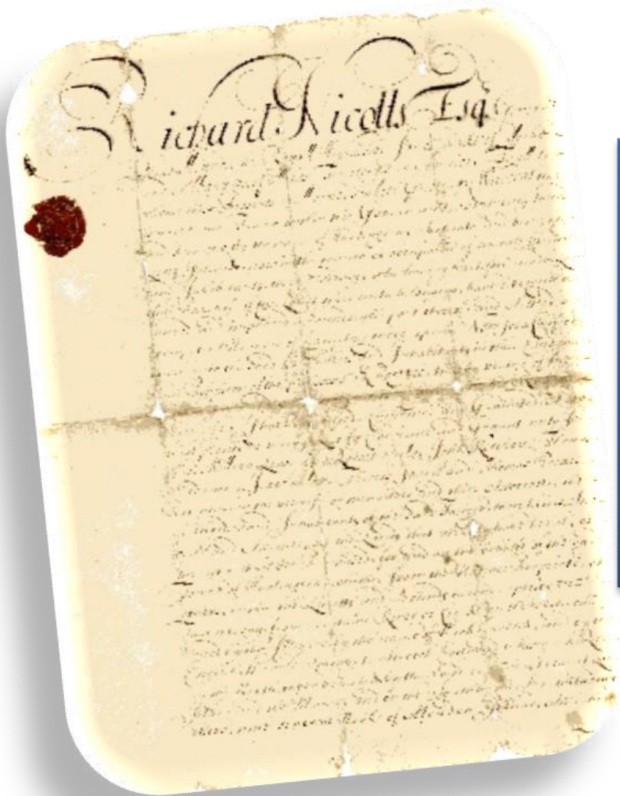


Huntington's Legal History

Presented by
Town Clerk Andrew Raia and Town Attorney Deborah Misir



Exhibition on view at the
Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building
228 Main Street, Huntington, NY
March 1 — May 15, 2023

Antonia S. Mattheou, Town Archivist
Town of Huntington Jo-Ann Raia Archives

Huntington's Legal History

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Town Clerk Andrew Raia and
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Contributors to the Exhibition

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Both the exhibition and this handout have been sponsored by the Town of Huntington

This publication was written by Antonia S. Mattheou, Huntington Town Archivist and printed on recycled paper by William Standley. Special thanks to Barbara Hanna for the extra set of eyes needed to proof read this handout; Pamela Griffin Hansen, Josie Lisa Rudloff and Emily Werner for graciously giving of their time to help with the installation of the exhibit.

Due to space limitations at the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building the chronologies of Town Officers that have been recorded in this handout were not displayed.

Preface

Legal history is a discipline that examines events of the past pertaining to all facets of the law. It includes analysis of particular laws, legal institutions, individuals who operate in the legal system, and the effect of law on society.

This handout is based on an exhibition of the same name which ran at the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building from March to May 15, 2023. The exhibition was curated by Huntington Town Archivist Antonia S. Mattheou at the request of Huntington Town Attorney Deborah Misir and Huntington Town Clerk Andrew Raia.

Records covering the foundation history of the Town of Huntington tell us of the pioneers who first settled here, where they first located and established their homes; how they acquired title to their lands; their treaties and agreements with the Indians. This exhibition brings to light a great mass of interesting and valuable records from the Town's legal history which have never been displayed before. They reveal facts about the Native American families the settlers found here, and of the territory occupied by them. These records also tell us when and where the early settlers founded churches and schools, built mills for grinding their corn, forts and watch houses for defense.

The early records in the Huntington Jo-Ann Raia Archives date 1657 through 1660 and consist of Indian Deeds and minutes of civil and criminal trials. It is difficult to prove whether records were not kept during the first years of the Town's founding or were kept on loose papers, and gradually disappeared. The first record of a town meeting is dated 1659, six years after the first land purchase.

I have spent a considerable number of hours studying, interpreting and researching the documents housed in our repository. And although I have developed numerous exhibits using them, I am still fascinated by the mysteries they hold and how they have touched our lives. My anxious desire to provide a permanent record of this exhibition, prompted me to produce this publication. The pages that follow expand on the text from the exhibition, and reproduce a few of its images and artifacts.

I wish to thank Huntington Town Clerk Andrew Raia; Huntington Historical Society Executive Director Stephanie Gotard; Executive Assistant to the Town Clerk Barbara Hanna; Archivists Pamela Griffin Hansen, Teresa Schwind, Patricia Novak; my volunteer Josie Lisa Rudloff; Keith Van Eycken, Town of Huntington Carpentry Department; Kathleen Barnhart, Town of Huntington Records Center; Debbie Lupski, Joseph Rech, Anthony Annunziata, Brian Beyersdorf and William Standley, Town of Huntington General Services Department. I am grateful to all these individuals for their invaluable assistance in bringing to a wide audience the legal part of our town's history.

Antonia S. Mattheou
Huntington Town Archivist
March 2023

A SELECT TIMELINE IN THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN

1646	Eaton's Neck purchase.
1653, April 2	"First Purchase" of land from the Indians, signifying the founding of Huntington.
1654	Lloyd Neck purchase.
11 Feb. 1657	Jonas Holdsworth is hired as the first schoolmaster.
1660	The Town voted to build a schoolhouse.
4 Feb. 1660	Jonas Holdsworth was given the title of Clerk for Town and Court.
1661	Jonathan Rogers was chosen as the Town's "Rate-gatherer."
1665	The first church building was erected, and Reverend William Leverich became the first minister in Huntington.
1688	The Thomas Dongan patent mandated the creation of "Trustees" to manage and distribute Town-owned lands.
9 April 1694	John Adams was chosen Supervisor. This office has been perpetuated without interruption to this day.
1711	Henry Lloyd house was built.
1711	Jupiter Hannon was born at the Henry Lloyd Manor House. His poetry was published in 1760.
29 June 1759	A library was established.
1774, June	Huntington adopts a "Declaration of Rights" affirming that "every freeman's property is absolutely his own."
27 August 1776	Battle of Long Island.
1784	Old First Church, present building was constructed.
1784	John Sloss Hobart house was built.
1789	Commack Methodist Church was established.
1790	George Washington's tour of Long Island (stopped at Platt's Tavern on Park Avenue)
1790	Census indicates 381 heads of families in Huntington.
1793	Huntington Academy. Building demolished. Same site became Union School in 1858. Building was enlarged in 1870. First graduation took place in 1862. Became Huntington High School in 1912 and Simpson Jr. High in 1959. Town Hall started Relocating in 1979.
1839	The Long Islander was founded by Walt Whitman. This newspaper is still in print today. Lady Suffolk, the most famous Long Island racing horse, entered in 161 recorded races. She raced at the Carl S. Burr race-track. Cold Spring Harbor was the second largest whaling port in Suffolk County.
1842	The railroad makes its appearance in Huntington. In September of 1842, the Inspectors of Election - Supervisor, Town Clerk and five assessors - met and divided the town into four Election districts.
1867	The railroad was extended from Syosset to Northport.
1872	The Town of Huntington is divided. The southern portion becomes the Town of Babylon.
Ca.1886	Telephone was introduced.
1873	Samuel Balton, pickle King of Greenlawn, moves to Greenlawn.
Ca.1890	Electricity was introduced.

1892 The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building was constructed.
1894 The Village of Northport is incorporated.
1903 The Huntington Historical Society was established.
1910 W. K. Vanderbilt Motor Parkway was completed.
1912 Huntington Harbor Light House present structure was built.
1913 The Huntington Police Department was established. It ceased to exist in 1960, when Suffolk Police Department started operation.
1914 Northport Library was founded financed by Carnegie.
1924 The Village of Huntington Bay is incorporated.
1925 The Village of Asharoken is incorporated.
1926 The Village of Lloyd Harbor is Incorporated.
1928 The Huntington Planning Board is established.
1934 The first zoning ordinance is adopted.
1966 On January 10th, the "Suburban Town Law" was adopted.

Introduction

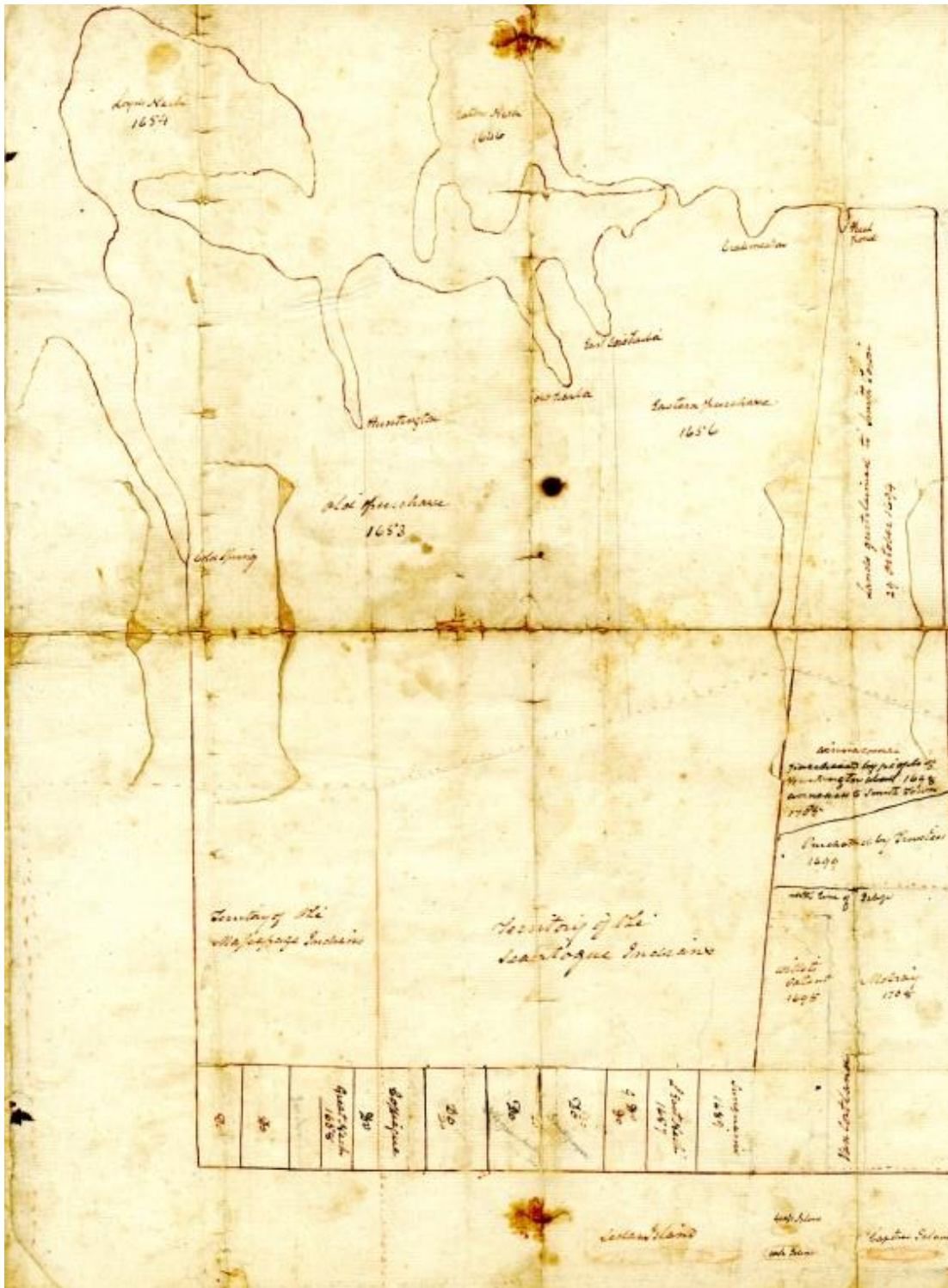
Describing an expedition through Long Island Sound to the States General of the United Netherlands, Secretary Van Tienhoven wrote on March 4, 1650; "This bay is much deeper and wider than Oyster Bay, and runs westward in, divides into three rivers, two of which are navigable; the smallest stream runs up in front of the Indian village called Martinnehonck, where they have their plantations. This tribe is not strong, and consists of about thirty families. There were formerly in and about this bay great numbers of Indian plantations which now lie waste and vacant. This land is mostly level and of good quality, well adapted for grain and all sorts of cattle; on the rivers are numerous valleys of sweet and salt meadows. All sorts of fish are caught there."

Huntington is situated on Long Island's north shore at the western edge of Suffolk County, about 35 miles east of New York City, on what was known as the Gold Coast of Long Island. The town comprises 93 square miles with 60 miles of coastline and has a population of 201,000. It is bounded by Oyster Bay on the west, Smithtown on the east, Babylon on the south, and 51 miles of the Long Island Sound beaches and harbors on the north. The Town of Huntington includes the communities of Centerport, Cold Spring Harbor, Commack, Dix Hills, East Northport, Eaton's Neck, Elwood, Fort Salonga (part in Smithtown), Greenlawn, Halesite, Half Hollow Hills, Huntington Station, Huntington Village, Melville, South Huntington, and West Hills. In addition, the town includes four incorporated villages which have certain independent governmental powers: Asharoken - incorporated in 1925; Huntington Bay - incorporated in 1924; Lloyd Harbor - incorporated in 1926; and Northport - 1896, the Town's oldest incorporated village.

The origin of the name, Huntington, is involved in obscurity. Its Indian name is Ketewomoke. As the first settlement here was made while Oliver Cromwell was in the zenith of his power, the first Indian deed having been made in the same year and month in which he dissolved the Long Parliament, it has been suggested that this town was named after his birthplace in England, Huntington. On the other hand, it is generally supposed that Huntington derived its name from the abundance of game here, which made it a desirable hunting ground.

When the first settlers arrived, the first homes were simple structures with sticks braced against a ridgepole and covered with grass and dirt to keep out the elements. Some spots were already clear of timber growth to allow the settlers to begin planting. After many seasons, the homes got improved with a solid roof. A piece of glass replaced the piece of parchment covering a frame and a glass allowed sunlight to enter the room. Wooden buckets were used to get water from running brooks or wells. Nothing was wasted. Shells were used to make spoons and drinking cups; bayberries, beeswax and tallow to make candles. Soap was made from fats and the lye of wood ashes. Herbs were dried for medicinal purposes or cooking. Industry came to the Town as early as 1658 when merchants were trading with the West Indies exporting barrel staves and importing rum.

The original occupants of our town are gone. Most of the homes they occupied have also disappeared. Generations have gone by. Their struggle for existence is only a memory now and so far, remote from the life's hardships of today. What remains is Huntington Harbor with the everlasting hills surrounding it and the Lighthouse guarding its entrance; Main streets, museums, historical societies, libraries, theaters, shops and restaurants boasting with life. Through our manuscripts we will do a service to our history by preserving the past and giving meaning to the events in the lives of the people who lived here.



Map of Huntington

Drawn by Silas Wood this map shows the Nissequogue River (spelled Niceaquage and Niceaquag) and Fresh Pond (in current-day Fort Salonga). Roads that still exist include The Middle of the Island Country Road, South Country Road and Confirmation Line Road (Town Line Road). The map also indicates the boundary of the Nicholls Patent at the eastern edge, and the head of Cold Spring on the west.



**Town records chest
1869**

In the Town's early days, and in the absence of a town hall, meetings were held sporadically and at different locations. Records were kept by the *Recorder*, later called the *Town Clerk*, in a wooden chest with *Town* patterned with brown nails on its cover. Although inadequate in size to hold all the records, the chest was used until 1883, when the Board of Trustees procured one of Herring's safes, six feet high and four and a half feet wide.

This wooden chest has been restored, and remains in the Town's possession.

THE SETTLEMENT

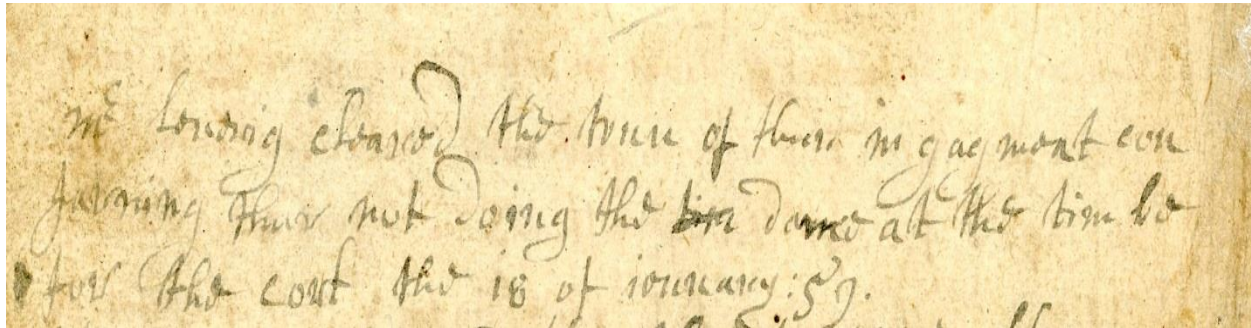
The English towns on Long Island, both on the Dutch and English territories, were settled by companies of individuals, most of whom had first landed in some part of New England; but had remained there for a short time, little longer in some instances than was necessary to select a proper place for a permanent residence, and to form themselves into associations adequate to the commencement of the new settlement. The first settlers of most of the towns seem to have been collections composed of individuals from almost every part of England. These companies consisted at first of only a few families. Many of these settlers were very well educated and sensible men – they had sustained a good standing in society and left reputable connections in England. The time of the settlement of the English towns, is to be collected from the dates of their perspective purchases from the natives. Huntington was purchased from the Matinecock, Marsapeague and Secatauge Indians. The first settlement of Huntington was commenced by eleven families. This company in advance was immediately followed by others, and the settlement increased by the constant accession of new comers. In 1684, there were 84 families enrolled on the assessment list.



**Streets erected in Town
23 November 1724**

An account of roads laid out in the Town. First was to Cold Spring Harbor, then, to Crab meadow.

At first, the women pounded their corn in mortars and the men wrought logs and clapboards for building with axes and cleavers. Soon, dams were constructed across streams and small mills were built for grinding grain and sawing lumber. Rude tanneries were constructed for tanning leather, and spindles and looms were made for the manufacture of coarse flaxen and woolen fabrics for clothing. Woolen mills and paper mills were also built. The West Neck area, in addition to its fine soil, contained extensive beds of clay from which bricks and pottery was made.

A snippet of a handwritten document on aged, yellowed paper. The text is written in cursive and appears to be a legal or financial agreement. The visible text includes: "we having cleared the town of them in agreement con", "firming their not doing the same at the time be", "fore the cost that is of journey: 50." There are some initials or numbers at the bottom right, possibly "11".

Leverich mill

13 January 1659

Agreement between William Leverich concerning the construction or repair of the mill dam, connected with his mill, located on what is now known as Mill Dam Road, at the head of Huntington Harbor. William Leverich was the first minister in Huntington until 1670. He built the first mill in Huntington.



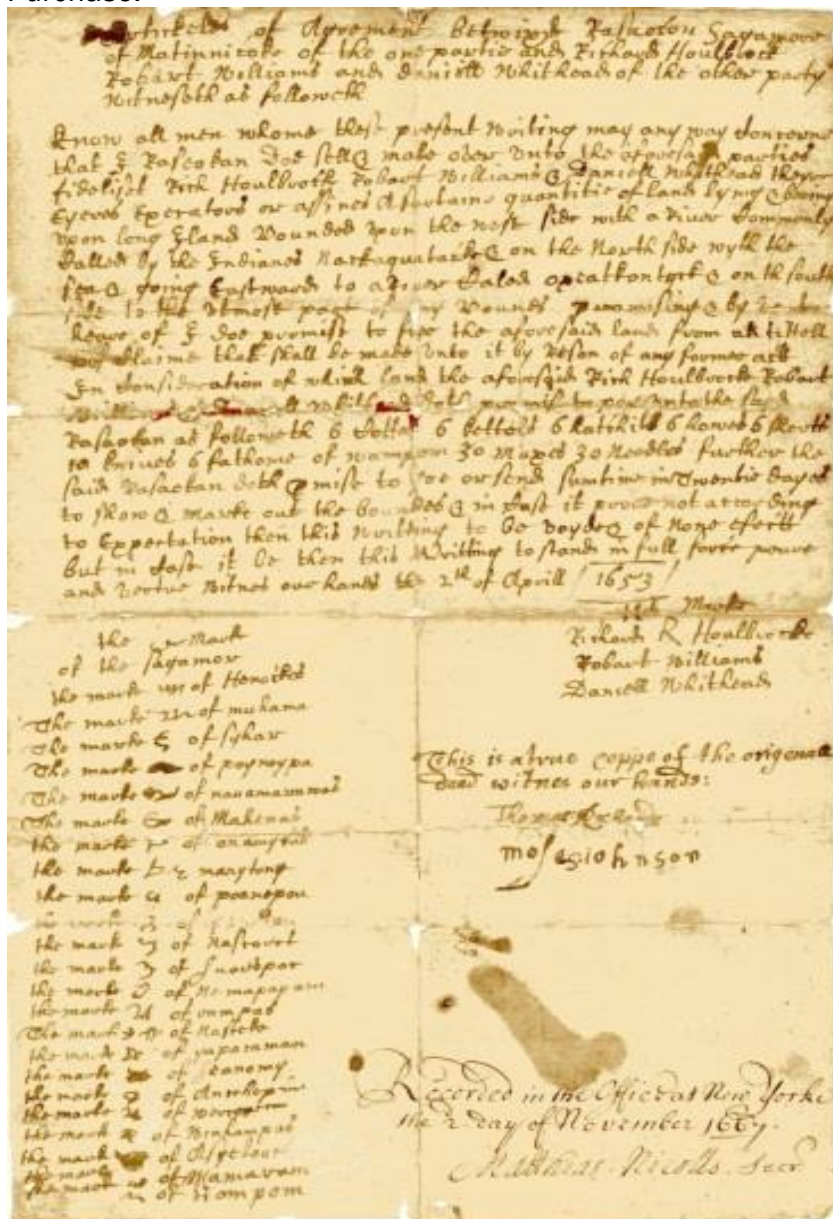
The Van Wyck - Lefferts tidal grist mill

1793

This mill still stands at the head of Huntington Harbor.

