouth, to acquaint them with the danger, “without mincing; they are matters not to be dallied with;” and (2<sup>nd</sup>,) “whether it be not our best, to begin first with them,” that is, with those who have been trading in wampum, of whom Momonto is thought to be one. They should be strictly examined, and if found guilty, suitably dealt with, “not as if we were afraid of them or the French. ‘Tis good to kill such birds in the egg.” Ninigret should be speedily apprehended and examined. The friendly Indians ought to be enjoined against engaging in a war with the Mohawks, “who may prove your best friends, at a dead lift;” and a message should be sent to the Mohawks to forbear any hostile attempts against the other Indians for the present. [Ibid, Doc. 12.]

In a postscript, Major M. writes, “I had news from the Mohawks last night, who are very sorry that I cam not to Fort Albany. Your Indians have killed two of their men in an English house; haucing killed twoe formerly. They hae as they say forborne to meddle with these for feare of displeasing the English, but now necessitated to put it to a venture. They say they will prove our reall frends. They value not the Indians, but are affrayd ...

**SOURCE** - The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, from April 1636 to October 1776 ... transcribed and published, (in accordance with a resolution of the General assembly). Hartford: Brown & Parsons. 1850-1890. 15 vols.

<http://www.colonialct.uconn.edu/default.cfm>

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## From the Publisher's Desk

Please feel free to submit corrections, edits, or questions, as well as information about your family or research to me at [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz). (202-558-7480 or 877-413-4105)

**UPDATE** is also available online at <http://longislandgenealogy.com/>

To go directly to the newsletter:

<http://longislandgenealogy.com/LINandBNewsletter/LI.html>



*Sandi Brewster-walker, Publisher*

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## 1920 U. S. Federal Census – Suffolk County, N. Y.

[Results of a search on Ancestry.com 10/07/2004]

<u>Name</u>	<u>Home in 1920</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Race</u>
Archer, Marcy	Southampton	1859	NY	Indian
Becote, Edward D.	Brookhaven	1860	South Carolina	Indian
Beeman, Anthony A.	Southampton	1877	NY	Indian
Beeman, Etta M.	Southampton	1893	NY	Indian
Beeman, Goldi	Southampton	1883	NY	Indian
Cuffee, Anne M.	Southampton	1828	NY	Indian
Cuffee, Eugene e.	Southampton	1865	NY	Indian
Cuffee, Fredrick	Southampton	1874	NY	Indian
Cuffee, Simon	Southampton	1863	NY	Indian
Cuffie, Casius	Southampton	1872	NY	Indian
Cuffie, Everett	Islip	1889	NY	Indian
Davis, Alfred	Southampton	1875	NY	Indian
Dennis, Pauline g.	Southampton	1908	NY	Indian
Dohaman, Augusta M.	Southampton	1893	NY	Indian
Eleazer, Charles S.	Southampton	1869	NY	Indian
Eleazer, Cornelius H.	Southampton	1854	NY	Indian
Eleazer, Seymour P.	Southampton	1879	NY	Indian
Grant, Ulysis S.	Islip	1872	NY	Indian
Harvey, Lydia	Southampton	1883	NY	Indian
Harvey, Sam	Southampton	1849	NY	Indian
Jackson, Carl E.	Southampton	1863	NY	Indian
Johnson, William J.	Southampton	1847	NY	Indian
Kellis, Mary E.	Southampton	1852	NY	Indian
Kellis, Oliver	Southampton	1881	NY	Indian
Kellis, Rebecca N.	Southampton	1847	NY	Indian
Lee, Ferdnand	Southampton	1887	NY	Indian
Lee, Lillian	Southampton	1871	NY	Indian
Lee, Winfield M.	Southampton	1861	NY	Indian
Lewis, Georalten L.	Southampton	1896	NY	Indian
Martine, Charles	Southampton	1889	Florida	Indian
Quinn, William	Southampton	1889	NY	Indian
Raffiee, Charles	Southampton	1873	NY	Indian
Rios, Sarrah E.	Southampton	1861	NY	Indian
Ryer, Freeland	Southampton	1859	NY	Indian
Shippen, John M.	Southampton	1879	District of Columbia	Indian
Smith, Fredrick H.	Southampton	1865	NY	Indian
Smith, Henry	Smithtown	1857	NY	Indian
Smith, Hubburt	Southampton	1877	NY	Indian
Smith, James t.	Southampton	1872	NY	Indian
Smith, John H.	Southampton	1868	NY	Indian
Smith, Thomas G.	Southampton	1875	NY	Indian
Stephens, Warren	Smithtown	1863	NY	Indian
Thompson, Agustus S.	Southampton	1882	Massachusetts	Indian
Thompson, Helen E.	Southampton	1854	Massachusetts	Indian
Williams, Rose	Southampton	1868	NY	Indian
Wood, William	Islip	1790	NY	Indian

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## CIVIL WAR RECORDS

**SOURCE** – [www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm](http://www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/sailors.htm) Additional information can be found on the individuals in the *Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State (and extended families)* at <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

### Black Sailors in Union Navy during the Civil War from Suffolk County, N. Y. (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age &amp; Date of Birth at Enlistment</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Residence at Enlistment</u>	<u>Date of Enlistment</u>	<u>Birth Place</u>
Seaman, Sampson	19	Negro	Jericho	8/20/1864	NY
Seaman, Samuel E.	17	Negro	Hempstead Harbor	01/08/1863	NY
Smith, Charles	28	Mulatto	Long Island	11/05/1861	NY
Smith, Charles H.	22	Mulatto	South Hampton	11/21/1863	NY
Smith, Edward	21	Mulatto	Lakewell	05/04/1863	NY
Stephens, James	22	Negro	Northampton	09/03/1860	NY
Steward, Joseph	22	Mulatto	Sag Harbor	08/15/1859	NY
Thomas, Charles	21	Black	NY	07/23/1863	NY
Thomas, Charles H.	30	Negro	Sag Harbor	03/05/1860	NY
Thomas, Charles H.	48	Black	Long Island	05/06/1864	NY
Thompson, George W.	26	Mulatto	Huntington	04/27/1864	NY
Thompson, Jeremiah D.	21	Negro	Huntington	02/04/1864	NY
Thompson, William H.	28	Black	Long Island	07/15/1861	NY
Thompson, William H.	22	Quadroon	NY	05/30/1863	NY
Tobias, Silus	25	Negro	Setauket	03/23/1863	NY
Townsend, Augustus S.	21	Negro	Oyster Bay	09/21/1863	NY
Treadwell, George	23	Negro	New York	08/04/1863	NY
Treadwell, Richard	17	Colored	Brooklyn	05/24/1864	NY
Tucker, James	23	Negro	Flushing	06/26/1862	NY
Valentine, Charles	26	Black	Hempstead	05/15/1861	NY
Valentine, John	25	Mulatto	Hempstead	09/07/1863	NY
Voorhes, Bert H	18	Colored	Flushing	02/20/1865	NY
Ward, John	24	Black	Glen Cove	09/08/1863	NY
Watson, Robert	27	Negro	Brooklyn	12/16/1861	NY
Weeks, Benjamin M.	27	Mulatto	Long Island	01/25/1862	NY
Williams, Joseph A.	41	Mulatto	Long Island	12/04/1861	NY
Willis, John J..	31	Negro	Westbury	09/03/1862	NY
Wilson, Robert	22	Black	Long Island	02/28/1865	NY
Wilson, Samuel	22	Negro	Smithtown	07/06/1863	NY

To be continued in the next issue of **UPDATE**.

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### Brooklyn Daily Eagle (newspaper)    December 13, 1902, p. 8

#### **Fast Negro Skater Issues a Challenge**

Amityville, L. I., December 13 - **JERRY BUCK**, who claims to be the champion colored skater of Long island, has, through his backer, A. B. Wilson issued a sweeping challenge to take on all comers from any part of the state or elsewhere for a race of from one to ten miles at any amount of money. Any skater, who desires to accept the challenge can locate Mr. Buck by addressing his backer, in care of the former at Amityville Post Office.



# Black Executions on Long Island – New York

Abstracted from <http://longislandgenealogy.com/NYExecutions.htm>

Research by - Sheila Pannitti 01/02/2004

<u>Date of Execution</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Method of Execution</u>	<u>County</u>
1708 Feb 2	Hallett, Sam	?	Indian	Male	Slave	Murder	Hanging	Queens
1893 Apr 3	Hamilton, James	40 (1853)	Black	Male	Preacher	Murder	Electrocution	Queens
1897 Mar 12	Mayhew, Arthur	26 (1871)	Black	Male	?	Murder =- robbery	Electrocution	Queens
1885 May 15	Rugg, Charles	?	Black	Male	?	Murder - Burglary	Hanging	Queens
1852 Jan 29	Scudder, Charles	45 (1807)	Black	Male	?	Murder – rape	Hanging	Suffolk
1922 June 15	Bell, William	27 (1895)	Black	Male	?	Murder	Electrocution	Queens
1937 Jan 21	White, Chester	33	Black	Male	?	Murder	Electrocution	Nassau
1937 Aug. 19	Green, Major	33 (1904)	Black	Male	Handyman	Murder - Burglary	Electrocution	Queens
1939 Aug 24,	Perry, Arthur	24 (1915)	Black	Male	Construction	Murder	Electrocution	Queens
1944 May 25	Ranford, John	40 (1904)	Black	Male	House Painter	Murder - Robbery	Electrocution	Nassau
1947 July 3	Caraway, Ward	22 (1925)	Black	Male	Butler	Murder - Robbery	Electrocution	Nassau
1951 Feb 15	Bunch, Willie	21 (1930)	Black	Male	?	Murder - Robbery	Electrocution	Nassau
1959 July 16	Dawkins, Ralph	22 (1937)	Black	Male	?	Murder - Robbery	Electrocution	Queens
1959 July 16	Turner, Jackson Jr.	23 (1936)	Black	Male	?	Murder	Electrocution	Queens
1960 June 23	Phillips, Willard	44 (1916)	Black	Male	?	Murder – rape	Electrocution	Nassau
19? Sept 1	McKinney	42	Black	Male	/	Murder	Electrocution	Suffolk
19? Nov 20,	Richardson, Vigil	29	Black	Male	Clerk	Murder	Electrocution	Queens

## LONG ISLAND NATIVE & BLACK GENEALOGY DATABASE

Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State  
(and extended families)

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

Individuals: 6,876 Updated: 2006-07-03 15:57:03 UTC (Mon)

Contact: Sandi Brewster-walker [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz)



# BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE NEWSPAPER

1841 - 1902

<http://www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle/index.htm>

## AMITYVILLE

Brooklyn Daily Eagle August 5, 1875 (p. 4)

She did not return home that night, nor the next day, and perhaps would not at all had not a colored boy from Amityville "blowed" her whereabouts to Constable Weeks, Tuesday afternoon.

