

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Early History of Valley Stream and School District Thirty

“They didn’t have any high school in Valley Stream at that time [1921] so they had to go to South Side High School in Rockville Centre. We traveled on the old trolley car the one on Jamaica Avenue, either that or take the Steam Train into Rockville Centre Station. We had the option of going either to Lynbrook or Rockville Centre.”¹

In his book, The 50th Anniversary of Valley Stream: History of Valley Stream 1840-1975, author Howard F. Ruehl writes:

The real history of Valley Stream began with the arrival of Dutch colonist in 1626. Fourteen years later, they began to find their way into what we now know as Nassau County. At that time, the Rockaway Indians sold to the Dutch West India Company a tract of land embracing the site of our Village of Valley Stream.²

Ruehl launches into an interesting discussion of the evolution of the Village’s boundaries and its name,³ which was supposedly derived from “the hilly sections to the

¹ Valley Stream Waldinger Memorial Library, Oral History Tapes, Mr. Hall, an early resident of Valley Stream, was born in 1908.

² The sale to which Ruehl refers, however, may have occurred as early as 1639. According to another author “Mechoswodt, the chief sachem of Marossepinck, Sintsinck and its dependencies, signed a deed on January 15, 1639 with some early Dutch settlers that conveyed the entire western half of Long Island to the Dutch.” See The History of Matinecock Lodge No. 806 F. & A. M. 1892-1992, John Hammond Maple Hill Press, N.Y. Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume Viii at 4-14 and 3,398. The Holland Society of new York at 122 East 58th Street New York, N.Y. 100022 contains early Dutch transactions in N.Y. Some other interesting reading on this subject can be found in The History of Long Island from its early settlements to the present time by Peter Ross, NY Lewis Pub. Co. 1902.

³ Several colloquial names cited by Ruehl within the Village of Valley Stream were Hungary Harbor, Tigertown, and Cookie Hill. The Nassau Daily Star, newspaper of August 1933 at 6 states that Hungary Harbor, an area in extreme southwest of the Village, got its name from a squatters’ settlement whose inhabitants were hungary part of the time. Tigertown was located in the northeast part of the Village and got its name from the drinking and fighting that took place there and Cokkie Hill, an area in the northeast part of the Village, was a squatters’ community with a “racy reputation.” For an interesting listing of the changes in Long Island Place Names see Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume Zero – Panorama Newsletter, May 1984 Vol. XI, No. 8 at 2.

north end of the Village and the streams that cut through to the south end.”⁴ It goes on to list a score of family surnames that appear in the 1940 census.⁵ A few of these names are also recorded in the 1916 District Thirteen school board Trustee Election, the oldest recorded vote of its kind.

For more information on the early history of Valley Stream and its public schools, I recommend visiting the Valley Stream Historical Society.⁶ I also recommend listening to the Historical Society’s oral interviews which available at the Valley Stream Henry

⁴ “There were many who wanted to call it ‘Cedarwood’, perhaps because of the fact that there were few cedars in the vicinity, while others stood out for Valley Stream.” See Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume IX District Twenty-Four Scrapbook at 671 to 675.

⁵ See 50th Anniversary of Valley Stream, by Howard F. Ruel, 1975 – at 3. See also Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume II District Thirteen Scrapbook at 2,993.

⁶ As of this writing, the Historical Society is housed in the Fletcher-Pagan House:

143 Hendrickson Avenue
Valley Stream, NY 11581
516 872-4159)

See Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume IX District Twenty-Four Scrapbook 645 to 718 for 19th century newspaper articles on the schools and Valley Stream.

Ibid., See Public Education in Valley Stream, Supra note 2, Volume II District Thirteen Scrapbook, at 1,337, 1,522, 1,548 and 1,694. The historical society was formerly recognized by New York State as a membership organization on January 16, 1973 and granted its first provisional charter later that year. The Village of Valley Stream for a museum purchased the Fairchild Mansion in 1977 for \$59,000 Valley Stream Maileader Newspaper, December 8, 1977 Vol. 54 No. 49 at 1. The Pagan-Fletcher restoration cost about \$100,000 and was opened to the public on December 13, 1993. The absolute charter from the New York State Board of Regents was granted on June 13, 2000. For a short history of the society see the Valley Stream Herald Newspaper, June 8, 2000 at 17-18 and January 18-24, 2001 at 1 & 16, and the Valley Stream Record Newspaper, January 18, 2001 at 1. Barbara Carlson, a student at Central High School designed the society’s emblem. Valley Stream Maileader Newspaper, June 12, 1975 Vol. 52 No. 24 at 20.

Waldinger Memorial Library.⁷ The following tapes have interesting material on the early history of School District Thirty.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Interview</u>	<u>Position on Tape</u>
Samuel Botwinik	February 1, 1989	116
Elsie Klein Fare	November 25, 1990	407, 190, 505, 555, 1
Alice Hass	August 2, 1996	125
Martha Jacovides	May 26, 1995	400, 500
Madeline A. Kappauf	June 5, 1987	72 to 123; 471, 512
Barnet Kellman	November 4, 1993	Recognition Ceremony ⁸
George E. Killian	April 10, 1992	Recognition Ceremony ⁹
Theodore O. Libath	February 10, 1989	120, 134, 170
Dorothea Thoden Munson	August 27, 1997	290
Dennis Oehler	April 26, 1989	200
James Polychron	May 15, 1989	65, 145
Lance R. Primus	May 11, 1990	Recognition Ceremony ¹⁰
Jules Rabin	May 25, 1993	21
Jules Shangold	May 18, 1989	226

The Long Island Studies Institute of Hofstra University has about forty-four 8X10 photos of historic Valley Stream.¹¹ They include:

⁷ For a photograph of Helen Dowdeswell, of the Historical Society, conducting one such interview, see Valley Stream Maileader, (January 4, 1990 Vol. No. 1 at 8). This can be seen in Public Education in Valley Stream, *supra* note 2, Volume II District Thirteen Scrapbook at 2,911.

An excellent resource is an 80-slide, audiovisual show and script entitled “Who’s Who in Valley Stream” donated to the Valley Stream Waldinger Memorial Library and Central High School Library, in 1996, from the Historical Society. Public Education in Valley Stream, *supra* note 2, Volume XXVB, November 1986 Vol. 20, No. 8 at 3. (Volume XXVB is a collection of the newspaper- called *The Observer* – for the Valley Stream Central High School District.)

⁸ See Public Education in Valley Stream, *supra* note 2, Volume XXII VSCHSD History, Appendix X – Distinguished Alumni Award Program.

⁹ *Ibid.*, VSCHSD History, Appendix X – Distinguished Alumni Award Program.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Volume XXII VSCHSD History, Appendix X – Distinguished Alumni Award Program.

¹¹ *Long Island Studies Institute*, Library Services Center, Hofstra University, West Campus, 619 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, NY 11550-4575. (516) 463-6411.

Catalog Number**Description**

196	Aerial view of Valley Stream. Curtiss-Write Flying Service, ca., 1945
773.59	Bridge at head of Valley Stream pond. Brainard plate #1322, 1874
77.99	Carman's Mill. Brainard plate #1327, 1874
2722	Central Avenue. Looking south at Merrick Road. June 3, 1959
10960	Curtiss Field-Aerial view. Ca., 1933
773.74	Culver and wash gate in conduit. Brainard plate #1325, 1974
4546	Curtiss Field, Alumnae of the first women's Air Derby (1928) held first meeting of international women Pilots Association known as "Ninety Nines." 1929
3846	Curtiss Field, air catapulting. 1930
5861	Curtiss Field, Costes and Bellonte, French pilots, flew first non-stop flight from Paris to New York in aircraft "Question Mar." 1930
900.9	Curtiss Field, Curtiss Bleeker helicopter. 1930
3813	Curtiss Field, Curtiss Robin plane. 1929
10302	Curtiss Field, U.S. Navy Air Squadron planes in front hanger. May 2, 1931
10301	Curtiss Field, U.S. Navy consolidated plane. March 1930
5790	Dorion property, north of Rockaway Road, Armbruster. 1923
5858	Dorion residence, north of Rockaway Road, Armbruster. 1922
5149	Fletcher's Brook. Ca., 1908 (post card)
908	Ford tri-motor at Curtiss Field. 1929
773.75	Headwaters of Valley Stream. Brainard, plate #1320
96.30	Hendrickson homestead Shady Brook Farm, built in 1880. ca., 1940 (Also, 50 th Anniversary of Valley Stream, by Ruehl, p. 70.)
4929	Hoffman's restaurant at Merrick Road, interior. Ca., 1910 (post card)
6992	Merrick Road looking east toward Lynbrook. On left is Joseph Felton and Dr. Foster's homes. (Also, 50 th Anniversary of Valley Stream, by Ruehl, p. 22.)
773.100	Mill on Watts Pond. Brainard, plate #41, ca., 1880
5907	Nassau County Firemen's Association Parade and Tournament poster. 1931 (Smits-Nassau Suburbia USA p. 139.)
3303	Pavilion Royal on Merrick Road.
2969	Pflug and Ackley store, Pflug, 1949
773.29	Pines pond, Brainard, plate #40, ca., 1880
773.98	Pines pond, Brainard, plate #44, 1878
773.28	Pines pond, gatehouse. Brainard, plate #43, 1878
773.18	Pines pond, gatehouse. Brainard, plate #42, 1878
773.60	Pines Pond, gatehouse. Brainard, plate #1323, 1878
773.73	Pond above Carman's Mill. Brainard, plate #1326, 1874
773.95	Pond above Carman's Mill. Brainard, plate #1319, 1879
9631	Rockaway Avenue at Jamaica Avenue, showing A & P and other stores, 1927 (Also, 50 th Anniversary of Valley Stream, by Ruehl, p. 48.)
202	Rockaway Avenue and Jamaica Avenue. Drennan. 1939 Long Island Association School District number 13 built in 1905, with "Sinners Hope"