EARLY PURCHASES

The identity of Huntington as a town began on April 2, 1653, when three men from Oyster Bay, Richard Houldbrooke, Robert Williams, and Daniel Whitehead, came eastward along a trail known as Oyster Bay Path which run through the middle of our town and is better known today as Main Street. Main Street was then a marshy section, for the headwaters of Huntington Harbor were further inland than present day. For the price of 6 coats, 6 kettles, 6 hatchets, 6 howes, 6 shirts, 10 knives, 6 fathoms of wampum, 3 muxes, 30 needles, the three men received a tract of land from the Matinecock Indians extending from the Sound on the north; to Cold Spring Harbor on the west “from a certaine river or creeke on the west, commonly called by the Indyans by y name of Nachaquatuck, and by the English the Cold Spring”; to Northport Harbor on the east “to the stream at the head of Northport Harbour the Indians call Opkatkowsycke”; to the south boundary of what was later called “Old Country Road.” This deed is known as The Old First Purchase.



**The Old First Purchase
2 April 1653**
Transfer of land from Native Americans to settlers. This document signifies the founding of the Town of Huntington.

Old First Purchase, 2 April 1653

[Transcription]

Articles of agreement betwixt Rasaoton Sagamore
of Matinnicoke of the one partie and Richard Houlbrock
Robart Williams and Daniell Whithead of the other party
witnesseth as followeth

Know all men whome these present writing may any way concerne
that I Raseokan Doe sell& make over unto the aforesaid parties
fidelitat Rich Houlbrock Robart Williams & Daniell Whithead theyir
eyeres executors or assines A certaine quantitie of land lying & beeing
upon long Island bounded upon the west side with a River commonly
called by the Indianes Nachaquatacke & on the North side wyth the
sea & going eastward to a River caled Opeatkontycke & on th south
side of the utmost part of my bounds promising & by virtue
heare of I doe promise to free the aforesaid land from all tittell
and claime that shall be made unto it by Reson of any former actt
In consideration of which land the aforesaid Rich Houlbrocke Robart
Williams & Daniell Whitehead doth promise to pay unto the sayd
Rasaokan as followeth 6 cottes 6 kettels 6 hatchits 6 howes 6 sherts
10 knives 6 fathome of wampom 30 muxes 30 needles further the
said Rasaokan doth promise to goe or send sumtime in twentie dayes
to show & marke out the boundes & in case it prove not according
to expectation then this writting to be voyde & of none efectt
but in case it be then this Writting to stand in full force power
and vertue Witnes our hands the 2th of Aprill 1653

The mark of the Sagamore	the marks Richard R Houldrock
the mark of Henockes	Robart Williams
The mark of Muhama	Daniell Whithead

The mark of Syhar	This is a true coppe of the origenall deed witness our hands:
The mark of Poyneypa	
The mark of Nauamawawas	Thomas Richards
The mark of Mahenas	Moses:Johnson

the mark of Onamytas
the mark of Manytony
the mark of Poanepou
the mark of Penetun
the mark of Nasrores
the mark of Suawspar
the mark of Nemapapam
the mark of Rampas
The mark of Nasrehe
the mark of Yapacaman
the mark of Scanomy
the mark of Anrrhepin
the mark of Wercoaccu
the mark of Winhampas
the mark of Asyeloues
the mark of Mamaram
the mark of Hempom

Recorded in the Office at New Yorke
the 2d day of November 1667

Matthias: Nicolls. Secr

**Eastern purchase
30 July 1656**

This purchase began where the first purchase ended at "Cow Harbour brooke" or as the Indians called it "Opkatkontycke" and run eastward to the Nissequogue or Smithtown River. It was understood to go as far south as the old Country Road, where the premises joined the lands of the Seucatogue Indians on the south side of the Island.

This indenture made in the year 1656 in or ~~about~~ the
 last day of July between ~~the~~ Ashavoken Indian chief sachem
 and the posse of the Indians owners with him on the one parts
 and James Ward William Fogge Thomas Wilkes for them selves
 and the posse of the said posse on the other parts witnesseth
 That Ashavoken hath sold unto James Ward William Fogge
 Thomas Wilkes all the meadow grounds and falls brays and brays
 upon the north side of Long Island ~~from our former~~
 bounds Cowharbour brooke to Nissequogue river all the meadows
 within these bounds west and east and to the north side
 to or for as Ashavoken bounds goeth south wards as ~~the~~ the
 rocks called Eatons rocks combe meadows and all the woods of the
 meadows within the a fore sayd bounds with all the arlige
 that is or shall be hereafter upon the aforesaid lands within
 the a fore sayd bounds to be to the a fore sayd James Ward
 and Thomas Wilkes to them and theirs a posse heirs and assigns
 for ever to be enjoyed to the Indians Liberty to plant and
 hunt within the a fore sayd bounds and that for and in
 consideration of 2 centes four shillings and a penny
 a land value of yowther in witness hereof we have set to
 our hands

Ashavoken ~~the~~ sachem
 Mahanah ~~the~~ sachem
 John ~~the~~ sachem
 Fogge ~~the~~ sachem
 Yagnopy ~~the~~ sachem
 Manawau ~~the~~ sachem
 Manawau ~~the~~ sachem
 Manawau ~~the~~ sachem

James Ward
 William Fogge
 Thomas Wilkes

Manawau ~~the~~ sachem

Witness my hand at New
 York the 30th of July 1656
 Robert Child

Eastern purchase, 30 July 1656

[Transcription]

This indenture made in the yeare 1656, in or about the laste daye of July bee twist Asharoken Montinnicok Sachem and the reste of the Indian owners with him, on the on parte, and Jonas Wood, William Rogers, Thomas Wilkes, for themselves and the rest of their (as)sociates, on the other parte; Witnesseth that I, asharoken have solde onto Jonas Wood, William Rogers, Thomas wilkes all the medoe, freshe and salte lyeinge and beinge upon the north side of Longe Islande, from our fourmer bounds Cowharber brocke to Neesaquocke river, all the medoe within these bounds weste and easte, and to the north sayd to as far as asharokens bounds goeth "Southwards, as the necke called Eatons necke, Crabmedos, and all the reste of the medose within the a fore sayde boundes with all the arbige that is or shal bee heare after upon the woode, lands within the a fore sayde bounds, to bee the afore sayd Jonas is Williams and Thomas is, to them and theare a sosiats, heares and executors for ever, rasarvinge to the Indians Liberty to plante and honte within these a fore sayd bounds, and that for and in consideration of 2 coates, fore shertes, seven quarts of licker and a leven ounces of powther in witness heeare of wee have set to our hands.

Asharoken (his mark)

Jonas Wood

Makamah (his mark)

William Rogers

Syhar (his mark)

Thomas Wilkes

Foger (his mark)

Manateourye (his mark)

Poynepya (his mark)

Namarows (his mark)

Mohenos (his mark)

Mamarad (his mark)

Entered in ye office at New

Yorke the 15th of October, 1666

Matthias Nicolls, secr.

Know all men by these presents that I John Wagstaffe of said
 Virginia and sold and do by these presents make over from me
 to Thomas Powell his heirs assigns for ever all my accommodations where
 I have bought of Richard Ogden in Huntingdon
 that is to say my house home lot meadow and Hallow Cornage and
 procelodges belonging to it accommodations as also land upon it plain
 whike belonged to Richard Ogden when I bought the accommodations of
 him I of aforesaid John do bind my self my heirs and assigns to bear
 rate and taxations that shall bee demanded and found from the
 beginning of it word to this day as witness my hand this 8th of Decem^r
 1663
 Thomas Wagstaffe
 John Powell
 This is a true copy of the original deed extracted by
 Thomas Powell Restored
 Entered in the book of page 16

**Deed to Thomas Powell
 3 December 1663**
 He was one of Huntington's earliest settlers and held several positions in town government. Records show that in 1659, he was chosen to be the *Town Recorder of Huntington* thus the first Huntington Town Clerk. He was also chosen constable for the Town in 1682, however, being a Quaker, Thomas "refuseth to serve having scruples of swearing as the law directs." A progressive thinker, Powell purchased land more than 15 square miles, or about 9,600 acres in central Long Island which he actively farmed. The Powell farm survives today as part of the Old Bethpage Restoration Village.

may the 6th 1722 the proprietors and giving the same first
 the fourth in the bounds of Huntington Comony (Call'd) and known by the
 name of Nequentataque is as followeth from a straight line down
 the middle of the neck to begin at the upland and so to run one rod a
 wayward of the stump of the old flat top from the neck that was for
 years in the honor of Thomas Wright and so to run one straight
 line to the East most part of a road where Robert Wright hath the upland
 joyning to the west side this is line the first lot westward of the line
 belongs to Henry Hays and Jonathan Hays and is Robert Wright and is
 thirteen rods and 14 feet wide at the upland and at the bay 24 rods and
 3 feet of a road
 the second lot is belonging to David Sammis and is nine rods and a foot
 wide at the neck and at the south end 16 rods and eight of a
 foot
 the third lot belongs to John Whitman and Nathaniel Kitcham and
 is eleven rods and 14 feet and a half at the upland and 20 rods
 at the bay
 the fourth lot belongs to Epomeus Platt and all the rest
 of the meadow westward of this 1st lot of John Whitmans
 to the side between Robert Wright and Epomeus Platt except
 one hundred eight which Robert Wright bought of the neck
 the first lot Eastward of the first line down the middle of the neck
 and cut that to Jacob Wright junior to Jacob Combline and the other
 to Epomeus Platt the whole lot is eleven rods and a quarter
 wide at the upland and 22 rods at the bay the East most
 half of it belongs to the said Jacob Wright and the other half
 belongs to Epomeus Platt and Jacob Combline and the East
 most part of the half of the lot belongs to Jacob Combline
 and the other part belongs to Epomeus Platt joyning to the
 middle line of the neck
 the second lot
 16
 94

**NEQUNTATAQUE
 1663-1750**
 Division of lands -
 John Whitman, Joseph Conklin etc.

14 rods 11 feet
 7 feet
 2 rods 24 feet - 22
 3 rods 24 feet - 20

Nequentataque Land from the
 highway East 41 rods South 80 rods
 West 87 rods North 60
 17th Dec^r 1727
 Ditto 1 - 038

021	021	326
022	022	32
023	023	30
024	024	30
025	025	30
026	026	30
027	027	30
028	028	30
029	029	30
030	030	30
031	031	30
032	032	30
033	033	30
034	034	30
035	035	30
036	036	30
037	037	30
038	038	30
039	039	30
040	040	30
041	041	30
042	042	30
043	043	30
044	044	30
045	045	30
046	046	30
047	047	30
048	048	30
049	049	30
050	050	30

Count. 6. 67 3

An Account of 9 hundreds in 9 Town of Huntington. And of 33 town
 paid for 397 p^{ar}ts of 4 new patten in 7 year 1694

First 7 Purchase hundreds made or purchased from 1st settlement
 of 7 town having right to all divisions from the first settlement
 of the town

1 hundred belonging to 7th lot of widow Caris paid for of the 1st lot
 2 belonging to 9th lot of the same: paid one quarter of a hundred by
Jonathan Harris as entree of William Jarvis

2^d belonging to 7th lot of R. Caris: paid for by John Caris
 3^d belonging to 9th lot of Benjamin purchased for by Benjamin
 4th belonging to the lot of Benjamin but not paid for by him
 and hundred paid by William but not paid for by him
 5th belonging to 9th lot of William but not paid for by him
 6th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by him
 7th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by him
 8th belonging to 7th lot of Edward paid for by John
 9th belonging to 9th lot of Benjamin paid for by Benjamin
 10th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 11th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 12th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 13th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 14th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 15th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 16th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 17th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 18th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 19th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 20th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 21th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 22th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 23th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 24th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 25th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 26th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 27th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 28th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 29th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 30th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 31th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 32th belonging to 7th lot of John paid for by John
 33th belonging to 9th lot of John paid for by John
 Copied

An account of the "hundreds" 1694

The letter "C" stands for "hundred pound right" or "hundreds" as commonly called. This list of "rights" was divided into two classes. First, those who held purchased "hundreds" from the first settlement of the town and a right in all divisions. Second, "gift hundreds" or those who only held rights in future divisions. This scheme carried out the provisions of the Fletcher patent. However, except for the land already divided out and sold, the title to all lands was vested in the trustees, and these "rights" are believed to have been nothing more than equitable claims for future grants by the trustees, based on payment of the assessments for the purchase of the land. The holders of the "hundreds" could make no valid conveyance without the intervention of the trustees.

**Purchase of Baiting Place
 4 October 1698**
 Account of the rates made for the Baiting
 Place purchase upon the "hundreds"

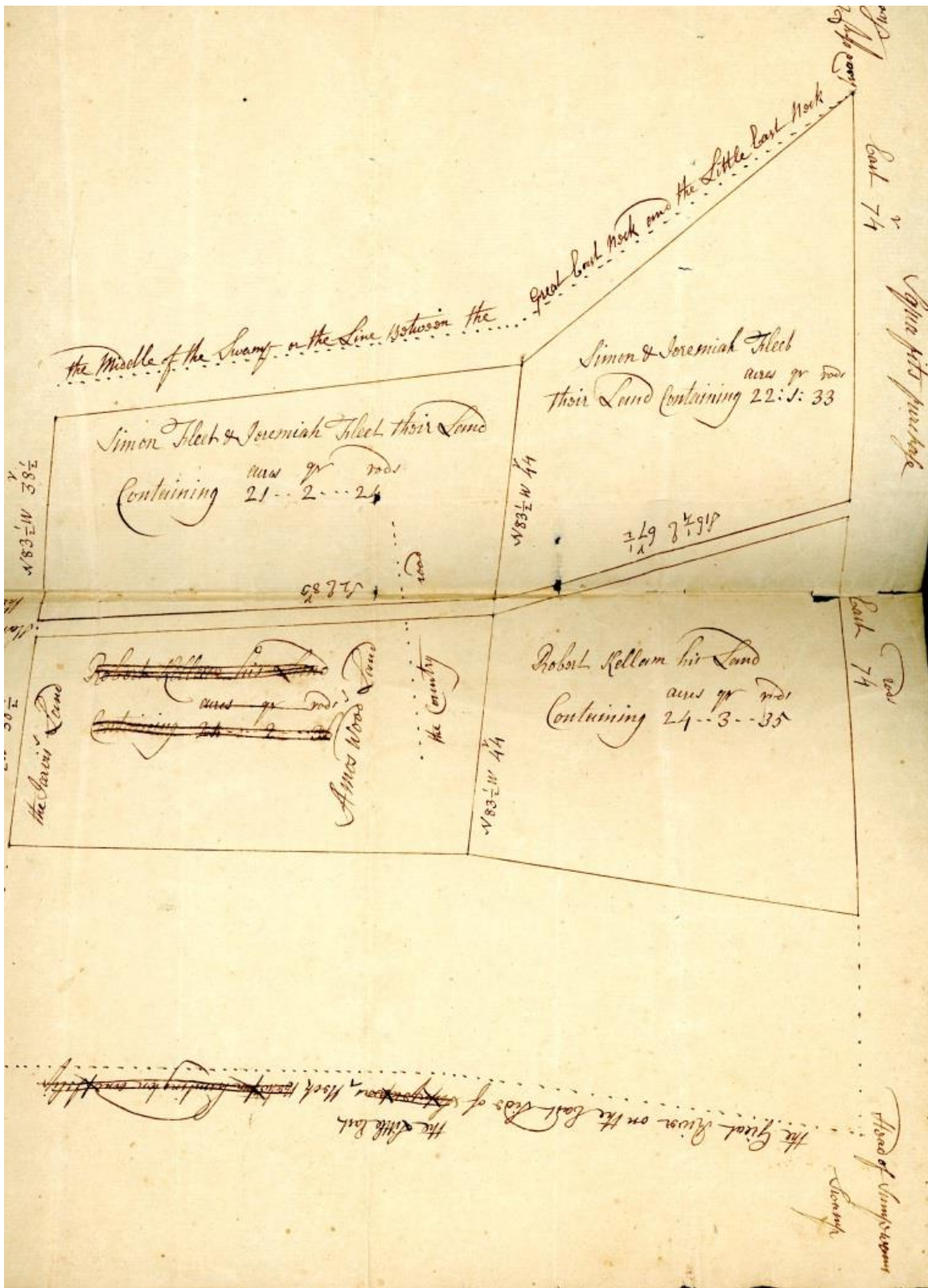
Name	Rate	Name	Rate
Annae Hol	x 4	Thos. Jennings	x 3. 6
Thomas Jones	x 1. 3	Benjamin Jennings	x 2. 0
Robert Crowfield	x 2. 0	John Bell	x 3. 0
Benjamin Clarke	x 2. 0	Jonathan Clarke	x 2. 0
David Clarke	x 1. 5	Nathaniel Clarke	x 2. 0
John Gray	x 1. 0	Benjamin Clarke	x 2. 0
William Jones	x 1. 0	Benjamin Clarke	x 2. 0
Benjamin Thistle	x 1. 3	John Adams	x 1. 0
Jesse Bayly	x 1. 0	Benjamin Smith	x 2. 0
John White	x 3. 0	Thomas Siderow	x 3. 0
John Wood	x 3. 0	Edward Jones	x 3. 0
John Platt	x 2. 0	Benjamin Clarke	x 1. 6
Jesse Wood	x 2. 0	John Siderow	x 1. 6
Thomas Smith	x 1. 0	Benjamin Siderow	x 1. 6
James Wood	x 3. 0	Benjamin Siderow	x 1. 0
James Halls	x 1. 3	John Siderow	x 3. 0
Jonathan Hayes	x 1. 3	Richard Gibbs	x 1. 3
James Hill	x 1. 3	Jonathan Jones	x 3. 0
Robert Hilliam	x 4. 0	John May	Not Paid
Jonathan Hearn	x 2. 0	John May	Not Paid
Thomas Jones	x 2. 0	Stephen Jones	x 1. 3
James Smith	x 2. 0	Richard White	Not Paid
Elizabeth Jones	x 1. 0	Joseph Hill	Not Paid
Elizabeth Halls	x 1. 0	Stephen Harts	x 2. 0
Richard Brown	x 1. 0	Stephen Harts	x 2. 0
John Brown	x 2. 0	Edward Bayly	x 2. 0
James Jones	x 3. 0	James Wood	x 3. 0
Jesse White	x 3. 0	Edward Hayes	x 2. 0
John White	x 1. 0	Walter Hayes	x 2. 0
John White	x 1. 3	Thomas Siderow	x 3. 0
Nathan Whitman	x 1. 0	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0
Wm. Hill	x 4. 0	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0
James Hill	x 1. 6	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0
Richard William	x 2. 0	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0
John Hilliam	x 4. 0	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0
David Bayly	x 2. 0	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0
Timothy Cookling	x 1. 0	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0
John Cookling	x 1. 0	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0
John Siderow	x 1. 0	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0
James Siderow	x 1. 6	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0
Jonathan Siderow	x 1. 6	Thomas Siderow	x 2. 0

To All Whom these Presents shall come Know of that we
 Ned Lane Charity Lane & Bette Squaw the widow of Maharasen
 Indian deceased all of Huntington in Suffolk County on Nassau Island
 being the only surviving heirs of Asharoken Matinicock Sachem deceased
 have for and in consideration of two good new Dutch Blankets as also for a
 valuable sum of current money of New York to us in hand well & truly
 paid by Joseph Davis Deceased Timothy Carver Cornelius Smith Samuel
 Mollen Raber Brock Isaac Smith Wood and Jacobus Westman all of the
 same place being Trustees of the town of Huntington upon the
 receipt whereof we do hereby release give quit assign and alienate
 fully release & contented do hereby resign & discharge the said Trustees
 a good Name & their Heirs their heirs Successors & assigns forever
 have given granted conveyed and alienated together together & conveyed
 by these presents as fully freely & absolutely give grant bargain sell alien
 convey assign & convey unto them the said Trustees a good Name their
 assigns their heirs Successors & assigns forever all the said legal Hunting
 and Hunting rights and all the remainder or residue that was appertained
 to the Indians in a certain tract from under the hand & seal of the said
 William C. & his assigns bearing date the last day of July 1686
 that is from the said tract to the place here within these presents
 set out and to the said tract as far as the said tract as appertained
 bounds as in and with the said deed and the Book called the New York
 and Carver were all being within the bounds of the Towne without
 grants unto the said Town of Huntington with all the timber trees
 right & profits & appurtenances to the same belonging as appertained
 by writ & by writ all the above said rights with the appurtenances
 unto them the said Trustees their heirs Successors & assigns forever and us the
 said Ned Lane Charity Lane & Bette Squaw do hereby release that we do
 a good & lawful right to sell & dispose of the same in manner as above con
 tained that the said Trustees their heirs Successors & assigns
 shall enjoy all the same forever and by us & our heirs &
 quietly have full right & enjoy all the same forever and lawfully without
 disturbance free & clear from all former laws & laws whatsoever
 which toucheth the said lands & tenements & shall this second day
 of February Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and one
 in the presence of
 John Ketchum
 Justice of the Peace
 in the County of Suffolk
 Ned Lane
 Charity Lane
 Bette Squaw

**Ned Lane, Charity Lane and Bette Squaw deed
 2 February 1762**
 "To All to Whom these presents shall come, know that we, Ned Lane, Charity Lane, and Bette Squaw the widow of Maharasen Indian deceased all of Huntington in Suffolk County on Nassau Island being the only living heirs of Asharoken Matinicock Sachem deceased have for and in consideration of two good new Dutch blankets as also for a valuable sum of current money of New York to us in hand well and truly said by"

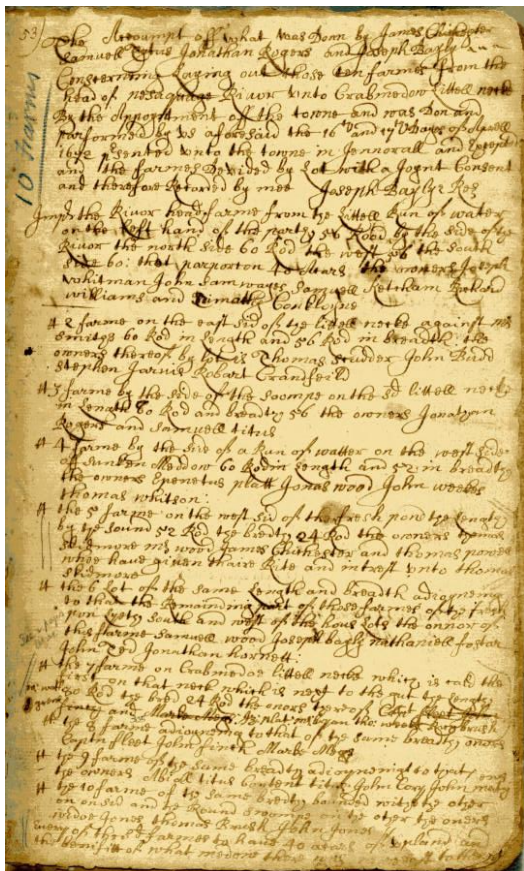
State of New York
 Suffolk County
 On the 21st day of February 1842 personally appeared before me Elias Wood to me personally known as one of the subscribing witnesses to the within instrument and being by me duly sworn and on oath says he saw Nathaniel Comblin Jonathan Thompson Jeph Smith and Joshua Willeby sign the within instrument for the content and purpose therein mentioned
 Abel B. Comblin Justice of the Peace
 Suffolk County
 On the 21st day of February 1842 Elias Wood came before me and being by me duly sworn deposes and says that he resides in the town of Huntington in the County of Suffolk that he saw Nathaniel Comblin Jonathan Thompson Jeph Smith and Joshua Willeby execute the within conveyance that he knows the said Nathaniel Comblin Jonathan Thompson Jeph Smith and Joshua Willeby to be the persons described in and who executed the said conveyance and the said Elias Wood one of the subscribing witnesses thereto he described his name thereto as a witness and I am personally acquainted with Elias Wood the subscriber thereto
 Abel B. Comblin Justice of the Peace
 Recorded in Suffolk County Clerk's office
 in Liber 35 of Deeds Page 170 This 23rd day
 of February 1842 at 1 o'clock P.M.
 Samuel A. Smith Clerk

**Cap Tree Islands/ pine plains
 1842**
 By this deed Huntington did not get all that it claimed but it was intended as a final settlement of a great contest in the courts and the legislature, which had lasted for about ten years. The deed also confirmed the title of the Trustees to several thousand acres of upland in Islip, east of the confirmation line of Huntington, which land was afterwards sold by the Trustees. The sale of the great body of the pine plains belonging to the town took place in 1855. Cash and securities arising principally out of the sale of pine plains, amounting to the sum of \$15,457.04, was applied afterwards to the payment of town expenses, and finally to the payment of bounties at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion.