She was, with Brewster, at the house of a colored man, named Jackson, in Amityville. Such a terrible thing was never dreamed of, and the whole village has for forty-eight hours been in a fever of excitement over her disappearance. Constable Weeks did not await for legal process, but started at once for Jackson's house. He arrived there at just half-past four, and Mrs. Jackson was peeling potatoes on the door step. No doubt, she divined the cause of his visit, but not a word was said by either. He entered the kitchen and peeped into the adjoining room where he found the two in bed. They were arrested and taken to Babylon, where a great crowd had collected in anticipation of their arrival.

Justice Cooper made out a warrant for Brewster's detention, and it was arranged that the examination should take place yesterday. The constable cared for the girl. At ten o'clock a great crowd had assembled at Lux's Hotel to witness the proceedings. A picnic from Jamaica, on its way to Fire Island, got wind of the affair, and about one-third of the party remained as spectators. The proceedings were held in the hall over the barroom, and the beams gave so much that the ceiling fell, and props had to be placed underneath to keep the floor from going through.

The prosecution was represented by Sidney F. Griffin, and Brewster was defended by Justice Capan. The girl sat on one side of the room and her mother on the other. When anything particularly amusing was said by either counsel she would smile, but was in tears the greater part of the time. Her mother cried throughout the session, and at the most disgraceful part sobbed aloud. The constable told the story of finding them in bed on Tuesday afternoon. There are but two rooms in the house, and in the bedroom there were two beds. Brewster told him that on Sunday night they walked from Babylon to Amityville. It rained very hard and they were wet through. He went to his mother's house, but she refused to receive the girl, and not knowing where else to go they remained under the shelter of the trees until close on three o'clock in the morning. Then they moved up the road and saw a light in Jackson's house. He had risen to make preparation for going in the bay, and allowed them to enter. The girl could not have stood the exposure much longer and Mrs. Jackson got up and put her to bed. Jackson was not to return until Thursday night, so that Brewster was virtually master of the house.

The prosecution tried to show that Brewster had administered a drug to her, but he did not admit that to the constable. The defense held that the girl went of her own free will, and was altogether the enticing party.

Early in July, Mrs. Broucher (Balchen) has a carpenter and painter at work on her house, and both of them saw the girl run up to Brewster, in the kitchen, and kiss him twice, while the servant was drawing water.

A curious piece of the testimony was that about the charms Negroes in Babylon have to catch the girls with. The darkies say it was never known to fail. They take a four ounce bottle, put in nine pins and ten needles, a piece of their own and the girl's hair, and fill it with water the first of every month. Brewster had worked his charm on Miss Broucher, and this bottle was produced in court. A Negro in the employ of Mr. Southard, had worked a similar charm on another white girl, but with less success than Brewster. One day Mr. Southard found the bottle in one of his wagons, and the Negro explained its object to him. Mr. Southard swore to this yesterday, and the darkey being called swore that he never said so. Southard says he will be the death of that "nigger." Mrs. Broucher refuses to have anything to do with the girl. About two months ago lawyer Griffin drew up her will, and she bequeathed to the girl \$30,000, and most of her real estate. Mr. Griffin stated this in open court. The one opinion was, "what a fool she made of herself." The girl was present when the will was drawn.

When Mrs. Broucher discharged the colored man on Saturday night she paid him \$4.50, this was all money he possessed in the world.

That the community is shocked is but faintly expressive of the state of Babylon society. The greatest indignation prevails, and quite as much against the girl as the man. Some very hard words were expressed against Brewster yesterday, and the feeling grew stronger as the proceedings progressed. It would have required, but little more feeling to have excited the crowd to the commission of summary punishment on him. The justice realized this, and extra constables were summoned for an emergency. Last night he was moved outside the town for safety. His behavior throughout was bold and defiant, and had much to do with exasperating the spectators.

It is difficult to punish him under any law on the statute books. The prosecution have failed to show that he used force to compel her departure from Babylon, and her own conduct goes far to favor him in this respect. The assignment law does not meet the case at all. It is probable, however, that he will be committed for the Grand Jury. If not, he will stand a poor chance of escaping from the town without a cost of tar and feathers, if he is to be found after dark.

The proceedings were adjourned from last evening until today.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

December 2, 1897 (p. 5)

Amityville, L. I., December 2 -- Yesterday afternoon **CHAUNCEY BREWSTER**, a Negro was buried in the cemetery of his people near this village. His death recalls a sensation which furnished food for gossips on the south side of Long Island in the summer of 1878. While employed as a coachman in the Balchen family he eloped with **LUELLA**, the adopted daughter of his employer. Brewster and the girl were found secreted in the home of a colored family near this place, and they were taken to Babylon. Brewster was given a hearing before the justice of the peace, James H. Cooper, but was acquitted, the evidence showing that the girl went with him voluntarily. Brewster subsequently married the white woman living at Woodbury and later they moved to Amityville. He is survived by a widow and several children.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

August 12, 1902 (p. 6)

Amityville, L. I. August 12 - **CHARLES HOLMES**, a prominent colored resident, died this morning of spinal curvature, age 68 years. He was for forty years employed as a carrier in Fulton Market and was well known there. A wife and two children survive him. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at the A. M. E. Church, of which he was a member.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

April 28, 1895

(p. 2)

Hotel New Point  
Amityville, L. I. on Great South Bay  
OPENS IN JUNE

Thirty miles from New York; everything first class colored service; stabling accommodations; terms reasonable.

**FLUSHING**

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Jan. 19, 1890 (p. 9)

**RICHARD JACKSON** and **SAMUEL BREWSTER**, colored, of Flushing, have been committed for trial on charges of stealing \$9.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

August 18, 1888

(p. 9)

*Rose Turned the Tables on Grant*

**GRANT TREDWELL**, colored, of Flushing, found a way to make Rose Williams keep her house for a week. He stole all of her clothing and hid it in a barn. He would not give it back until she apologized for insulting him. Finally Rose borrowed the necessary garments to enable her to appear in public and obtained from Judge Drew a warrant for Tredwell's arrest on a charge of petit larceny. She now has the laugh on Tredwell, who will be confined in the County Jail for the next thirty days.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

March 1889

(p. 9)

**JAMES JACKSON**, colored of Little Neck was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary of petty larceny.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

June 24, 1883

(p. 5)

**MRS. DAVID GRAHAM**, a colored woman, of Corona, who was injured on the Long Island Railroad, has accepted \$500 in settlement of her claim for \$5.00.

**NORTHPORT**

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

May 11, 1901

(p. 12)

*Corner Stone to Be Laid at Northport Tomorrow by the Colored Masonic Grand Lodge*

Northport, L. I., May 11 -- Tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the corner stone of the Allen African Methodist Episcopal Church will be laid by the Colored Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Most worshipful Grand Master W. B. G. ENTO, of New York, assisted by Deputy Grand Master THOMAS STEWARD of Brooklyn, will officiate. The Right Rev. W. B. DERRICK, D. D. Bishop of the district; the Rev. W. H. HEARD, D. D. the presiding elder of the district; the Rev. WALTER MASON of Westbury, the Rev. A. Q. NORTON of Setauket, and the Rev. W. H. BURRELL of Huntington will also participate. The masons will march from the hall to the site in full regalia.

**RECOMMENDED WEB SITES!**

Native News

[http://www.nativenews.net/nnn\\_main.shtml](http://www.nativenews.net/nnn_main.shtml)

Indian Country

<http://www.indiancountry.com/>

News from Indian Country

<http://www.indiancountrynews.com/>



# Huntington Town Records, including Babylon, Long Island., 1688 – 1775,

Street, Charles R., Vol. II, 1888.

## **P. 211, 1803, Feb. 22 *Return: Black Children Born Slaves in the Town of Huntington on Nassau Island County of Suffolk in the State of New York.***

Birth Date	Slave	Owner	Note
1799 Dec 15	Aaron, a male slave	Jarvis Whitman	Abandoned Aug. 25, 1800
1800 Dec. 20	Harry	Zophar Brush	Abandoned Aug. 8, 1801
1800 Jan 17	Eliphia, a female slave	Scudder Lewis	Abandoned Aug. 25, 1800
1800 Sept. 13	Margaret	Richard Conklings	Abandoned Aug. 13, 1801
1801 July 1	Sarah, a female slave	Phebe Whitman	Abandoned Mar. 15, 1801
1801 June 6	Clarissa, female twin	Naomy Young	Abandoned Jan. 30, 1802
1801 June 6	Mary Ann, a female twin	Naomy Young	Abandoned Jan. 30, 1802

This is to certify that the above is a true Copy taken from Huntington Records by me. John Ketcham, Town Clerk, Huntington y<sup>c</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> February 1803 [File No. 321]

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## **P. 224, 1805, September 3<sup>rd</sup> *Emancipation of Cesar, a Negro Man Slave***

Whereas Gilbert Platt of the Town of Huntington in the County of Suffolk and State of New York, hath (in pursuance of the provisions of the statute of the State aforesaid in such cases made and provided) made application to us the undersigned Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Huntington aforesaid for the emancipation of A Certain Negro man Slave named **CESAR**. We have therefore examined in the State and circumstances of said Slave and find him to be under fifty years of age and in our Judgment and Opinion of sufficient ability to provide for and maintain himself we do therefore here by Certify that we approve of and consent to the manumission Said Slave.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five. 1805.

Thomas Roe, Overseers of the Poor of the  
Samuel Fleet, Town of Huntington aforesaid.  
(File No. 326)

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## **P. 420 – 2<sup>nd</sup> *Indenture of Negro Man Dick, of Huntington***

**December y<sup>c</sup> 18, 1760**

I Thomas Jarvis do Assign over this Indenture of my negro man **DICK** to Zophar Platt his heirs and assigns as fully to all Intents as if the Indenture was given to his to hold him from me my heirs execu. Adm a witness my hand.

Thomas Platt

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## **P. 420 – 3<sup>rd</sup> *Indenture of Negro Man Dick, of Huntington***

**March y<sup>c</sup> 22, 1762**

I Zophar Platt do by these presents sign over this Indenture of my Negro man **DICK** to Jonathan Scudder his heirs and assigns as fully to all Intents & purposes as if the Indenture was first given to him as witness my hand.