- 773.27 Chapel on right. (Also, 50th Anniversary of Valley Stream, by Ruehl p.28.)
 96.31 Smith's pond, pumping station. Brainard, plate #45, ca., 1880
 199 Valley Stream movie theatre and "Dock Miller's" drug store on Jamaica Ave. ca.,1930 (Also, 50th Anniversary of Valley Stream, by Ruehl p.19.)
 201 Valley Stream State Park. Long Island Park Commission. ca., 1950
 Long Island Association
 200 Valley Stream State Park playground. Long Island Park Commission. ca., 1950
 200 Valley Stream Park, parking area. Long Island State Park Commission. ca., 1950
 9709 Thomas West's hotel showing contestants of bicycle marathon race. June 15, 1907
 3304 Valley Stream High School. Sun staff. ca., 1945
 198 Valley Stream High School. Drennan, 1937. Long Island Association.
 7799 Women Pilot's organization meeting at Curtiss Field, Valley Stream. 1929

The Structure of our New York State School System¹²

(With particular emphasis on Valley Stream)

The Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that "powers not granted to the federal Government nor prohibited to the States shall be reserved for the States or the People." As education fits this category, it has fallen largely within the purview of the states for most of our nation's history.

The basis for free public education in New York State is contained in Article XI, Section 1, of the State Constitution, which declares that the Legislature "shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system for free common schools, wherein all children of this state may be educated."¹³

¹² For an excellent discussion of early schooling on Long Island see The Nassau County Historical Society Journal Vol. 43, 1988 "Diligent in Study and Respectful in Development" Early Long Island Schooling by Natalie A. Naylor.

¹³ This section of the NYS constitution was approved in its present form in 1938. See Manual For The Use Of The Legislature Of The State Of New York 1988-89. Prepared pursuant to the Provisions of Executive Law, Art. VI. Sec. 95 by Gail S. Shaffer, Secretary of State 162 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York

The following excerpt from the New York State Archives and Records Administration gives a short summary of the early educational structure in the state.

The first supervisory authority over schools was granted by the legislature to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1787 when the Board was charged with chartering new academies. The Regents subsequently were responsible for supervision of all public and private secondary education in New York. A separate system of elementary schools (“common schools”) in school districts was established by law in 1812, and placed under a superintendent of common schools who was not responsible to the Board of Regents. Elementary school supervision remained outside of the board of Regents’ control and was later a responsibility of the Secretary of State (1821-1854) and the Department of Public Instruction (1854-1904). The function of the Board of Regents and the Department of Public Instruction were combined in 1904 when the State Education Department was created.¹⁴

Types of school districts in New York State

Common School Districts (10 statewide): Enacted by the Legislature in 1812, these districts lack the legal authority to operate a high school but are responsible for ensuring a secondary education for resident children. Common school districts send students and pay tuition to one or more neighboring high schools. They are governed by either a sole trustee or a board of three trustees, who serve three-year terms. Common school districts receive no transportation aid and little operating aid from the state.

Union Free School Districts (151 statewide): In 1853 the Legislature established these districts to provide education on a broader and more efficient basis. Union free districts can be combined of two or more common or union free districts. These districts have the authority to operate a high school, although about one-sixth of them do not. These can also be “special act” districts that serve children in specialized child-care institutions. The Hopevale school district in Erie County is one of more than a dozen “special act” school districts in New York. Governance is provided by school boards of between three and nine trustees, who serve three-, four- or five terms.

Central School Districts (463): Legislation and financial incentives enacted in 1925 made these districts the most ubiquitous in the state. They can be formed out of any number of common, union free or other central school districts. Central school districts have the authority to operate a high school and are essentially a variation of the union free districts. The district is governed by a board of education comprised of three, seven or nine members, each of whom serve for three, four or five years.

12231 (Formerly Sec. 1. Art. 9 Renumbered by Constitutional Convention of 1938 and approved by vote of the people November 8, 1938.)

¹⁴ Guide To Records Relating To School and School Districts, New York State Archives and Record Administration Office of Cultural Education, New York State Education Department 10A46 Cultural Education Center, Albany New York 12230, 1988 at 2.

Central High School Districts (3): Authorized in 1917, central high school districts were designed to provide secondary education to children from two or more common or union free school districts. Board members of these districts were representatives from the component schools' board. These boards are required to have five or more members. Because this configuration proved unpopular, the Legislature prohibited the creation of more central high school district reorganization option in Suffolk County only; however no new districts of this type have been formed to date.¹⁵

City School Districts (62): Cities with population of less than 125,000 are separate governmental units; each with its own elected board of education (which can have five, seven or nine members) and independent taxing and debt-incurring power. City districts that serve students from a larger geographic area than the city are referred to as "enlarged city school districts." The term "central city school districts" applies to districts, regardless of the type of reorganization, is "the City School District of the city of ..."

In New York's five cities with populations of more than 125,000, (the "Big 5": Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers and New York City) education finance is part of the overall municipal budget. School boards in these cities set policy but cannot levy taxes or incur debt. Qualified voters elect the seven-member school boards in Rochester and Syracuse, while the mayor appoints the nine members of the Yonkers board. In Buffalo, three trustees on the nine-member board are elected in a citywide vote; in each of the district's six sub districts one member is elected by the voters. The mayor appoints two members of the New York City board and the presidents of the five boroughs appoint one member each.

Non-Operating School Districts (1): There is currently only one district of this type in New York – South Mountain-Hickory in Broome County. There are no schools and the district treasurer collects taxes, which are forwarded to the districts where resident children attend school.

Sources: School Law, 28th Edition and the New York State Education Department. Also see, New York State School Boards Association Newspaper, On Board Vol. 2 No. 2 January 29, 2001 at 13

The Valley Stream School Districts were formed in the following order:

Valley Stream School District 13 -1812¹⁶
Valley Stream School District 24 -1894¹⁷
Valley Stream School District 30 -1922¹⁸
Valley Stream Central High School District No. 1 -1925

It appears that Union Free School District Thirteen was the successor to a common school district with the same number. "Common School District 13, Town of

¹⁵ See Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume XXII VSCHSD History, Chapter One.

¹⁶ See Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume I District Thirteen History, Chapter Two at 2. School Districts were organized in N.Y.S. on June 19, 1812. The District 13 area was under District No. 9 Near Rockaway and No. 13.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Volume I Chapter Two – Pre Twentieth Century at 49 to 61, 186 to 207 and 123 to 126. The order to form School District 24 was issued on October 25, 1893.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Volume XV District Thirty History, Chapter Two at 1 – The first meeting of VSUFSD Thirty was held on May 22, 1923.

Hempstead” occupied the territory north of the long Island railroad, which was known as the Bridgeport area.¹⁹ Common School District 14 occupied territory mostly south of the railroad line. This general area is now divided into Union Free School Districts Twenty-Four and Thirty.

School District Twenty-Four “was organized at a meeting held in what was called the Annex in school district #14 of Hewlett and Woodmere, on September 11th, 1894.”²⁰

Common school districts were first established under legislation passed in 1812 and 1814. Those statutes required town school officials to divide a town into districts and to record district boundaries and all subsequent alterations in the town clerk’s office. These provisions remained throughout the nineteenth century. Neither descriptions nor maps of school districts were required to be filed with the Superintendent of Common Schools (1812-1854) or the Superintendent of Public Instruction (1854-1904) in Albany. Included in this volume are a few nineteenth century maps (1843, 1873, 1886, 1891)²¹ that indicate the boundaries of Valley Stream Common School District Thirteen.²²

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Volume I District Thirteen History, Chapter One at 58 for a map with the Bridgeport area.

²⁰ History of Valley Stream by Robert M. Dibble, 1928 at 6. See Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume Zero - Appendix I at 10.

²¹ See also Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume XV District Thirty History, Chapter One – Introduction at 53 for 1843 map, 89 to 92 for 1873 map, 56, 57 for 1886 map and 58 for 1891 map.

²² Queens Historical Society, 143-35 37 Avenue, Flushing, NY 11354 Tel: 1-718-939-0647, Fax: 1-718-539-9885. The District Thirteen map of today was produced by New Design Mapping (516 579-8686.) See also, the Nassau County Tax Map (516 571-4961.) The first High School map was authorized in 1928 VSCHSD Board Minute Books November 16, 1928. The High School District and UFSD Thirteen takes in parts of section 32 and 35; Franklin Square; section 37 to Sunrise to Hempstead Turnpike; and section 39 down to Lawrence.

Chapter 137, Laws of 1917 authorized the formation of central high school districts. The purpose of such districts, as stated in law, was to permit two or more adjacent common or union free school districts to create a single unit for the sole purpose of establishing and operating a high school. The law was amended in 1947 after considerable litigation to give the central high school district jurisdiction over all children in the cooperating districts who had completed sixth grade.

Three union free school districts were established in Valley Stream. A union free school district is defined as:

A school district generally formed from one or more common school districts for the expressed purpose of operating a high school program, which common school districts cannot do. First authorized by legislation in 1853, union free school districts are administrated by a local board of between three and nine members. The number of members of the board of education of a union free school district may be increased or decreased as set forth in law.²³

The Union Free organizational meetings for our districts were held on the following dates:

UFSD 13	October 2, 1923 ²⁴
UFSD 30	June 19, 1923 ²⁵

²³ School Law, 26th Edition, New York State School Boards Association, 119 Washington Avenue, NY 11210, at 8.