Squaw Pit Purchase, division of five necks
 20 November 1852

In 1666, Huntington presented their Indian deeds for the lands from the Oyster Bay boundary eastward to the Nissequogue River to Governor Richard Nicolls. The Governor issued a patent to this land and ignored Smith's claim to the land on the west side of the Nissequogue. Smith protested and sought redress in the courts. He brought suit against Huntington, claiming that the 1656 purchase from Asharoken was invalid because there were no Christian witnesses. The case finally came to the court of assize in 1670. The court ruled that Huntington's title was valid, but ordered that the town settle families on the land within three years. Smith refused to give up. He applied for another hearing, claiming that Huntington officials had given false testimony which had misled the jury. He argued this time that Asharoken did not own the land in question; it belonged to Nasseconseke, who passed it on to his son, Nassekege. The court ordered an investigation, but the process was interrupted when the Dutch recaptured New York in 1673 and held it for a year. The colonial court finally resolved the controversy in 1675 with a compromise. They awarded the land from Fresh Pond eastward to Smith and gave Huntington the tract that included Crab Meadow. This decision affirmed Asharoken's right to sell the lands west of Fresh Pond and acknowledged the validity of Nasseconseke's authority over the lands on both sides of the Nissequogue River.



10 Farms

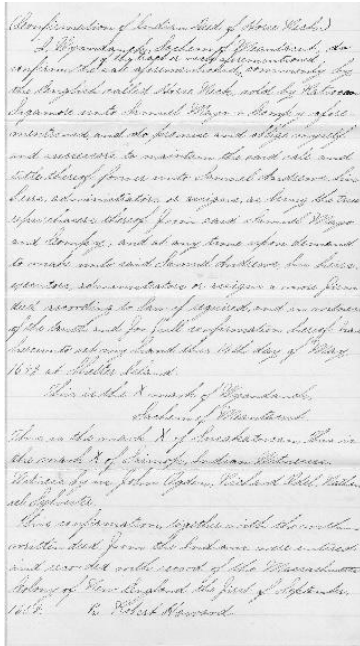
15 February 1671

This was the beginning of a plan for the occupation and settlement, by the people of Huntington, of the disputed territory lying between Cow Harbor and the Smithtown River. Richard Smith was vigorously pushing his claims to the land in the courts, and Huntington acting on a theory that "possession is nine points in the law," was determined to get a firm hold of the territory. The premises were parceled out into ten farms and ten families were chosen to settle there, one to each farm. The selection was determined by dividing all the inhabitants of the town into ten parts or hundreds, so called, and each part or hundred chose the man from their number to go and occupy. Upon building, fencing, planting within a stipulated period, and paying the expenses of litigation, these ten farmers were to own the lands. This plan was not carried out until the summer of the next year, 1672, when the writings were drawn and the persons "went forth."

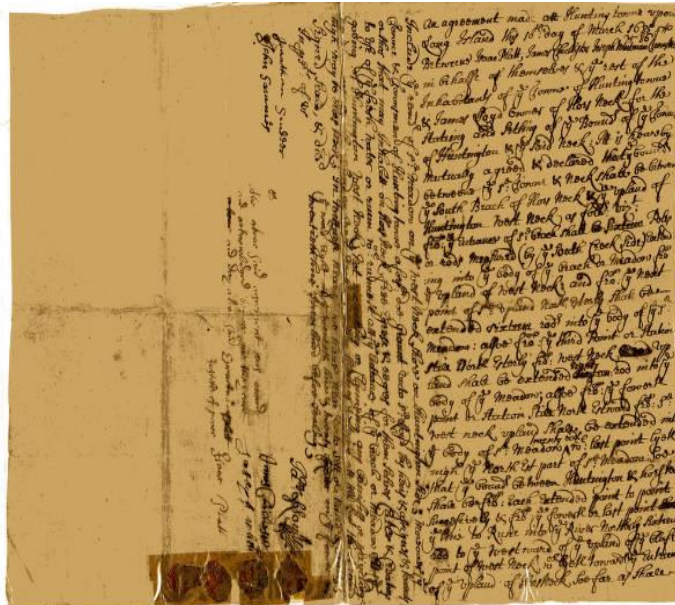
The Lloyd Neck controversy 1654 – 1886

A saga that lasted 232 years

Native Americans considered land transactions to be permission to use the land rather than an absolute title. They did not understand the European concept of ownership. Their view was closer to the definition of a lease. Land was something to be used for planting or hunting, not a commodity that could be owned.



On May 14, 1658, Samuel Mayo, Daniel Whitehead and Peter Wright sold their interests of Lloyd/Horse Neck to Samuel Andrews, a London Merchant, for 100 pounds. Andrews proceeded to Shelter Island and had Wyandance, the chief at Montauk, confirming this purchase. He died two years later, in 1660, and the title of the Neck was conveyed to John Richbell of Oyster Bay. Richbell, not liking Huntingtonians still using the Neck, brought an action against the inhabitants which were tried at a general court of assize in New York City in October 1665. Two days later, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of Huntington and the plaintiff was made to pay all costs and charges. The triumph did not last long for the Huntingtonians, because by the end of the year a decree was made reversing the finding of the jury and declaring in favor of Richbell due to more facts brought into light about the time the first Huntington deed was made.



Agreement between the inhabitants of the Town of Huntington and James Lloyd re the boundary between the Town and Horse Neck 1686

In 1685, ownership of Lloyd Neck passed to James Lloyd of Boston. Governor Dongan granted him a patent constituting the Neck a manor, called Queens Village or Lloyd Manor, which lasted until after the Revolution, when manorial governments ceased to exist. On October 1, 1691, by an act of the colonial legislature, Horse Neck (Lloyd Neck) was declared to be part of Queens County and part of Oyster Bay. This document settled all disputes and differences about Lloyd Neck but it did not last long.

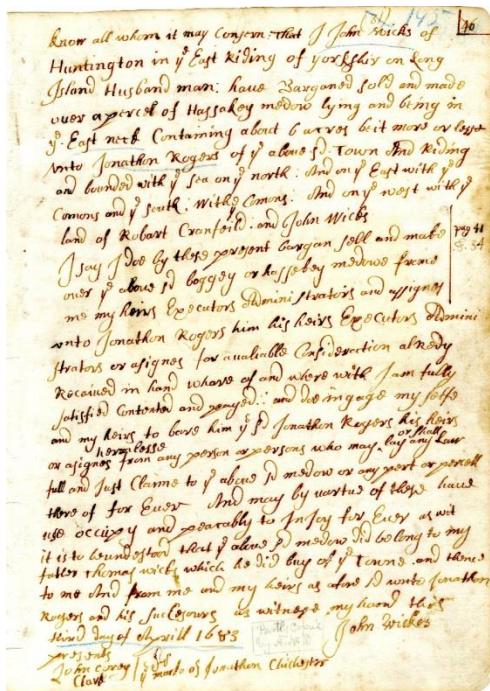
TOWN ADMINISTRATION

For a period of about eleven years from the founding of the Town in 1653, down to the English conquest over the Dutch in 1664, the people of Huntington formed an independent government and made their own laws. Positions were created in order to run the Town. Some of them, such as “Cask Gager” and “leather sealer”, were not continued for long. Hides were tanned and leather was made since the first settlement of the town. Following the custom of New England, the earliest form of government in Huntington was the town meeting. These meetings were very sporadic during the early years of the Town. After 1899, they became regular and were held twice a year in the odd years only. Free men of the town gathered to distribute town-held land, resolve disputes, regulate the pasturing of cattle on town land, engage schoolmasters, choose someone to keep the ordinary (public house), maintain the roads and resolve any other matters that concerned the town as a whole.

From 1664 to 1691, a period of twenty-six years with the exception of a brief hiatus of Dutch Conquest in 1673, Huntington formed a part of the Colony of New York, under successive colonial governors, and was governed by a code of laws promulgated by authority of the Duke of York, called the “Duke’s Laws”. Under this new regime, the residents of Huntington had practically no voice in making the laws other than such orders relating to their common laws as were allowed to be made at town meetings. When in 1664 the Duke of York became proprietor of the area formerly known as New Netherlands, he (in the person of Governor Richard Nicholls) informed Connecticut that by virtue of his royal patent they no longer had any claim to any territory on Long Island. Governor Nicholls summoned representatives of each town on Long Island to meet in Hempstead early in 1665. The representatives were required to bring with them evidence of title to their land and to receive new grants affirming that title. The Nicholls patent, although comparatively brief, contained all the essentials necessary to enable the people to maintain title and carry on a town government. The grant of Governor Nicholls, affirmed the establishment of the Town of Huntington as a political corporation.

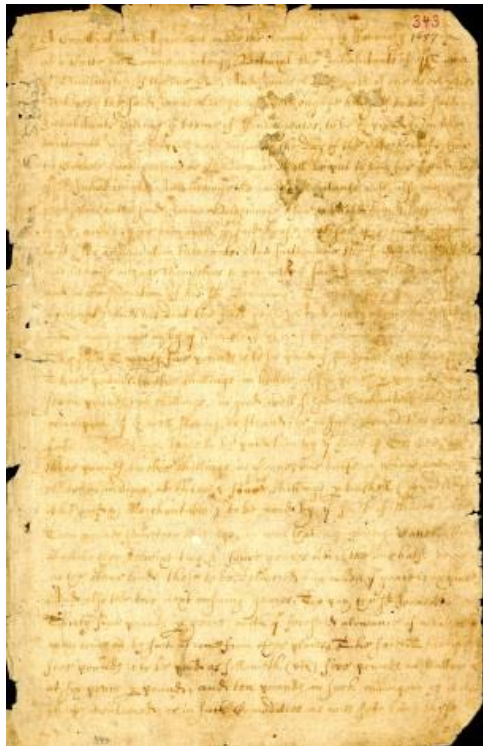
The Hempstead Convention also adopted the "Duke's Laws," which regulated virtually every aspect of life. Long Island, Staten Island and Westchester were formed into an entity called "Yorkshire" which was divided into three parts, or "ridings," as land was divided in England. Suffolk County, including Huntington, became part of the East Riding. With some modifications, including the abolition of "Yorkshire" and "ridings", this was the form that the government of New York retained until the Revolution.

Today, the government of the Town of Huntington consists of the following Departments, created by local laws, with various divisions under each department: Assessor’s, Audit & Control, Engineering Services, Environmental Waste Management, General Services, Human Services, Highway, Information Technology, Maritime Services, Parks and Recreation, Planning and Environment, Public Safety, Receiver of Taxes, Supervisor’s, Town Attorney’s, Town Clerk.



First recorded Town meeting – Record of Jonathan Rogers
10 March 1659
 He served the Town of Huntington as rate gather, fence viewer, constable, and overseer. He was also the owner of one of the 10 farms. Some of the descendants of Jonathan Rogers claim to trace his ancestry as follows: son of Noah, who was the son of Joseph, who was the son of Thomas, a passenger in the Mayflower (1620) who was the son of John of Dedham, who was the son of Noah of Exeter, who was the son of John the Martyr (1555).

It is presumed that schools were established in all towns at the early period of their settlement. Huntington hired schoolmasters independently of other towns. This practice continued throughout the colonial period, but as the town grew and the population spread out, there was a need for more than one school building. Reports through the early 1800s list eighteen whole school districts and five-part school districts in Huntington.



Employment of the first teacher
11 February 1657
 Jonas Holdsworth was an educated Englishman and the first schoolteacher in Huntington. According to his contract, he was hired as a school master for three years, at a salary of 25 English pounds for the first year, 35 pounds for the second year, and 40 pounds for the third.

 Jonas also served as Town Clerk. His house and lands were probably located at the “Old Town Spot,” the eastern part of what is now the Village of Huntington.

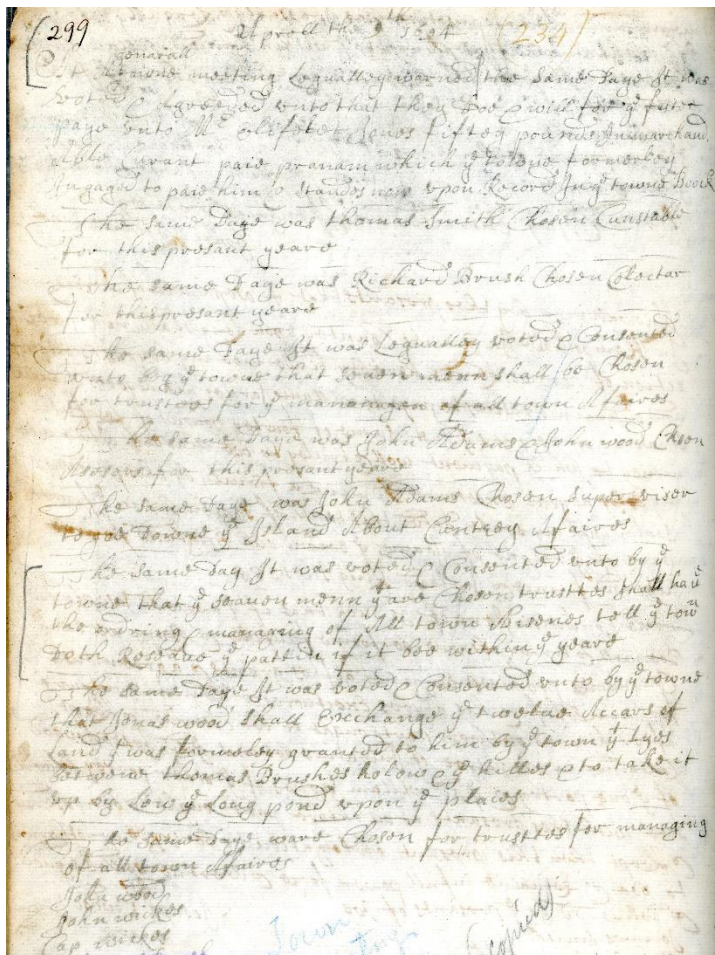
Establishment of the Supervisor's position

John Adams was chosen as Supervisor of the Town on April 9, 1694, to "go Downe y^e Island about Cuntrey affaires." Like other officials, the Supervisor was chosen by the people for a one-year term. John Adams was also one of the Trustees chosen at that same meeting.

The Supervisor is the chief executive officer, chief fiscal officer and head of the administrative branch of the Town government. The Department of Supervisor of the Town of Huntington was established on September 14, 1982, after the adoption of Local Law No. 15-1982. The Supervisor is the administrator and principal executive officer of the Department, which encompasses other divisions, with power and authority to appoint and remove officers and employees under his/her jurisdiction according to the applicable laws. The Supervisor presides over, and votes at, Town Board meetings, recommends programs to the Town Board and conducts public hearings.

The term of office of the Supervisor was changed to four (4) years pursuant to referendum in November 1988. The first four (4) years of Office commenced January 1, 1990.

There have been 81 individuals serving the Town as Supervisors.



John Adams chosen Supervisor
April 9, 1694

Chronology of Supervisors

1694-1699	John Adams
1700-1709	<i>these 10 years of records are missing</i>
1710	Justis Wickes
1711-1712	Epenetus Platt
1713-1714	John Wickes
1715-1726	Epenetus Platt
1727	Alexander Bryan
1728	Jacob Conkline
1729	Alexander Bryan
1730-1734	Epenetus Platt
1735-1736	John Wickes
1737-1747	Isaac Brush
1748-1776	Platt Conkline
1777	John Brush
1778-1785	Timothy Carll
1786	Epenetus Conkling
1787	Stephen Kelcy
1788-1790	Timothy Carll
1791	Jacamiah Brush
1792	Ebenezer Platt (to October 22, 1793 – appointed 1 st Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the County)
1793	Jacamiah Brush (from October 22, 1793 – acting Supervisor until next election)
1794-1795	Israel Carll
1796	Timothy Carll
1797-1809	Israel Carll
1810	Phineas Carll
1811-1813	Samuel Carll
1814	Samuel Fleet
1815	Samuel Carll
1816	John Rogers
1817	William Wickes
1818	Samuel Carll
1819	Elias Baylis
1820-1822	Abel Ketcham
1823-1828	Moses Rolph
1829	Abel K. Conklin
1830-1831	Isaac Conklin
1832-1837	Gilbert Carll
1838-1839	Timothy Carll
1840	Charles A. Floyd
1841-1842	Timothy P. Carll
1843	Charles A. Floyd
1844-1849	Lawrence Seaman, Jr.
1850-1851	Charles A. Floyd
1852	Lawrence Seaman, Jr.
1853	Zophar B. Oakley
1854	Charles A. Floyd
1855	Stephen Leek
1856	Lawrence Seaman, Jr.
1857-1865	Charles A. Floyd
1866	Martin Willetts
1867	Stephen C. Rogers
1868-1869	Henry M. Purdy
1870-1873	J. Amherst Woodhull
1874-1882	Stephen C. Rogers
1883-1884	Charles R. Street

1885-1886	John Fleet Wood
1887-1888	Elbert Arthur
1889-1895	George M. Tilleston
1896-1897	Emmet B. Hawkins (resigned June 29, 1897)
1897-1902	Henry S. Brush (appointed by Justices, June 29, 1897)
1903	Walter Lindsay (to April)
1903-1904	John W. Arthur
1905-1912	Edward S. Ireland
1913-1916	Edgar Lewis
1917-1927	Abraham L. Field
1928-1931	Richard Hawkins
1932-1935	William Watt
1936-1943	Arthur Kreutzer
1944-1953	Walter Fasbender
1954-1958	Joseph Cermak
1958-1959	Ernest W. Johnson
1960-1965	Robert J. Flynn
1966-1967	John B. Kane (resigned July, 1967)
1967	Quentin Sammis (appointed July, 1967)
1968-1975	Jerome A. Ambro (resigned January 10, 1975, Elected Congressman)
1975-1983	Kenneth C. Butterfield (appointed January 10, 1975, then re-elected)
1984-1987	John J. O'Neil
1988-1989	Antonia P. (Toni) Rettaliata
1990-1993	Stephen C. Ferraro
1994- 2017	Frank P. Petrone
2018 -2020	Chad Lupinacci
2021 -	Edmund J. Smith

Establishment of the Town Attorney's position

Since the recognition of Huntington as a town in 1653 to the ending of the Dutch rule in 1664, local matters were resolved during a "court or town" meeting. These were called irregularly as need arose, and met at one house or another. There is no indication in town records that the court meetings of this period were controlled by any written laws. The magistrate, being an Englishman, applied the unwritten common laws of England, adopting its methods and procedures. In the book entitled "court records" there are recorded minutes of about thirty trials between 1659 and 1664, predating the Justices of the Peace. Most of them relate to either civil actions for debt or contact of criminal prosecutions for assault, slander or other minor offences. The court also exercised power of probate, the proof of wills, and the settlement of estates. Worth mentioning is the court case of John Richbell against Huntington for the title of Lloyd Neck on September 28, 1665. Rev. William Leverich (Leveridge) acted as attorney for Huntington.

There have been 28 individuals serving the Town as Town Attorneys.

Chronology of the Town Attorneys

Since the Town's inception until 1937 the Town retained attorneys to serve as counsel for the Town. After that, town attorneys were appointed.

