

Journal Started 60 Years Ago at Northport

Newspaper Transferred To Bay Shore by Frank Johnson In 1886.

OPPOSED FACTIONAL RULE

Shortly after the Journal was founded at Northport in May, 1874, its editorial page carried a statement of policy:

"As ever, the Suffolk County Journal shall be the organ, not of one faction or friend, but of the whole people. Political wrangles we don't wish to settle. This is a paper for the people, and not for one man or party."

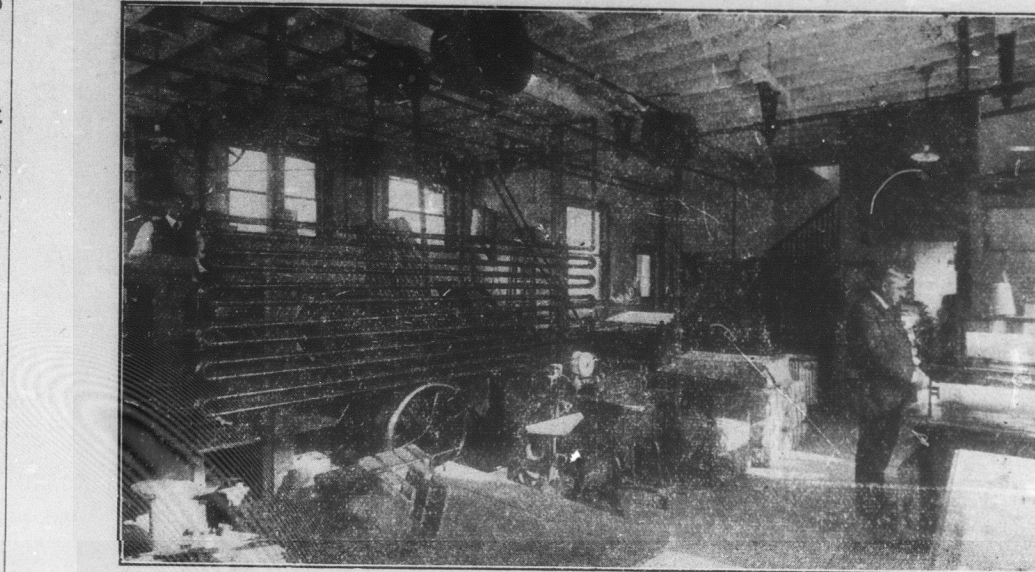
Benjamin T. Robbins hardly realized, when he wrote those lines, how aptly he expressed a principle destined to guide his paper in almost every crisis throughout its career. New weekly publications were popping into existence so rapidly then that no one paid much attention to the struggling editor and his staff in Northport. It is a safe guess that no one paid much attention to the struggling editor and his staff in Northport. It is a safe guess that no one paid much attention to the struggling editor and his staff in Northport.

Like other weeklies of its day, the Journal printed many columns of general matter, as there was very little activity to report in its own village—or if there was, the slowness of setting type by hand, before linotype machines were invented, prevented the use of many stories that might otherwise have gone into print within a day or so of press day. Filler material made up quite a large portion of the paper, so we find in 1875 a serial story entitled "Del Pot Joe" or "The Chamber's Revenge."

Since daily newspapers were scarce, information from distant places despite the fact that often it was rather old material according to journalistic standards of 1934, when special wires carry news instantly to all parts of the nation. In the nineteenth century, however, leisurely comment on affairs was a welcome feature of local papers because many homes could obtain no magazines or other publications dealing with events outside their own communities. The oldness of information from the world at large mattered little if it was really news to readers.

Purchased by Frank Johnson The first change of ownership took place about 1884 when Frank Johnson, foreman of the printshop of the Huntington Lor Z Islander, purchased the Journal from Benjamin Robbins.