Zophar Platt

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## **P. 420 – 4<sup>th</sup> *Indenture of Negro Man Dick, of Huntington***

November 24 1766 I Jonathan Scudder of Huntington do for y<sup>c</sup> Consideration of fifty pound paid By Solomon Ketcham of the same place recd. By me part By the hand of Thomas Jarvis Esq. & part from the sd. Solomon own had. By these Presents assign over this Indenture for the Negro Man **DICK** to the said Solomon Ketcham his heirs & assigns forever as fully largely & amply to all Intents & purposes as if it were Given him at the first Writing & I do hereby Bind my self my heirs & assigns to warrant the said Negro unto the sd. Solomon his heirs & assigns against all persons that have ever had the sd. Negro since the said John Hulet (Hewlett) & against their heirs & assign forever as Witness my hand the day & years above written.

Jonathan Scudder

(File No. 157)

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**SOURCE: List of Ye Inhabitants – SOUTHAMPTON - 1698**

*Of ye towne of Southampton old and young Christians and hethen Freeman and Servants White and Black Anno 1698.*

**Negro Males**

Brigitt  
Ceaser  
Ceser  
Cisto  
Dick  
Dick  
Dick  
Ffranck  
George  
Gull  
Jack  
Jack  
Jack  
Jack  
Jehue  
Jethro  
John  
Lewis  
Mingo  
Ned  
Nero  
Peter  
Peter  
Sambo  
Sampson

Tittus  
Titus  
Tobee  
Tom  
Tom  
Will  
Will  
7 Names destroyed

**Negro Females**

Abee  
Ann  
Bess  
Bety  
Bety  
Bety  
Bety  
Dinah  
Dorekis  
Elisebeth  
Hagar  
Hanah  
Hanah  
Hitabell  
Isabell

Jinny  
Joane  
Joane  
Judith  
Judith  
Margery  
Mariah  
Molly  
{egee  
{eroe  
Phillis  
Rachel  
Rose  
Ruetj  
Rueth  
Sarah  
Sarah  
Sarah  
Sarah  
Simony  
Simony  
Somony  
6 Names Destroyed

*Indian males that are upwards of fifteen years – The Squaws and children few of whom have any names.*

**Indian Males**

Abraham  
Anthony  
Arthur  
Canady  
Chise  
Chitty  
Cough  
Coyemow  
Cuttwas  
Denitt  
Dick  
Ffrank  
Hary  
Osaac  
Jefery  
Johnaquan (might be Yamaqua)  
Johnson  
Joseph  
Judas  
Lenard

Lenard, Tom  
Macrobow  
Nodien  
Obedia  
Lenard, Tom  
Redhedwill  
Rhichoam  
Sam  
Sam  
Sam  
Simon  
Steephen  
Thamanty  
Titus  
Toby  
Tohemon  
Tom  
Tom – Hoge  
Wamemp  
Waymantuck  
Weegpm  
William

15<sup>th</sup> day of September 1698 Town of Southampton

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## **REFLECTION: Lettie Davenport Kyles & Matthew Kyles**

[North Amityville, N. Y.] Written by Russell Collins

In Amityville, Long Island, in the year 1925, Lettie Davenport Kyles, along with her husband Matthew Kyles, were part of a group of citizens who banded together and formed a mission to minister to the sick and needy. As a result of this work, Holy Trinity Baptist Church was organized.

Lettie Davenport Kyles was born in Spout Springs, Virginia, April 10, 1878 to the late Martha and Emanuel Davenport. Mrs. Adele Alston, wife of the Holy Trinity's first pastor, W. P. Alston, was the first church clerk. Mrs. Lettie Kyles succeeded Mrs. Alston as church clerk in 1928 and held that position until 1931. Lettie Kyles passed away October 10, 1954.

Matthew Kyles was born in Orange, New Jersey, January 25, 1881 to the late Mary and Richard Kyles. Matthew Kyles was employed as a "rural letter carrier" for the Post Office for 20 years prior to his death. The third pastor to serve Holy Trinity Baptist Church was Rev. A. A. Wood. Under his leadership, following a meeting of the Board of Directors on April 13, 1936, Holy Trinity Baptist Church opened its first bank account with the First National Bank & Trust Company of Amityville. At that time Matthew Kyles was elected Treasurer. He also served as a Deacon of the church. Matthew Kyles passed away on September 13, 1936, during an afternoon worship service at the Bethel A.M.E. Church, when it was located on Albany Avenue.

Together Mr. and Mrs. Kyles raised foster children, and saw to it that they received proper academic and religious training.

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### **SOURCE: Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, Vol. XIV, Weed, Parsons, & Company, Albany N. Y., 1883, (346.**

*Resolution of the Directors of the W. I. Co., Dept. of Amsterdam, Concerning a Ship from Medemlick Sent to Curacao with Negro Slaves -- Monday, the 3d of April 1656*

This Board having been informed, that with a commission from the Director of Medemblick, under the Department of West Friesland and the North Quarter, a ship has sailed from the coast of Africa for slaves to be sold at Curacao or on the Main, resolved to prevent such sale or trade and writes to the Vice-Director Beck to hold the said ship and slaves there and proceed against them, as the law shall prescribe.

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### **SOURCE - Lauder, William T., A Brief History of Amityville, (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.), Amityville Historical Society, Amityville, N. Y., 1973, p. 7.**

"...GEORGE LYONS, a young Negro who lived on the east side of Albany Avenue near Great Neck Road. He volunteered and served (Civil War) with distinction as a drummer boy."

*[Note: Amityville was originally known as West Neck South or Huntington South.]*

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### **ABSTRACT – 1860 U. S. Federal Census** Microfilm Roll # M653\_864 (Ancestry.com)

<b>FRANCES BREWSTER</b>	Age. 15	<u>Race:</u> Indian	<u>Birthplace:</u> NY	Home in 1860: [Deer Park] Huntington, Suffolk, NY [Listed in household of Jesse Conklin]
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### **ABSTRACT – 1870 U. S. Federal Census** Microfilm Roll # M593 (Ancestry.com)

<b>FRANCES A. BREWSTER</b>	Age. 18 (b. 1851)	<u>Race:</u> Col'd	<u>Birthplace:</u> NY	Home in 1870: Huntington
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## LOOKING FOR INFORMATION

**FROM** Ralph ( [raebec71@optonline.net](mailto:raebec71@optonline.net) )

Have you any information on **VIOLET PERDUE -WALKER** [Who married **DAVID WALKER**] and her half sister **GRACE BRAZIER CONKLIN** who married **LEWIS CONKLIN** . Also their Mother **ESTER CATO** . Their fathers were **ABRAHAM PERDUE** and **HENRY BRAZIER** . Also seeking info on **HANNAH CEAZER** she is found on Poospatuck Reservation about 1870 need her death record .Any help would be appreciated .

---

**FROM** Kim Gordon ( [Atruthckr@insightbb.com](mailto:Atruthckr@insightbb.com) )

...Anyway, here's some missing data on **Silas** Brewster: born April 15, 1836 in Port Jefferson (Long Island), NY. Married **Mary** Eliza Jones (born June 9, 1839 in Port Jefferson, NY) on September 14, 1865 in Setauket (Long Island), NY. **Silas** was **Silas** Brewster, Jr., son of **Silas** Brewster and **Phoebe** A. (last name unknown). **Silas**, Sr. was born about 1810 and **Phoebe** was born about 1815. **Silas**, Jr. and **Mary** had 9 children that I know of:

**Augusta** D. Brewster (married **Walter** Scott Gordon, my great-grandfather, on March 6, 1884 in Bridgeport, CT), b. May, 1866 in Setauket, NY; d. August 15, 1905 in Bridgeport, CT.

**Mary** A. Brewster (married **Horace** S. Little about 1903), b. October 23, 1865.

**George** Brewster, b. about 1867.

**Eliza** J. Brewster (married \_\_\_\_ Jones), b. January 29, 1870.

**Isabella** Brewster (also married a \_\_\_\_ Jones), b. January 26, 1875.

**Julia** Brewster (married \_\_\_\_ Smalley), b. March 3, 1878.

**Angeline** Brewster (married **Lewis** Ferris about 1897), b. February 12, 1880 in Connecticut; d. November 1966.

**Bessie** Brewster (married \_\_\_\_ Wakeman), b. March 19, 1882.

**Irene** Brewster (married \_\_\_\_ Johnson), b. November 21, 1886.

There's also a **William** Brewster, b. September 15, 1860, that I read was another child of theirs, but I haven't been able to substantiate that.

**Silas** Jr. and **Mary** moved to Bridgeport about 1880. He served in the Civil War as a member of the USCT, Co. G., 26th Regiment out of NY. (I have his pension records.) According to the statement in his pension records, he states he was never a slave and that he was part Indian (I assume Shinnecock, from Long Island) and part African. He also stated he had the scar of an axe wound across the knuckle of the forefinger of his left hand, received during service in the Civil War. He died July 4, 1922 in Bridgeport. It's a family rumor (I can't substantiate) that his widow, **Mary**, (who lived to the ripe old age of 105) was P.T. Barnum's cook. My sister remembers her. She died July 6, 1945 in Philadelphia, PA.

There's also a **Silas** Brewster, b. about 1829 in NY, who married **Laura** (last name unknown, b. about 1828 in NY), but I'm not sure how (of if) they're related to my Brewsters. This **Silas** lists both of his parents as having been born in New Jersey (in the 1880 census). There's also an interesting household in 1880: **Adam** Brewster, age 64, b. NY-NY-NY (self-father-mother), with **Kate** Brewster, wife, age 52, b. NJ-NJ-NJ, **Tabatha** Brewster, age 26, b. NY-NY-NJ, **Rachel** Brewster (**Adam**'s mother), age 86 (has dropsy), b. NY-NY-NY, **Susan** Burras (**Kate**'s mother), age 88 b. NJ-NJ-NJ, and another family that could be a daughter with her husband and kids.

All of this is from birth certificates, death certificates, census records and pension records. I have quite a bit from **Augusta** and **Walter** Gordon's line on down... I'd appreciate any info you have!

### UPDATE: Long Island Native and Black History (Blog)

We recommend sources and methods for history and genealogy research of Natives and Blacks of Long Island, New York.

[http://sbrewsterw.typepad.com/update\\_long\\_island/](http://sbrewsterw.typepad.com/update_long_island/)

## PETITION IN THE MATTER OF PROVING THE WILL OF CHARLES E. BREWSTER DECEASED – 1887

**SOURCE** - Copy found in the local history collection cabinet at the Amityville Public Library.

The document that follows illustrates one of the connections between the Brewster, Fowler, Robinson, Treadwell, and Smith families.