1938 - April 1943	E. Merritt Weidner (he was called into the United States Armed Forces)
May 1943 - 1945	Schuyler M. Meyer
1946-April 1952	E. Merritt Weidner
May 1952 - 1958	George M. Blaesi
1959	Charles T. Matthews
1960 - 1963	Leon D. Lazer
1964	Frank J. Mack
1965 - Sept. 1972	Arthur Goldstein
Oct. 1972 - May 1974	Nicholas La Carrubba
June 1974	Kenneth C. Butterfield
1975	Anthony R. Corso
1976 - April 1980	Ronald Glickman
May 1980 - 1981	John M. Duffy
1982 - August 1983	Deirdre M. Conforte
Sept. 1983	Amy M. Rothfeld
1984 - 1985	Nicholas A. Sordi, Jr.
1986 - 1987	Herbert A. Smith
1988 - 1989	Arlene Rosario Lindsay
1990 - 1991	Daniel Martin
1992-1993	Robert DeGregorio
1994 - 1997	Lawrence W. Cregan
1998 - 1999	James F. Matthews
2000	Thelma Neira
2001	J. Stewart Moore
2002 - 2012	John J. Leo
2013 - 2017	Cindy Elan-Mangano
2018 - 2020	Nicholas Ciappetta
2021 -	Deborah Misir

Establishment of the Town Clerk's position

The position of the Recorder/Town Clerk has been in existence since the early years in the Town's history. Recorders and later Town Clerks were responsible for recording town events in thin bound volumes with paste-board covers. The first Recorder of the Town of Huntington was Thomas Powell.

Each Recorder/Town Clerk filed the records in a small leather chest with the word "TOWN" fastened in brown nails on its cover. The chest was in the custody of each elected Town Clerk, who kept it at his residence. Over the years, the Town Clerk took up more responsibilities. The title "Clarke for Towne and Corte" was given for the first time to Jonas Holdsworth at the town meeting of February 1660. He also served as the first school teacher in Huntington. During the early years of town government, a person was chosen to hold various positions at the same time. For instance, in 1736 Epenetus Platt was chosen to be Town Clerk and Treasurer, one of the four surveyors, and also managed the town pound for five shillings and 6 pence.

On January 25, 1983, the Department of the Town Clerk was established in the Town of Huntington according to Local Law No. 3-1983. The Town Clerk is the principal executive officer of the Department with power and authority to: appoint and remove officers and employees in the Department in accordance with the applicable laws; appoint three deputies to act on her/his behalf; administer, supervise and manage all necessary procedures regarding the issuance of licenses and permits authorized under law on behalf of the Town of Huntington; keep and maintain records thereon and collect all required fees; supervise all official proceedings and acts of the Town Board; arrange the posting and publication of all public and legal notices; keep and safeguard complete and accurate records of official proceedings and acts of the Town Board and of every board or improvement district of the Town; administer, supervise and manage the filing and recording of all certificates, oaths and other papers and documents required by law; and to serve as Registrar of Vital Statistics.

According to the Code of the Town of Huntington, the term of office of the Town Clerk, elected at the election of November 1983 and of all Town Clerks elected thereafter shall be four (4) years. The first four-year term of office commenced January 1, 1984. Prior terms were two years.

Town Clerks in the old days, also served as Treasurers, Collectors, Constable, Assessor, Trustee, Commissioner and Intestate Estate for the Town.

There have been 40 individuals serving the Town as Town Clerks.

Chronology of Town Clerks

First listed as "Recorders"

1659 Thomas Powell
1660 Thomas Skidmore
1660 Jonas Holdsworth
1663-1679 John Core
“ “ Joseph Bayley (Bayly; Bailey)
“ “ William Jones
“ “ Thomas Powell

Then listed as "Town Clerks"

1680-1686 John Corey (until August, 1686)
1686-1690 Isaac Platt
1691-1709 John Ketcham
1710-1743 Epenetus Platt
1744-1747 Philip Ketcham

Between the years 1736 thru 1793 Town Clerks also served as Treasurers. Our records indicate that from 1744-1747, the Town Clerk elected did not carry the title of the Treasurer.

1748-1750 Eliphalet Wickes (From 1748-1749 he also served as Town Clerk, Treasurer, Collector, Constable, Assessor, Trustee, Commissioner and Intestate Estate.)
1751-1780 Solomon Ketcham
1781-1804 John Ketcham (and Treasurer in October of 1781 after the death of Solomon Ketcham)
1805-1838 Moses Rolph (until his death in September, 1838)
1838-1839 Jarvis R. Rolph
1840-1859 Josiah Smith
1860-1864 Jeffrey A. Woodhull
1865-1866 Stephen C. Rogers
1867 Hiram V. Baylis
1868-1869 Fayette Gould
1870-1878 Daniel L. Baylis
1879-1881 Douglas Conklin
1882-1886 Brewster Sammis
1887-1889 Philip Pearsall
1890-1893 George R. Rogers
1894-1903 Philip Pearsall
1903-1904 Daniel Gerard
1905-1914 Stanton Sammis
1915-1945 William B. Trainer
1946-1949 Joseph Cermak (resigned August 1, 1949)
1950-1959 Robert J. McNulty (appointed on September 27, 1949)
1960-1965 Norman Olsen
1966-1967 Charles Probeck
1968-1976 Mary Rose McGee (elected to NY State Assembly in 1977)
1977-1981 Kathleen Ferraro (appointed in 1976, elected in 1977. Elected Councilwoman in 1981)
1982-2019 Jo-Ann Raia
2020- Andrew P. Raia

I John Ketcham Town Clerk of the Town of Huntington
in the County of Suffolk do solemnly & sincerely
promise and swear that I will faithfully and honestly
keep all the Books Records writings and papers, by
virtue of my said Office of Town Clerk committed, and
which shall from time to time be committed unto me
and in all things according to the best of my Knowledge
& Understanding, well & faithfully perform the duties
of my said Office of of Town Clerk without favour or
partiality.

John Ketcham

Sworn to the above Contents this 7th of April 1789

Before Me

Jacariah Brush Justice

The oath of
John Ketcham,
Town Clerk
7 April 1789

I Thomas Ireland do solemnly and sincerely promise
and swear that I will in all things to the best of my
knowledge and Understanding well and faithfully
execute the trust reposed in me as a Commissioner
of highways in the Town of Huntington and County
of Suffolk without favour or partiality

Thomas Ireland

Personally Appears before me the above Named Thomas
Ireland and made Oath to the above Contents

Sworn before Me the 7th of April 1789 Jacariah Brush
Justice

Oath of
Thomas Ireland
being appointed
Commissioner
of Highways.
7 April 1789

Marshals & Constables

Joseph Jennings, first Marshal in 1660

John Lome, first Constable in 1663

In 1664, under the Duke's Laws, eight overseers were chosen the first year to hold office two years and four to be elected every two years afterwards. A constable was to be elected every year out of the overseers of the previous years. The constable and overseers managed the town affairs and had power to make orders and rules concerning fences, highways, and similar matters. Constables were to attend courts, and they had the power to make arrests of those "who were overtaken with strong drink, or found swearing or Sabbath breaking...." Every constable carried a staff six feet long with the King's arms on it, as a badge of his authority.

Orders made by the Constable and Townsmen in the
Constable who has given orders to the Townsmen
Joseph Jennings John Lome John Rogers

first for the passing off the woods

it is ordered and agreed by the Constable and Townsmen that they
with their staffs and the Constable shall for the next year be sworn
the whole town shall be taken at such a time as the Constable
shall see fit to pass and burn the woods and every person
shall upon his whole day in that work if any person shall
not attend at the time appointed he shall forfeit 10s
if any more not at all of this order to remain yearly
and every Constable and Townsmen for every year ensuing
shall be appointed to see for that purpose

R.R. 6

secondly

it is ordered and agreed by the Constable and Townsmen
that every person having a dog shall be sworn
to a better manner every man shall that time be the
place appointed at the time appointed and for
England he shall give as followeth for not
coming at the time appointed for not coming at
all three shillings and for going a way without leave
from the Company he shall be fined and on those that is found
obedient hand shall be given it shall be taken by
the Constable for the same

R.R. 6

The mark that Jonathan Bush puts on his (patent) is
a latch on the upper side of the right Ear recorded the
27 of February 1738 by me Jonathan Bush Clerk

The mark that Thomas Shidmore puts on his (patent) is
a Grop on the left Ear and three half pines on the right
Ear one on the upper side and two on the under side
Recorded in the year 1738 by me Jonathan Bush Clerk

The mark that Timothy Key puts on his (patent) is
a Grop on the lower Ear and a slit in the (seam) of a Nick
under the off Ear recorded in December 1740 by me
Jonathan Bush Clerk

79

At a Court hold in Huntington the 15th Day of
March in the twentieth year of the Reign of our
Sovereign Lord Charles the Second King of Great Britain
France and Ireland and Anno Domini 1684 by
Capt. John Manning Justice of the Peace and High
Sheriff of Northampton and Mr. Jonas Wood Justice of
the Peace and the Overseers of the said Town.

Whereas Mark Meggs and his wife presented a
Complaint against Sarah Soper wife of Henry
Soper for her unparliamentary carriage towards the
plaintiffs and for former misarranges and abuse
dishonouring whereof the said Sarah Soper lay under
the sentence of a towns Court for corporal punishment
and it was not inflicted. This Court have therefore
ordered that is the said Sarah Soper's wife of Henry
Soper persist in turbulencies of spirit without
reformation that for the first offence whether content
of dishonouring or abuse of her Neighbours for the
first offence committed by her the said Sarah to receive
fifteen stripes forthwith after Complaint be made
to dishonouring at the most public place in the town.

Mark Meggs vs. Sarah Soper ND.

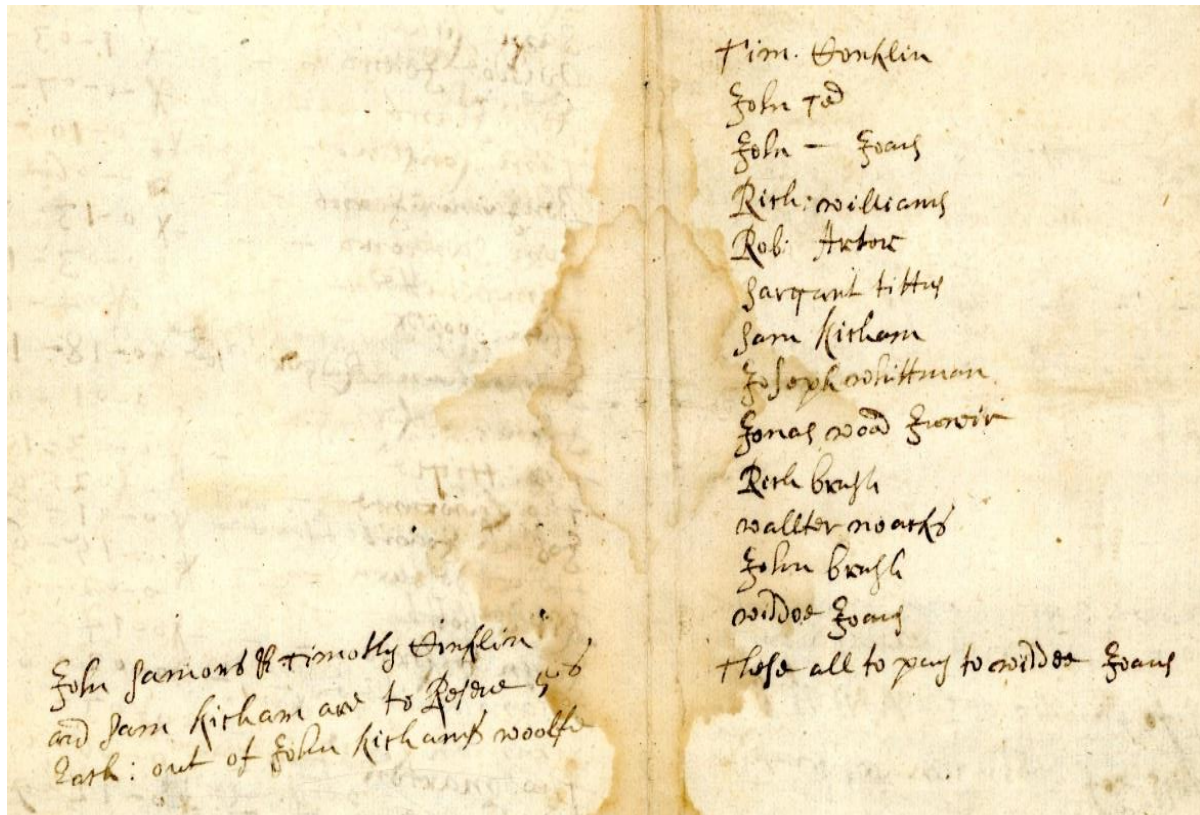
Sarah to sit in the stocks for stealing from the Meggs. The law of the period required that every parish to have stocks for offenders and a pound for cattle, and prisons and pillories at the places of holding sessions. The town court had jurisdiction of assault, slander, and disorderly conduct amounting to minor offences. One offence was a fine of 40 shillings, and if not paid, to sit in the stocks not exceeding seven hours, or to be whipped not exceeding forty stripes, and give satisfaction.

Receiver of Taxes

Appropriations of funds, like other public concerns, were settled by vote at town meetings. As early as 1661, the inhabitants of the Town of Huntington chose Jonathan Rogers to be the "Rate-gatherer." At the town meeting of April 7, 1684, Jonathan Scudder was chosen as "collector" for the year. The term "collector" was used until the elections of April 7, 1909, when Shepherd M. Scudder was elected to the Office of the Collector. The same individual won the elections of April 5, 1911. His title now was the Receiver of Taxes.

The Department of the Receiver of Taxes of the Town of Huntington was established according to Local Law No. 2-1983. The Receiver of Taxes is the chief executive officer of the Department with appointing authority according to applicable laws; collects taxes and assessments levied on real property within the Town; transfers taxes collected to the Supervisor, and pays the County levy to the County Treasurer; school taxes are paid to the eight school districts partially or fully within the Town; maintains tax rolls, and listings of taxes in arrears; and calculates taxes on apportionment and erroneous assessments.

There have been 115 individuals serving the Town as Receiver of Taxes.



Katharine Este, Tax Collector

1673

The "wider Joans" was in her maiden name Katharine Este, daughter of Jeffrey Este, afterwards wife of Henry Scudder, and later "widow wife" of Thomas Jones as she called herself. It was a novel thing for a woman to collect taxes. Records of the period show that she was a woman of more than ordinary ability, and for convenience her neighbors paid their taxes in to her.

Chronology of the Receiver of Taxes

Year	Position	Name
1661	Rate-gatherer	Jonathan Rogers
1662–1663 no Rate-gatherer was chosen		
1664	Rate-gatherers	Thomas Wickes (Weekes), Isaac Platt
1665	Rate-gatherers	Thomas Wickes (Weekes), John Ketcham
1666 -1683 no Rate-gatherer was chosen		
1684	Collector	Jonathan Scudder *
1685 – 1686 no elections		
1687 – 88	Collector	John Wickes (Weeks) **
1689 – 90	Collector	Jonathan Scudder *
Jan. 1691	Collector	John Wickes **
Dec. 1691	Collector	Abiall Tittus
April 1692	Collector	John Wood
1693	Collector	John Samons
1694	Collector	Richard Brush
1695	Collector	Thomas Fleet
1696–1709 no Collector was elected. Sporadic elections		
1710	Collector	John Wickes Jr.
1711	Collector	Jeremiah Hobard
1712	Collector	Jeremiah Wood
1713	Collector	Jonathan Scudder (Scuddar) *
1714	Collector	Nathaniell Ketcham
1715	Collector	Jonas Platt Sr.
1716	Collector	Phillip Ketcham
1717	Collector	John Titus
1718	Collector	Thomas Wickes Jr.
1719	Collector	Cornelius Smith
1720	Collector	Obadiah Rogers
1721	Collector	Silas Sammis
1722 – 23 no elections		
1724	Collector	James Chichester, Jr.
1725	Collector	Benjamin Scudder
1726 – 27	Collector	John Platt
1728 – 30	Collector	James Chichester Jr.
1731	Collector	Thomas Brush
1732	Collector	Jeremiah Wood
1733	Collector	Joseph Stratton
1734	Collector	Thomas Jarvis *
1735	Collector	William Jonson Jr.
1736 – 37	Collector	Thomas Jarvis (and Constable) *
1738 – 45	Collector	Eliphelet Wickes or Wicks (and Constable)
1746 no elections		
1747 – 51	Collector	Eliphelet Wickes or Wicks (and Constable)
1752 no elections		
1753	Collector	Jesse Platt (and Constable)
1754 no elections		
1755	Collector	Jesse Platt (and Constable)
1756 no elections		
1757 – 58	Collector	Jesse Platt (and Constable)
1759	Collector	Reuben Brush (and Constable)
1760 – 62 no elections, taxes were collected by Joseph Weeks (Wickes)		

1763	Collector	Joseph Wickes (and Constable)
1764	Collector	Thomas Wickes
1765 – 66	Collector	John Platt, shoemaker (and Constable)
1767	Collector	Zophar Platt Jr.
1768	Collector	Selah Platt
1769	Collector	Timothy Conkling
1770	Collector	Philip Conkling
1771 – 74	Collector	Nathaniel Harressen (Harresson)
1775 – 78	Collector	Ezekiel Conkling or Conkline
1779 no Collector was elected		
1780	Collector	Jesse Whitman (and Constable)
1781 – 83	Collector	Ezekiel Conkling (and Constable)
1784 – 85	Collector	Isaac Carll Ketcham (and Constable)
1786	Collector	Carll Ketcham (and Constable)
1787 – 89	Collector	John Oakley *
1790	Collector	Obadiah Platt (and Constable)
1791 – 95	Collector	Obadiah Platt
1796	Collector	John Oakley *
1797 – 99	Collector	Capt. Jonathan Titus (and Constable)
1800	Collector	Platt Vail Jr. (and Constable)
1801 – 03	Collector	John Oakley *
1804	Collector	Jacob Smith
1805	Collector	Jacob Smith (and Constable)
1806 – 08	Collector	Jacob Smith
1809 – 11	Collector	Oliver Carll
1812	Collectors	Jacob Smith, Nathaniel Rusco, Daniel Conkling, Epenetus Griffith (& Constables)
1813 – 14	Collector	Daniel Conkling
1815 – 19	Collector	Elkanah Platt
1820	Collector	Philip Ketcham
1821 – 28	Collector	John Oakley, Jr.
1829 – 33	Collector	Ebenezer Smith
1834 no Collector was elected		
Election for officers to be held on first Tuesday in April to serve for one year.		
1835 – 40	Collector	David C. Brush
1841 – 42	Collector	Jesse Coddington
1843 – 52	Collector	Elias Baylis
1853	Collector	Abel K. Conklin
1854 – 55	Collector	Stephen C. Rogers
1856	Collector	Nathaniel H. Kelsey
1857 no elections		
1858 – 59	Collector	Nathaniel H. Kelsey
1860 – 62	Collector	Jesse Conklin
1863	Collector	Richard J. Cornelius
1864 – 65	Collector	Elkanah Soper
1866 – 67	Collector	Gideon Seaman
1868 – 69	Collector	Morris R. Brush
1870 – 71	Collector	Francis B. Olmstead
1872 – 73	Collector	Timothy Oakley
1874 – 75	Collector	Brewster R. Burr
1876 – 77	Collector	David B. Conklin
1878 – 83	Collector	William S. Hudson
1884 – 85	Collector	George S. Soper

1886 no Collector was elected

1887 – 89	Collector	Edward T. Conklin
1890	Collector	William J. Mills
1891	Collector	Henry S. Mott
1892	Collector	Hiram Ackerly
1893 – 94	Collector of Taxes	Emmett B. Hawkins
1895 – 96	Collector	T. Wilson Gildersleeve
1897	Collector	Harvey W. Bishop
1898 – 99	Collector	Obadiah Bartow

1900 no elections

1901	Collector	Warren S. Sammis
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1902 no elections

1903	Collector	Warren S. Sammis
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1904 no elections

1905	Collector	Charles H. Newman *
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1906 no elections

1907	Collector	Charles H. Newman *
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1908 no elections

1909	Collector	Shepherd M. Scudder*
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1910 no elections

1911	Receiver of Taxes	Shepherd M. Scudder *
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1912 no elections

1913	Receiver of Taxes	John Suydam
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1914 no elections

1915	Receiver of Taxes	John Suydam
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1916 no elections

1917	Receiver of Taxes	Shepherd M. Scudder*
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1918 no elections

1919	Receiver of Taxes	Charles Newman
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According to law of 1918, chapter 319 - sec. 589, elections were held the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November in the year 1919, in every odd numbered year thereafter.

1920 no elections

1921 – 35	Receiver of Taxes	Clifford Sammis
1936 – 39	Receiver of Taxes	George Kouwenhoven
1940 – 49	Receiver of Taxes	Earl R. Smith
1950 – 55	Receiver of Taxes	Walter Lundstrom
1956 – 59	Receiver of Taxes	Edward C. Freres
1960 – 67	Receiver of Taxes	Grace A. Ragle
1968 – 91	Receiver of Taxes	Ann Hurley (elected Councilwoman in 1991)
1992 – 2017	Receiver of Taxes	Ester Bivona
2017–	Receiver of Taxes	Jillian Guthman (appointed by resolution on Dec. 13)

*Indicates that the same person served another term.
Original spelling of names was preserved.