Mr. Johnson soon learned that he had chosen an unfortunate time to enter business at Northport. The village was torn by factional strife. Party lines, social distinction and friendship were cast aside in one of the strangest controversies that has ever split a Long Island village. The squabble had its origin in the murder—or perhaps only the disappearance—of a cider-mill owner whose fate seems to have remained a mystery ever since. Half of Northport wanted to prosecute for murder the leaders of a crowd that had visited the home of the victim shortly before he dropped out of sight, while the other half of the citizenry argued that he had merely left town and there was no cause for any criminal proceedings. The alleged lynching, if one occurred, was the aftermath of a warning given to the cider-mill owner by public-spirited men. He had offended their sense of decency by following a society girl around the village whenever she traveled about the place. Warnings from indignant friends of the young lady proved useless, so one night a mob organized and visited the offender's house. His disappearance started a warm controversy over whether he had been murdered or not. Soon almost everyone in Northport took sides and refused to do



View of Pressroom Next to Post Office, 1912-28. Irvin J. Long, Former Editor and Owner, Is Standing at Right.

business with anybody belonging to the opposite faction. Naturally this situation made life rather difficult for Mr. Johnson. A man of broad sympathies and high morality, he was pained by the bitterness that divided Northport into two warring camps.

Enters New Field A friend, William W. Hulse of Bay Shore, suggested moving the Journal to this village. Finally Mr. Johnson agreed. In 1886 he established a printshop on West Main street near the present site of the building. W. W. Hulse had a real estate office in front, while the Journal shop—containing among other things a steam engine to run the press—occupied the rear of the structure.

Several years later, in the early 90's, the building was moved directly across the street to land leased from Henry D. Brewster, on the south side about where the Bay Shore Diner now stands. It occupied a pretty spot alongside the brook and next to the so-called Willow Cottage, a dwelling surrounded by handsome willow trees.

In 1894 Mr. Johnson's health failed. The next year he went to Philadelphia, hoping that a change of climate and close medical attendance would bring back his strength, but it was too late. He died on March 2, 1895. Rural was in the Huntington Rural Cemetery.

From then until 1897 the editor's brother, Charles Johnson, whom he had persuaded to leave the Long Islander and join him here, ran the Journal with the help of a few friends. It was then purchased by Benjamin Ashley of Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Irvin Long Takes Reins Mr. Ashley sold the newspaper in 1899 to Irvin J. Long of Lykens, Pa. In those days it was a four-page weekly. Under Mr. Long's guidance the Journal grew by 1914 to an eight-page publication. At "the turn of the century" it occupied a small, one-story building set back about 50 feet from Main street between the Carleton Opera House and Martin Anderson's photo studio.

In 1912 the Journal moved into more spacious quarters—the Public Utilities Building on East Main street near Bay Shore avenue, half of which was erected by Mr. Long Roybert, John Schenk, Charles Young, Josiah Robbins, who had purchased the Islip Herald, a substantial weekly, from the Gorton family. The Herald was conducted for many years as a separate publication, printed in the Bay Shore plant, but later merged with the Journal.

Until 1921 or thereabouts the Babylon Signal was owned by William A. Atterbury, who had it printed here. Mr. Long then bought the Signal and combined it with his own paper. The mergers created a larger

weekly, affording circulation over a greatly increased territory. Meanwhile there had arisen competition from the Bay Shore Independent (started about 1911 at the corner of Main street and Third avenue), a large circle of friends to mourn the Democratic Circuit, the South Shore Post and the South Shore Courier, but all four rivals failed to survive.

In 1923 Mr. Long sold the Journal and travelled with his family to Hollywood, California, where he died in 1925. He left in Bay Shore his constant, unselfish service on the Democratic Circuit, the South Shore Post and the South Shore Courier, but all four rivals failed to survive.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Driving Park on Awixa Avenue Thrilled Crowds of Sport Fans

The old "driving park" at North Awixa avenue and Bay Shore-Isle boulevard was long a center of great activity. For years after its close into nestled the fence around the track stood as a grim monument to its ancient glory, but the fence has since been removed to clear a path for Sunrise highway.

Horse shows in the autumn gave a social standing to the grounds around 1910, drawing entries from distant places. Polo games brought out the crowds, also. However, local men loved the place best for its horse races prior to its more "high hat" career.

The racing events started rather informally when groups of Bay Shore men built a half-mile track without any flourishes, in order to go up there on Saturdays and holidays for some good-natured fun. The property was obtained from D. D. Conover, who formerly had a wheat field there.