### PETITION -- Surrogate's Court, Suffolk County, New York

In the matter of prov(e)ing the will of CHARLES E. BREWSTER deceased as a will of real and personal property.

To the Surrogate's Court of the County of Suffolk the petition of RICHARD D. BREWSTER of the Town of Babylon in the County of Suffolk, New York.

Respectfully sheweth (showed) that CHARLES E. BREWSTER of the Town of Babylon in said County dep(a)rted this life at his residence in said Town of Babylon in or about 16<sup>th</sup> day of February 1887 leaving a last will and testament dated November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1886 relating to both real and personal property and to which your petitioner is named executor (executor).

That the said deceased left him surviving no widow.

Your pititioner (petitioner) further states that all the heirs, all the next of kin of said deceased testator, together with their residences are as follows to wit:

RICHARD D. BREWSTER, EXECUTOR & brother of Amityville, Suffolk, N. Y.

ELBERT BREWSTER, Brother of Amityville, N. Y.

JOAB (JOB) BREWSTER, of Amityville, Suffolk, N. Y.

GOVRNIER (GOVERNIER) BREWSTER, brother of Amityville, N. Y.

SIDNEY BREWSTER, Brother of Middle Island, Suffolk, N. Y.

LYDIA A. BREWSTER ROBINSON, Sister of Bay Shore, Suffolk, N. Y.

SARAH M. REWSTER TREADWELL, Sister of Port Jefferson, Suffolk, N. Y.

FRANCIES BREWSTER SMITH, Sister of Huntington, Suffolk, N. Y.

MARTHA BREWSTER FOWLER, Sister of Amityville, deceased.

### CHILDREN OF MARTHA BREWSTER FOWLER

GEORGE FOWLER

ALEXANDER FOWLER

MARTHA FOWLER SQUIRES

HANNAH FOWLER HUNTER

EMILY FOWLER LAWRENCE

JOHN FOWLER

ROYAL FOWLER

DAVID FOWLER

### ALL OF THE ABOVE OF AMITYVILLE, SUFFOLK, CO., NEW YORK

GEORGE HENRY MILLS, a nephew of CHARLES E. BREWSTER of Amityville, N. Y.

### ALL OF AGE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND THIS TWENTIETH –20- DAY OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SIX, IN THE PRESENCE OF

GEORGE A. HOPPER

CHARLES D. BREWSTER

his

CHARLES E. X BREWSTER

Mark

The foregoing instrument was, at the date thereof, subscribed by the said CHARLES E. BREWSTER, in our presence, and he at the same time declared the witnesses which we seerally do in his presence.

GEORGE A. HOPPER, Amityville, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

CHARLES D. BREWSTER, Amityville, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

# BOBBY DELONEY'S RESEARCH

631-207-3983 /

## Interment Records -- SQUIRES, SALOME J.

### Oakwood Cemetery – Grave 6

Birth date: 2/17/1870 - Bay Shore, N. Y. Died: 8/19/1964 (age 94); Place of death: 400 Albany Ave., Amityville, NY  
Race: Negro Widowed Father: George Janie Mother: Julia Chiphouse  
Children: Lillian Squires, Florence Frazier, Dorothy Squires, Gretchen Miller, and Howard Squires.

## Marriage Licenses – FREDERICK HOWARD JACKSON & FLORENCE MARIE SQUIRES

Groom – Col'd., Babylon, age 23, 1<sup>st</sup>. Mar., laborer, birthplace – Wantagh, NY, *Step*-father: Theodore H. Jackson (*uncle*), *Step*-mother: Lucilla Bulfit (*aunt*), *Natural*-parents: *Royal Fowler & Olive Jackson*  
Bride – Col'd, age 18, 1<sup>st</sup> mar., Birthplace – Connecticut, Residence: Amityville, Father: Abraham L. Squires, Mother: Salomi J. Jaynes; Apr 3, 1919 Amityville Rev. W. H. Williams, Witnesses: Edgar A. Scurlock, & Madaline M. Jackson

## 1870 US Census – Town of Islip – Post Office – Sayville (Abstracted from p. 94) www.ancestry.com

762/775	Moon, Wm H	55	M	Mu	NY
763/776	Conklin, Francis	50	M	B	NY
	Elizabeth	40	F	B	NY
764/777	Jaynes, George	26	M	B	NY
	Julia	35	F	B	NY
	Mayhew, Wm E.	11	M	Mu	NY
	Ellen	4	F	Mu	NY
	Jaynes, Susannah	5	F	Mu	NY
	Salome	3/12	F	Mu	NY

## 1910 US Census Babylon, Suffolk, NY

Roll 1081, Part 2, Page 91A

ABRAHAM L. SQUIRES

Age: 43 b. 1866/7 Connecticut  
Res. Babylon, Suffolk, Co., NY  
Race Colored

## 1920 US Census Babylon, Suffolk, NY

T625\_1268, Page 20B, Ed7

ABRAHAM L. SQUIRES

Age: 52 b. 1866/7 Connecticut  
Res. Babylon, Suffolk, Co., NY  
Race Colored

## 1930 US Census Babylon, Suffolk, NY

ABRAHAM L. SQUIRES	B. 1879	Negro	CT
Dorothy	B. 1903	wife	
Lillian	B. 1897	dau	
Walter	B. 1905	son	
Fraizier, Arlene	B. 1921	G-dau	Negro
Emerson	B. 1922	G-son	
Vivian	B. 1924	G-dau	

## World War I Registration Card

ROYAL FOWLER #3035 – 1371  
Albany Ave., Amityville, Suffolk Co., NY  
Age 43. B. Mar. 12, 1875  
Occupation: Bay man (own business)

## OAKWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCITAION, BAY SHORE, NY

Squires, Edward, H.	Book 2, Page 96, #3316	Interment – 12/16/1935
Squires, Salome J.	Book 3, Page 84, #7861	Interment – 8/22/1964
Squires, Eva Brisbois	Book 3, Page 84, #7854	Interment – 7/27/1964
Squires, Abraham	Book 2, Page 86, #4334	Interment – 7/21/1942
Squires, Dorothy	Book 4, Page 28, #13528	Interment – 11/24/1989

Squires, Lillian	Book 3, Page 213, #10850	Interment – 12/17/1977
Squires, Arlene	Book 3, Page 73, #7618	Interment – 3/18/1963
Squires, Walter	Book 3, Page 12, #6218	Interment – 10/10/1953
Squires, Geo W.	Book , Page 45, #1022 – 1025	Interment – 12/22/1914
Squires, Emerson L.	Book , Page 34, #776 – 780	Interment – 03/16/1912

## From the Publisher's Desk

Please feel free to submit corrections, edits, or questions, as well as information about your family or research to me at [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz). (202-558-7480 or 877-413-4105)

**UPDATE** is also available online at <http://longislandgenealogy.com/>

To go directly to the newsletter:

<http://longislandgenealogy.com/LINandBNewsletter/LI.html>

Sandi Brewster-walker, Publisher

## LONG ISLAND NATIVE & BLACK GENEALOGY DATABASE

Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State  
(and extended families)

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

Individuals: 6,876 Updated: 2006-07-03 15:57:03 UTC (Mon)

Contact: Sandi Brewster-walker [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz)

## LONG ISLAND INDIAN CHIEF DEAD

**SOURCE** – *New York Times* (1857 – Current file); Dec. 31, 1898; ProQuest Historical Newspapers, The New York Times 1851 – 2003, pg. 7.

Another of the old Long Island Indian chiefs was buried yesterday. PAUL WARD, head of the Poospatucks, died on Wednesday, and his body was buried besides his forefathers. He had been chief of the tribe for some years. He was about sixty-seven years old, and for many years had lived with Squire Osborn of East Moriches.

# 1790 U. S. Federal Census

## FREE PERSONS OF COLOR

**SOURCE** – First Census of the United States

### JAMAICA (1790)

<u>p. 150 - 1</u>	<u># of family members</u>
Hester	5
Solomon	2
Frank	1
Isaac	4
Fan	1
Mary	4
Sylvester	5
Ishmael	1
John	2
Peg	1
David	1
Bett	1
Elizabeth	4
Sam	3
Elias	3
Israel	6
Townsend Santon	5
Peter	1
Jack Boss	3
Jack	1
Aaron	1
John	1
Fanney	5
Peterman	1
Jane	3

### NEWTOWN (1790)

<u>p. 151 - 2</u>	<u># of family members</u>
John	1
Caesar	1
Mingo	2
James Mahue (Mayhue, Mayhew)	1
Jane	1
Betty	4
Toney	3
Charles	1
Bill Mime	1
Jacob Solomon	1
Frances	1
Simon	1
Jack	1
Solomon	3
Portland	4
Rob Williams	1
Mingo Upham	2
Elizabeth Hazard	2
Tom Quock	1
Daniel	3
Matthew	1
John Cole	3
Susannah	4
Caesar	7
Cull	2

### ISLIP (1790)

p. 165	<u># of family members</u>		<u># of family members</u>
Molly	1	Nathaniel	4
Simeon	6	Silvenus	5
Gideon	6	James	1
Dick	4	Quom	1
Easter	3	Sam Tulah	1

### SHELTER ISLAND (1790)

<u>p. 165</u>	<u># of family members</u>
Cook Moore	9
Crank	5

# BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

## Newspaper

### ARRESTED ON INDICTMENTS

Sept 22, 1900 Riverhead, L. I., October 14 – **GILBERT BUNN**, a Shinnecock Indian, has been brought to the jail here to a wait trial on a charge of selling liquor to the Indians on the reservation near Southampton. He was committed by Justice Foster of Southampton. The recent Grand Jury found three indictments against him.

### EIGHTY-ONE YEARS OLD

Sept 6, 1900 Sag harbor, L. I., September 6 – **Mrs. LOUISA CUFFEE** (b. 1819) celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of her birth this week with a family reunion, which drew together a large company not only of relatives, but of friends and neighbors. Of her six living children, five were present with their families. Mrs. Cuffee descended from the Shinnecock Indians and traces her ancestry back to the aboriginal tribes. She has lived in sag harbor sixty-seven years.

### LONG ISLAND OBITUARY RECORD

April 17 1899 Quogue, L. I., April 17 – **ROXINA LEE**, (b. 1804) a descendant of the Shinnecock Indians, is dead. Her exact age is not known, but she is said to have been 95 years old. She was the eldest person in Quogue. The funeral took place yesterday and the interment was on the Shinnecock reservation.