²⁴ See Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume V District 13 School News, Vol. VIII, No. 7, June, 1960 at 1 for a reproduction of the September 27, 1923 union free resolution.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Volume XVI District Thirty Scrapbook at 1-3 for flier to change "Common School District No. 30 of the Town of Hempstead into Union Free School District."

There is no record of the date of the organizational meeting for Union Free School District 24.

The 1853 statute authorized the formation and operation of union free school districts refers to two or more existing common school districts combining to form the new district. However, the revised school law of 1864 refers simply to at least fifteen voters of a single district petitioning for the formation of the union free school district. The term “union” district refers (implying two or more districts uniting) was continued, even though typically it was just one district that became a union free district. The 1853 statute intended that no tuition be charged to the parents of pupils in union free school districts. In fact, however, “rate bills” continued to be charged and were not abolished in union free school districts until 1864.

Each common school district in this organization was guaranteed at least one member on the central high school district board of education and each union free school district were guaranteed at least two members. Central school district board of education was required to have a minimum of five members.

Only four such Districts were formed under the 1917 law – three in Nassau County.²⁶ They are:

²⁶ In 1929 Amherst Central High School District No. 1 was formed in Erie County, New York. The two Common Districts were Amherst Common 13 (Eggertsville) and Amherst Common 18 (Snyder). The Central School District and the two Commons voted on June 14, 1979 to form a single K-12 Central District called Amherst Central School District.

- 1925 Hempstead Central High School District No. 1 Valley Stream
Valley Stream 13
Valley Stream 24
Valley Stream 30
- 1926 Hempstead Central High School District No. 2, Sewanhaka
Elmont
Franklin Square
Floral Park
New Hyde Park
- 1934 Hempstead Central High School District No. 3, Mephram
Bellmore
North Bellmore
Merrick
North Merrick

Other Factors in the development of Valley Stream

“In 1913, some of Brooklyn, most of the Bronx, and practically all of Queens had been woods, meadows or farmland.”²⁷ By the early 1920’s, however, these areas contained no open land. As the boroughs became more densely populated, Valley Stream and other parts of Nassau County increasingly became used to fulfill the recreational needs of New York City residents. What began with bicycle excursions to Valley Stream in the 1890’s culminated in Robert Moses’ master plan of park development.²⁸

It took men like Moses and Governor Al Smith to bypass the “barons of the north” and the “batmen of the south” who had for years considered Nassau County their private domain and viewed city people as foreigners. Moses and Smith would change

²⁷ The Power Brokers - Robert Moses and the Fall of New York, by Robert A. Caro, Vintage books at 143.

²⁸ Valley Stream Maileader Newspaper, January 4, 1973 Vol. 50 No. 1. See Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume XV District Thirty History, Chapter One- Catalog #9709.

Long Island forever and, in so doing, alter the course of Valley Stream and its school districts.

It was Moses who had the master plan:

Bob Moses (in the 1920) began to study maps of Long Island. One night he suddenly noticed that the water-supply properties off Merrick Road lay in a row. A straight line could be drawn through them. Therefore, so could a road. If a road were built out from New York so that it traversed those properties, a substantial part of the right-of-way would not have to be purchased or condemned. Moreover, the road could give the city masses easy access to the water-supply properties, which he had already determined were themselves ideal for parks... That was the idea behind Jones Beach and the Southern State Parkway” Moses would recall years later. “I thought of it in a moment.”²⁹

The Southern State Parkway, Valley Stream State Park,³⁰ Sunrise Highway, and the old Brooklyn water-supply properties - called the Ridgewood Aqueduct or locally the pipe- line,³¹ had lasting consequences for Valley Stream and its school districts.³²

²⁹ The Power Broker - Robert Moses and the Fall of New York, by Robert A. Caro, Vintage book at 161-162.

³⁰ See Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume I District Thirteen History, Chapter X

³¹ Valley Stream Maileader Newspaper, November 16, 1978 Vol. 50 No. 46 at 10. See also “When Nassau Supplied Brooklyn’s Water” by Richard Winsche, Long Island Studies Institute, Centennial Conference at 13

³² Other early Valley Stream transportation facts include: Valley Stream Maileader Newspaper, January 4, 1973 Vol. 50 No. 1

- “In 1853 Merrick Road was known as the Plank Road because it was planked to a width of eight feet-wide for a team of horses. Travelers to the city had the right of way and those traveling east had to get off into the hub deep sand. The toll? One cent to one and three quarters cents per mile.
- At the same time a stage coach made a trip to and from the city every other day. It left Valley Stream at 8:00 a.m. and arrived in New York at 3:00 p.m..
- Merrick Road was improved and during the 1890’s Valley Stream became a center for bicyclists.
- In 1903 a trolley ran through Valley Stream. Automobiles made it obsolete and it stopped running in 1926. Valley Stream Mail Newspaper, April 9, 1926 Vol. IV No. 15 at 1)
- In 1916 Merrick Road was modernized.
- In 1928 Sunrise Highway was built and Mr. Roger’s started an airport along the road.

The Power Broker, Robert Moses and the Fall of New York (Part II and IV) is excellent reading for a first hand account of the rapid changes in Valley Stream geography after 1925. The following two paragraphs will illustrate.

Much of the remainder of the route for the envisioned ‘Southern State Parkway’ was farmland. Moses quickly learned to visit farmers during the day when they were occupied with chores. Instead, the twilight of Long Island spring evenings, a big black Packard and uniformed chauffeur would be standing in the front yards of neat little farmhouses in Valley Stream, Rockville Center and Merrick while inside, the kitchen table, Robert Moses sat, jacket off, tie loosened and shirt sleeves rolled up, drinking what he later remembered as an endless succession of glasses of beer and trying to bargain them down to the price - \$1,200 per acre – that he had set for right o-of-way.³³

But the charm could vanish swiftly. He joked and laughed with farmers, but when one made clear that he would not sell his land, Moses could change in an instant to quite a different approach. P.G. Rasweiler was one of five burly, thick-necked-red-faced sons of John Jacobs Rasweiler, a Brooklyn born farmer of German ancestry who had gone broke trying to raise lettuce, spinach, cabbage and cauliflower on a farm in Valley Stream and then had sold it and purchased another in Malverne, where, in P.G. words, ‘we all six of us broke our backs to make it pay.’ P.G. remembers well the day the ‘parkway business’ started. ... But when he [Moses] saw my father wasn’t going to sell, he stood up in the kitchen and he said: You know, Mr. Rasweiler, the state is all-supreme when it comes to a condemnation proceedings. If we want your land, we can take it.’ ... We went to Court of Claimes and got \$2,700 an acre – more than twice what Moses offered us. We kept of what was left of the farm, but it wasn’t the same.³⁴

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- In 1929 Curtis-Wright Airplane Company bought Roger’s airport and expanded it to one accommodating 800 planes a day. Lindberg and Wily Post were celebrities who used this field. With the Depression the field closed. The field is now Green Acres.”
See also, Valley Stream Maileader Newspaper, September 21, 1978 Vol. 55 No. 38 at 8 – for photo and article on the Raustein House and Gas Station. This was the first gas station in Nassau County. It is now in the yard of the V.S. historical society – Fletcher/Pagan House. Volume XV District Thirty History Chapter One – Introduction at 73 – photo of Gas Station is in back of brochure.

³³ The Power Broker - Robert Moses and the Fall of New York, by Robert Caro, Vintage book at 182

³⁴ *Ibid.*, The Power Broker - Robert Moses and the Fall of New York, by Robert Caro, at 184, 184.

*The Long Island Railroad.*³⁵

It is not my intention here to give a lengthy history of railroads on Long Island.³⁶ This small sketch should give basic background and thus the rails effects on Valley Stream.

In 1834, the New York State Legislature issued a charter to the Long Island Rail Road.³⁷ Originally the railroad was a product of big cities and big business. “It was intended for no less a purpose than commuter and freight service between New York and Boston – two of the largest rail and shipping hubs in the nineteenth century world.”³⁸ Initially it was concerned solely with finding the quickest route from New York to Boston. The owners of the L.I.R.R. chose not to build the railroad through the villages and farms of Long Island’s coasts, but rather to place the route in the center of the island, through vast, uncultivated pine forests. When a viable competitor from New York-Boston traffic surfaced in the late 1840’s, this decision came to plague the owners of the L.I.R.R.

³⁵ For early reference to the railroads and Valley Stream see also Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume IX District Twenty-Four Scrapbook for early references to the railroad and Valley Stream at 645 to 642, 657, 662 to 667, 676, 677, 681, 682, 692, 705, 715 and 717 and Volume Zero, Appendix VI Panorama Newsletter, February, March and April 1985 at 2. .

³⁶ Two good books to consult are Long Island’s Story by Jacqueline Overton, (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and co. 1929) and American Railroads by John F. Stover, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1961).

³⁷ Valley Stream Maileader Newspaper, April 26, 1984 Vol. 61 No. 17 at 3 – L.I.R.R. celebrates its 150th anniversary.

³⁸ Lungs of Brass and Sinews of Steel – The Long Island Rail Road and the Development of Rural Capitalism by Scott Adam Chesin, Thesis Paper at 4, Harvard University, Cambridge Massachusetts – March 19, 1998.