Prizes at first were extremely "useful." One Thanksgiving Day, for example, first award was a set of harness, second prize two pairs of blankets, and third a whip. Among the local residents who shared the fun of entering horses in the races were Willett "Baker" Young, Josiah Robbins, who had purchased the Islip Herald, a substantial weekly, from the Gorton family. The Herald was conducted for many years as a separate publication, printed in the Bay Shore plant, but later merged with the Journal.

Until 1921 or thereabouts the Babylon Signal was owned by William A. Atterbury, who had it printed here. Mr. Long then bought the Signal and combined it with his own paper. The mergers created a larger

Liberty Poles Were Scenes Of Joyous Celebrating For a long time after the Civil War two liberty poles bore mute testimony to celebrations of victories on the battlefield. Around them, in 1861-65, people gathered when news arrived about a triumph over the Southern forces, raised the

kind of constructive work.

Becomes Lee Newspaper

Harry Lee, who as publisher of the County Review at Riverhead had built up within 20 years the largest weekly newspaper in New York State, became next proprietor of the Journal, acquiring it with the aid of a corporation specially organized for the purpose. He later bought out all other members of the corporation so that the Harry Lee Publishing Company became sole owner. Since Mr. Lee's death in 1925 the proprietors have been his heirs, Mrs. Lee and two sons, Myron and Robert Lee.

From 1922 until 1926 Arthur P. Thomas edited the Journal, followed by G. Stanley Brown in 1926-27. Since then its editor has been Clinton E. Metz, formerly of Newark, N. J., New York City and Riverhead. For the past six years the business manager has been Clarke D. Peterson, formerly of Omaha, Neb., and Jamaica, L. I. The entire staff strives to issue a constantly better newspaper, as well as do everything possible to make the community a pleasant, more attractive place.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

TWO DOCTORS

Old Bay Shore had two family physicians. Dr. Jarvis Mowbray's residence, built in 1857, stands on Main street just east of the South-side Hospital. He owned a large farm on both sides of the main highway. The other practitioner was Dr. Abraham Thompson, who made his home west of Sagittos Manor.

Baseball Has Long Been One of Favorite Games Baseball has always been a favorite sport of young men hereabouts. It appears from the high type of teams that have represented this village.

In the 80's and early 90's the wixia ball club brought honors to Bay Shore on the diamond. Home games were played mostly in the Johnny Inn on the southwest corner of Main street and Bay Shore avenue. Edgar Clock was ace pitcher for the team, with William Downs as catcher. Other players who were starred were Eugene Brewster, at first base, Francis Thurber and John Hendrickson.

Somewhat later the Foresters' Club, organized by George Clark, changed their name to the Ramblers, gaining quite a few followers. Many other ball teams sprang into existence. Prominent among them was the Union Club, whose lineup included Tod Backe, star pitcher; Ray Watts, catcher; Joe "Hooker" Bedell, Henry Bedell, George Clark, second baseman; Bert Thurber, and others.

Sorghum raising and a "factory" to manufacture molasses thrived for several years in Pontauquit during the early '90's. Charles Fordham, owner of a homestead where Fordham Place runs north from Main street near Montgomery avenue, was the leading figure.

Much of the sorghum was grown in north Bay Shore, near the present location of Brook avenue. Carried to the Fordham plant on Main street, it was cooked to extract the syrup for molasses.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Since 1925 the publication has occupied a modern plant, centrally located, at 10 Fourth avenue near Main street.

Firemen Cherish Noble Record

Leaders Then and Now

The volunteer firemen organized in 1885 shortly after the store and residence of Attorney William H. Robbins, was destroyed by the most serious blaze up to that time. Until then Bay Shore had little incentive to establish a fire company, as the homes were far apart and flames could not spread from one building to another. Forest fires had been a problem, but no records exist of any conflagration so destructive or menacing to neighbors as the Robbins' store blaze.

Spurred to action, a group of men organized Hook & Ladder Company No. 1 on January 7, 1885, meeting in Perry Wick's ice cream parlor at Main street and Fourth avenue. John Daggett was elected foreman. The company stored equipment in a barn behind the Courtland Wick's residence (later the original Courtland House).

In 1889 the Great South Bay Water Company built a water supply system. The first blaze subdued by use of the main was one that destroyed a large residence of Eustace Smith on East Main street in 1880. The volunteers fought hard, but they had only buckets to carry water and were compelled to borrow a hose from the Bailey Lumber Yard. Necessity for a hose company to make use of water pressure became evident.