### LONG ISLAND OBITUARY RECORD

Feb. 27 1899 Bay Shore, L. I., February 27 – **Mrs. MARY CHIPHOUSE**, (b. 1824) the daughter of one of the Shinnecock Indians, died at her home in Bay Shore last week, of old age, the funeral taking place on Thursday, the Rev. A. L. Bouldin {*Rev. Boulden, a pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Bay Shore*) officiating. Mrs. Chiphouse was 75 years of age and is survived by several children, one of whom is Mrs. Emma Bunce of Babylon. The remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery, Bay Shore.

### LONG ISLAND OBITUARY RECORD

Aug 23 1897 Bay Shore, L. I., August 23 – **An aged negress** (b. 1805) died at Bay Shore, August 12. Her husband was one of the Shinnecock Indian tribe and her remains were conveyed by George c. White to Nissequoge, her former residence. She was 92 years old and leaves four sons and one daughter. The Rev. A. L. Boulden, a pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Bay Shore, officiated at the funeral.

### INDEX OF OTHER ARTICLES

**Brooklyn Daily Eagle** Online [www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle](http://www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle)

Articles are mainly from two columns: *On Long Island* and *Latest LI News*.

1902 Oct 30	(p. 20) Gilbert Eleazer sued by wife
1902 Sep 1	Louisa Cuffee mar. Jason Cuffee
1902 Aug 10	(p. 14) Prof. Kellis
1902 Jun 28	(p. 7) LI churches
1902 Jun 9	(p. 11) Shinnecock June meeting day
1902 June 7	Poospatuck
1902 Feb 16	(p. 45) Pharoah
1902 Jan 21	(p. 9) Richard Ward
1901 Nov 8	(p. 17) George W. Waters
1901 Jun 8	(p. 11) June Meeting Day



**CONT'****Brooklyn Daily Eagle** Online [www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle](http://www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle)

1901 Jun 3	(p. 11) Aaron H. Cuffee
1901 Apr 28	(p. 32) Shinnecock
1901 Feb 9	(p. 2) Probate
1900 sep 6	(p. 7) Cuffee
1900 Jul 9	(p. 1) Colored servants
1900 Jun 9	(p. 16) Poospatuck
1900 may 26	(p. 3) Shinnecock
1900 Apr 14	(p. 4) Missionary prayer
1900 Feb 23	(p. 7) Obi Ward
1899 Nov 1	(p. 13) Alleged murder dead (Richard Johnson murdered John Bunn)
1899 Oct 19	(p. 7) G. L. Davis (Whitestone)
1899 Oct 17	(p. 3) Alphso Kellis – ½ breed died Last Friday
1899 Oct 14	(p. 3) Gilbert Bunn
1899 Aug 24	(p. 7) Joseph Teagle (Jamaica)
1899 Apr 30	(p. 37) Moshe Cuffee
1899 Apr 30	(p. 7) William Johnson
1899 Apr 17	(p. 9) Roxina Lee died
1899 Mar 8	(p. 3) Elijah Merry (Huntington)
1899 Feb 27	(p. 7) Mary Chiphouse died
1898 Dec 30	(p. 3) Paul Ward
1898 Dec 10	(p. 2) Ryer acquitted
1898 Nov 22	(p. 10) Ms. Florence K. Eleazer Edlin
1898 Aug 23	(p. 10) Robert Treadwell
1898 Aug 10	(p. 10) Col'd troopers bound for Montauk
1898 May 4	(p. 10) US Grant Rider & Edward H. Brewer
1897 Dec 24	(p. 10) Silas Brewster died – Port Jefferson
1897 Dec 13	(p. 5) Alfred Griffen (Smithtown)
1897 Dec 2	(p. 5) Chauncy Brewster – death notice
1897 Nov 28	(p. 21) Court Case
1897 Nov 22	(p. 4) Freeland Ryer shot by Edward Brewer
1897 Sep 18	(p. 5) Charles Spencer (Flushing)
1897 Aug 23	(p. 4) Negro woman died
1897 May 6	(p. 11) Gilbert Eleazer convicted
1897 Apr 9	(p. 4) Shinnecock Trustees
1897 Feb 18	(p. 4) Benjamin Valentine (Flushing)
1896 Dec 26	(p. 4) Charles Bunn arrested
1896 Dec 2	(p. 5) Abby Phillips (Port Jefferson)
1896 Oct 17	(p. 5) Charles Waters dies
1896 Sept 15	(p. 4) George Smith (Flushing)
1896 Aug 12	(p. 7) Jack Beecher (Smithtown)
1896 Aug 7	(p. 7) Col'd lawyer – T. McCants Stewart
1896 Jul 25	(p. 7) Shinnecock Revival
1896 Jul 11	(p. 5) Colored Servants on Board Ship
1896 Jul 9	(p. 4) Mrs Emma Hardy (Great Neck)
1896 May 18	(p. 5) Sarah Potter shot
1896 Apr 10	(p. 5) Shinnecock elect
1896 Mar 12	(p. 5) Poospatuck
1896 Feb 16	(p. 9) John, Indian
1895 Nov 29	(p. 7) wedding Jennie Jackson to John Bunn
1895 Nov 24	(p. 8) Poospatuck
1895 Nov 24	(p. 8) Poospatuck
1895 Sep 8	(p. 10) Shinnecock clear title
1895 Sep 8	(p. 10) Shinnecock
1895 Aug 31	(p. 7) Shinnecock Reservation

**CONT'***Brooklyn Daily Eagle* Online [www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle](http://www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/eagle)

1895 Aug 7	(p. 7) Amityville Colored School
1895 Jul 25	(p. 2) James Bunn
1895 Jul 6	(p. 7) Alfred Ames, Col'd. pianist beats mother
1895 May 31	(p. 7) Theodore Hunter
1895 Mar 1	Amityville school
1894 Sept 23	(p. 10) Will & two Col'd servants –Shelter Island
1894 Feb 25	(p. 1) Oliver Hicks
1893 Jun 4	(p. 2) Abe Frazier killed
1892 Jun 11	(p. 4) Col'd pauper drowns in Hempstead Bay
1890 Oct 22	(p. 6) LI Colored Church – Westbury
1890 Sep 29	(p. 1) Matrimonial complications
1890 June 29	(p. 11) Down on LI
1890 Jun 29	(p. 12) Isaac Trout
1890 Feb 23	(p. 11) Mills is still in Prison
1889 Aug 16	(p. 1) William Levy's 5 – Wives
1889 Aug 11	(p. 9) Henry Bunce
1889 Aug 4	(p. 9) Very bad Col'd men
1888 Dec 22	(p. 2) Two Colored Horse Thieves
1888 Nov 9	(p. 2) Mission work
1888 Aug 5	(p. 12) Negroes in a fight
1888 Aug 5	Samuel J. Brewster charged
1888 Apr 17	(p. 6) Shinnecock pastor
1887 Nov 6	(p. 4) LI Indians
1887 Jul 3	(p. 9) Down on LI – Westbury colored church.
1887 Jul 3	(p. 9) Down on LI – Rev. Derrick – Flushing
1887 Jun 28	(p. 4) Trouble in Baptist Church
1884 Dec 11	(p. 4) Col'd preacher – Four wives
1884 Aug 27	(p. 4) Assaulted & robbed – Charles Carpenter
1883 Mar 7	(p. 4) John Johnson & Sarah Crippen
1883 Jan 14	(p. 1) Col'd people of Brooklyn
1883 Jan 7	(p. 5) Edward Allen (Great Neck) dies
1880 Jun 20	(p. 2) Shinnecock June meeting
1879 Feb. 20	(p. 4) Col'd woman murdered on LL (wife of Ephraim Johnson, widow of Steele)
1879 Feb 2	(p. 4) Out in the cold - Col'd preacher
1876 Feb 10	(p. 2) Babylon Miscegenation
1875 Oct 25	(p. 4) Brewster
1868 Sept 9	Brewster Bayles – Port Jefferson sent to Jail for stealing a pair of boots

**FROM DONNA [Qtdeer@aol.com]:****Rev. Paul Cuffee's Children**

(See UPDATE, Vol. 1, No. 2 "A Brief Sketch of Paul Cuffee's Life")

Paul and Hannah's children were Lloyd, Vincent, Jeremiah, Paul, and Frederick Cuffee. Lloyd had a daughter, Blossom Cuffee. Vincent became a Deacon and married Sarah Bunn, their children were: Frances, Louisa, Caroline, Emmeline, Nancy, Maria, James Louis, Nathan P, and Wickham Cuffee. Jeremiah became a Minister and married Martha, their children were: Ida, Lydia, Rosetta, and Daisy Cuffee. Paul was married Frances, their children were: Agnes, Grace, & Clarabell. And Frederick married Elizabeth Duryea of the Poospatuck Reservation and had four boys and six girls..

## **From the New York Times**

*New York Times*, New York, N.Y.: Oct 27, 1929. pg. SM10, 1 pgs

### **OUR LONG ISLAND INDIANS;**

#### **The Shinnecock Tribe Still Hunts and Fishes On Reservation Near Southampton**

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

NINETY miles from New York City lies the reservation of the Shinnecock Indians. It is situated on Long Island along the State Highway which leads to Montauk. To call it a reservation is in the strict sense of the word a misnomer. It is not owned by the government, but by...

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*Special to The New York Times*, New York, N.Y.: Sep 9, 1956. pg. 43, 1 pgs

### **L.I. DIGGINGS HINT AT EARLY INDIANS;**

#### **Cultures That May Go Back to 1,000 and 3,000 B.C. Found--Carbon Will Tell**

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

SOUTHAMPTON, L.I., Sept. 8--The Indians may have roamed Long Island longer than the experts had thought. A bit of charcoal from a burial pit on Sugar Loaf Hill may prove it.

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*New York Times*, New York, N.Y.: Aug 18, 1913. pg. 7, 1 pgs

### **Y.A.C. INDIANS' POW-WOW;**

#### **Larchmont Y.C. Flub Dubs Join In Huckleberry Island Celebration.**

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

A party of suffragettes and nondescript horde of predatory wealthy Flub Dubs led by Ponce De Leon rested yesterday in their search for the Fountain of Youth and landed on Huckleberry Island in Long Island Sound, where they found the long-sought fountain and held high jinks with their hosts, the Huckleberry Indians.

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*Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES*, New York, N.Y.: Aug 28, 1949. pg. 63, 1 pgs

### **LONG ISLAND TRIBE PLANS A POWWOW;**

#### **Shinnecoeks, at Southampton, Are Making Ready for 3-Day Festival of Songs, Dances**

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

SOUTHAMPTON, L.I., Aug. 27 -- The annual powwow of the Shinnecock Indians, one of the thirteen tribes that originally lived on Long Island, will be held on the Shinnecock reservation west of this village on Sept. 3, 4 and 5 at 2 P.M. each day.

