

“The Paumanok Alarm”

Long Island Chapter Newsletter
Empire State Society

Sons of the American Revolution

LIBERTAS ET PATRIA

Volume 101 December 2010 Number 4



President’s Message:

Dear Compatriots,

Trivia question: Who was the president that signed the charter that established the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution? This might help identify him: he was also a member of our organization and had a special fondness for Long Island. As you’ve guessed by now I’m referring to Theodore Roosevelt. The reason I bring him up is that he was known for taking action; making things happen. And that is what I’m asking you our valuable members to do: take action and make positive things happen within our chapter, and within the communities we are all part of. Please contact us on what you can do to make a difference. To quote another great American, Ralph Waldo Emerson, “It is never too soon to do a kindness, for you never know how soon it will be too late.” Best wishes to all for a very happy holiday season and New Year!



General Chapter Meeting

The next scheduled General Chapter Meeting will be held at 10:00am on Saturday, March 26, 2011 at the Ketemowoke Daughters of the American Revolution House, located on Nassau Road, in Huntington. Coffee and .. will be provided. The Guest Speaker will be announced.

Eagle Scout Scholarship Program

Attention Compatriots: If you know of and Eagle Scout who is registered in either the Theodore Roosevelt Council (Nassau) or the Suffolk County Council and has not reached their 19th Birthday in 2010, please encourage him to submit an application for the Chapter's Eagle Scout Scholarship Program. Applications are available online at www.sar.org for download and must reach me before the end of 2010. Address applications to:

Compatriot David M. Shields

Long Island Chapter SAR Eagle Scholarship Chairman

59 Dart Street

East Rockaway, NY 11518-1736

SAR GOVERNMENT Empire State Society Board of Managers

The government of the Empires State Society, overseen by Elected State Society Officers is legislated by a Board of Managers elected from the various SAR Chapters in the State of New York. It's function is dictated by the Articles of the Empire State Society Constitution and By-Laws as follows:

BOARD OF MANAGERS

The Board of Managers shall superintend the interests and affairs of the Society within the limitations of the Constitution and By-Laws. It shall be subject to the direction of the Society.

It shall recommend plans to the Society for promoting its purposes.

It may require the attendance at any of its meetings of any member of the Society, or any officer or committee, for consultation and advice, or other purpose, and shall enforce obedience to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

The Board of Managers shall meet in the months of March, May, September, and November at such times as it shall fix and also on the call of the President.

The Board of Managers may at any time appoint such Assistants to any of the officers elected under Article VII, Section 1(a) of the Constitution, as it may deem proper, and fix their respective terms, titles, duties, and compensation.

The Board of Managers shall judge the qualifications of applicants for membership and shall have power to accept or reject any application.

The Long Island Chapter, Empire State Society is pleased to have a very good, long term relationship with the State Society, having as our representatives our Chapter President, Desander Mas, our Chapter Registrar Edward Burns and our Chapter Membership Chairman and Former Empire State Society President Walter Kuhn. Stepping down this past year from his many years on the Board of Managers, in an anticipated move out of the area, is Chapter Treasurer Albert Meyer.

The Compatriots of the Long Island Chapter thank those who have served our Chapter at the State Level.

Holiday Trimmings:

What do you do with that left over turkey ?

TURKEY and MUSHROOM POT PIE

Wine Recommendation: 1995 Bonterra Chardonnay



INGREDIENTS:

4 cups turkey or chicken stock
1 lb lg Yukon Gold potatoes, peeled, cut into 1/3" dice
1 tsp dried thyme Salt
3 tbsp unsalted butter 2½ tbsp vegetable oil
1 lb white mushrooms, quartered
Freshly ground pepper
1 lb fresh shiitake mushrooms, stemmed & thinly sliced
1 lg onion, coarsely chopped
4 oz lean prosciutto, finely chopped
1/3 cup all-purpose flour blend in 1/3 cup water
1 lb cooked turkey, cut/torn ¾" pieces
1/3 cup coarsely chopped parsley
1 large sheet thawed puff pastry (8½/14 oz)
1 large egg, lightly beaten

DIRECTIONS:

Butter a 13-by-9-by-2" baking dish. In a saucepan, combine the turkey stock, potatoes, thyme & a large pinch of salt & bring to a boil over high heat. Reduce the heat to low, cover & simmer until the potatoes are tender, about 10 minutes. Meanwhile, in a large skillet, melt 1 tbsp of the butter in 1 tbsp of the oil. Add the white mushrooms, season with salt and pepper & sauté over moderately high heat until golden, about 5 minutes. Transfer to a bowl. Repeat the process with 1 more tbsp each of the butter and oil & the shiitakes. Add to the white mushrooms. Melt the remaining 1 tbsp of butter in the remaining ½ tbsp of oil. Add the onion and prosciutto and sauté over moderately high heat until the onion softens, about 5 minutes. Remove from the heat & add the mushrooms. Strain the turkey stock into the skillet. Add the flour mixture & bring to a boil over moderate heat, stirring constantly. Add the turkey, potatoes & parsley & season with salt & pepper. Spread the mixture in the baking dish & let cool. Preheat the oven to 400° F. If necessary, roll out the puff pastry on a lightly floured surface to a 14-by-10" rectangle. Moisten the rim of the baking dish with water & cover the filling with the dough, pressing it firmly against the baking dish rim; tuck the edges under. Make a few slits in the pastry & brush with the beaten egg. Bake for 45 minutes to 1 hour, or until the top is golden. Let the potpie stand for 10 minutes before serving.

DEEP DISH CRANBERRY PIE



INGREDIENTS:

¾ cup water ¼ cup brandy or water
2¾ cups dried tart cherries 1 Recipe Pastry
1 12-oz. pkg. fresh cranberries (3½ cups)
1½ cups granulated sugar 3 tbsp all-purpose flour
2 tsp finely shredded lemon peel Milk
Coarse Sugar
1 8-oz carton dairy sour cream
3 tbsp wildflower or orange blossom honey
1 to 2 tbsp half-and-half, light cream or milk

DIRECTIONS:

In a small saucepan combine ¾ cup water and the brandy. Heat until mixture starts to simmer; add cherries. Remove from heat. Cover and let stand 20 minutes. Meanwhile prepare pastry. Preheat oven to 375° F. On a lightly floured surface, roll out half of the pastry to a 13" circle if using a 1½-qt oven-safe bowl or an 18x14" oval or rectangle if using a 2-qt oval or rectangular baking dish. Gently fit pastry into bottom and up sides of the bowl or dish letting excess pastry extend beyond edges of dish; fold pastry into pleats as needed to fit dish. Set aside. In a large bowl stir together cranberries, undrained cherry mixture, granulated sugar, flour, and lemon peel. Turn into pastry-lined dish. Roll out remaining half of pastry to a 10-inch circle or a 14x10" oval or rectangle. Cut a circle or oval in the center of the oval or rectangle or use a cookie cutter to cut a decorative design. Place pastry over filling, allowing pastry to hang over the edge of the dish. Press top and bottom pastry together to seal. Brush pastry with milk and sprinkle with coarse sugar. Place dish on a baking sheet. Cover edges of pie with foil. Bake for 55 minutes for bowl or 45 minutes for oval or rectangle; remove foil and bake 20 to 25 minutes more or until juices bubble and pastry is light brown. Cool on wire rack at least 2 hours before serving. Stir together sour cream, honey and enough cream or milk to make desired consistency. Cover and chill until serving time. Serve pie warm or cool with sour cream sauce. Break off pastry overhang and serve. Pastry: In a large mixing bowl combine 2¼ cups all-purpose flour and ¾ tsp salt. Cut in 2/3 cup shortening until pieces are pea sized. Sprinkle 1 tbsp water over part of flour mixture; gently toss with a fork. Push moistened dough to side of bowl. Repeat, using 1 tablespoon of water at a time (use 8 to 10 tbsp total water), until all of the flour is moistened. Divide dough in half. Shape into two balls.

#14 Horton Point Lighthouse



Horton Point Light is a lighthouse on the north side of Eastern Long Island, New York near Southold

Although the Horton Point Lighthouse was commissioned to be built by President Washington in 1790, the acreage needed for the light station was not made available until 8 acres were offered to the Federal Government in 1855 for \$550.

The light station, completed in 1857 for \$7,500, consisted of the 55' tall square tower and a detached keeper's residence. Both are constructed of New England Granite and cut stone and locally acquired brick, timbers and lumber. The connecting annex between tower and house was added later. Horton Point's original optic was a 3rd order Fresnel lens and a single whale oil-fed lamp. It showed a fixed white light, Horton Point was first established as a federal aid to navigation on June 4, 1857.

In 1907 the lens was powered by an incandescent oil vapor lamp. In June 1932, Horton Point's warning responsibility was transferred to an airport-type optic placed atop a cliffside skeletal steel tower. Six months later the station was decommissioned and the Fresnel lens removed to storage. The presently active modern optic was installed in 1990.