A race-inspired by jealousy—then started between the east and west sections of Bay Shore to see which of them could establish a company first. The west enders won, according to their date of organization. Pontauquit Hose Company was founded on January 21, 1891, just one week earlier than Bay Shore Hose Company (originally made up of east end men).

The west volunteers chose Leonard W. Young as their first foreman, while Bay Shore Hose Company elected the late George H. Charles W. Ackert, 1910-11; Walter W. Smith, 1911-12; Louis Hotje, 1912-13; J. Milford Kirkup, 1913-14; Maurice Smith, 1914-15; George Jayne, 1915-16; William J. Adams, 1916-17; Frank B. Metcalf, 1917-18; Fred Rasmussen, 1918-19; and Frank Hubbard, 1919-20.

A Fire Patrol, the first of its kind in Suffolk County, was organized in Suffolk County, was organized on July 23, 1895, with George Hatfield as foreman. Its duties were to make a survey of endangered property near a blaze, care for such property, and establish fire lines. The 14-year service of Frank H. Call as chief is believed to have been one of the longest terms anywhere in the Long Island Department. He contributed greatly toward welding the organization into a more harmonious one. In 1899 Bay Shore was the scene of a county tournament.

New Firehouse Occupied During Louis Hotje's regime in 1913 two outstanding enterprises occupied the department. Construction of a new firehouse—replacing the two smaller ones—and a county tournament on the east side of Third avenue near Main street were handled during that busy year besides the regular activities.

Laid for the firehouse cost \$4,000 of which \$2,200 was raised by subscription, \$1,000 by the firemen themselves, and the remainder was paid by the district. Leander G. Homan, who effected the sale, turned back his \$100 commission to the fund of the department. The new building was opened in 1914.

The year 1914 also brought Bay Shore's firemen their first piece of motorized apparatus. J. Adolph Molienauer donated a Pierce-Arrow limousine which was converted into a hose cart and assigned to Pontauquit Hose Company. In 1915 a Mack Hook & Ladder truck was purchased, being the first new machine.

Greater cooperation than ever before was attained after all units of the department used one headquarters. The spirit of mutual helpfulness which flourished during Chief Frank Metcalf's five years of leadership, has continued under Fred Rasmussen and Frank Hubbard.

Chief since then have been as follows:



John Daggett, First Foreman of Hook & Ladder Co., Original Unit. Lewis Hubbard, Chief 1893-94. Foreman of Bay Shore Hose Co., 1891-93.



Present Officers (left to right)—Franklin B. Dose, secretary; Louis Maas, first assistant chief; Frank Hubbard, chief; Grant Hubbard, second assistant chief; and Earle B. Gibson, treasurer.

I. Lewis Hubbard, 1893-94; Leonard W. Young, 1894-95; Frank Call, 1895-1899; Philip Helbig, 1900-10; Charles W. Ackert, 1910-11; Walter W. Smith, 1911-12; Louis Hotje, 1912-13; J. Milford Kirkup, 1913-14; Maurice Smith, 1914-15; George Jayne, 1915-16; William J. Adams, 1916-17; Frank B. Metcalf, 1917-18; Fred Rasmussen, 1918-19; and Frank Hubbard, 1919-20.

A Fire Patrol, the first of its kind in Suffolk County, was organized in Suffolk County, was organized on July 23, 1895, with George Hatfield as foreman. Its duties were to make a survey of endangered property near a blaze, care for such property, and establish fire lines. The 14-year service of Frank H. Call as chief is believed to have been one of the longest terms anywhere in the Long Island Department. He contributed greatly toward welding the organization into a more harmonious one. In 1899 Bay Shore was the scene of a county tournament.

New Firehouse Occupied During Louis Hotje's regime in 1913 two outstanding enterprises occupied the department. Construction of a new firehouse—replacing the two smaller ones—and a county tournament on the east side of Third avenue near Main street were handled during that busy year besides the regular activities.

Laid for the firehouse cost \$4,000 of which \$2,200 was raised by subscription, \$1,000 by the firemen themselves, and the remainder was paid by the district. Leander G. Homan, who effected the sale, turned back his \$100 commission to the fund of the department. The new building was opened in 1914.