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*THOMAS A. JOHNSON, Special to The New York Times*. New York, N.Y.: Feb 14, 1971. pg. BQ92, 1 pgs

### **For Blacks, a Strong Indian Mixture on L.I.**

**Abstract** (Document Summary)

GLEN COVE, L. I., Feb. 13 -- Most of his classmates at the grammar school here don't know it, but Tracey Crowe, a husky 11-year-old, could tell them a good deal about the Long Island of yesterday.

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## Fred Brewster at- Powell's Livery Stable of Amityville Long Island - 1914

First appearing in the LI Forum 1973 No Copyright Information Data Found



### W. Powell's Livery Stables, Amityville, 1914

Ernest Ketcham, **Fred Brewster (a mulatto from North Amityville)**, Charles Powell, Wellington Powell, Arthur Sammis, John Powell, and Matthew Finigan posed in front of the Powell Livery,

**Fred Brewster**, a mulatto was born in North Amityville between 1890 and 1899; Little is known about his life except he married Elva M. \_\_\_\_, born Oct. 7, 1900 in Washington, D. C. Brewster must have worked for Powell in 1914, before enlisting in World War I. Fred was buried in the Long Island National Cemetery, Farmingdale, N. Y. on April 25, 1965, as a veteran of World War I.

### SUGGESTED READING

(SOURCE: Mark Rothenberg, Historian, Patchogue-Medford Library) <http://pml.suffolk.lib.ny.us/longislandhistoryrm.htm>

Austin, Jere. *"From the Diary of Joshua Hempstead: Slaves, Servants, and Community Service."* Long Island Forum 22(3) March 1969: pp. 50 □ 51. Photo.

Bayles, Thomas R. *"Slavery in the Early Days of Brookhaven Town."* Patchogue Advance. January 26, 1950: p. {?}. Photo of Old Ban Brunt Slave Cabin, East Setauket.

Ewing, Helen M. *"Brookhaven Woman has Contract of 1800 for Sale of Slave Girl."* Patchogue Advance, June 28, 1935: p. [?].

Hurewitz, Michael. *"Local Black History Shows L. I. had Its Own Slave Trade."* Long Island Press, October 26, 1969: p. [?] Photo.

King, George Suthie. *The Last Slaver*, New York: Putnam, 1933. About the slave ship the Wanderer build in Setauket.

McMaster, Richard K. *"Early Long Island Abolitionist."* Long Island Forum 26(2) February 1963: pp. 31-32.

Schmitt, Frederick P. *"Home at Last(A Voyage of Emigration to Liberia in 1861 from the Journal of Charles Jones Stewart."* Long Island Forum 40 (6) June 1977: pp. 114-121.

Vahey, Mary Feeney. *A Hidden History: Slavery, Abolition and the Underground Railroad in Cow Neck and on Long Island*, Port Washington, NY: Cow Neck Peninsula Historical Society, 1998. 49 p.

Wood, Clarence Aston. *"Lymas Reeve, Southold Slave*

## Historic Cemeteries of Long Island

### AMITYVILLE

Squires Cemetery	Between Columbus Ave. & Johnson Ave, enter off Great Neck Road
Bunn Cemetery	Bethpage Road
Brewster – Steele Cemetery.	End of Brewster Lane on the left-side.
Fowler Cemetery	Bayview Ave.
Brewster Cemetery	Bethpage Road
Amityville Cemetery	Harrison Ave.

[[SOURCE](#) – Town of Babylon Maps]

**INVENTORY** -- The following inventory itemizes the slaveholdings of the ESTATE OF MARY PLATT TREDWELL in 1773, a wealthy woman who lived in Smithtown and was among the largest slaveholders on Long Island.

Abigail	One Negro Girl	6 yrs old
Amen	One Mustee Boy	5 yrs old
Ann Saxton	One Mustee Girl	12 yrs old
Elizabeth	One Mustee Girl	10 yrs old
Frank	One Negro Man	28 yrs old
Hagar	One Negro Woman	60 yrs old
Jacob	One Negro Boy	7 yrs old
James	One Negro Man	23 – 26 yrs old
James	One Negro Boy	5 yrs old
Jane	One Negro Woman	29 yrs old
Jerusha	One Mustee Girl	7 yrs old
Josiah	One Negro Man	25 yrs old
Jude	One Negro Woman	31 yrs old
Lewis	One Negro Boy	10 yrs old
Natt	One Negro Boy	8 yrs old
Peg	One Negro Girl	2 yrs old
Peter	One Negro Boy	Born 13 Sept. 1772
Philip	One Negro Boy	7 yrs old
Priscilla	One Negro Girl	8 yrs old
Robbin	One Mustee Boy	14 yrs old
Rose	One Mustee Girl	9 yrs old
Sampson	One Negro Man	50 yrs old
Sampson	One Mustee Boy	13 yrs old
Seneca	One Negro Boy	2 yrs old
Tamar	One Negro Girl	4 yrs old
Townsend	One Mustee Boy	14 yrs old

SOURCE - Marcus, Grania Bolton (Dr.), *Discovering The African-American Experience in Suffolk County, 1520 – 1960*. Richard Handley Collection, Smithtown Public Library.

## AME CHURCH / AME ZION CHURCHES ON LONG ISLAND IN 1845

**SOURCE** – Prime, Nathaniel Scudder, *A History of Long Island From Its First Settlement by Europeans to the Year 1845*, Part II, New York: Robert Carter, 1845, p. 416.

<u>Church</u>	<u># of Members</u>	<u>Church</u>	<u># of Members</u>
Brooklyn	209	Brooklyn: Williamsburg	34
Flatbush	31	Train's Meadow	20
Jamaica	26	Flushing (?)	59
Flushing	69	Lakeville	78
Cedar Swamp	70	Oyster Bay	46
Jericho	15	Jerusalem	47
Huntington	52	Stony Brook	7
Huntington South (North Amityville)	52	Islip & Smithtown	25
Setauket	26	Moriches & Mastic	21
		Sag Harbor	60
TOTAL =		TOTAL =	
	553		387

## CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

### Soldier

Brewster, Adam  
 Brewster, Charles D(eyvine)  
 Brewster, Governor  
 Brewster, Silas  
 Brewster, Thomas C.  
 Brewster, Tow(n)send S.  
 Brewster, Zachariah  
 Butler, Samuel C.  
 Jackson, Aaron  
 Gardiner, James E.  
 Black, Charles  
 Smith, Moses

### Residence

Suffolk Co.  
 Amityville  
 Amityville  
 Suffolk Co.  
 Huntington  
 Huntington  
 Amityville  
 East Hampton  
 Huntington  
 Huntington  
 Amityville  
 Huntington

US Colored Troops  
 Pvt. F Co., 20<sup>th</sup> Reg. US Colored Troops  
 Pvt. F Co., 26<sup>th</sup> Reg. US Colored Troops  
 US Colored Troops  
 US Colored Troops  
 US Colored Troops  
 US Colored Troops  
 29<sup>th</sup> Reg., US Colored Troops  
 US Colored Troops  
 US Colored Troops  
 US Colored Troops  
 Pvt. 20<sup>th</sup> Reg., US Colored Troops  
 US Colored Troops



## INFORMATION ADDED TO THE LONG ISLAND NATIVE & BLACK GENEALOGY DATABASE

### SETAUKET

**SOURCE** – Bridson, Susan. *Setauket's Black Community: A History*, The Village Times, 16 February 1984, p. 1, 9.

- Lucy Hart Keyes** Born around 1900. Her father was born in Setauket, but her mother HANNAH TAYLOR came to Long Island after the Civil War at the age of 14 years old. Hannah arrived by train near Lake Ronkonkoma, and was met by SELAH HULSE, who drove her by wagon to the Wheeler's house. Hannah worked for the Wheeler family for several years. Hannah's mother had been a slave. Lucy married JACOB HART.
- Jacob Hart** Had a brother Selah, both were born in Setauket.
- Sarah Ann Sells** Born in 1864 and died 1964. William Smith Sells was her brother.
- Rev. William Smith Sells** Born 1878 of Black and Indian parentage. Later he became the pastor of the Bethel AME Church. He was Sarah's brother.

### AMITYVILLE (Huntington South)

### MARRIAGE

**SOURCE** – *Book of Marriages Solemnized By Joel Jarvis, Justice of the Peace*, Long Island Collection, Jamaica, New York, 1937.

- 1844 August 7 Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage was this day solemnized by me between **ALFRED PANE (PAYNE or PAINE)** of Huntington to **ADELIA BURTON** of the same place both of lawful age to marry & both to me known, in presence of 2 attesting witness (1) viz. **HENRY BURTON & ABRAHAM SMITH**, both of Huntington, and after due inquiries by me made there appears now lawful impediment to such marriage in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington the 7<sup>th</sup> day of August 1844.  
Joel Jarvis, Justice of the Peace
- 1848 Sept. 28 Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage (1) was this day solemnized by me between **ELBERT BRUSTER (BREWSTER)** of Huntington to **ANJENETT MOONEY** of Islip both of the parties being to me personally known in presents (1) of 2 attesting witness (1) viz. **CHARLES BREWSTER & STEPHEN STEEL(E)** both of Huntington and after due inquiry by me made there appears now (1) lawful impediment to such marriage (1). In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington the 11 day of October 1849.  
Joel Jarvis, Justice of the Peace
- 1850 November 9 Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage (1) was this day solemnized by me between **BENJAMIN STEAL (STEELE)** to **MARIAH SHIRAD** both of Huntington in presents of **EMERY STEEL & JOHN BRUSTER (BREWSTER)** both of Huntington and after Due inquiry by me made there appears no lawful impediment to such marriage. In testimony where of I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington the 9th day of November 1850.  
Joel Jarvis, Justice of the Peace
- 1850 October 29 Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage (1) was this day solemnized by me between **JOHN STEEL** and **MARY TITUS**, both of North Hempstead both being to me personally known in presents of **GEORGE STEEL(E) & DAVID STEEL(E)** both of Huntington and after due inquiry by me made there appears now lawful impediment to such marriage. In testimony where of I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington the 29 Day of October 1850.  
Joel Jarvis, Justice of the Peace
- 1852 September 17 Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage (1) was this day solemnized between **LEANDER SQUIRES** of Huntington to **CHARLOTT TITUS** of the same place both of the parties being to me satisfactory identified by the oath of **NICHOLAS MILLER** of HUNTINGTON to me known, in presents of **NICHOLAS MILLER** and **GILBERT SMITH & WILLIAM I. JERVIS** of Huntington after due inquiry by me made there appears now. Lawful impediment to such marriage. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington the 17th day of September 1852.  
Joel Jarvis, Justice of the Peace