Corporation. Thus, “the railroad, therefore, did not come to Long Island for the sake of the island itself.”³⁹

Only four years after the completion of the railroad from Brooklyn to Greenport, the Long Island Rail Road was bested by a new, faster, and more technologically advanced line to its north. With the completion of the New York and New Haven Line, an all-rail route to Boston was now a reality and the once mighty Long Island Rail Road quickly fell from grace. Suddenly, in order to ensure its own survival, the all-powerful iron horse had to turn to its riders for support. The railroad began to expand, building branches into towns along both shores. Even with this forced innovation on March 4, 1850, the line declared bankruptcy and was placed in the hands of a receiver.

“Valley Stream on the Long Island Railroad” was described in the 1882 book, History of Queens County, New York⁴⁰ as “seventeen miles from Long Island City, and at the junction of the Rockaway branch railroad.”

“It has a fine depot, post-office and telegraph office combined, under the charge of F. E. Janowitz (who is also a notary public). A store and two hotels are situated near the depot. K. P. Chopin is the proprietor of the Valley Stream Hotel, built in 1869. A short distance from the depot is a pumping station of the Brooklyn water works, similar

³⁹ American Railroads, by John F. Stover (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press), 1960 at 25.

⁴⁰ History of Queens County, New York with Illustrations, Portraits, & Sketches of Prominent Families and Individuals W. W. Munsell & Co. 36 Vesey Street, New York 1882 (Queens Borough Public Library-Long Island Division).

to the Rockville Centre, built in 1881. The large dry goods store and grocery store of James Fletcher is about a mile from the village [station]. Valley Stream [station] is at the branch road to Hempstead, now abandoned.”

“Bridgeport and Northport, on the branch of the Southern Railroad from Valley Stream to Hempstead, were formerly stopping places for the accommodation of farmers in the vicinity.”

With new owners in October of 1867, railroad service came to Valley Stream.⁴¹
“Until about 65 years ago [1863], the nearest railroad station was at Hempstead on the north side division. Then the L.I.R.R. deemed it necessary, as the villages along south shore began to grow considerably, to build what was then known as the southern branch of the road to Babylon.”⁴²

“At that time no station was located at Valley Stream. The trains would only stop to let passengers off or to take passengers on, upon their signaling with a pocket handkerchief. The stop was made at what is now known as Franklin Avenue. A number of years after, the present station building was erected. The road did not pay well at that

⁴¹ See also Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume II District Thirteen Scrapbook at 3,426. “The L.I.R.R. Came To Valley Stream” Railroad service came to Lynbrook in 1873. The Village of Lynbrook was originally called “Pearsalls” corner. See Valley Stream Herald Newspaper, March 27, 2003 at 3.

⁴² History of Valley Stream by Robert M. Dibble – 1928. at 5 & 6. Volume VIII District Twenty-Four History - Appendix VIII.

time, as the population was so scattered. Freight rates were high, but as the roads were poor, the merchants found it cheaper to have their goods shipped by freight.”⁴³

In 1869, when Far Rockaway branch was completed, Valley Stream became the junction point. Then in 1886, the first Valley Stream railroad station was built.⁴⁴

A number of years later when the railroad deemed it necessary to put in the branch to Far Rockaway, there was much competition between Persall’s Corners (now Lynbrook) and Valley Stream, as to which of these two places should be the junction of these lines. It was really this which put Valley Stream on the map.⁴⁵

It was finally decided by the railroad company to come to Valley Stream. A number of years after the building of the Far Rockaway branch there was a demand for the branch to Hempstead. This was built in Valley Stream largely because the railroad wanted all their branch lines together. This was finally abandoned and we have today a new line to Mineola.⁴⁶

The Long Island Railroad years later bisected School District Thirteen. In 1873 the new eastern boundary of “Common School District 13” (Foster Avenue) was its geographical center. It is now its eastern boundary. It is also no accident that eventually most of District Thirteen’s land east of this line was ceded to other school districts. The

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Volume VIII District Twenty-Four History - Appendix VIII at 4. Valley Stream Herald Newspaper, January 4, 1973 Vol. 50 No. 1 at 1.

⁴⁴ See also Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume I District Thirteen History, Chapter One at 39.

⁴⁵ History of Valley Stream by Robert M. Dibble – 1928. Volume Zero, Appendix I at 7.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, at 4.

hardship of students traversing the long distance to Wheeler Avenue, the only school at the time, coupled with this “railroad wall” eventually facilitated boundary line changes.⁴⁷

The railroad also helped to demarcate School District Thirteen from newly formed Twenty-four.

The papers and proofs filed in this appeal show: that prior to the date of said preliminary order of the respondent [October 24, 1893] there were two school districts in the town of Hempstead with well defined boundaries, said districts adjoining each other, and the territory of both districts being divided very nearly equally by the Southern Railroad of Long Island.⁴⁸

Valley Stream students decorated the Valley Stream and Gibson Rail Road Stations at holiday time for many years.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ See also Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 3, Volume I, Chapter One and Three – 1873 map.

⁴⁸ State of New York Department of Public Instruction In the Matter of the Appeal of Eustace H. Wheeler, John H. Hautsch, and Elnathan Eldert, Trustees of School District No. 13, Town of Hempstead, Queens County vs. John B. Merrill School Commissioner Second Commissioner District, Queens County. Vol. 3, L-10 page 10 to 14 No. 4248, May 21, 1894. Volume I Chapter Two - Pre-Twentieth Century, pp. 40 and 41.

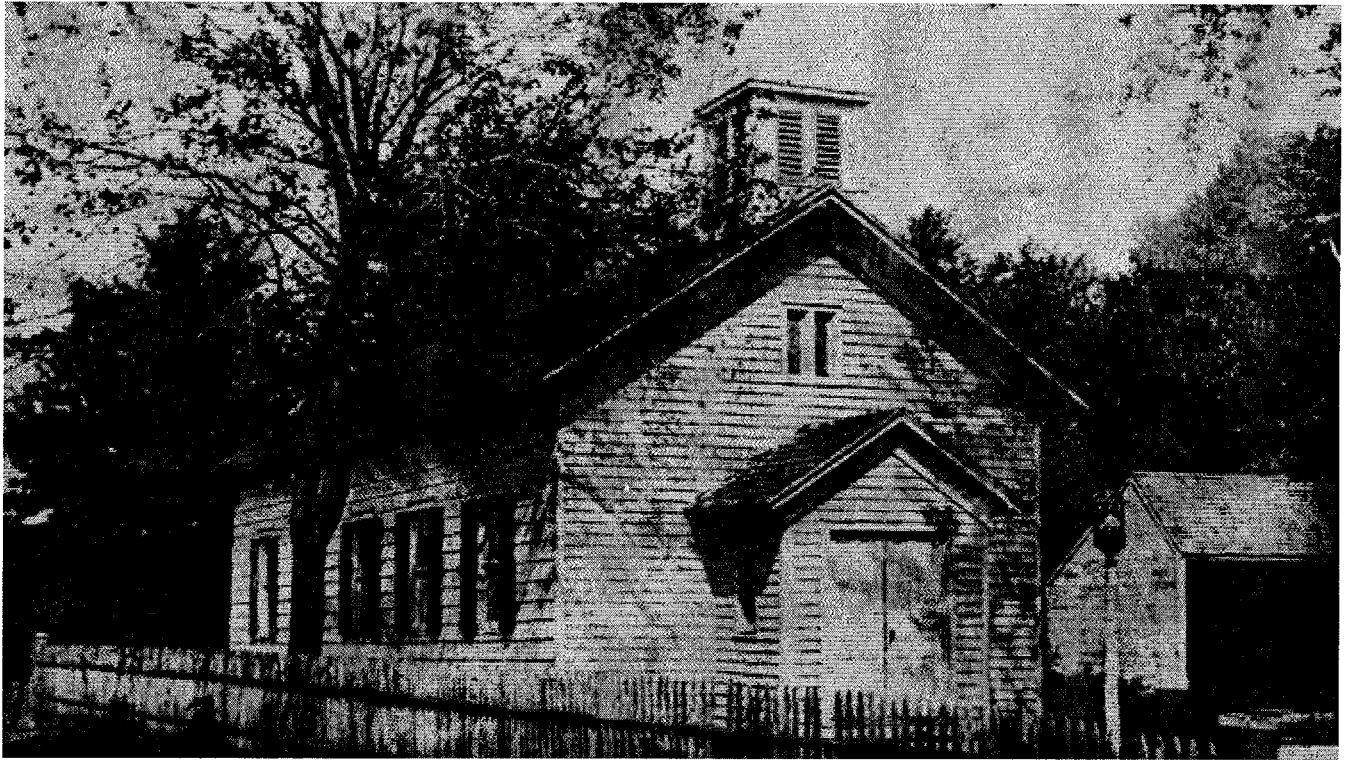
⁴⁹ See also Public Education in Valley Stream, supra note 2, Volume XII District Twenty Four Newsletter, December 1961 Vol. VI, No. 2 at 2 - February 1962 Vol. VI, No. 3 at 3 and February 1962 Vol. VI, No. 3 at 3 – “For the fourth year, the fifth grade classes contributed to the holiday spirit of the community by decorating the L.I.R.R. stations in Gibson and Valley Stream.”