The year 1914 also brought Bay Shore's firemen their first piece of motorized apparatus. J. Adolph Molienauer donated a Pierce-Arrow limousine which was converted into a hose cart and assigned to Pontauquit Hose Company. In 1915 a Mack Hook & Ladder truck was purchased, being the first new machine.

Greater cooperation than ever before was attained after all units of the department used one headquarters. The spirit of mutual helpfulness which flourished during Chief Frank Metcalf's five years of leadership, has continued under Fred Rasmussen and Frank Hubbard.

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

TELEPHONE OFFICE

ORIGINALLY COULD SERVE 40 LINES

Volume of Traffic Through Switchboards Has Greatly Increased Since 1896.

Although Bay Shore's telephone history began in 1892, the handful of telephones in this community at that time were actually served by the switchboard in Babylon, according to W. H. Hambley, manager for the New York Telephone Company. However, the number of telephone users in Bay Shore increased so rapidly that only four years elapsed before the village had its own central office. A switchboard was opened on February 1, 1896, in the drug store of N. McDonald on Main street and was equipped to serve 40 lines.

On May 1, 1896 this pioneer office in Bay Shore was relocated and enlarged to handle 100 lines—its new location being the building at the northwest corner of Main street and Fourth avenue. Some of the early citizens served by the switchboard at that time are still listed as subscribers to telephone service in Bay Shore. They are Robert A. Pinkerton, South Side Bank, Edward C. Rinn, and J. Adolph Molienauer. Among the first operators were Miss Pannie Lammann, Miss Edith Hatfield, Miss Anna Bela and Miss Anna Wright.

At the beginning of the twentieth century Bay Shore had 28 telephones in service and within five years the number had increased to 129. In 1910 Bay Shore telephone users numbered 320 and four years later—on April 2, 1914 to be exact—New Haven, facilitated the rapid growth of the telephone system.

The old magnet switchboard was replaced by a new board of the latest common battery type in the former Journal building at 39 East Main street.

The old method of signaling the operator by turning a crank attached to the side of the telephone, necessary under the magnet system, was ended with the introduction of the new board.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

MISS MARY WERDEN RAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS A private school for boys was conducted on Awixa avenue in the early 1800's by Miss Mary Warden.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

Firemen Cherish Noble Record

Leaders Then and Now

The volunteer firemen organized in 1885 shortly after the store and residence of Attorney William H. Robbins, was destroyed by the most serious blaze up to that time. Until then Bay Shore had little incentive to establish a fire company, as the homes were far apart and flames could not spread from one building to another. Forest fires had been a problem, but no records exist of any conflagration so destructive or menacing to neighbors as the Robbins' store blaze.

Spurred to action, a group of men organized Hook & Ladder Company No. 1 on January 7, 1885, meeting in Perry Wick's ice cream parlor at Main street and Fourth avenue. John Daggett was elected foreman. The company stored equipment in a barn behind the Courtland Wick's residence (later the original Courtland House).

In 1889 the Great South Bay Water Company built a water supply system. The first blaze subdued by use of the main was one that destroyed a large residence of Eustace Smith on East Main street in 1880. The volunteers fought hard, but they had only buckets to carry water and were compelled to borrow a hose from the Bailey Lumber Yard. Necessity for a hose company to make use of water pressure became evident.

A race-inspired by jealousy—then started between the east and west sections of Bay Shore to see which of them could establish a company first. The west enders won, according to their date of organization. Pontauquit Hose Company was founded on January 21, 1891, just one week earlier than Bay Shore Hose Company (originally made up of east end men).

The west volunteers chose Leonard W. Young as their first foreman, while Bay Shore Hose Company elected the late George H. Charles W. Ackert, 1910-11; Walter W. Smith, 1911-12; Louis Hotje, 1912-13; J. Milford Kirkup, 1913-14; Maurice Smith, 1914-15; George Jayne, 1915-16; William J. Adams, 1916-17; Frank B. Metcalf, 1917-18; Fred Rasmussen, 1918-19; and Frank Hubbard, 1919-20.