- 1852 October 14 Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage (1) was this day solemnized by me between CHARLES BELERSON of Smithtown to JULY ANN STEEL of Huntington, both of the parties being to me satisfactory identified to me by the oath of STEPHEN STEEL & CHARLES STEEL (E) of Huntington, after due inquiry by me made there appears now lawful impediment to such marriage. Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington the 14th day of October 1852.  
Joel Jervis, Justice of the Peace
- 1858 March 20 Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage (1) was this day solemnized by me between RICHARD JACKSON, Huntington aged 52 years to MARGARET BURCHER of the same place aged 47 years the said RICHARD JACKSON being to me personally known & the said MARGARET BURCHER being to me satisfactory identified by the oath of SAMUEL JARVIS of Huntington to me known in presents of SAMUEL JARVIS of Huntington and after due inquiry by me made there appears now lawful impediment to such marriage. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington the 20th day of March 1858. Joel Jervis, Justice of the Peace
- 1842 December 24 Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage was hereby solemnized by me between THOMAS BLAKE, coloured, of Glen Cove in the County of Queens to DIANAH STEEL of Huntington in Suffolk County both of the parties being to me satisfactory identified by the oath of Lucy Bruster (Brewster) of Huntington to me known in presents of 2 attesting witnesses, viz. DAVID STEEL(E) and JONAH MILLER, both of Huntington and after due inquiries by me made there appears no lawful impediment to such marriage. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington the 24th day of December 1842.  
Joel Jervis, Justice of the Peace
- 1856 September 4, Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage was this day solemnized by me between JOHN W. MILLER and SARAH E. STEEL(E) both of Huntington, both of the parties being to me personally known in presents of NICHOLAS MILLER and STEVEN (STEPHEN) STEEL(E) both of Huntington and after due inquiry by me made there appeared now lawful impediment to such marriage in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington this 4th day of September 1856.  
Joel Jervis, Justice of the Peace
- 1833 December 14 Suffolk County. I hereby certify that marriage was this day solemnized by me **between ELBERT FLOYD** of Huntington coloured age 23 years of age to **JANE ANN WATERS** of the same place age 15 years both of the parties being to me personally known in presents of 2 attesting witness, viz. **HENRY PAIN (PAINE or PAYNE), PETER WATERS** both of Huntington and there appears now lawful impediment to such marriage. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington this 14<sup>th</sup> day of December 1833.  
Joel Jervis, Justice of the Peace
- 1832 September 2 Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage was this day solemnized by me between **HENRY TOMPSON** of Huntington aged 26 years to **MARY CONKLING (CONKLIN)** of the same place aged 19 years, both of the parties being satisfactory identified by the oath of **FRANK TREDWELL**, all coloured people the sd. Frank being to me personally known. After due inquiries by me made there appears now lawful impediment to such marriage. In presents of two attesting witness viz. the said **FRANK TREDWELL** and **MARY UDALL**. In testimony I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington September the 2 1832.  
Joel Jervis, Justice of the Peace
- 1831 June 23 Suffolk County: SS. I hereby certify that marriage has this day solemnized by me between **GEORGE SEAMAN** of Oyster Bay, coloured, age 22 year to **CORNELIAR (CORNELIA) HUNTER** of Hunter aged 18 both of the parties being satisfactory identified by JABE STEEL (E) to me known on oath in presents of 2 attesting witness, viz. **DURNE TRAVIS, HANNAH KETCHAM** both of Huntington after due inquiry there appears no lawful impediment. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington aforesaid this 23 day of June 1831.  
Joel Jervis, Justice of the Peace
- 1829 December 6 I hereby certify that marriage was this day solemnized by me between **CHARLES BRUSTER (BREWSTER)** of Oyster Bay, colored man to **HANNAH STEEL (E)** of Huntington. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Huntington this 6<sup>th</sup> day of December 1829.  
Joel Jervis, Justice of the Peace
-

**SOURCE - O'Callaghan, Edmund Bailey, Lists of Inhabitants of Colonial New York, Genealogical Publishing co., Baltimore, MD, 1979, p. 46-47.**

**A List of Ye Inhabitants – of Ye Towne of Southampton old and Yo(u)ng Christians  
and hethen Freeman and servants white and Black in 1698**

**Negro Males (1698)**

Will	Dick	Jack	Ceaser	Titus	Mingo
John	Tom	Jack	Jethro	Jefrey	Dick
Peter	Gule	Dick	Jack	Lewis	Titus
Tom	Frank	Jehue	Sambo	Peter	Brigitt
Will	Ceser	Nero	Ned	Cisto	7names destroyed

Jack  
Samson  
George  
Tobee  
**Total 40**

**Negro Females (1698)**

Ann  
Sarah  
Bety  
Rueth  
Sarah  
Bess

Bety  
Hanah  
Hanah  
Rueth  
Sarah  
Mariah

Isabell  
Joane  
Rachel  
Dorekis  
Rose  
Simony

Bety  
Sarah  
Judith  
Smony  
Margery

Elisabeth  
Bety  
Judith  
Pegee  
Hanah  
Female Negro persons 43

Perie  
Joane  
Jinny  
Phillis  
Molly

Abee  
Hager  
Simony  
Hitabell  
Dinah  
6 names destroyed

**Indian males that are upwards of fifteen years – The  
Squas and children few of whom have any name. (1698)**

Chice  
Indian  
Coyemow  
Indian  
Steephen  
Indian

Johnson  
Indian  
Franck  
Indian  
Nodian  
Indian

Toby  
Indian  
Judas  
Indian

Arther  
Indian  
Macrobow  
Indian  
Weegon  
Indian

Anthony  
Indian  
Nabamacow  
Indian  
Cough  
Indian

Thamanty  
Indian  
Philip  
Indian  
Sam  
Indian

Johnaquan  
Indian  
Sam  
Indian  
William  
Indian

Queegano  
Indian  
Tom Lenard  
Indian

Ma  
Indian

Lenard  
Indian  
Dick  
Indian  
Chitty  
Indian

Pisacomary  
Indian  
Plato  
Indian  
Hary  
Indian

Jefrey  
Indian  
Tom Hodge  
Indian  
Joseph  
Indian

Rhichoam  
Indian  
Denitt  
Indian  
Tom  
Indian

Redhedwill  
Indian  
Obedia  
Indian  
Waymantuck  
Indian

Pomquaneo  
Indian  
Cuttwas  
Indian  
Waneno  
Indian

Simon  
Indian  
Abraham  
Indian  
Titus  
Indian

Candy  
Indian  
Isaac  
Indian

Tohemon  
Indian  
Sam  
Indian

**52 Indians upward of 15-years**

## FIRST VOCABULARY OF LONG ISLAND INDIANS

By Sandi Brewster-walker



In 1791 after the American Revolution, Thomas Jefferson and his friend James “Jemmy” Madison traveled to Eastern Long Island to collect the words of the local Natives. Both men toured Long Island on horseback, resting on Sunday at the home of General William Floyd of Mastic on Sunday. On Monday, June 13, 1791, they met with local Unquachog Natives at the land William Smith deed in 1700. Later, the land would be called the Poospatuck Reservation.

Jefferson met with three elderly women that were knowledgeable in the Native tongue. Here he copied over 180 words, spelling them phonetically. He was assisted by a younger women that new English. Jefferson had been interested in Native Americans all of his life. In Albemarle County as a boy, he had been associated with the local Natives. Jefferson had plans of writing a book, but this remained an unfinished project like so many others.

“The indigenous languages of the Americas first became a significant interest at the American Philosophical Society under the Society's third President, Thomas Jefferson. In his *Notes on the State of Virginia* (1783), Jefferson had laid the conceptual foundation for reconstructing a history of Indian peoples based upon a systematic analysis of their languages, and while he collected some vocabularies himself to that end, he was remarkably effective at spurring others.”<sup>1</sup>

However, a thief stole Jefferson’s trunk of stationary including the Indian language notes, while it was being transported along the James River in Virginia. The thief, finding nothing he could sell threw the contents of the trunk into the river. Some of the pages were found near the shore in the mud.

On September 21, 1809, Jefferson explained to his friend Dr. Benjamin S. Barton how he had lost his notes.

Later, a friend of Jefferson’s Peter S. DuPonceau copied the “mud-covered and water-stained” pages of Jefferson’s manuscript. However he used a book that he had recorded law cases in 1786. This copy was lost.

According to Morton Pennypacker, a writer, “William Wallace Tucker of Sag Harbor, discovered that Jefferson had visited the “Indians of” Long island, and appealed to Albert Gatachet of the Bureau of Ethnology in Washington (D. C.), who in turn appealed to Henry Phillips Jr., in Philadelphia for more positive information. DuPonceau vocabulary was found and a copy of it forwarded to Mr. Tooker, who thereupon prepared an elaborate manuscript of twenty pages, alphabetically arranged, in which he stated the date of 1794 as the date of Jefferson’s visit.”

Pennypacker continued “When later it was found that Jefferson had not visited Long Island in 1794 no further attempt was made to print the vocabulary.” It has taken eight years to check back the matter, and in doing so Jefferson’s own manuscript has been found, showing that it was June 13, 1791, that he copied the vocabulary on Long Island and that Mr. Phillips mistook DuPonceau’s figure 1 for a figure 4. Jefferson’s water-stained manuscript has been compared with DuPonceau’s copy, and Tooker’s carefully arranged notes studied.”<sup>2</sup>

Continued...

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<sup>1</sup> American Philosophical Society Historical and Literary Committee American Indian Vocabulary Collection 1784-1828, (0.25 linear feet); 497 V85, [American Philosophical Society](http://www.americanphilosophicalsociety.org), 105 South Fifth Street \* Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386

<sup>2</sup> Pennypacker, Morton, *Restoration of Manuscript Stolen from Jefferson Discloses First Vocabulary of Long Island Indians*, article found in the Patchogue-Medford Public Library.