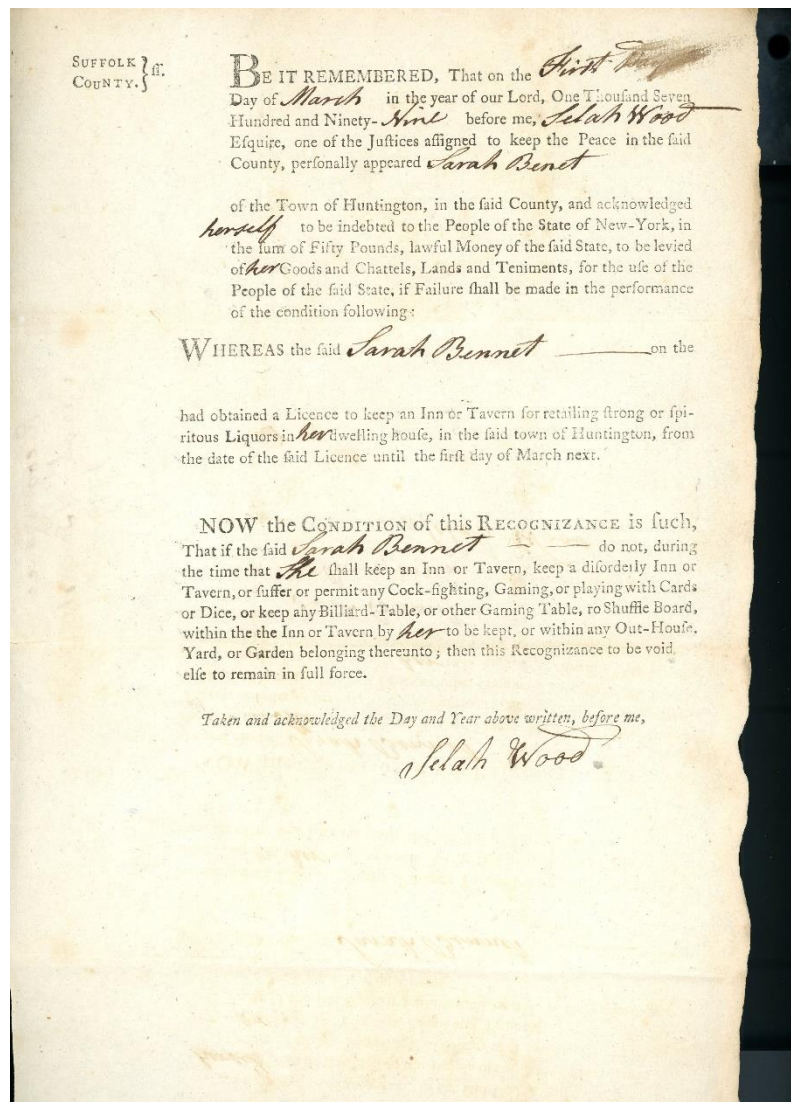
I John Darby do solemnly and sincerely promise and
swear that I will in all things to the best of my know-
-ledge and ability well faithfully and impartially execute &
perform the trust reposed in me as a fence viewer in the
Town of Huntington County of Suffolk. Without favour or
partiality ————— John Darby
Taken and sworn before me
the 9th day of April 1805
Charles Colyer Justice

The oath of John Darby being sworn a fence viewer.
9 April 1805

I David Conklin do solemnly swear that I will
support the Constitution of the united States and the
Constitution of the State of New York and that I will
faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Town Sealer
according to the best of my ability
sworn and subscribed
before me this 19th day of
April 1841 Abel T. Conklin David Conklin
Justice

Oath of David Conklin, Town Sealer
19 April 1841

Taverns were established selling liquor on a carefully restricted basis. Taverns and inns were established as places for social gatherings, to talk and for the convenience of travelers. According to the Duke's Laws, every town had to appoint an inhabitant to keep an ordinary. In 1660, Thomas Brush was appointed to keep an ordinary in Huntington. James Chichester was chosen innkeeper two years later. The Chichester house was known as Pease and Plenty Inn. Obadiah Platt's Tavern stood at the east corner of Park Avenue. George Washington dined there in April 1790, during his tour of Long Island. Mother Chidd owned another house of entertainment at East Neck. British and Tories were regulars there during the Revolution. Mother Chidd's tavern is where Nathan Hale was seen last before he was arrested by the British on September 21, 1776.



Tavern license to Sarah Bennet
1 March 1799

Huntington 2 Aug. 1871

The undersigned residents & householders in the town of Huntington respectfully represent to the Honorable the Board of Health of the said town of Huntington that the two vessels now lying in the Bay or Harbors of Huntington named or called the "Falcon" and the "Algonquin" which are engaged in the business of manufacturing guano did from first were a public nuisance and that the influence from the said vessels is in the deliberate judgment of your petitioners detrimental to public health and they therefore humbly pray your Honorable body to cause the aforesaid vessels to be removed from the Bay & waters of Huntington at once - The undersigned petitioners further declare that they have at divers and sundry times been annoyed and distressed with the offensive odor arising from the aforesaid vessels and that they believe their own health & the health of their families to be imperilled by every hour's stay of the aforesaid vessels in the aforesaid waters.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Board of Health shall at once take measures for the immediate removal of the aforesaid nuisance which they believe to be so injurious to the health of the town and declare the same nuisance & detrimental to public health.

J. M. Smith
 Charles Jones
 Standing for
 J. C. Rogers
 W. M. Taylor
 W. Kent
 W. J. Jones
 Coffey & Brown
 B. J. M. Wood
 George J. Gardner
 Mary B. Gardner
 Henry Scudder
 John Denton

Amie Paulding
 M. P. Greader
 Emily Van. Strain
 Emma Anderson
 The Ladies
 M. J. G. G. G.
 F. M. Colman
 Robert B. Tullick
 M. J. B. Gardner
 J. J. Gardner
 E. J. Gardner
 Amie Rogers
 M. P. W. W.
 S. J. Gillard & Son, Wt.

27

**Board of Health
 Petition
 1 August 1871**

Complaints had been made to the Board of Health to move fish hulks from the bay. The Falcon, a vessel of about 300 tons, owned by the Sterling Oil Co. and the Algonquin, 900 tons, owned by Charles Tuthill & Co., were engaged in the manufacture of oil and fish guano from bunkers. The Board of Health decided that the fish guano manufacturing in Huntington Bay was detrimental to health, and served the owners a notice requiring them to move out of the jurisdiction of Huntington.

Huntington February the 22: 1763

WHEREAS that Contagious and infectious disease the small pox hath for some considerable time past been spreading and still continues to spread in many parts of this town especially by means of inoculation whereas sundry and reported complaints have been made unto the Justices of the town of Huntington that many diseases & irregularities have been committed by the carrying and unwarmed content of many Baskets within the limits of our said town whereas we have thought fit that such diseases should be speedily removed

therefore we the Justices of the said town for the time being do enact that no doctor shall presume to inoculate any person or persons within the limits of our said town and that not any person within the limits of our said town shall take the infection by inoculation from any doctor or any other person whatsoever from the date hereof and further that not any one person within the limits of our said town shall presume to let one person come into his or her house infected with the disease by inoculation or to suffer one person to be inoculated therein and further if any person presume to offend or be contrary to this act they may be liable upon the complaint of any person to be committed or bound over to the Court of Sessions to appear the next time the Court shall think proper as witness our hands and seals the Day & Year above written

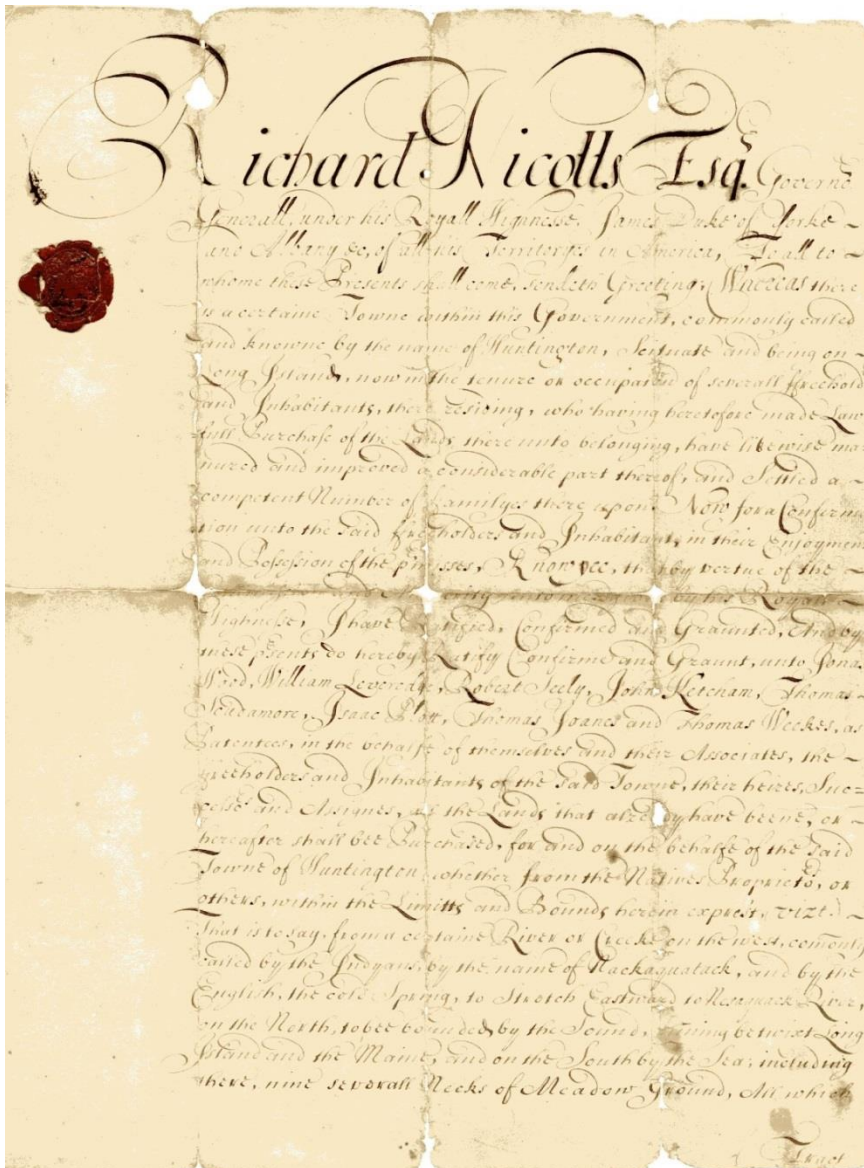
Joseph Lewis D.D.
 Cornelius Hunt
 Samuel Stratton
 Timothy Swader
 Reuben Brush
 Jeremiah Wood
 James W. Wood

**Order against inoculation for small-pox
 22 February 1763**

Small pox prevailed in the town about this time to an alarming extent. Doctors of that period were using the variolous inoculation, a method said to have been invented by Dr. Timon of Oxford, England, about 1700. Many persons in Huntington, who had been inoculated, died, and the affair created great excitement, so that many stringent orders were made against inoculation, except under special conditions. Dr. Potter's hospital was at Cold Spring and Dr. Wiggins' at the east part of the village, on the road to Dix Hills.

TOWN PATENTS

The town received its first charter in 1666 from Governor Richard Nicolls, who was acting on behalf of James, Duke of York, who later became King James II of England. The charter covered the area from Cold Spring Harbor to Nissequogue River and from Long Island Sound to the Great South Bay. The persons named in this charter were Jonas Wood, William Leveridge, Robert Seely, John Ketcham, Thomas Skidmore, Isaac Platt, Thomas Jones and Thomas Wicks.



Patent of the Town of Huntington given by Richard Nicolls, Esq. on behalf of James, Duke of York. 30 November 1666

The Nicolls Patent, dating 1666, affirmed the establishment of Huntington. This is, in many respects, the most important document held by the Town. It embodies all the qualities of a grant, a patent, and a charter, and is the basis upon which all title to lands and all local government as a town rested under the government of Great Britain. Though comparatively brief, it contained all the essentials necessary to enable people to maintain title and carry on a town government. The Indian title, which the people had acquired in part, was nothing more than the right to fish and hunt. The settlers had occupied lands and made divisions and conveyed to and from each other based on this Indian title, without the special authority of any sovereignty. It was a precarious title, liable to be challenged at any time and always open to the question whether the consent of the right owner had been obtained. This grant of Gov. Nicholls at once vested in the Town of Huntington as a political corporation the full title held by the sovereignty of England, subject to the condition that the consent of the Indians first be obtained. The lands under tide water in the town were acquired under this grant, in the same way as the uplands.

Nicolls Patent, 30 November 1666

[Transcription]

Richard Nicolls, Esq., Governor

Generall under Royall Highness, the Duke of Yorke and Albany, &c., of all his territoryes in America. To all to whome these presents shall come, sendeth Greeting: whereas there is a certaine Towne within this Government commonly called and knowne by the name of Huntington, scituated and being on Long Island, now in the tenure or occupation of several Freeholders and Inhabitants, there residing, who having heretofore made lawfull purchase of the lands thereunto belonging, have likewise manured and improved a considerable part thereof, and settled a competent number of familyes there upon. Now, for a confirmation unto the said Freeholders and Inhabitants, in their enjoyment and possession of the p'mises, know ye that by virtue of the commission and authority unto me given by his Royal Highness, I have ratified, confirmed and granted, and by these pr'sents do hereby ratify, confirm and grant, unto Jonas Wood, William Leveredge, Robert Seely, John Ketcham, Thomas Scudamore, Isaac Platt, Thomas Joanes, and Thomas Weeks, as Patentees, in the behalf of themselves and their Associates, the Freeholders and inhabitants of the said Towne, their heires, successors and Assignes, all the lands that already have beene or hereafter shall bee purchased for and on the behalf of the said Towne of Huntington, whether from the Natives, proprietors or others within the limits and bounds herein exprest, (vizt)

That is to say, from a certain river or creeke on the west comonly called by the Indyans by the name of Nackaquatack and by the English the Cold spring, to stretch Eastward to Nasaquack River, on the North, to bee bounded by the Sound running betwixt Long Island and the Maine, and on the South by the sea; including There, nine severall necks of Meadow Ground, all which

Tract of land together with the Necks there unto belonging within the bounds and limits aforesaid, and all or any plantations there upon, are to belong to the Towne of Huntington; As also all Havens, Harbors, Creekes, Quarryes, Woodlands Meadowes, Pastures, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, fishing, Hawking Hunting and fowling and all other profits, commodetyes, Emoluments and Heriditaments, to the said land and premises, within the limits and bounds aforementioned described, belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold all and singular the said Lands, and Necks of lands Hereditaments and premises, with their and every of their appurtenances, and of every part and parcel thereof, to the said patentees and their associates, to the proper use and behoofe of the said patentees, and their associates, their Heires, Successors and assignes forever. And I do likewise hereby confirme and Grant, unto the said patentees and their Associates, their



Town Seal

In 1665, Governor Richard Nicholls held a convention in Hempstead in order to give town grants affirming rights to land. Huntington was the fifth English settlement established, from the East, thus the fifth letter in the alphabet, E, was given as its emblem. The letters HVN, surrounding the E, are an abbreviation of HVNtington, V representing the Roman numeral five. To this day, the seal is used for all town related matters.



Marks and brands of animals
 This is a record of animal marks containing the age, color and description of the mark on the animal and a date of the brand. These customs of the period were founded in the Duke's Laws. The letter E was given as the town mark. The letters of the alphabet applied to each town, beginning at the east end of the Island with the letter A and ending with E for Huntington. Animals were branded with a hot iron with the town mark and the initials of the owner, or a monogram. It was an offence punishable by a fine of 5 pounds to sell, exchange or give away an unmarked animal. A penalty of 10 pounds was applied for failure to record the sale or exchange of such animal.

Some matters recommended from the Govern
and Countsell to the late Courts of Sessions of the
North and west Ridings with their returns
thereupon and the Governours approbation hereof
Concerning payment for wolves, and the great anull
abatement thereby out of the Country Rate.

The same being taken into Consideration, it was thought
Reasonable that Every town should pay for the wolves
killed within their own precinct, and that each town
Employed to keep two Wolfe pits at least in good repair
at the townes charge unless any private person or persons
will undertake to doe the same, which if they shall
then the town to be excused, but the wolves that shall
taken by such private person or persons are to be paid for
by the town as the law directs, the which to be observed
Such penalty for neglect as the Court of Sessions shall
think fit to impose.

It being likewise recommended to the Court
to Ascertain the prices of Corns promised
to be received for the Country rates according
to a former Regulation

It is proposed as followeth (viz)

Pork at	---	---	3: 4 th lib.
Beefe at	---	---	2: 4 th lib.
Winter wheat	---	---	at 4 th Bush
Summer wheat	---	---	at 3 rd Bush
Indian Corn at	---	---	at 2: 3 rd Bush
Rye	---	---	at 2: 6 th Bush
Oyle	---	---	at 1: 10 th Bush

New York January
3: 1679.

Therefore mentioned payment for wolves
and ascertaining of y^e Rates Approved
by the Governour

Matthews Nicolls secy

At true Copy of Joseph Lefferts

Regulations concerning wolves recommended from the Governor and Counsel to the Courts of Sessions of the North and West Ridings.

3 January 1679

"..... It was thought reasonable that every town should pay for the wolves killed within their own precinct..... each town shall keep at least two wolf pits in good repair..... The wolves taken by private persons are to be paid for by the town,as the law directs."

Payment for wolves was used as revenue for the County rates.

Recorded for the Town of Huntington

Thomas Dongan Esq. General & Governour in
Chief of the West Indian Territories depending thereon in America
where he had once & several times before the coming in the year
of good King of England Charles the second by his Letters under
the Great Seal to allow these presents shall have full power
granting a Charter: Richard Nicholls Esq. Governour General under
his Majesty of all his Territories in America and in
a certain Charter or Patent under his hand and seal bearing
date of the twelfth day of November in the Eighth Year of the
reign of our late Sovereign Lord Charles the first & of the
Chamber and in the year of our said late King Charles the first
in the City of London & of the twenty ninth year given by
his Majesty Charles the first to the Honorable William
Apsalope, Robert Compton, & Grant, with several others, William
Howard, Robert Selby, John Selby, Thomas Hudson, &
John Hall, Thomas Poole, and Thomas Smith, & their
successors of themselves and their Heirs the Trustees &
Inhabitants of the Town of Huntington in the County of
Suffolk now in the Service and Occupation of several Gentlemen
& Merchants there residing in the County of Suffolk, who
have purchased of the said Thomas the Lands belonging have likewise
demised and Imposed a considerable part thereof to
a great number of Families thereupon all the Lands that
already had been so purchased for and in the
County of Suffolk by the said Thomas from the said
Proprietors or others within of the limits & bounds therein
expressed viz from a certain River or Creek on the West
Commonly called by the Name of the River of the
Nackagwatack Creek on the East the Cold Spring
Creek Eastward to a certain River or the North to be
bounded by the same running between Long Island and
the Continent and on the South by the Sea including in the
said Limits of the said Town of Huntington all which Towns
together

Dongan Patent 1688
It amplified the powers and rights given by the Nichols patent, created a board of nine trustees, and changed, somewhat, the boundaries of the Town. A town seal was also authorized.

Creation of Trustees

Governor Thomas Dongan issued a patent in 1688 that confirmed the earlier Nicholls Patent and mandated the creation of Trustees. According to the provisions of the patent, land not granted by the town to individuals was to be held in common. The nine (later reduced to seven) Trustees were empowered to "acquire, hold, manage and dispose of real and personal property." The Trustees were also responsible for the leasing of town-owned property for various purposes. The grass that grew upon the marshy necks of the town's south shore was valued by settlers as a source of thatch. This property was leased to individuals to harvest the thatch. Oyster beds were also leased.

By 1872, the amount of trustee-owned land had significantly decreased. That same year a law was passed by the New York State legislature that abolished the separate office of Trustees and shifted the responsibilities of the office to the Supervisor, Town Clerk and Assessor. This new Board of Trustees was "vested with all the rights, privileges, powers, duties and jurisdiction heretofore enjoyed and exercised by such Board, over the real and personal property of the Town of Huntington." A 1929 state law revised the makeup of the Board of Trustees to four Justices of the Peace, the Supervisor and Town Clerk. On August 1, 1933, the Town Clerk ceased as voting member of Town Board vote. At present, the Supervisor and members of the Town Board announce that they are meeting as Trustees. After they conduct all pertinent business of the Trustees, they close their meeting and open their meeting as the Town Board.

SCUDDER & CARTER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,
P. O. BOX 3591. No. 66 Wall Street,
New York, Jan'y 24th 1871

Henry J. Scudder,
Zimic Carter,
Township Clerks.

Elias Baylis
President of Trustees of
Huntington

Dear Sir

I have considered the subject of utilizing the oyster fisheries in the waters of Northport Centreport & Huntington Harbors and the mode by which the Town of Huntington may most advantageously become a revenue therefrom. The Case of Lordes & Dickerson has, for the present, conclusively settled the title to the lands under water in the Harbors mentioned, in the State, & the opinion of that Case in more accurate language, it has decided, "that the title to the lands under the waters of Northport Harbor in Long Island Sound is not in the Town of Huntington, and the inhabitants thereof have not the exclusive right to take fish therein". It further decides that "Northport Harbor being an indentation upon the Southern Shore of Long Island Sound is a part of the High Seas." Hence upon the subdivision

Powers and duties of the Board of Trustees by Elias Baylis, President, Trustees of Huntington 24 January 1871

Chronology of the Trustees

On November 3, 1666, Governor Richard Nicolls granted the area of Huntington to 8 patentees; Jonas Wood - William Leveridge - Robert Seeley - John Ketcham - Thomas Scidmore - Isaac Platt- Thomas Jones - Thomas Weekes. In 1688, Thomas Dongan appointed eight Trustees; Thomas Fleet, Sr.- Epenetus Platt- Jonas Wood, Sr.- James Chichester, Sr.- Isaac Platt- Joseph Bayley- Thomas Powell, Jr.- Thomas Weekes.

Under the Fletcher Patent of April 9, 1694, seven Trustees were appointed; John Wood- John Wickes- Captain Wickes- Thomas Brush- Jonas Wood- John Adams- Captain Bailey.

The first election of Trustees, by popular vote, occurred on May 7, 1695. (President of the Board being the first named in the following chronological listing.)