A Fire Patrol, the first of its kind in Suffolk County, was organized in Suffolk County, was organized on July 23, 1895, with George Hatfield as foreman. Its duties were to make a survey of endangered property near a blaze, care for such property, and establish fire lines. The 14-year service of Frank H. Call as chief is believed to have been one of the longest terms anywhere in the Long Island Department. He contributed greatly toward welding the organization into a more harmonious one. In 1899 Bay Shore was the scene of a county tournament.

New Firehouse Occupied During Louis Hotje's regime in 1913 two outstanding enterprises occupied the department. Construction of a new firehouse—replacing the two smaller ones—and a county tournament on the east side of Third avenue near Main street were handled during that busy year besides the regular activities.

Laid for the firehouse cost \$4,000 of which \$2,200 was raised by subscription, \$1,000 by the firemen themselves, and the remainder was paid by the district. Leander G. Homan, who effected the sale, turned back his \$100 commission to the fund of the department. The new building was opened in 1914.

The year 1914 also brought Bay Shore's firemen their first piece of motorized apparatus. J. Adolph Molienauer donated a Pierce-Arrow limousine which was converted into a hose cart and assigned to Pontauquit Hose Company. In 1915 a Mack Hook & Ladder truck was purchased, being the first new machine.

Greater cooperation than ever before was attained after all units of the department used one headquarters. The spirit of mutual helpfulness which flourished during Chief Frank Metcalf's five years of leadership, has continued under Fred Rasmussen and Frank Hubbard.

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

Chief since then have been as follows:

TELEPHONE OFFICE

ORIGINALLY COULD SERVE 40 LINES

Volume of Traffic Through Switchboards Has Greatly Increased Since 1896.

Although Bay Shore's telephone history began in 1892, the handful of telephones in this community at that time were actually served by the switchboard in Babylon, according to W. H. Hambley, manager for the New York Telephone Company. However, the number of telephone users in Bay Shore increased so rapidly that only four years elapsed before the village had its own central office. A switchboard was opened on February 1, 1896, in the drug store of N. McDonald on Main street and was equipped to serve 40 lines.

On May 1, 1896 this pioneer office in Bay Shore was relocated and enlarged to handle 100 lines—its new location being the building at the northwest corner of Main street and Fourth avenue. Some of the early citizens served by the switchboard at that time are still listed as subscribers to telephone service in Bay Shore. They are Robert A. Pinkerton, South Side Bank, Edward C. Rinn, and J. Adolph Molienauer. Among the first operators were Miss Pannie Lammann, Miss Edith Hatfield, Miss Anna Bela and Miss Anna Wright.

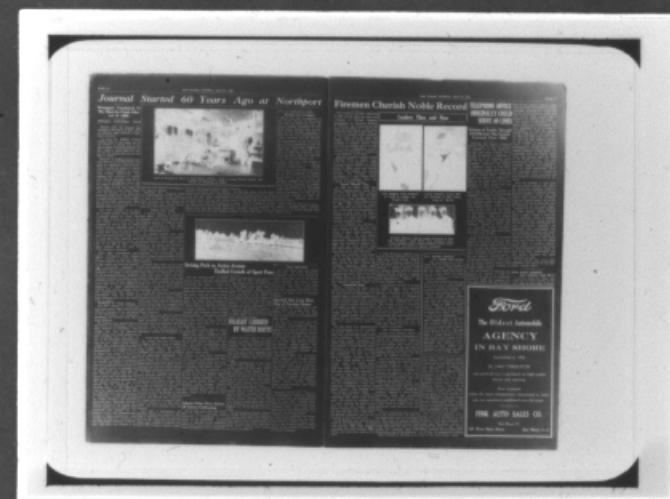
At the beginning of the twentieth century Bay Shore had 28 telephones in service and within five years the number had increased to 129. In 1910 Bay Shore telephone users numbered 320 and four years later—on April 2, 1914 to be exact—New Haven, facilitated the rapid growth of the telephone system.

The old magnet switchboard was replaced by a new board of the latest common battery type in the former Journal building at 39 East Main street.

The old method of signaling the operator by turning a crank attached to the side of the telephone, necessary under the magnet system, was ended with the introduction of the new board.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.

At the present time about 2,500 telephones are served by the Bay Shore central office.



FILMSORT® Brand Aperture & Camera Cards and DUPLICARD® Brand Copy Cards—Product of 3M Company, St. Paul, Minn.