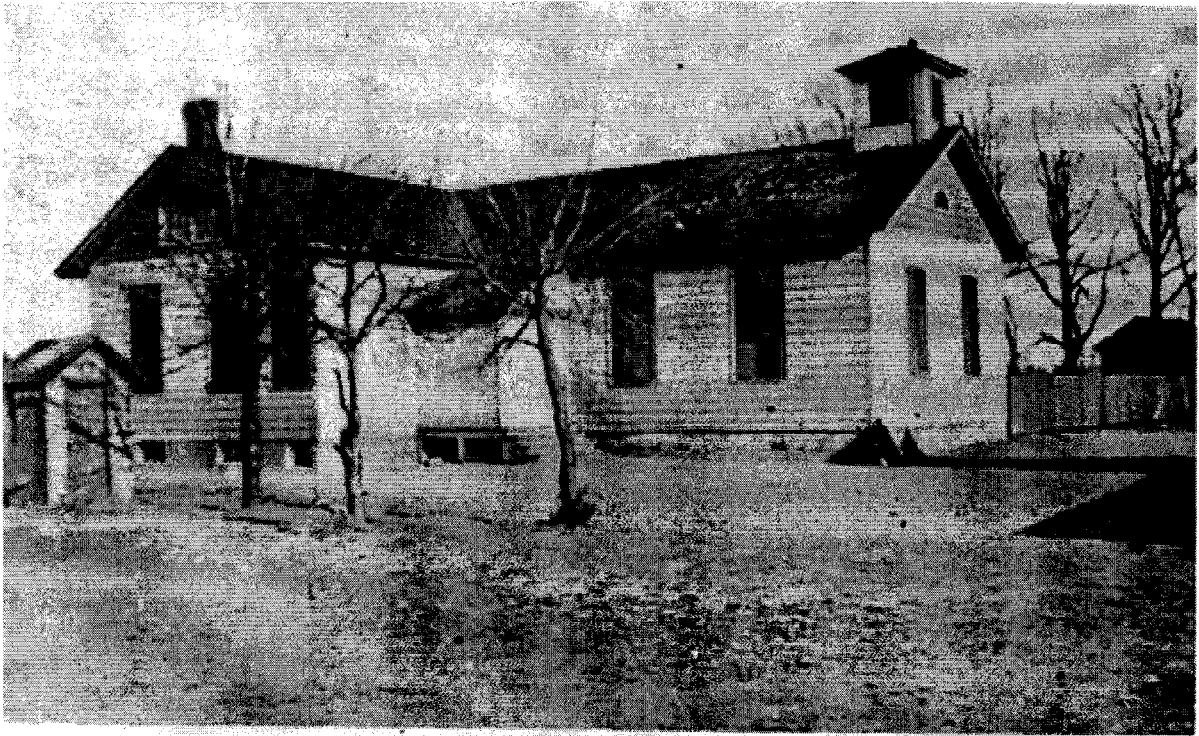
ROBERT PAGAN
He Named Valley Stream



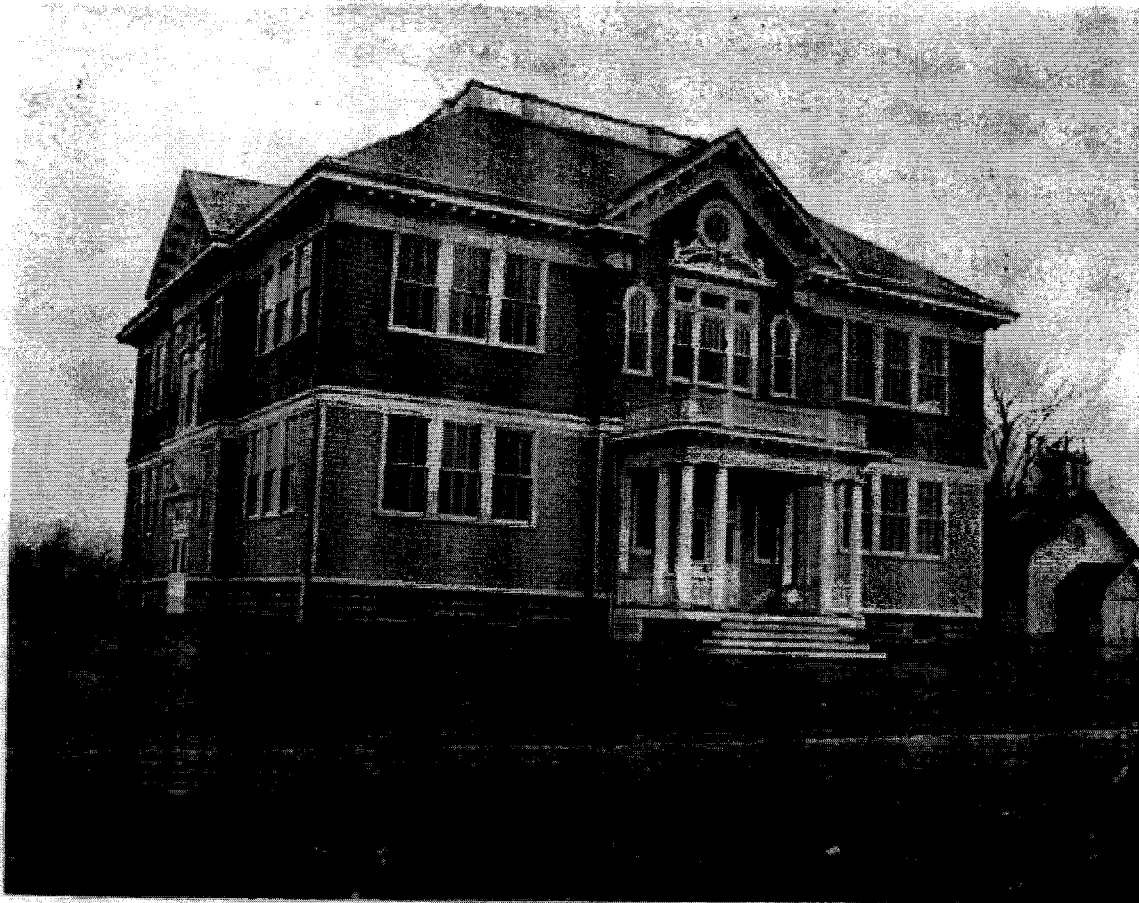
ELLEN PAGAN
She Held Religious
Services in Her Home