Between 1941 and 1950 the light was transferred to a nearby steel tower, while the lighthouse was used as an observation post by Army, Coast Guard and Civil Defense contingents. During the 1960's vandals wrecked its interior and there were efforts by some Southolders to raze the lighthouse.

Since early 1990, the Southold Historical Society, the Southold Parks District and the Coast Guard have cleaned and repainted the light tower, installed new lantern glass, made electrical repairs developed a new shop area, opened a hallway and built a new stairway to the restored basement. On June 9, 1990, after the skeletal tower was removed, the lighthouse was re-commissioned and relighted. The Southold Historical Society has an agreement from the Southold Parks District to use the first floor and basement as a nautical museum.

In 1993 a new service gallery and ladder to the outside of the watchroom and lantern were fabricated and installed. The dwelling's front porch was also replaced. Then in 1995, the

watchroom door to the ladder was restored. The Lighthouse is listed on both the State & National Registers of Historic Places 1994.



Fresnel lens



Horton Point Lighthouse Museum rooms

The Lighthouse is open from Memorial Day through Columbus Day, Saturdays and Sundays from 11:30am - 4:00 pm. Admission to the Lighthouse is \$3.00 for adults and is FREE for children under the age of 12.

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Lighthouse Specifications

Established: 1857

Light: (1857) 3rd Order Fresnel Lens, oil fed, fixed white

Light: (1907) 3rd Order Fresnel Lens, oil vapor lamp, fixed white

Light: (1990) modern optic, flashing green, 10 seconds

Decommissioned: 1932, Replaced with a steel tower

Recommissioned: June 9, 1990

Height of light above sea level: (1857) 103 feet

Height of light above sea level: (1990) 103 feet

History: HUNTINGTON, NY



Downtown Huntington

The Town of Huntington is one of ten towns in Suffolk County, New York, USA. Founded in 1653, it is located on the north shore of Long Island in northwestern Suffolk County, with Long Island Sound to its north and Nassau County adjacent to the west. Huntington is part of the New York metropolitan area. As of the United States 2000 Census, the town population was 195,289.

On April 2, 1653, Richard Holbrook, Robert Williams and Daniel Whitehead, all of Oyster Bay, bought from Raseokan, Sachem of the Matinecock tribe, a parcel of land that is now known as "the First Purchase." The Oyster Bay men immediately turned the land over to a group of white men who had already settled within its boundaries. This first purchase was bordered on the west by Cold Spring Harbor, on the east by Northport Harbor, on the south by what is now known as Old Country Road and on the north by Long Island Sound. As time went on, other land was purchased from the Indians, gradually extending the limits of the town from Long Island Sound on the north to Great South Bay on the south, and from Oyster Bay on the west to Smithtown and Islip on the east. In 1872, part of the town was removed to form the Town of Babylon.

Most of the early settlers were English people who came to Huntington by way of Massachusetts and Connecticut. As a result, they felt more of a kinship with New England than with their Dutch neighbors to the west in New Amsterdam. The town in fact voted in 1660 to place itself under the jurisdiction of Connecticut to gain some protection from the Dutch. Following the custom of New England, the earliest form of government in Huntington was the Town Meeting. Called as the need arose, free men of the town gathered to distribute town-held land, resolve disputes, regulate the pasturing of cattle on town land, engage schoolmasters, appoint someone to keep the ordinary (public house) and maintain the roads, as well as resolve any other matters that concerned the town as a whole. For example, the people of Huntington showed their interest in education very soon after the founding of the town. The Town Meeting voted on February 11, 1657 to hire Jonas Houldsworth as the first schoolmaster. In 1660 the town voted to build a schoolhouse.

When in 1664 the Duke of York became proprietor of the area formerly known as New Netherland, he (in the person of Governor Richard Nicolls) informed Connecticut that by virtue of his royal patent they no longer had any claim to any territory on Long Island. Governor Nicolls 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 Hempstead Convention also adopted "The Duke's Laws" which regulated virtually every area of life. At this time, too, 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. What is now 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. Huntington was incorporated by patent on November 30, 1666. This patent was renewed by Governor Thomas Dongan on August 2, 1688 and again on October 4, 1694. In addition, the 1688 patent mandated the creation of "Trustees" to manage and distribute town-owned land. The Trustees, like other town officials, were chosen at a Town Meeting. It also authorized the creation and use of a seal, which is still in use today.