Joseph Bailey- Justice Wickes- John Wood- Captain Wickes- John Adams- Jonas Wood- Thomas Brush

- 1699- 1710 Justice Wickes - Justice Wood - Captain Wickes - Epenetus Platt- John Adams - Jonas Wood - John Ketcham
- 1711-1714 John Wickes - John Wood - Cpt. Thomas Wickes - John Ketcham - John Brush - Joseph Rogers - Epenetus Platt
- 1715 Justice Wickes - Justice Wood - Captain Higbie - Thomas Smith - Joseph Rogers - Epenetus Platt- John Adams
- 1716 Justice John Wickes - Justice John Wood - Cpt. Thomas Wickes - Cpt. Thomas Higbie - Epenetus Platt - John Wickes - Joseph Rogers
- 1717-1718 John Wickes - John Wood - Cpt. Thomas Wickes - Cpt. Thomas Higbie - Epenetus Platt- John Platt - Joseph Rogers
- 1719 Justice John Wickes - Justice John Wood - Cpt. Wickes - Epenetus Platt- Joseph Rogers - John Platt - John Wickes
- 1720 John Wickes - John Wood - Epenetus Platt - Thomas Wickes - Joseph Rogers - John Platt - Lieutenant John Wickes
- 1721 John Wickes - John Wood - Epenetus Platt- Joseph Rogers - John Platt- John Whitman - Lieutenant John Wickes
- 1722 Epenetus Platt - John Wickes - John Wood - Joseph Rogers- John Platt- John Whitman - Lieutenant John Wickes
- 1724 Epenetus Platt - John Wickes, Esqr.- Joseph Rogers - John Platt- Jacob Conkline - Alexander Bryan, Esqr.- Jeremiah Wood
- 1725 Epenetus Platt- John Wickes, Esqr.- Joseph Rogers - John Platt - Jacob Conkline - Alexander Bryan, Esqr.- William Jarvis
- 1726 John Wickes, Esqr.- Alexander Bryan, Esqr.- Ensign Jacob Conkline - Joseph Rogers - John Platt- William Jarvis- Epenetus Platt
- 1727 Epenetus Platt - John Wickes, Esqr.- Alexander Bryan, Esqr.- Jacob Conkline - Joseph Rogers - William Jarvis - John Platt
- 1728 Epenetus Platt - John Wickes, Esqr.- Joseph Rogers - Jacob Conkline - Alexander Bryan - John Platt- William Jarvis
- 1729 Epenetus Platt - John Wickes, Esqr.- Alexander Bryan, Esqr.- Cpt. Jacob Conkline

- Joseph Rogers - William Jarvis - John Platt
- 1730 Epenetus Platt - John Wickes, Esqr.- Alexander Bryan, Esqr.- Cpt. Jacob Conkline
- Joseph Rogers - John Platt
- 1731 Epenetus Platt- William Jarvis - Jonathan Wickes - Nathaniel Ketcham-
Philip Ketcham - Thomas Wickes - Thomas Brush
- 1732 Epenetus Platt - John Wickes - Thomas Wickes - Nathaniel Ketcham -
Jonathan Wickes - Thomas Brush - Philip Ketcham
- 1733 Philip Ketcham - Nathaniel Ketcham - Jonathan Wickes - Thomas Brush -
William Jarvis - James Chichester - Isaac Brush
- 1734 Charles Sexton - Nathaniel Ketcham - Thomas Brush - Jonathan Wickes -
Thomas Wickes - William Jarvis, Jr.- Samuel Brush
- 1735 Charles Sexton - Nathaniel Ketcham - Samuel Brush - William Jarvis, Jr.- Daniel Kelcy -
Joseph Stratton -Thomas Brush
- 1736 John Wickes - Alexander Bryan - Nathaniel Ketcham - Jonathan Wickes - Daniel Kelcy -
Samuel Brush - Isaac Platt
- 1737-1738 Charles Sexton- Thomas Wickes- Thomas Brush- Isaac Platt- John Titus-
Samuel Brush- Obadiah Rogers
- 1739-1740 Nathaniel Ketcham - William Jarvis, Jr.-Jonathan Wickes - Daniel Kelcy - Isaac Brush -
Ananias Carll (Karle) - Thomas Gilderslieve
- 1741-1742 Nathaniel Ketcham - Daniel Kelcy - Isaac Brush - Jonathan Wickes - William Jarvis, Jr.-
Ananias Carll (Karle) - Augustine Bryan
- 1743 Nathaniel Ketcham - Daniel Kelcy - Jonathan Wickes - William Jarvis - Isaac Brush -
Isaac Platt- Eliphalet Wicks
- 1744 Nathaniel Ketcham - David Kelcy - Jonathan Wicks- William Jarvis - Isaac Platt-
Eliphalet Wicks - Robert Brush
- 1745-1746 Isaac Brush - Daniel Kelcy - William Jarvis - Isaac Platt- Eliphalet Wickes - Robert Brush
- Jonathan Wickes
- 1747-1748 Isaac Platt- Daniel Kelcy - Joseph Whitman - Robert Brush - Eliphalet Wickes -
David Sammis - Alexander Smith
- 1749-1750 Isaac Platt - Daniel Kelcy - Eliphalet Wickes - Alex Smith - Joseph Whitman -
Moses Scudder - Reuben Brush
- 1751-1752 Isaac Platt - Joseph Whitman - Reuben Brush - Moses Scudder - Eliphalet Wickes -
Thomas Conklin - Joseph Lewis
- 1753-1754 Joseph Lewis - Eliphalet Wickes - Moses Scudder - Samuel Brush - Reuben Brush -
Joseph Whitman - Thomas Conklin
- 1755-1761 Capt. Joseph Lewis - Justice Moses Scudder - Samuel Brush - Thomas Conkling -
Nathaniel Ketcham - Justice Wickes - Doctor Zophar Platt
- 1762 Joseph Lewis - Timothy Scuder - Cornelius Hartt - Samuel Stratton - Reuben Brush -

- Jeremiah Wood - Jacobus Nostran
- 1763 Reuben Brush - Cornelius Hartt - Capt. Scudder - John Wood - Israel Wood - Obediah Platt - Jeremiah Wood
- 1764 Reuben Brush - Cornelius Hartt - Capt. Scudder - Jeremiah Wood - Justice Williams - Solomon Ketcham - Israel Wood
- 1765 Reuben Brush - Capt. Scudder - Cornelius Hartt - Jeremiah Wood - Israel Wood - Solomon Ketcham - Thomas Wickes
- 1766 Nathaniel Ketcham - Cornelius Hartt - Jeremiah Wood - Thomas Brush - Thomas Wickes - Solomon Ketcham - Joshua Wood
- 1767 Nathaniel Ketcham - Cornelius Hartt - Capt. Scudder - Augustine Bryant- Solomon Ketcham - Thomas Brush - Thomas Wickes
- 1768 Nathaniel Ketcham - Capt. Timothy Scudder - Doctor (Gilbert) Potter - Solomon Ketcham - John Wood - John Wickes - Timothy Conkling
- 1769 Nathaniel Ketcham - Justice Williams - Timothy Conkling - John Wood - Zophar Platt- Isaac Ketcham - Solomon Ketcham
- 1770-1771 Nathaniel Ketcham - John Wood - Timothy Conkling- Mathew Bunce- Henry Scudder - Justice Williams - Solomon Ketcham
- 1772-1775 Israel Wood- Jonas Williams - John Wood- Timothy Carll, Jr. - Stephen Kellcy (Kelcy) - Henry Scudder- Solomon Ketcham
- 1775-1779 Israel Wood - Samuel Oakley - Capt. Timothy Carll - Stephen Kellcy - Gilbert Fleet - Solomon Ketcham - Timothy Conkling
- 1780 Joseph Lewis - Capt. Timothy Carll - Samuel Oakley- Stephen Kellcy - Gilbert Fleet - Timothy Conkling
- 1781 Joseph Lewis - Eliphelet Chichester - Capt. Digbie - Jonah Scudder - Timothy Conkling - Stephen Kellcy - Solomon Ketcham
- 1781 (Oct) John Brush - Thomas Jarvis (replaced Ketcham and Lewis, deceased).
- 1782 Thomas Jarvis - John Brush - Timothy Conkling - Eliphelet Chichester - John Wickes - Epenetus Conkling - Platt Carll
- 1783 Thomas Jarvis - John Wickes - Timothy Conkling - Platt Carll - Epenetus Conkling - Eliphelet Chichester - Scudder Lewis
- 1784 John Brush - John Wickes - Platt Carll - Silas Sammis - Henry Scudder- John Oakley- Epenetus Conkling
- 1785 John Wickes - Henry Scudder- Silas Sammis - Platt Carll - John Oakley - Epenetus Conkling - David Rusco, Jr.
- 1786 Timothy Conkling - Stephen Kellcy - Zophar Platt- Eliphelet Jarvis - David Rusco, Jr.- John Ketcham - Henry Jarvis
- 1787 Zophar Platt - John Wickes - Platt Carll - Timothy Conkling - Stephen Kellcy - John Oakley - Henry Scudder Lewis
- 1788 Zophar Platt - John Wickes - Stephen Kellcy - John Oakley - Timothy Conkling -

Platt Carll - John Ketcham

1789-1790 Zophar Platt- Henry Scudder - John Wickes - John Ketcham - John Oakley - Ananias Carll - Silas Sammis

1791-1793 Zophar Platt-Henry Scudder -John Wickes - John Oakley - Ananias Carll - Timothy Conkling Jr.- John Ketcham

1794 Jacamiah Brush - John Ketcham - Timothy Conkling - Timothy Carll, Jr.- John Oakley - Zophar Platt- Henry Scudder

1795 John Brush - Henry Scudder - John Oakley - David Rusco - John Ketcham - Timothy Carll, Jr.- Philip Conkling - (in November following John Brush's death) - Timothy Conkling appointed president.

1796 Jacamiah Brush - Henry Scudder - John Oakley - David Rusco, Jr.- Philip Conkling - John Ketcham - Timothy Carll, Jr.

1797-1799 Timothy Conkling Jr.- John Ketcham - Phineas Carll - Jesse Conklin - Gilbert Platt- John Oakley- Daniel Jarvis

1800-1801 Timothy Conkling, Jr.- Phineas Carll - John Oakley - John Ketcham - Daniel Jarvis - John Snedcor - Gilbert Platt

1802 Timothy Conkling, Jr.- Phineas Carll - John Oakley - Gilbert Platt- Timothy Carll, Jr. - Samuel Scidmore - John Ketcham

1803-1804 Timothy Conkling Jr.- Phineas Carll - David Rusco Jr.- John Oakley - Gilbert Platt - Samuel Scidmore - Timothy Carll, Jr.

1804 Thomas Roe replaced David Rusco deceased.

1805 Timothy Conkling, Jr.- Phineas Carll - Gilbert Platt- Thomas Ketcham - John Oakley - Samuel Scidmore - Moses Blachley

1806 Timothy Conkling, Jr.- Nathaniel Biggs - Samuel Fleet - John Oakley - Phineas Carll - Samuel Scidmore - Richard Conkling, Jr.

1807-1810 Timothy Conkling Jr. - Phineas Carll- Samuel Scidmore - Richard Conkling, Jr.- Solomon Ketcham - Eliphalet Chichester- Moses Blachley

1811-1812 Timothy Conkling - Samuel Carll- Samuel Scidmore - Phineas Carll - Elias Baylis- Richard Conkling, Jr.- Solomon Ketcham

1813 Nathaniel Potter- Alexander Lewis - Phineas Carll - Richard Conkling - Solomon Ketcham- Elias Baylis-Samuel Carll

1814 Timothy Conkling - Alexander Lewis - Samuel Carll - Richard Conkling, Jr.- Charles Baylis - Solomon Ketcham - Phineas Carll

1815-1816 Timothy Conkling - Alexander Lewis - Phineas Carll - Samuel Carll - Solomon Ketcham- Elias Baylis - Richard Conkling, Jr.

1817 Timothy Conkling - Samuel Carll - Solomon Ketcham - Divine Hewlett - William Wickes - Samuel Scidmore - Thomas Ketcham

1818 Timothy Conkling - Solomon Ketcham - Divine Hewlett- Phineas Carll - Gilbert Platt-

- Samuel Carll - Samuel Scidmore
- 1819 Timothy Conkling- Solomon Ketcham- Divine Hewlett- Phineas Carll- Gilbert Platt – Moses Scudder- Jesse Scudder
- 1820 Timothy Conkling- Phineas Carll- Divine Hewlett- Moses Scudder- Samuel Fleet- Henry Scudder, Jr.- Simon W. Cooper
- 1821 Timothy Conkling - Solomon Ketcham - Jesse Scudder - Selah Carll - John Oakley, Jr.- Platt Ketcham - Platt Conkling
- 1822 Nathaniel Platt- Platt Conkling - Divine Hewlett- Jesse Scudder - Selah Carll - John Oakley Jr.- Timothy Carll
- 1823 Nathaniel Potter- Divine Hewlett - Timothy Carll- Platt Conklin - Selah Carll – Jesse Scudder - John Oakley, Jr.
- 1824 Nathaniel Potter - Timothy Carll - Divine Hewlett- Platt Conklin - John Oakley, Jr.- Jesse Scudder- Selah Carll
- 1825 Nathaniel Potter - Divine Hewlett- Selah Carll - Platt Conklin- John Oakley Jr.- Azel Lewis - Timothy Carll
- 1826 Isaac Conklin - Selah Carll - Platt Conklin - John Oakley, Jr.- Azel Lewis – Thomas Ketcham - Jacob Smith
- 1827 Isaac Conklin- Selah Carll - Platt Conklin - Thomas Ketcham - Azel Lewis – John Oakley, Jr.- Richard Van Wyck
- 1828 Isaac Conklin – Selah Carll – Platt Conklin – Thomas Ketcham – Richard Van Wyck – John Oakley Jr. – John Ketcham
- 1829 Isaac Conklin - Richard Van Wyck- John Oakley - Joel Jarvis- John Ketcham - Platt Conklin – Selah Carll
- 1830 Isaac Conklin - Platt Conklin - Richard Van Wyck- John Oakley – John Ketcham – John Wood – Platt Ketcham
- 1831 Isaac Conklin- Platt Conklin - Richard Van Wyck- John Oakley – John Ketcham – John Wood – Joel Jarvis
- 1832 Nathaniel Potter- Selah Carll- Joel Jarvis - Lemuel B. Rogers- Joel Scudder- Samuel A. Van Wyck- Nathaniel Chichester
- 1833-1835 Nathaniel Potter- Selah Carll - Joel Jarvis - Isaac Baylis - Lawrence Seaman, Jr.- Joel Scudder- John Oakley
- 1836 Selah Carll - Platt Conklin- Isaac Baylis - John Oakley- Lawrence Seaman, Jr.- Lemuel B. Rogers- Joel Jarvis
- 1837 Charles Floyd- Selah Carll- Platt Conklin- Lemuel B. Rogers- Joel Jarvis- John Oakley – Isaac Baylis
- 1838 Charles A. Floyd - Selah Carll- Joshua Hartt- Lemuel B. Rogers- Platt Conklin- John Oakley - Alanson Seaman
- 1839 Charles A. Floyd - Selah Carll- Azel Lewis - Joshua Hartt- Platt Conklin - John Oakley –

Alanson Seaman

- 1840 Charles A Floyd - Selah Carll - John Oakley - Joel Jarvis- Alanson Seaman - Thomas B. Smith - Platt Conklin
- 1841 Lawrence Seaman Jr. - Selah Carll - John Oakley - Joel Jarvis - Joel Bryan- George Oakes - Platt Conkling
- 1842 Lawrence Seaman Jr. - Selah Carll - John Oakley - Joel Jarvis- Jesse Carll - George Oakes- Isaac Conklin
- 1843 Lawrence Seaman Jr. - Selah Carll - John Oakley - Stymest Smith - Bryan Scidmore - Samuel A. Van Wyck- Isaac Conklin
- 1844 Samuel Van Wick - Selah Carll- John Oakley - Stymest Smith- Bryan Scidmore - Isaac Conklin- Joshua Hartt
- 1845 Gilbert Carll - Richard B. Post- Israel Denton - John Oakley- Stymest Smith - Bryant Scidmore - Elbert Carll
- 1846 Gilbert Carll - Israel Denton - John Oakley- Stymest Smith - Elbert Carll - Shuball M. Nicoll - Gilbert P. Williams
- 1847-1848 Gibert Carll - Israel Denton- David Jarvis - Ebenezer Kellum - Jr.- Samuel Robbins - Gilbert P. Williams - Shuball M. Nicolls
- 1849 Gilbert Carl I- Richard Sammis - Gilbert P. Williams - Samuel Robbins - Thomas J. Seaman - David Jarvis - Melancton Bryan
- 1850 Gilbert Carll - Timothy Carll - David Jarvis - James F. Hartt - Richard Sammis - Gilbert P. Williams - Samuel Robbins
- 1851 Lawrence Seaman Jr. - Platt Conklin - James B. Cooper - Gilbert P. Williams - Jesse Conklin - Samuel Robbins - Gilbert Carll
- 1852 Daniel Baylis - Jesse Conklin - Gilbert P. Williams - Israel Carll - Smith Burr - Samuel Robbins - Israel Denton
- 1853 Richard M. Conklin - Daniel Baylis - Timothy T. Terry - Eliphalet Chichester - Benjamin B. Doty - James Wood - Charles Jayne
- 1854 Lawrence Seaman Jr. - Gilbert Carll - Henry Smith - Jesse Conklin - Henry M. Purdy - William Smith - Gilbert P. Williams
- 1855 James I. Shipman - Smith Burr - Brewster Conklin - Henry M. Purdy - Israel Carll - Noah Seaman, Jr.- Gorge D. Cooper
- 1856 Gilbert Carll - Elbert Walters - Zebulon Buffet - Timothy J. Terry - Elbert Carll - John D. Hewlett- Charles V. Scudder
- 1857 Gilbert Carll - Timothy J. Terry - Brewster Conklin - Zebulon Buffet- Elbert Carll - John D. Hewlett - Israel Carll
- 1858 Gilbert Carll - Brewster Conklin - Zebulon Buffet- Elbert Carll - Andrew Ketcham - John D. Hewlett - Israel Carll
- 1859 Gilbert Carll - Andrew Ketcham - Brewster Conklin - Elias Baylis - Smith Burr -

- Elbert Carll - Israel Carll
- 1860 Gilbert Carll - Brewster Conklin - Elias Baylis- Elkanah Soper- Smith Burr - Henry M. Purdy - Elbert Carll
- 1861 Brewster Conklin - Elias Baylis - Gilbert Carll- Henry M. Purdy - Elkanah Soper- Abel C. Vail - Elbert Carll
- 1862 Brewster Conklin - Elias Baylis - Gilbert Carll- Thomas Ireland - Elkanah Soper - Abel C. Vail - Elbert Carll
- 1863 Brewster Conklin - Thomas Ireland - Elkanah Soper- Elias Baylis - Elbert Carll - Richard Sammis - Gilbert Carll
- 1864 Brewster Conklin - Stephen C. Rogers - Richard Sammis - Gilbert Carll - Elias Baylis - Thomas Ireland - Elbert Carll
- 1865 Brewster Conklin - Morris R. Brush- Richard Sammis - Gilbert Carll - Elias Baylis - Thomas Ireland - Elbert Carll
- 1866 Brewster Conklin - Elias Baylis- Stephen K. Gould - Jesse Conklin - Thomas Ireland - Gilbert Carll - Richard Sammis
- 1867 Elbert Carll - Elias Baylis - Stephan K. Gould - Elkanah Soper - Thomas Ireland - Samuel O. White - Richard Sammis
- 1868-1869 Elbert Carll - Elias Baylis - Stephan K. Gould - Elkanah Soper - Thomas Ireland - Timothy Oakley - Richard Sammis
- 1870 Elias Baylis - Stephen K. Gould - Selah Smith - Stephen J. Wilson - Isaac W. Roe - Timothy Oakley - Thomas Ireland
- 1871 Stephen K. Gould - Isaac W. Roe - Selah Smith - Selah Bunce - Isaac C. Ireland - Platt Ketcham - Benjamin Doty
- 1872 (May 3) Laws of State of New York: "The Supervisor, Town Clerk and Assessors of the Town of Huntington and their successors, are hereby created EX-OFFICIO, the Board of Trustees--." Beginning in the following lists the first named person is the Town Supervisor and the last-named person is the Town Clerk.
- April-15 July 1872 William W. Wood- W. B. Sammis - Buel Titus - William H. Sammis - Joseph Matthias - Henry Buffett - Isaac C. Ireland
- 15 July 1872 J. Amherst Woodhull - Oliver Smith Sammis - Selah Smith - John Carll - Daniel L. Baylis
- 1873 J. A. Woodhull - Selah Smith - O. S. Sammis - John Carll - Daniel L. Baylis
- 1874 Stephen C. Rogers- John Carl- William H. Sammis- Oliver S. Sammis- Daniel L Baylis
- 1875 Stephen C. Rogers - William H. Sammis - W. B. Sammis - John Carll - Daniel L. Baylis
- 1876 Stephen C. Rogers - William H. Sammis - W. B. Sammis - Timothy Oakley - Daniel L. Baylis
- 1877-1878 Stephen C. Rogers - Wm. H. Sammis - Timothy Oakley - Charles V. Scudder - Daniel L. Baylis
- 1879-1881 Stephen C. Rogers - Charles V. Scudder - Timothy Oakley - Benjamin Doty - Douglas Conklin

1882 Stephen C. Rogers - Charles V. Scudder - Timothy Oakley- Benjamin Doty – Brewster G. Sammis

1883 Charles R. Street- Benjamin Doty - Timothy Oakley - Charles S. Sandford - Brewster G. Sammis

1884 Charles R. Street - Timothy Oakley - Charles S. Sandford - Thomas H. Brush- Brewster G. Sammis

1885—1886 John F. Wood - John Carll- Charles S. Sandford - Thomas H. Brush - Bewster G. Sammis

1887 Elbert Arthur - Thomas H. Brush - Charles S. Sandford - John Carll - Philip Pearsall

1888 Elbert Arthur - Thomas H. Brush - Charles S. Sandford - John P. Dole - Philip Pearstall

1889 George M. Tileston - Henry S. Lewis - John P. Dole - Thomas H. Brush - Philip Pearstall

1890-1891 George M. Tileston - Henry S. Lewis - John P. Dole - Edward S. Ireland – George R. Rogers

1892 George M. Tileston - John P. Dole - Edward S. Ireland - Hewlett Scudder - George R. Rogers

1893 George M. Tileston - John P. Dole - Edward S. Ireland - Edward Thompson - George R. Rogers

1894 George M. Tileston - Edward S. Ireland - Trevis Burr r- Horace Rusco - Philip Pearsall

1896 Emmet B. Hawkins - Edward S. Ireland - Trevis Burr - Stephen K. Gould – Philip Pearsall

1897(part) Emmet B. Hawkins - Stephen K. Gould - Edward A. Mathias – Philip Pearsall

1 July 1897 Henry S. Brush - Edward S. Ireland - Stephen K. Gould – Edward A. Mathias - Philip Pearsall

1898-1902 Henry S. Brush - Edward S. Ireland - Edward A. Mathias - Isaac Rogers - Philip Pearsall

1 Jan. 1903 Walter Lindsay - Edward S. Ireland - Edward A. Mathias - Isaac Rogers - Philip Pearsall

May 1 1903 John W. Arthur - Edward S. Ireland - Stephen Gould - Edgar Lewis - Daniel Gerard

1905-1910 Edward S. Ireland - Philip Pearsall - Will. H. Barto - William S. Buffet – Stanton E. Sammis

1911-1912 Edward S. Ireland - Philip Pearsall - Will. H. Barto - Edgar L. Lewis - Stanton Sammis

1913-1914 Edgar Lewis - Philip Pearsall - Benjamin Blydenburgh - William McBrien - Stanton Sammis

1915-1916 Edgar Lewis - Philip Pearsall - Benjamin Blydenburgh - William McBrien - William B. Trainer

1917-1919 Abraham L. Field - Benjamin Blydenburgh - Walter Stilwell - Charles Lewis - William B. Trainer

1920-1921 Abraham L. Field - Charles Lewis - Benj. Blydenburgh - William McBrien - William B. Trainer

1922-1923 Abraham L. Field - William McBrien - Chauncy Fox - Benj. Blydenburgh - William B. Trainer

1924 Abraham L. Field - Gustave A. Hozaphel - Wm. McBrien - Benj. Blydenburgh - William B. Trainer

- 1925 Abraham L. Field - Benjamin Blydenburgh - Harry A. Howard - Gustave A. Hozaphel - William B. Trainer
- 1926 Abraham L. Field - Charles Newman - Gustave A. Hozaphel - Benjamin Blydenburgh - William B. Trainer
- 1927 Abraham L. Field - Harry Howard - Benjamin Blydenburgh - William B. Trainer
- 1928 Richard Hawkins - Harry Howard - Benjamin Blydenburgh - William B. Trainer

Laws of New York State, 1929 Ch. 101, revised the Board of Trustees. They were to be the Supervisor, Justices of the Peace and Town Clerk.