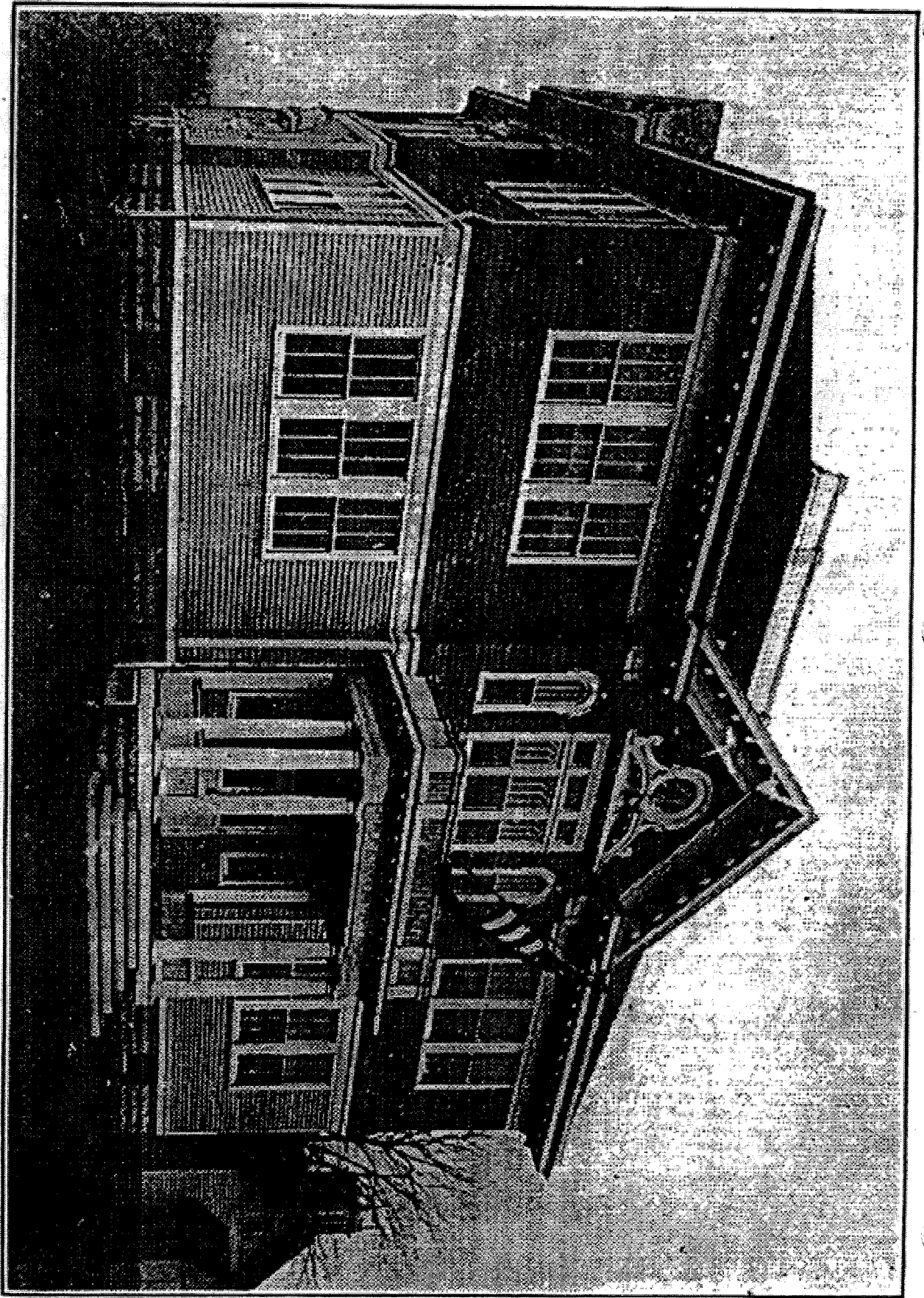
Sinners Hope Chapel



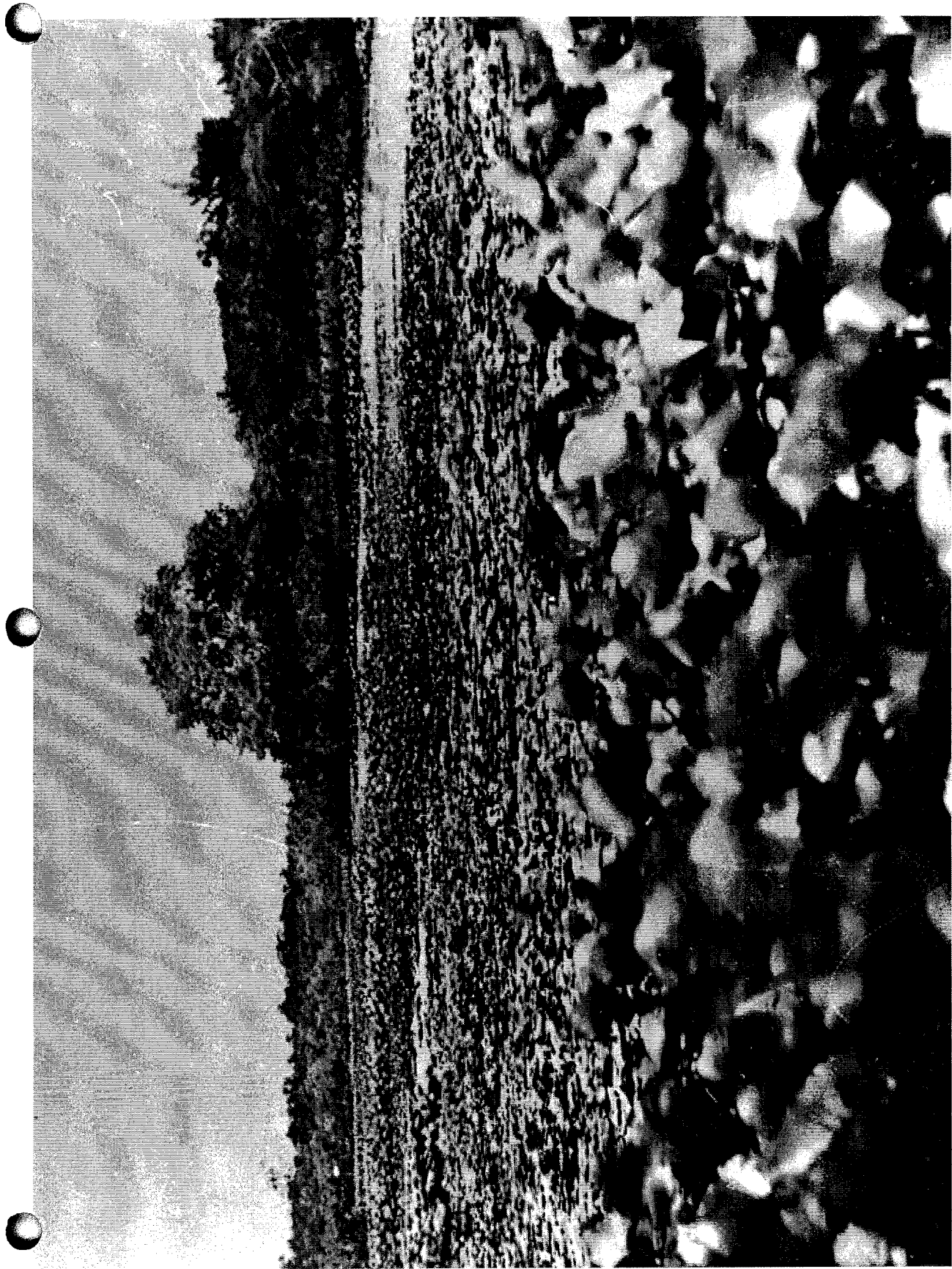
The two-room school, built in 1891, opened with an enrollment of 14 children.



Old Wooden School 13 built in 1905 served the District for twenty years. Building to the right of the school was "Sinners Hope Chapel."



Old High School, Located on Wheeler, Avenue, Valley Stream, New York



1874
Culvert and Wash Gate in Culvert
Brainard plate #1325
Nassau County Museum Collection
Long Island Studies Institute
Catalog #773.74