Parts of other Long Island Native languages have survived:

#### Montauk

The Montauk vocabulary was recorded from George Pharoah (Native) and John Lyon Gardiner on March 25, 1798. "A vocabulary of the Indian language spoken by the Montauk tribe. George Pharoah, aged 66, oldest man of that tribe and their chief gave me this specimen of their language. There are only about seven persons that can now speak this language and a few years more and it will be gone forever. It was spoken with little difference by all the Indians upon the East end of Long island and perhaps the whole Island and the adjoining Islands. George says the Moheags (Mohegan) of Connecticut speak the same language. George repeated these words several times and I write them as near as he pronounced as I can with the English alphabet."<sup>3</sup>

Some words that were recorded:

<i>Inchun</i>	Indian	<i>Yunksquash</i>	young woman
<i>Macha weeskt</i>	little child	<i>Weenai</i>	old woman

#### SHINNECOCK

Several words were listed in 1884 by Henry Clinton. Then, in 1889 Shinnecock words were recorded by A. S. Gatchet. And finally, a word list was compiled by M. R. Harrington in 1903.

SOURCE: Rothenberg, Mark, Patchogue-Medford Library Local History Room.

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## From the Publisher's Desk

Please feel free to submit corrections, edits, or questions, as well as information about your family or research to me at [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz). (202-558-7480)

**UPDATE** is also available online at <http://longislandgenealogy.com/>

To go directly to the newsletter:

<http://longislandgenealogy.com/LINandBNewsletter/LI.html>



**Sandi Brewster-walker, Publisher**

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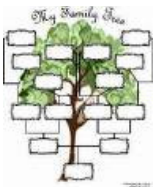
## LONG ISLAND NATIVE & BLACK GENEALOGY DATABASE

**Invisible People of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens & Kings Counties, New York State  
(and extended families)**

<http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sbrewsterw>

Individuals: 6,876 Updated: 2006-07-03 15:57:03 UTC (Mon)

Contact: Sandi Brewster-walker [sbrewsterw@att.biz](mailto:sbrewsterw@att.biz)



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<sup>3</sup> Gardiner, John Lyon, *Montauk Vocabulary, recorded from George Pharoah by John Lyon Gardiner, on March 25, 1798*, reprinted by permission of the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institute; copies of article found at the Patchogue-Medford Public Library.

# FROM SANDI BREWSTER-WALKER'S NOTEBOOK

JACOB JOHN BUNN, born 1830 married LYDIA GREEN, born 1840. Her mother was MARY LIZA GREEN, born 1812.

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## JOHN WINTHROP PAPERS<sup>4</sup>

SILAS CHARLES, Montauk Indian is mentioned in Doc. #2, 1702/3 document in John Winthrop, 1<sup>st</sup> Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

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The Pequot sent to Long Island many of their women and children at the beginning of the Pequot Wars.

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In 1635, Chief Wyandance crossed the Long Island Sound to Saybrook, Connecticut.

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Lion (Lyon) Gardiner recorded in the Relations of the Pequot Wars that 3-days later Wyandance visited him. Wyandance asked if the Long Island Indians could still trade with the English.

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Gardiner offered to trade, and pay bounties for the head of all Pequot, who went to Long Island. Wyandance said he would go to his brother the Great Sachem Poggatacut of all of Long Island and if we may have peace and trade with you, we will give you tribute as we did the Pequot.<sup>5</sup>

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Wyandance sent five (5) Pequot heads to Fort Saybrook, Connecticut. Lion paid for them. Soon after, a Pequot Sassacers, fled to Long island.

---

A Shinnecock Squa-sachem took gifts and tribute to the English. This was probably the sister of Wyandance.

---

A band of about 60 Pequot remained on Long island.

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1642, the Connecticut General Court forbad anyone to trade with the Long island Indians for a year and a half.

1644 September, Poggatacut went to Hartford to request a "Certificate from the English United Colonies of New England

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## 1790 – U. S. Census – Flushing – Free Blacks

<u>Head of Household</u>	<u># in Household</u>
Ridle, Peter	1
Pankake, Peter	1
Bill	1
Poil	2
Sylvester	4
Mary	1
John	1
Knight, James	3
Cato	1
Daniel	1
Israel	1
Johnson, Sam	3
Jesse	1

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<sup>4</sup>Hosmer, James Kendall, Ed. Winthrop Journal, "History of New England 1630 – 1649," I, p. 104; Forbes, Allyn B. Ed. Winthrop Papers, Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society Collection 1944 – 7, III, p. 267.

<sup>5</sup>Gardiner, Relation, p. VII – VIII.

## DAVID BREWSTER

**SOURCE:** 1910 US Federal Census – Shinnecock Reservation – Southampton – T624 1082, pg. 1A

Head of Household	Smith, James	38 age	Indian	Born NY	Gardiner
Wife	Nancy	38	Indian	VA	
Son	John	16	Indian	NY	
Dau	Mary	14	Indian	NY	
Dau	Pauline	11	Indian	NY	
Dau	Madeline	9	Indian	NY	
Son	Henry	7	Indian	NY	
Son	William	5	Indian	NY	
Dau	Charlotte	3	Indian	NY	
Dau	Bertha	2/12	Indian	NY	
<b>Nephew</b>	<b>Brewster, David</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>NY</b>	

*(probably James Smith's sister's son)*

## **RESULTS OF DATABASE SEARCH:**

### **1870 U. S. FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS (M593) – SUFFOLK CO., N.Y.**

<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Age in 1870</u>	<u>Est. Birth Year</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Gender</u>
Bradley, Paul	Southold	24	1845	New York	Indian	Male
Caesar, Caleb	Brookhaven	70	1799	New York	Indian	Male
Caesar, Hannah	Brookhaven	70	1799	New York	Indian	Female
Cuffe(e), Francis M.	Southampton	41	1828	New York	Indian	Female
Cuffee, Chauncy	Bridgehampton	15	1854	New York	Indian	Male
Cuffy, Jeremiah	Brookhaven	45	1824	New York	Indian	Male
Greene, Henry	East Hampton	40	1829	New York	Indian	Male
Hannibal, Hannah	East Hampton	84	1785	New York	Indian	Female
Hannibal, John	Southold	63	1806	New York	Indian	Male
Hawkins, Dolly	Brookhaven	58	1811	New York	Indian	Female
Hawkins, Paul	Brookhaven	75	1794	New York	Indian	Male
Joseph, Hannah`	East Hampton	30	1839	New York	Indian	Female
Joseph, John	East Hampton	18	1851	New York	Indian	Male
Lockwood, Mary	Smithtown	30	1839	New York	Indian	Female
Main, Gilbert	Brookhaven	2	1867	New York	Indian	Male
Main, Jessie	Brookhaven	13	1856	New York	Indian	Female
Main, Julia	Brookhaven	2/12	1870	New York	Indian	Female
Main, Martha	Brookhaven	30	1839	New York	Indian	Female
Main, Mary	Brookhaven	2/12	1870	New York	Indian	Female
Main, Wm	Brookhaven	13	1856	New York	Indian	Male
Pharaoh, George	East Hampton	60	1809	New York	Indian	Male
Ward, Babe	Brookhaven	1/12	1870	New York	Indian	Male
Ward, Belle	Brookhaven	12	1857	New York	Indian	Female
Ward, Emma	Brookhaven	14	1855	New York	Indian	Female
Ward, Jacob	Brookhaven	35	1834	New York	Indian	Male
Ward, Martha	Brookhaven	5	1864	New York	Indian	Female
Ward, Martha	Brookhaven	30	1839	New York	Indian	Female
Ward, Mary	Brookhaven	14	1855	New York	Indian	Female
Ward, Mary A.	Brookhaven	28	1841	New York	Indian	Female
Ward, Micha A.	Brookhaven	28	1841	New York	Indian	Male
Wright, Isaac	East Hampton	53	1816	New York	Indian	Male
Wright, Jeremiah	East Hampton	18	1851	New York	Indian	Male
Wright, Mary	East Hampton	3	1866	New York	Indian	Female
Wright, Naomi	East Hampton	54	1815	New York	Indian	Female



# MOHEGAN

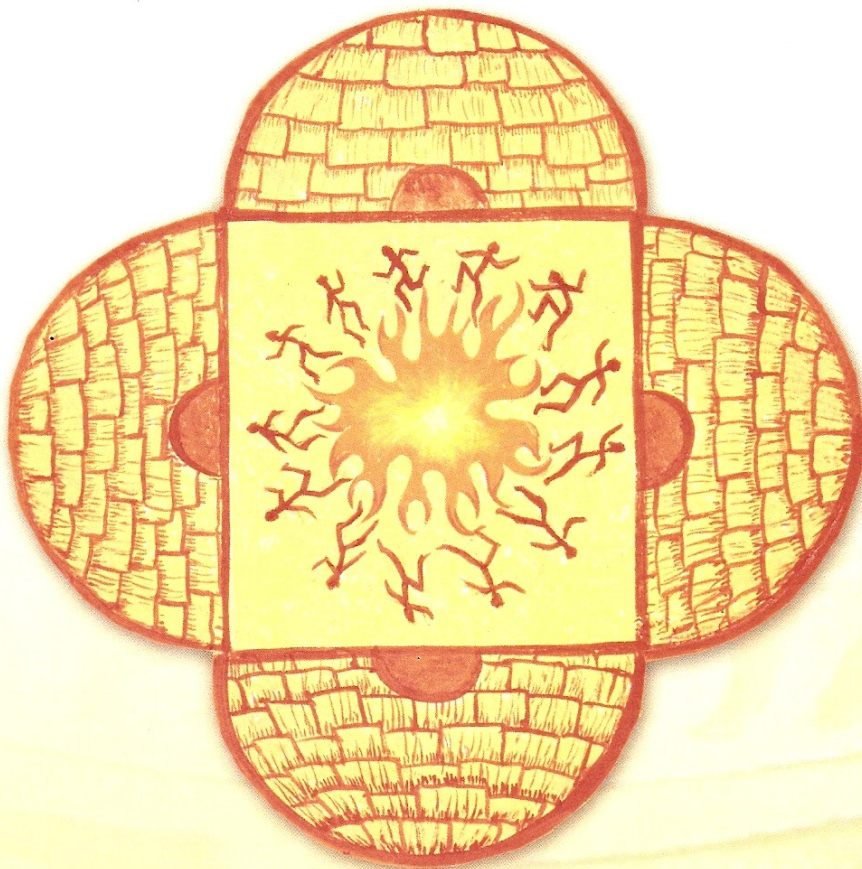
## INTERTRIBAL POTLUCK SOCIAL

**Sunday January 7, 2007**

**1:00pm - 5:00pm**

**Uncas Ballroom**

**Mohegan Sun Convention Center  
Uncasville, CT**



**DANCING \* DRUMMING SOCIALIZING \* GIVEAWAYS**

Great food and conversation. All Native American  
Indians and their families are welcome.

For more information, please call the Cultural Department at 860-862-6277.