The Supervisor's name is first, followed by the four Justices of the Peace, followed by the name of the Town Clerk.

- 1929-1931 Richard Hawkins - John Deans- Henry A. Murphy - Floyd Baylis - Roscoe Leighton - William B. Trainer
- 1931-1935 William Watt - John Leiper - John King - John Toaz - Charles Sullivan - William B. Trainer
- 1936-1937 Arthur Kreutzer - John Kins - Richard Graff - Joseph Cermak - John Toaz - William B. Trainer
- 1938-1939 Arthur Kreutzer - Bertha Rembaugh - Richard Graff - Joseph Cermak - Richard Cotter - William B. Trainer
- 1940-1943 Arthur Kreutzer - Bertha Rembaugh - George A. Hahn - Frederick Knell - Richard Cotter- William B. Trainer
- 1944-1945 Walter Fasbender - Bertha Rembaugh - George A. Hahn - Frederick Knell - Richard Cotter - William B. Trainer
- 1946 Walter Fasbender - George A. Hahn - Frederick Knell - Percy Ingerman - Thomas Hackett - Joseph Cermak
- 1947-1949 Walter Fasbender - Frederick Knell - William Titus - George A. Hahn - Percy Ingerman - Joseph Cermak
- 1950-1953 Walter Fasbender - George A. Hahn - William Titus - Percy Ingerman - Joseph Landry - Robert J. McNulty
- 1954-1957 Joseph Cermak - Percy Ingerman - Joseph Landry - Robert J. McNulty
- 1958-1959 Ernest Johnson - Percy Ingerman - John Kane - Robert J. McNulty
- 1960-1961 Robert J. Flynn - Percy Ingerman - John Kane - Norman Olsen
- 1962 Robert J. Flynn - John Kane - Frank P. Deluca - Norman Olsen

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 An Act to prevent the destruction of Clams
 and Oysters -
 Whereas sundry persons are making a practice of
 taking and carrying away Clams and Oysters from the
 harbours on the North side of the Town of Huntington, for
 the prevention of which,
 Be it enacted and ordained by the Trustees of the
 Freeholders and Commonality of the of the Town of
 Huntington And it is hereby enacted and ordained by
 the authority of the same, that if any person or persons
 after the tenth day of June one thousand seven hundred
 and ninety five shall take and carry away out of
 any of the harbours on the North side of the township of
 Huntington either to Connecticut or elsewhere any clams
 or Oysters, he she or they or any one of them so offend-
 ing shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings for every
 offence contrary to the true intent and meaning of
 this Act to be recovered before any one Justice of the
 Peace in an action of debt by any person who shall
 sue for the same in which action the Plaintiff shall
 recover his costs, one half the penalty so recovered shall
 belong to the complainant and the other half shall belong
 to the ~~Trustees~~ of the poor of the Town of Huntington
 for the use of the poor: - Provided that nothing in
 this Act shall extend to prevent any person from taking
 any or Oysters for their own use or the use of their
 family residing within said township, or to sell
 to any of the inhabitants of said township.
 Passed the first day of June 1795.
 John Brush -^{Jr}

An act to prevent the
 distribution of clams and
 oysters
 1795
 By order of the Town
 Trustees, clamming was
 not allowed in Town
 waters of Huntington and
 Islip by nonresidents.
 Offenders were forced to
 relinquish the clams and
 pay a fine of \$12.50.

An act to prevent the distribution of
 clams and oysters by order of Town
 Trustees
 1808

Notice
 At A Meeting of the Trustees of the freeholders
 and Commonality of the Town of Huntington
 Convened at the House of Ebenezer Gould Inn here
 in S^d Town on Saturday the 29th Instant. Resolved
 that if any person or persons shall come into the
 South Bay belonging to S^d Town and catch any
 Clams (Except the Inhabitants of Islip and Islip
 shall forfeit and pay the sum of twelve Dollars and
 fifty Cents for every such offence to be recovered with
 Cost of Suit in any Court having Cognizance thereof
 the one moiety to the Complainant the other to the
 Use of S^d Town. By order of the Trustees
 Huntington
 June 29th 1808
 Miles Phelps Town Clerk

Overseers of the Poor

The Overseers of the Poor were mentioned for the first time during the town meeting on July 2, 1665. In the very beginning of the town's history, poor individuals, both children and adults, were placed with people who would be paid by the town. If a person could work for food and clothing, he/she did. If not, the town provided the essentials. Each situation was handled individually at a town meeting. This case-by-case response became unwieldy as the town grew. According to the minutes of the town meeting on May 3, 1757, the same men chosen to be Trustees were also authorized to act as Overseers of the Poor. By 1763, the Overseers were a separate body, elected at the town meeting along with the other town officials. They were responsible for the care and maintenance of indigent residents of Huntington.

Former slaves sometimes came under the care of the Overseers. According to the 1799 manumission law that provided for the gradual abolition of slavery in New York State, the owner of a child's mother became custodian of that child. If the owner did not wish to be responsible, that child was manumitted and became the responsibility of the Overseers of the Poor. Beginning in 1821, the poor of Huntington were no longer "bound out" to their more prosperous neighbors, but were housed in a facility maintained by the town, known as the Poor House. This system continued until 1871, when the County Home at Yaphank superseded the town arrangement. The constitution of 1822 provided for the manumission of all slaves by 1827, thereby, abolishing slavery in New York State.

Chronology of the Overseers of the Poor

1757	Town Trustees were chosen Overseers of the Poor
1758-59	Town Trustees were chosen Overseers of the Poor
1763	Rueben Brush, Obad. Platt, Isaac Wood
1764	Nathl. Williams, Samuel Stratton, Zophar Platt
1765	Rueben Brush, Tho. Wickes, Zophar Platt
1766-67	Zophar Platt, Nathl. Williams
1768	Jos. Lewis, Nathl. Williams
1769	Stephen Kelsy, Nathl. Williams
1770-71	Israel Wood, Nathl. Williams
1773	Israel Wood, Nathl. Williams
1774	Zophar Platt, Nathl. Williams
1775	John Brush, Tim. Conklin
1776-77	Jos. Lewis, Tim. Conklin
1778	Eli. Stratton, Nathl. Williams
1779	Henry Smith, Ananias Conklin
1780	Silas Sammis, Jacob Brush
1781	Jonathan Scudder, Hubbard Conklin
1782	Jer. Wood, Zeb. Platt
1783	Scudder Lewis, Eliphilet Jarvis
1784-85	Silas Sammis, Philip Conkling
1786-96	David Rusco Jr., Philip Conkling,
1797-99	Obediah Platt, Silas Sammis
1800-02	David Rusco Jr., Phil. Conklin

1805	Thomas Roe, Samuel Fleet
1806-11	Thomas Roe, Samuel Fleet
1812-14	Solomon Ketcham, Samuel Fleet
1815	Thomas Roe, William Woodhull
1816-21	Solomon Ketcham, Samuel Fleet
1822-23	Samuel Fleet, Abel Conkling
1823	Abel Conkling, Zophar B. Oakley (after S. Fleet died)
1824-25	Nathaniel Potter, Divine Hewlett
1826-29	John Oakley Jr., Platt Conklin
1830-33	John Rogers, John Oakley
1835-41	John Rogers, John Oakley
1842	Aaron Oakley, Richard J. Cornelius
1843-46	Alanson Seaman, Moses Rogers
1847-48	Elbert Carll, Moses Rogers
1849	Zophar B. Oakley, Elbert Walters
1850-51	Zophar B. Oakley, Elbert Walters
1852	Zophar B. Oakley, Timothy S. Carll
1853	Zophar Ketcham, John Terry
1854	Elbert Walters, Timothy S. Carll
1855	Charles H. Fleet, William Pearsall
1856	Henry Purdy, Israel Scudder
1857	Henry Purdy, Charles H. Fleet
1859	Henry Purdy, Israel Scudder
1860-61	Lemuel Carll, Timothy J. Terry
1862-64	Charles C. Tappen, Henry M. Purdy
1865	Henry M. Purdy, Hiram V. Baylis
1866	Timothy S. Carll, Hiram V. Baylis
1867	Wm. D. Woodend, Sidney L. Seaman
1868-70	Sidney L. Seaman, Samuel O. White
1871	Samuel O. White, Solomon Ketcham
1872	Geo. W. Smith, John Smith
1873-84	Elwood Abrams, John Smith
1885	Elwood Abrams, Stephen A. Ketcham
1886	Elwood Abrams, Wm. A. Baldwin
1887	Wm. A. Baldwin, Joseph H. Velsor
1888	Wm. A. Baldwin, Joseph H. Velsor
1889	Joseph H. Velsor
1890	Stephen A. Ketcham
1891	Stephen A. Ketcham, Joseph H. Velsor
1892	Stephen A. Ketcham (1 yr.), John J. Ferguson (2 yrs.)
1893	Henry I. Smith
1894	John J. Ferguson, Edward J. Conklin
1895	Henry J. Smith
1896	Abraham L. Field
1897	Robert F. Gurney
1898	Thomas Artkin
1899	Thomas Artkin, Herbert J. Harned
1901	Thomas Artkin, Obdiah Bartow
1903	Thomas Artkin, J. Abner Smith

1905	J. Abner Smith, Robert F. Gurney
1907	J. Abner Smith, Robert F. Gurney
1909	J. Abner Smith, Robert F. Gurney
1911	Robert F. Gurney, John Artkin
1913	John H. Artkin, John J. Ferguson
1915	John J. Ferguson, Nathaniel Harper
1917	Harry Ferguson, Nathaniel Harper
1919	Harry Ferguson, Nathaniel Harper
1921	Maude E. Henschell, Nathaniel Harper
1923	Maude E. Henschell, Nathaniel Harper
1925	Ruth B. Ruland, Nathaniel Harper
1927	Ruth B. Ruland, R. Colyer
1929	D. Hulse, R. Van Hise*

At a special Town meeting on Dec. 5, 1871, the Overseers of the Poor “were requested to remove to the Suffolk County Alms House, all the permanent poor and also other paupers now in the Town House”.

*In 1929, this title changed to Superintendent of the Poor.

Chapter 492

an act

To abolish the office of trustees of the freeholders and Commonalty of the town of Huntington in the town of Huntington county of Suffolk and to create their successors

Passed May 3rd 1872 three fifths being present

The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows

Section 1. On and after the first Tuesday in April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy^{two} the office of trustees of the freeholders and Commonalty of the town of Huntington in the town of Huntington in the County of Suffolk shall be abolished and cease to exist

§ 2. The supervisor, town clerk and assessors of the town of Huntington and their successors, and hereby created ex-officio

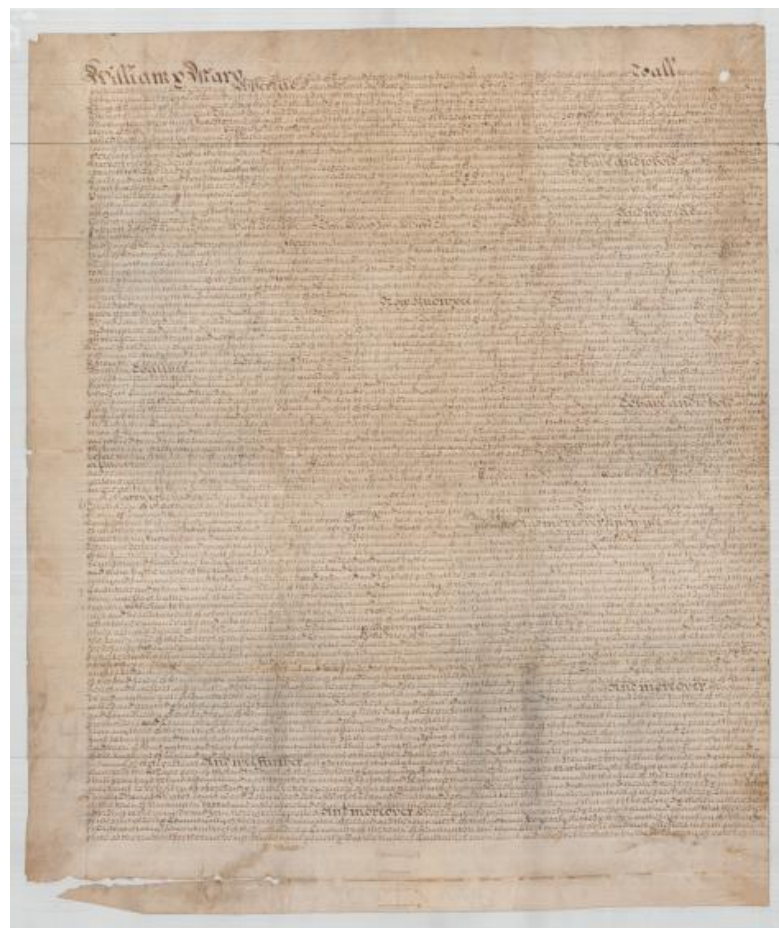
Chronology of Town Board

July 1st, 1962 - By ACT of the New York State Legislature, Ch. 865, the Trusteeship of the Town of Huntington was transferred to the Town Board, comprised of the Supervisor and four Councilmen. As a separate body the Trustees then ceased to exist and their duties and responsibilities were assumed by the Town Board.

1962, July 1st	Supervisor	Robert Flynn
	Council	Ruth Finnegan Corcoran, Donald Driscoll, Frederick Preston, George Smith
1963	Supervisor	Robert Flynn
	Council	Duncan Elder(appointed), Frederick Preston (resigned Feb 1), F. Robert Halton (appointed Aug. 1), George Smith (deceased July 2), George Kerr (appointed), Donald Driscoll (resigned Aug. 1)
1964-1965	Supervisor	Robert Flynn
	Council	Ruth Finnegan Corcoran, John F. Dolan, Richard D. Kinsella, Duncan Elder
1966-1967	Supervisor	John P. Kane (Quentin Sammis appointed July 1967. Prior to that he served as Council, 1/1/66-7/67)
	Council	John Dolan, Richard D. Kinsella, Duncan Elder, Charles Boccia (replaced Quentin Sammis in July 1967)
1968-1969	Supervisor	Jerome Ambro
	Council	Richard D. Kinsella, Thomas Casey, Leonard Horn, Clayton Mugridge
1970-1971	Supervisor	Jerome Ambro
	Council	Thomas Casey, Richard Holahan, Leonard Horn, Clayton Mugridge
1972-1973	Supervisor	Jerome Ambro
	Council	Thomas Casey, Richard Holahan, Leonard Horn, Joseph Clemente (Clayton Mugridge resigned May 73)
1974-1975	Supervisor	Kenneth Butterfield (Jerome Ambro resigned Jan. 75)
	Council	Joseph Clemente, Thomas Casey, Leonard Horn, Richard Holahan
1976-1977	Supervisor	Kenneth Butterfield
	Council	Thomas Casey, Joseph Clemente, Leonard Horn, Richard Holahan
1978-1979	Supervisor	Kenneth Butterfield
	Council	Thomas Casey, Joseph Clemente, Leonard Horn, Richard Holahan
1980-1981	Supervisor	Kenneth Butterfield
	Council	Joseph Clemente, Kenneth Deegan, Edward Thompson, Jr., Claire Kroft
1982-1983	Supervisor	Kenneth Butterfield
	Council	Joseph Clemente, Kathleen Ferraro, Kenneth Deegan, Edward Thompson, Jr.
1984-1985	Supervisor	John O'Neil
	Council	James Gaughran, Kathleen Ferraro, Kenneth Deegan, Joseph Clemente
1986-1987	Supervisor	John O'Neil
	Council	Ken Deegan, Sandra Triolo, Richard Hanse, Jim Gaughran
1988-1989	Supervisor	Toni Rettaliata
	Council	Sandra Triolo, Richard Hanse, Quentin Sammis, William Rebolini
1990-1991	Supervisor	Stephen Ferraro
	Council	William Rebolini, Quentin Sammis, Ken Christensen, C. Stephen Hackeling
1992-1993	Supervisor	Stephen Ferraro
	Council	William Rebolini (resigned Spring of 1993), Ann Hurley, Kenneth Christensen, C. Stephen Hackeling (Steve Israel elected Nov. 1993)
1994-1995	Supervisor	Frank P. Petrone
	Council	Ann Hurley, Steve Israel, Donald Musgnug, Susan Scarpati-Reilly

1996-1997	Supervisor	Frank P. Petrone
	Council	Marlene Budd, Steve Israel, Donald Musgnug, Susan Scarpati-Reilly
1998-1999	Supervisor	Frank P. Petrone
	Council	Marlene Budd, Mark Cuthbertson, Steve Israel, Susan Scarpati-Reilly
2000-2001	Supervisor	Frank P. Petrone
	Council	Marlene S. Budd, Mark Cuthbertson, Steve Israel, Susan Scarpati-Reilly
2002-2003	Supervisor	Frank P. Petrone
	Council	Steve Israel (resigned, elected to the US Congress), Susan Berland, Marlene S. Budd, Mark A. Cuthbertson, Mark A. Capodanno
2004-2005	Supervisor	Frank P. Petrone
	Council	Marlene Budd, Mark Cuthbertson, Susan Berland, Mark A. Capodanno
2006	Supervisor	Frank P. Petrone
	Council	Mark Cuthbertson, Susan Berland, Stuart Besen, Glenda Jackson (elected on Nov. 2006. First African-American to serve on the Huntington Town Board.)
2009	Supervisor	Frank P. Petrone
	Council	Mark Cuthbertson, Susan Berland, Glenda Jackson, Mark Mayoka
2011	Supervisor	Frank P. Petrone
	Council	Mark Cuthbertson, Susan Berland, Mark Mayoka, Eugene Cook
2013-2017	Supervisor	Frank P. Petrone
	Council	Mark Cuthbertson, Susan Berland (Joan Cergol was appointed when Susan Berland became a legislator), Eugene Cook, Tracey Edwards
2018-2021	Supervisor	Chad Lupinacci
	Council	Mark Cuthbertson, Eugene Cook, Joan Cergol, Edmund J. Smyth
2022 -	Supervisor	Edmund J. Smyth
	Council	Eugene Cook, Joan Cergol, Dr. Dave Bennardo, Salvatore Ferro

After 1691, under the greater freedom secured by the English revolution, the residents of Huntington gained a voice in the creation of town laws and the charter given to them in 1694 through Colonial Governor Benjamin Fletcher, conferred upon them the full powers of a town corporation. During the town meeting of April 9, 1694, seven Trustees were elected by the people to manage the town property and the same individuals were appointed by the patent given to the Town seven months later, in October. They were: John Wood, John Wickes, Capt. Wickes, Thomas Brush, Jonas Wood, Capt. Bailey and John Adams. Although Trustees had been provided for in the Dongan Charter, there is no record that the people ever elected any Trustees under it. The seven Trustees elected in 1694 were the first Trustees chosen in Huntington. Trustees were afterwards elected annually separate from all other officers.



**Fletcher patent
1694**

It mentions the Nichols patent of 1666, but it is silent as to the Dongan patent of 1688. One of its most important features is a change of the town boundary on the east. The eastern boundary was now defined on a new line running from Fresh Pond southerly to Sumpwams river, and thence, the river to the sea.