1874

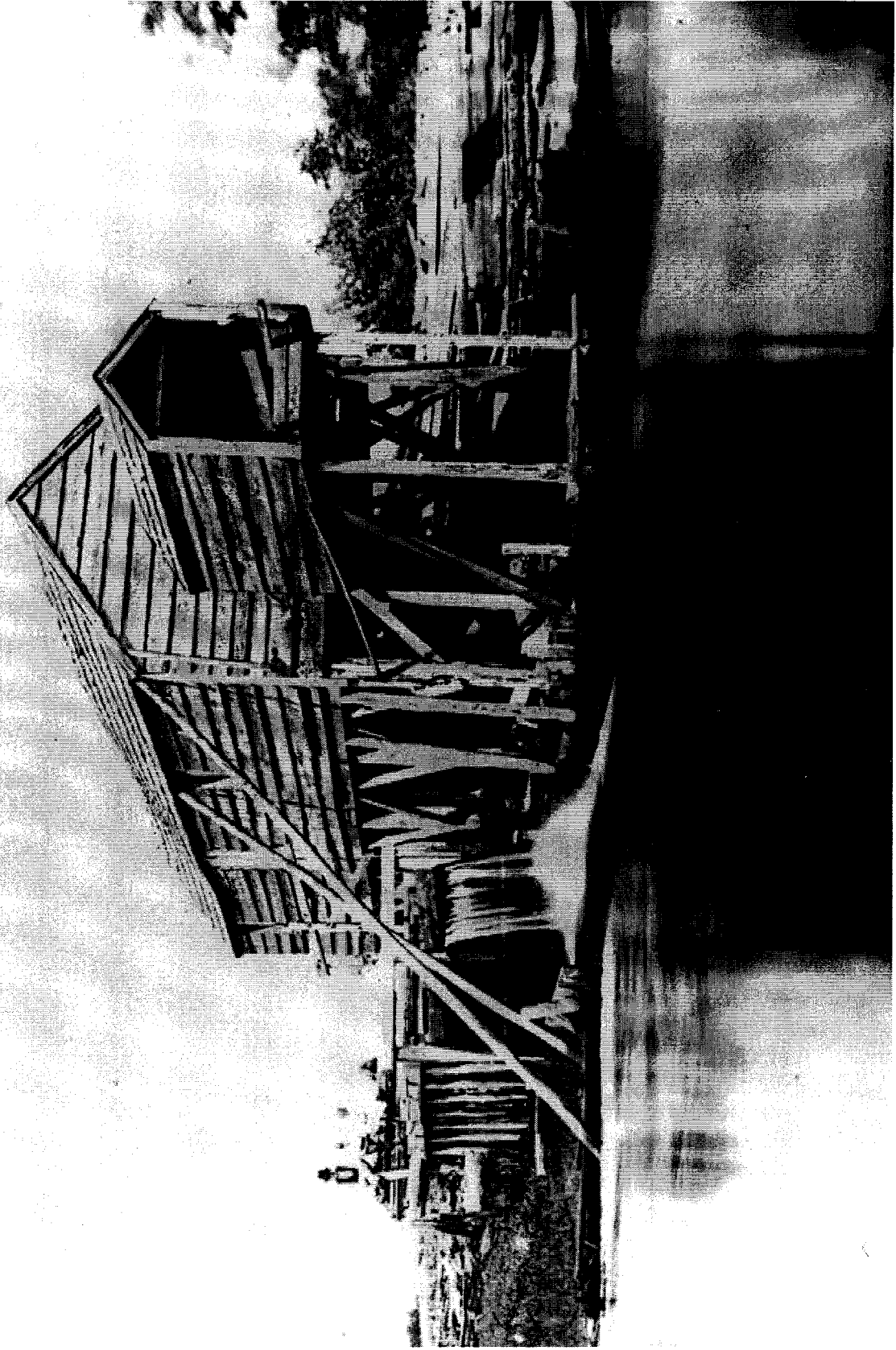
Bridge at head of Valley Stream pond

Brainard plate #1322

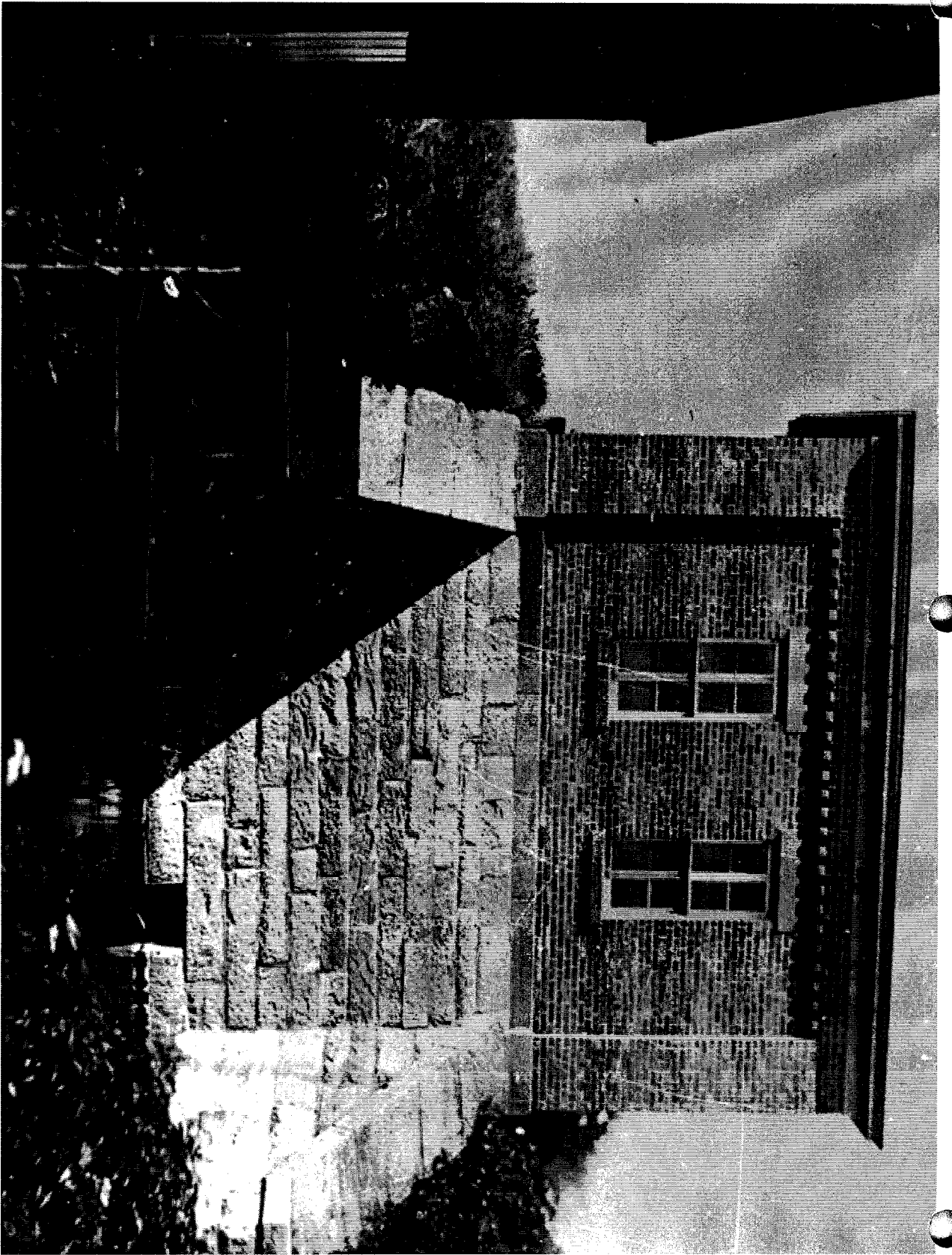
Nassau County Museum Collection

Long Island Studies Institute

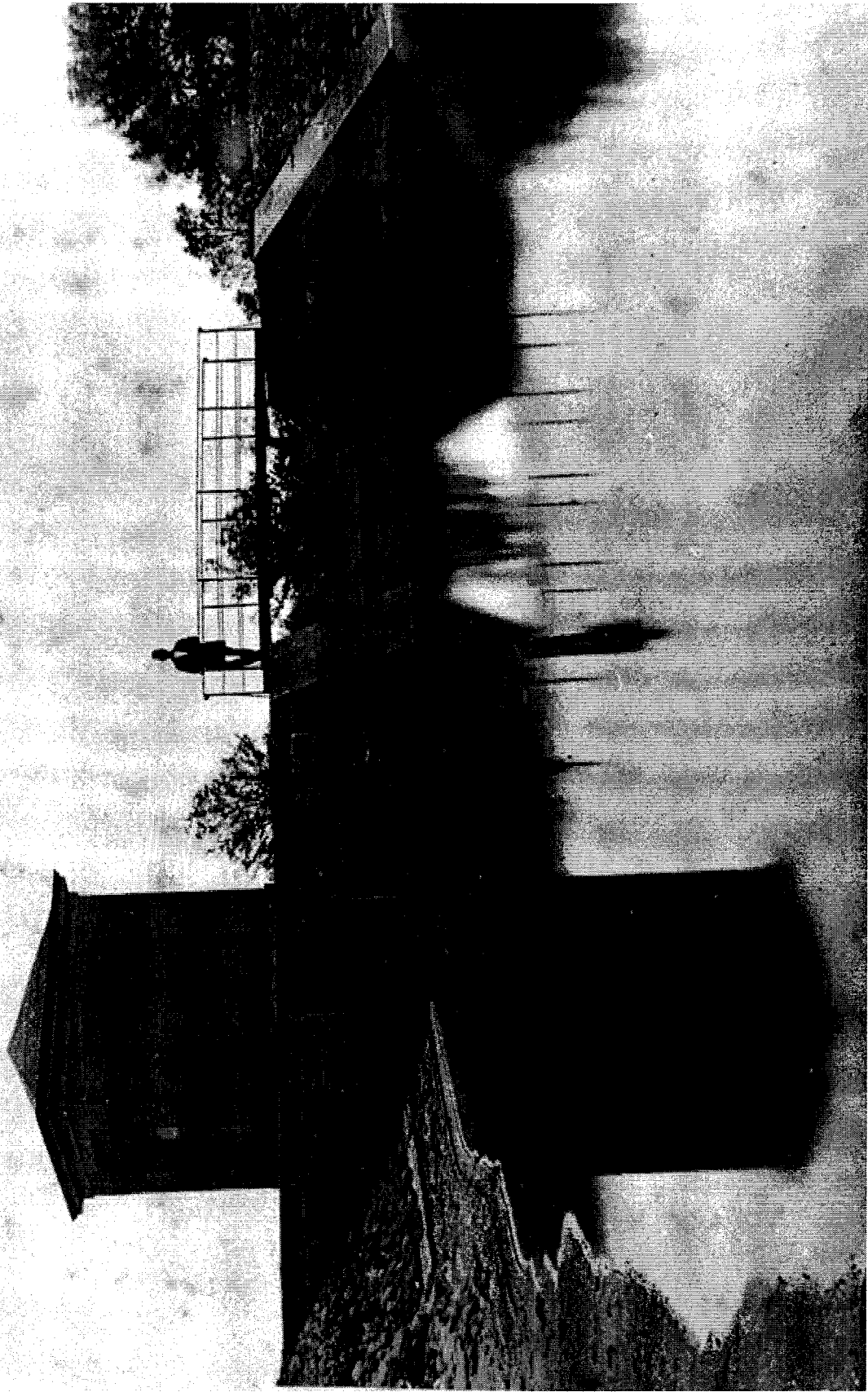
Catalog #773.59



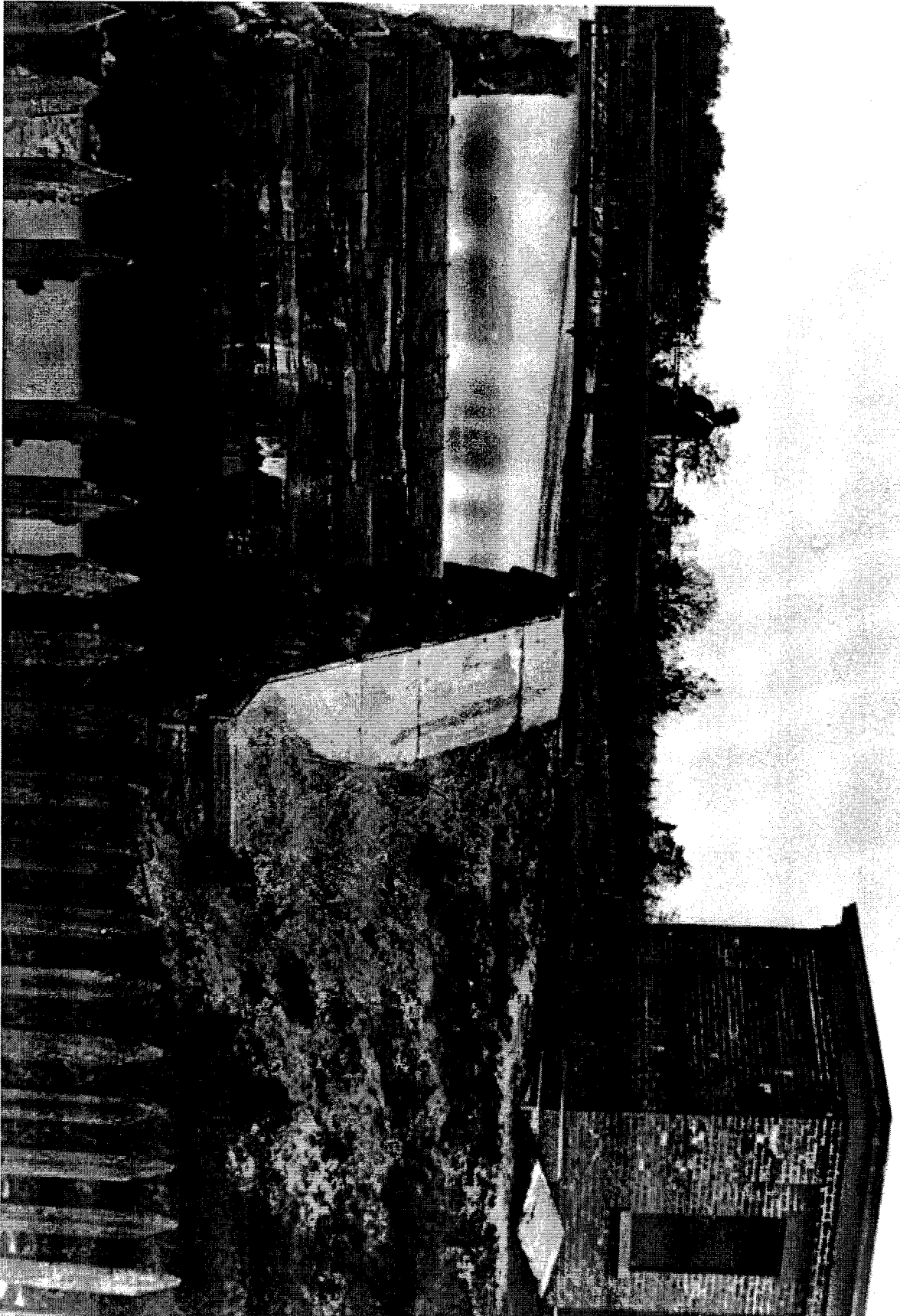
1874
Carman's Mill
Brainard plate #1327
Nassau County Museum Collection
Long Island Studies Institute
Catalog #773.99