In the years between the first settlement of the town and the start of the American Revolution, Huntington became an established community. The earliest settlers clustered near what became known as the "town spot", the site of the present Village Green. As the town prospered and grew, people moved to fill the outlying areas. In addition to the many farms that were established in remote as well as central portions of the town, the town included a school, a church, flour mills, saw mills, brickyards, tanneries, a town dock and a fort.



Huntington Harbor

Huntington's fine harbor made shipping an important part of the economy. The harbor was a busy place, with vessels traveling not only to and from other ports along the Sound but also as far as the West Indies. Ship making and related nautical businesses prospered, since water was for many years by far the most efficient way to transport both goods and people. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Cold

Spring Harbor was a busy whaling port, second on Long Island only to Sag Harbor.



Old First Presbyterian Church

In June 1774 Huntington adopted a "Declaration of Rights" affirming "that every freemans property is absolutely his own" and that taxation without representation is a violation of the rights of British subjects. The Declaration of Rights also called for the colonies to unite in a refusal to do business with Great Britain. Two years later, news of the Declaration of Independence was received with great enthusiasm in Huntington, but the euphoria was short-lived. Following the defeat of the rebel forces at the Battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776 Long Island was occupied by the British Army. Residents were required to take oaths of allegiance to the Crown. If a man refused to take the oath, he and his family could be turned off their property, losing everything. In 1782 the occupying army established an encampment in Huntington's Old Burying Ground, razing tombstones to clear the site. Not surprisingly, many townspeople resisted, waging guerilla warfare until the war was over and the British left in 1783.

Nathan Hale landed at Huntington in 1776, coming by boat from Norwalk, Connecticut on a spying mission for George Washington. Sent to gather information about the British forces on Long Island and in New York City, he was captured and executed in New York City in September 1776. A memorial stands in Halesite, the area named in his honor by a late nineteenth century real estate developer.

Huntington was formally recognized as a town on March 7, 1788, at which time Eatons Neck and Crab Meadow were annexed.

Slavery existed in Huntington until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Farmers relied on slave labor for help in the fields and it was a mark of status to have black slaves as domestic servants, but rarely did a person own more than a few slaves. For example, according to a 1755 census, there

were 81 slaves belonging to 35 families in Huntington. Unlike the South, the economy was not heavily dependent on slave labor. The New York State Legislature passed an act in 1799 allowing for the gradual abolition of slavery.

The War of 1812 did not touch Huntington as had the Revolution, but the town was prepared. "On one occasion a corps of 200 militiamen marched from Huntington to Lloyd's Neck on the circulation of a report [untrue] that the British were there effecting a landing in force." In November 1814 the Town Meeting voted that \$207.86 be paid by the town for costs incurred in preparing its defense.

Huntington's best-known resident, Walt Whitman, was born in South Huntington in 1819. His family moved to Brooklyn when he was a child but he returned to Long Island as a young man. At the age of 19 Walt Whitman founded The Long-Islander, a Huntington newspaper. The paper is still published every week, although it's now owned by Long Islander News.

The railroad was extended from Syosset to Northport in 1867. The arrival of the railroad in Huntington presaged the decline of the maritime economy, although shipping was important until approximately the turn of the twentieth century. Since shipping had long been an important part of the life and economy of Huntington, the town had not been unconnected to the rest of the world. With the increased accessibility of Long Island due to steamboats, trains and later automobiles, Huntington became physically less isolated. Residents of New York City were able to easily visit Huntington, as had not been possible in earlier days. Cold Spring Harbor became a popular summer resort.

When World War II ended in 1945 the population of Huntington, like that of Long Island as a whole, exploded. After almost 200 years of gradual growth, the population of the town mushroomed. Huntington had approximately 32,000 residents in 1940. By 1960 there were 126,000 inhabitants. By the 1980s the population had gone over the 200,000 mark. With the enormous growth of the town its rural landscape changed. Farms and vacant land disappeared, replaced by housing, schools, highways, recreational facilities and new and expanding business and industry.



Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building

Huntington was named an All-America City in 2002 by the National Civic League. It was also a finalist in 2001.

Dates To Remember:



Fly your Flag on:

Tuesday December 7th Pearl Harbor Remembrance

Saturday December 25th Christmas Day

Saturday January 1st New Year's Day

Monday January 17th Martin Luther King Day

Monday February 21st Presidents' Day



To:

Long Island Chapter
Empire State Society
Sons of the American Revolution
David M. Shields, Secretary
59 Dart Street
East Rockaway, NY 11518