An Account of the moneys paid towards Huntington Patent 1694

John Platt	1 15 6	Thomas Lumbden Sen	0 15 6
John Platt	2 15 3	Wm Lumbden	0 15 6
Thomas Wood	1 3 3	Thomas Parson	0 1 6
John Wood	0 15 6	Trinity Lumbden Sen	0 7 9
Capt Wood	1 15 6	Thomas Platt	0 7 9
John Wood	1 3 3	Trinity Lumbden	2 2 7 1/2
Samuel Wood	0 15 6	William Parson	0 15 6
Samuel Wood	1 3 3	Samuel Parson	0 9 8 1/2
John Lacey	0 15 6	Samuel Whitman Sen	1 1 9
Edward Bruce	1 3 3	Richard Whitman	0 11 7 1/2
John Wheeler	1 3 3	Samuel Whitman	0 15 6
Samuel Lupton	0 11 7 1/2	John Rogers	0 7 6
John Lupton	0 11 7 1/2	John	0 15 6
Samuel Lupton	0 11 7 1/2	John	0 15 6
Samuel Lupton	0 3 0	John Lumbden	0 3 12
Thomas Wood	1 3 3	Joseph Whitman Sen	0 7 9
John Wood	0 7 9	William Porter	0 7 9
Richard Whitman	0 11 7 1/2	Richard Porter	0 7 9
Joseph Wood	0 15 6	Jonathan Porter	0 3 3
Thomas Wood	1 3 3	Samuel Porter	0 2 10 1/2
William Whitman	0 15 6	Samuel Porter	0 11 7 1/2
Joseph Wood	0 15 6	Jonathan Rogers	0 7 10 1/2
Samuel Whitman	0 15 6	Samuel Rogers	1 2 10 1/2
Samuel Rogers	1 7 1 1/2	Richard Wood	0 12 0
Jonathan Wood	0 15 6	John Wood Sen	1 3 10 1/2
Samuel Whitman	0 15 6	William Rogers	0 15 9
John Whitman	1 11 0	Thomas Rogers	0 15 9
Wm Whitman	0 7 9	Samuel Rogers	0 15 9
Thomas Wood	0 7 9	John Whitman	0 7 9 1/2
John Wood	1 3 3	William Whitman	0 8 0
John Wood	0 15 6	Thomas Wood	1 3 9
Thomas Haffney	0 7 9	Samuel Wood	0 9 0
Richard Wood	0 7 9	John Wood	0 3 10 1/2
John Green	0 7 9	William Wood	0 11 1 1/2
Capt Bayley	1 3 3	John Wood	0 12 0
Samuel Wood	0 7 9	Joseph Wood	1 3 9
Samuel Wood	0 15 6	Thomas Wood	2 11 0
Robert Wood	1 11 4	Edward Wood	0 15 11 1/2

Payee list for Fletcher patent
1694

This list is important as showing who contributed to the purchase of the new patent and the amount paid by each, furnishing in part the basis upon which certificates or claims to "hundred pound right" or fractions thereof, were adjusted. This list of over eighty names is also showing the principal adult male population of Huntington at this period. In connection with other records, it indicates that the population of the town, including men, women and children, was about 500.

Chronology of Townsmen

1660	Magistrates	Mr. Stickler, Jonas Wood, Thomas Benedicke
1663	Magistrates	Robert Selle, Tho. Wickes, Jonas Wood
1667	Overseers	John Teed, Jon. Rogers, Tho. Skidmore, Joseph Whitman
1668	Overseers	Epen. Platt, J. Chichester
1670	Overseers	Tho. Fleet, Jon. Rogers, Tho. Skidmore, Tho. Wickes
1671	Overseers	Isaac Platt, Tho. Powell
1676		Sam. Titus, Jonas Wood, Joseph Whitman, Tho. Powell
1677		Sam. Titus, Isaac Platt, John Corey, Joseph Whitman, Tho. Powell
1679		Jon. Rogers, R. Williams
1680		Jon. Rogers, R. Williams, Joseph Whitman, Tho. Powell
1681		Epen. Platt, Sam. Ketcham, Tho. Whisson, Tho. Wickes, Tho. Powell
1682		Epen. Platt, James Smith
1683	Townsmen	Epen. Platt, Abel Titus, Tho. Whisson, James Smith, Isaac Platt
	Commissioners	Joseph Whittman, John Samis, Isaac Platt
1684	Townsmen	Epen. Platt, Isaac Platt, John Corey
	Commissioners	Isaac Plat. Epenetus Plat. John Corey
1686	Townsmen	J. Chichester, Isaac Platt, Joseph Whitman
1687	Townsmen	Tho. Fleet, Tho. Powell
	Commissioners	John Kicham, James Chichester sen., Isaac Platt
1688	Commissioners	Joseph Wittman, John Samis, Isaac Platt
1689		John Ketcham, Joseph Whitman, Tho. Wickes
1690	Commissioners	Joseph Whitman, Jonas Wood Jr., Isaac Platt
1691	Townsmen	John Wood, John Ketcham, Thomas Brush
1692		John Samis, John Adams, Richard Brush
1693	Townsmen	John Wickes, Jonas Wood, Thomas Brush

WARS

Following the defeat of the American forces at the Battle of Long Island in August 1776, Huntington, like all of Long Island, was occupied by the British. During that time, residents were required to provide the occupying army with material, livestock and provisions for both man and beast. Wagons and horses or oxen were commandeered to cart provisions or baggage all over Long Island. Receipts, signed by the officer making the requisition, were given and claims for payment were submitted. Unfortunately, payment was never made.

American Revolution

Government D.^s

To the town of Huntington
Made out by the trustees of
the house of Huntington taken said town
at several times (namely) by
General Detance Command at Huntington ~~at his~~
in the 1782. Brigade
and lastly by Col. Thomson of the Kings American
Warriors Valued and Estimated by
David Resco and Hubbard Cankling Chosen
by y.^e Trustees for that purpose to be worth
four hundred Pound Currency

To the Bell belonging to S. Meeting house
taken and Carried off by Capt. Arrough
of the Swan Station in Huntington Bay
Cost the Town Seventy five Pounds

To the burying yard Fence Composed of 260 best
of Pine Boards ben Erected about five years taken
by ord.^r of Col. Turlton or Major Cockran they being
both present in Town when Taken prized by David
to be worth 35 p^o ps. am^t to -- £39.0^o

1 taken
May 22, 1783

1783

Claim for the bell that was taken from the Old First Church by the British during the American Revolution.

Claim for the bell that was taken from the Old First Church by the British during the American Revolution. ND

[Transcription]

Government

To the Town of Huntington
Made out by the Trustees of
said Town

At the meeting house of Huntington taken at several times (Namely) by
General Delances Command at Huntington or his Brigade
and lastly in the yr 1782 by Col Thomson of the Kings Ameri-
can Dragoons valued and estimated by
David Reses and Hubbard Conklin chosen
by ye trustees for that purpose to be worth
four hundred pounds currency

To the bell belonging to sd meeting house
taken and carried off by capn. Ascough
of the sevan stationd in Huntington Bay
cost the Town seventy-five pounds

To the burying yard fence composd of 260 best
of pine boards ben erected about five years taken
by order of Col. Tarlton or Major Cockran's they being
both present in Town when taken prized by ~~David~~
----- to be worth 3/: p..ps... am ..ts to --- 39..0.0



Frederick William McMonnies
1863-1937

Nathan Hale statue
ca. 1890
Bronze

Nathan Hale

On September 8, 1776, Nathan volunteered to go behind enemy lines and report on the movements of the British troops on Long Island. Around September 12, Hale and his companion, Sergeant Stephen Hempstead, left their camp on Harlem Heights and made their way to Norwalk, CT. From there, they were ferried across the Long Island Sound in a sloop belonging to Captain Pond of Milford. The two men landed near Huntington Harbor, Long Island, where Sergeant Hempstead remained while Nathan pressed on alone. Disguised as an unemployed Dutch schoolmaster and carrying with him his Yale diploma, Nathan spent several days behind enemy lines. His boyhood friend from Coventry, Asher Wright, said later: "He was too good-looking to go. He could not deceive. Some scrubby fellow ought to have gone." On the night of September 21, Hale was on his way back to the shore where he had first landed, when he saw a boat rowing toward the shore. Believing it to be friendly he walked down to the water side making his way toward it. When he realized his mistake, it was too late. The British arrested Hale and took him to New York City on the frigate Halifax, belonging to Captain Quarme. Nathan was brought for questioning before the British commander, General William Howe. When the British discovered sketches of their military fortifications under the inner soles of his shoes, Hale admitted his identity and the purpose of his mission. General Howe ordered his execution without trial. On the morning of September 22, 1776, Captain Nathan Hale was marched along Post Road to the Park of Artillery next to a public house, called the Dove Tavern (66th Street and Third Avenue today) and hanged at 11:00am. He was 21 years old and the first American to be executed for spying on behalf of his country. He is best remembered for his words before being hanged, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Hale has long been considered an American hero and, in 1985, he was officially designated the state hero of Connecticut.

(1774 June 21)

- 1st That every freeman's property is absolutely his own, and no man has a right to take it from him without his consent, expressed either by himself, or his representatives.
- 2nd That the various all taxes and duties imposed on His Majesty's subjects in the American colonies by the authority of Parliament are wholly unconstitutional, and a plain violation of the most essential rights of British subjects.
- 3^d That the act of Parliament lately passed for shutting up the port of Boston to any other means or device, under color of law to compel them or any other of His Majesty's American subjects to submit to Parliamentary taxation, are subversive to their just and constitutional liberty.
- 4th That we are of opinion that our brethren of Boston are now suffering with common cause of British America.
- 5th That therefore it is the indispensable duty of all colonies to unite in some effectual measures for the repeal of said act, and every other act of Parliament whereby they are taxed for raising a revenue.
- 6th That it is the opinion of this meeting that the most effectual means for obtaining a speedy repeal of said acts will be to begin off

Huntington's Declaration of Rights
21 June 1774

all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, Ireland and the English West India colonies.
7th And we hereby declare ourselves ready to enter into those of such other measures as shall be agreed upon by a general congress of all the colonies; and we recommend to the general congress to take such measures as shall be most effectual to prevent such goods as are at present in America from being raised to an exorbitant price.
And lastly, we appoint Colonel Piatt, Esq. John Sloss, Deodat Esq. and Thomas Wickes a committee for this town, to act in conjunction with the committees of the other towns in the county, as a general committee for the county, to correspond with the committee of New York.

Israel Wood, President

(Ed. No. 170)

Huntington's Declaration of Rights, 21 June 1774

[Transcription]

(1774 June 21)

1st That every freemans property is absolutely his own, and no man has a right to take it from him without his consent expressed either by himself or his representatives.

2nd That therefore all taxes and duties imposed on His Majestys subjects in the American colonies by the authority of Parliament are wholly unconstitutional and a plain violation of the most essential rights of British subjects.

3rd That the act of Parliament lately passed for shutting up the port of Boston or any other means or device under color of law, to compel them or any other of His Majestys American subjects to submit to Parliamentary taxation are subversive of their just and constitutional liberty.

4th That we are of opinion that our brethren of Boston are now suffering in the common cause of British America.

5th That therefore it is the indispensable duty of all colonies to unite in some effectual measures for the repeal of said act, and every other act of Parliament whereby they are taxed for raising a revenue.

6th That it is the opinion of this meeting that the most effectual means for obtaining a speedy repeal of said acts will be to break off

all commercial intercourse with Great Britain
Ireland and the English West India colonies.
7th And we hereby declare ourselves ready to
enter into these or such other measures as shall
be agreed upon by a general congress of all
the colonies; and we recommend to the gen-
eral congress to take such measures as shall
be most effectual to prevent such goods as are
at present in America from being raised
to an extravagant price.
And lastly, we appoint Colonel Platt Conk-
lin, John Sloss Hobart, Esq. and Thomas
Wickes a committee for this Town, to act in
Conjunction with the committees of the other
Towns in the county, as a general committee
for the county, to correspond with the com-
mittee of New York.

Israel Wood, President.

Civil War

State of New York
 County of Suffolk
 Town of Huntington

William C. Holmes being
 duly sworn deposes & says that he was
 examined by the board of Officers appointed
 to examine conscripts at Jamaica on the
 30 day of September 1863 & pronounced a sound
 man & held for service in the United States,
 Sworn and subscribed
 before me this 1st day
 of August 1863

Wm C Holmes
 his
 Mark

Wm H. Mansford
 Justice of the Peace

Relief tickets
 14 August 1863

NO. *514*
RELIEF TICKET.

THE Board of Town Auditors of the Town of Huntington, in accordance with chapter 514 of the
 Session Laws of 1863 of the State of New York; do hereby allow for the use of the family of
Joseph R Hartt
 who was drafted into the Military service of
 the United States on the *1st* day of *Sept* 1863 the sum of *One Hundred*
Dollars said family consists of *1* Person.
 The condition of the certificate is, that if the above named *Joseph R Hartt*
 after due examination by the proper authorities, is declared to be liable to perform military duty, under
 the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1863. Then by presentation, (at a time specified by said Board,) of
 the proper vouchers that the said *Joseph R Hartt* has elected to serve per-
 sonally, or has procured an accepted substitute, this certificate shall be exchanged for a duly executed
 Counter warrant by the Supervisors Town Clerk
 payable with interest from the date thereof and in case
 such person shall be declared exempt or not comply with the above conditions; then, this certificate
 shall be returned and canceled, and declared null and void.

Town of Huntington,
 September, *14th* 1863.

C. B. Floyd Supervisor.
J. Woodhull Town Clerk.
S. S. Carter Justice of Peace.
Francis B. Johnston "
William H. Mansford "

TOWN BOUNDARIES

At a Genl^l Court of Assize hold in new York
 by his Ma^{ty}s Authoritie beginning on ye 24th day
 of October in the 1st year of collection in ye 24th year of
 the reign of our Soverign Lord the King of
 Great Brittain France and Ireland by the
 Grace of God Anno Domini 1672
 before us John Smith of New York Esq^r Clerk
 where in the presence of the Court
 hold in Anno: 1672 several false returns were presented at
 the Court by ye inhabitants of Huntington who by ye Court
 and Jurors were most of the same being doct^r in law
 and ye Court to this Court to give their judgement
 and opinion whether upon the grounds of fact & law as well
 as the reasons and suggestions to be brought in there were
 a sufficient cause of a rehearing or removal of the
 cause it is the Judges order that if the said Richard
 Smith can upon the first Thursday in December next when
 a special Court is to be hold here in this City produce
 Thomas Bennet and Henry Whittij of New York in his
 ma^{ty}s behalf of sufficient evidence at the sd Court in
 person or cause sufficient evidence then to be produced to
 clear the matter in difference concerning with their
 neighbours we saw to be so material as can be
 in fraud or foul practice in the sd inhabitants of Hunt-
 ington with ye occasion of their carrying the substance that
 a rehearing of the cause between the sd Smith and
 the inhabitants of Huntington shall be had when the
 Court will give such further determination therein as will
 be consonant to law and good conscience
 This is a true copy
 by ye order of ye Court and
 Court of Assize
 Mathias Nicoll secret^r

At a special Court of Assize hold in new York by his
 Ma^{ty}s Authoritie on ye first Thursday in December being
 the 24th day of the sd month in ye 1st year of the reign
 of our Soverign Lord Charles ye 2^d by the Grace of God of
 England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of
 the Faith &c Anno Domini 1672
 before us John Smith Clerk
 ye inhabitants of Huntington defend
 This cause being taken into consideration is fully debated
 in Court where in ye Court had heard in equity for ye
 part of the said Richard Smith on the west side of the River which
 has alwaies been part of the land on which has been alwaies
 to several the first ten families although now claimed by
 the sd Richard Smith by virtue of the writs they obtained at Common Law
 against the sd first ten families although now claimed by
 that for the present no dispute shall be made of any proceedings
 in this matter

Order of Court of Assize concerning the Smithtown boundary 7 October 1672

out

To the Honorable the Senate and assembly
of the State of New York
The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Jus-
tices of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the
Town of Huntington in the County of Suffolk Long
Island Respectfully Sheweth
That Richard Nicoll Esquire and Governor
General Under his Royal Highness James
Duke of York of the province of New York his by Letters
patent bearing date the 30th day of November 1666
grant unto Jonas Wood and others in behalf
of themselves and their Associates the freeholders
and Inhabitants of the Town of Huntington
upon Long Island in the County of Suffolk all the
lands that already had been or ~~thereafter~~ should
be purchased in and on the behalf of the
Said Town of Huntington whether of the said proprie-
tors or others within the bounds following Viz
from a certain River or creek on the west com-
monly called by the Indians by the name
of Natshquater and by the English the cold
Spring to stretch eastward to Sacaguar river
on the North to be bounded by the Sound re-
turning between Long Island and the Main
and on the South by the Sea in said patent
declaring that all that tract of land
within the bounds and limits aforesaid
and all or any plantation thereon are to
belong to the Said Town of Huntington to have
and to hold all and singular the said Lands
and Tenets of lands Hereditaments and premises

Remonstrance
Huntington against Islip regarding the boundaries of the South Islands.
29 March 1815

Yaphank, June 1st 1860.

To Hon. Chas. A. Floyd
& Hon. D. R. Floyd-Jones,

Gent^{rs} In accordance with
your directions, during the early part of last
week, I erected monuments along the boundary
line between Huntington and Oyster Bay, at
the following places, viz:

- One at the head of Cold Spring upon the
north side of the Telson or Stillwell road.
- One upon the south side of the Huntington road
about 120 rods from the former.
- One upon the north side of the Smithtown turnpike,
west from Josiah Waters' house.
- One upon the north side of the road leading by
Israel Van Sizer's and a few rods eastward from
the junction of Van Wyck's lane.
- One upon the north westerly side of the road passing
by S. Brush's, and a few rods from his house.
- One upon the north side of the Mellville or Sweet-
Hollow road.
- One upon the north side of the Long Island Rail-Road.
- One upon the north side of the Babylon road.
- One upon the north easterly side of the Smithville road.
- One upon the north side of the swamp about the head
of Carman's Brook.

And

Oyster Bay boundaries

1 June 1860

Location of monuments on the boundary between Huntington and Oyster Bay.

On January 27, 1872, at a special town meeting, it was voted that as the north and south sections of the Town of Huntington had "different public interests" a new town should be established. Thus, the Town of Babylon was formed.

At a meeting of the Board
of Trustees of the Town of
Huntington held on the 27th day
of Jan^y 1873 at the Supervisors
Office

Present
J. W. Smith President
D. Smith
D. L. Bayler

Whereas in accordance with an
act of the Legislature of the State
of New York passed March 10. 1872
entitled an act for the Division
of the Town of Huntington in the
County of Suffolk and the erection
of a New Town from the Southern
part of said Town and for
the appointment of the Town -
property and Town Seal -

And whereas by Section 57th of said
act it became the duty of the
Trustees of the Freeholders and Com-
-munity of the Town of Huntington
(and) are hereby empowered and
directed to make and execute all
Necessaries and consequences necessary
to carry into effect the provisions of
this Act.

Therefore Resolved that J. W. Smith President
of our Board of Trustees
of the Community and freeholders
of the Town of Huntington is hereby
in accordance with said Law
directed and empowered to make
and execute to said Town of Babylon
the proper Seal and as
called for by the aforementioned Act
and to affix the Common Seal

Division of the Town of Huntington and the erection of the
Town of Babylon.
3 January 1873

1873

8

of the Board of Trustees of the
Town of Huntington

The Board then adjourned to
meet on the 13th day of Jan^y 1873
at the Supervisors Office at one
P. M.

Daniel Bayler
Sec of Board

Division of the Town of Huntington and the erection of a new Town, Babylon, 3 January 1873

[Transcription]

At a meeting of the Board
Of Trustees of the Town of
Huntington held on the 3rd day
Of Jany 1873 at the Supervisor's
Office

Present

J. A. Woodhull President

O. Smith Sammis

D L Baylis

Whereas in accordance with an
Act of the Legislature of the State
of New York passed March 13, 1872
Entitled an act for the Division
of the Town of Huntington, in the
County of Suffolk and the erection
of a new Town from the Southern
part of said Town and for
the apportionment of the Town
property and Town debts.

And whereas by section sixth of said
Act it becomes the duty of the
Trustees of the Freeholders and com-
monality of the Town of Huntington
(and) are hereby empowered and
directed to make and execute all
Releases and conveyances necessary
to carry into effect the provisions of
this section.

Therefor Resolved that J. Amherst Woodhull
the President of our Board of Trustees
of the commonality and freeholders
of the Town of Huntington is hereby
in accordance with said Law,
directed and empowered to make
and execute the said Town of Babylon
the proper quit claim deed, as
Called for by the aforementioned act
And to affix the common seal

of the Board of Trustees of the
Town of Huntington thereto.
The Board then adjourned to
Meet on the 13th day of Jany 1873
At the Supervisor's office at one
O'clock P.M.

Daniel L. Baylis
Sec. of Board

All manuscripts on display are part of the manuscript collection housed in the Town of Huntington Jo-Ann Raia Archives. Many of them have been restored, have been put in print and have been digitized, in an effort to ensure that they will endure for ages to come. As the Town grew and changed over the years, so did the names and the structure of the different departments. These changes are being recorded, as they occur, by the Archives and kept as part of the repository's finding aids. Chronologies of all governing bodies, those that existed then and those formed later, are also being constructed.

The original spelling of names and words throughout this handout has been observed. In addition, some chronologies are not complete, due to the lack of information missing from our records.

Select Bibliography

Huntington Town Records, Including Babylon, Long Island, 1653-1688. 3 vols. Introduction and Index by Charles R. Street. Huntington, 1887. Reprinted, 1954.

Ross, Peter, and Pelletreau, William S. (1903). *A History of Long Island from Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*. 3 vols. New York: The Lewis Publishing Company.

Town of Huntington Jo-Ann Raia Archives. *Manuscript collection*

Wood, Silas (1828). *Settlement of Long Island with their political condition to the end of the American Revolution. (A new edition)*. Brooklyn, New York: Alden Spooner, Fulton Street.

To the



Thank you!

The purpose of the Archives is to collect, preserve, and provide access to the permanent records generated by the various departments of the Town of Huntington, as well as ensure that these records will be available for future generations. The archival activities we implement enrich education, improve access to historical records and serve as a source of information for residents, teachers, students, community groups and a range of researchers. In addition, our activities help in highlighting the Town's historical organizations and sites.

The Archives is open Monday-Friday, except holidays, from 8:30am – 4:30pm. To schedule a visit or tour, advanced notice is required.



Town Supervisor Edmund J. Smyth

Council: Eugene Cook, Joan Cergol, Dr. Dave Bennardo, Salvatore Ferro

For additional information regarding educational material and services the Archives offers contact:

Andrew P. Raia, Town Clerk/RM0

631.351.3216 or

Antonia S. Mattheou, Town Archivist

631. 351.3035

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