1874
Pond above Carman's Mill
Brainard plate #1319
Nassau County Museum Collection
Long Island Studies Institute
Catalog #773.73



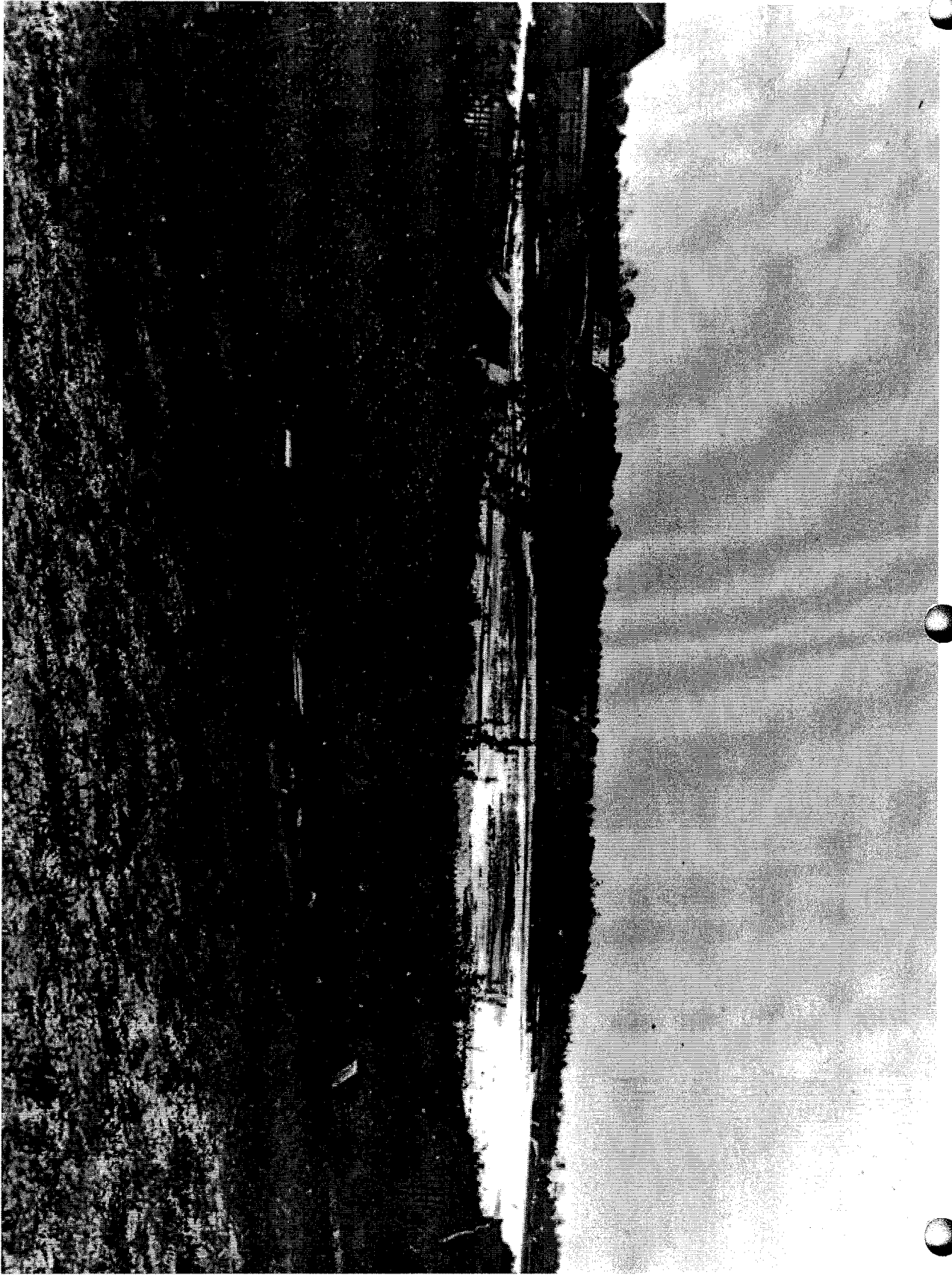
1878
Pines Pond - gatehouse
Brainard plate #42
Nassau County Museum Collection
Long Island Studies Institute
Catalog #773.18



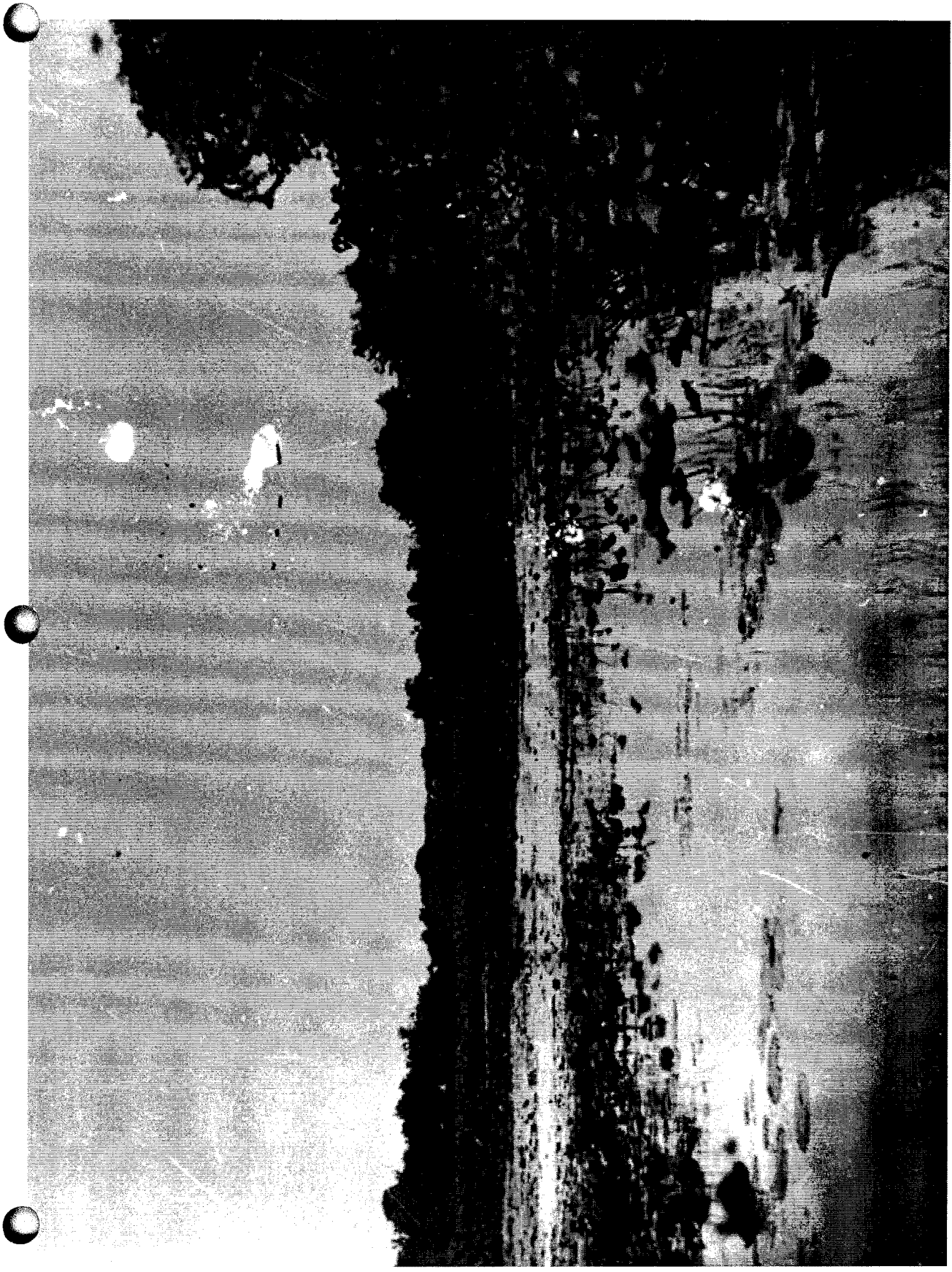
1878
Pines Pond - gatehouse
Brainard plate #43
Nassau County Museum Collection
Long Island Studies Institute
Catalog #773.28



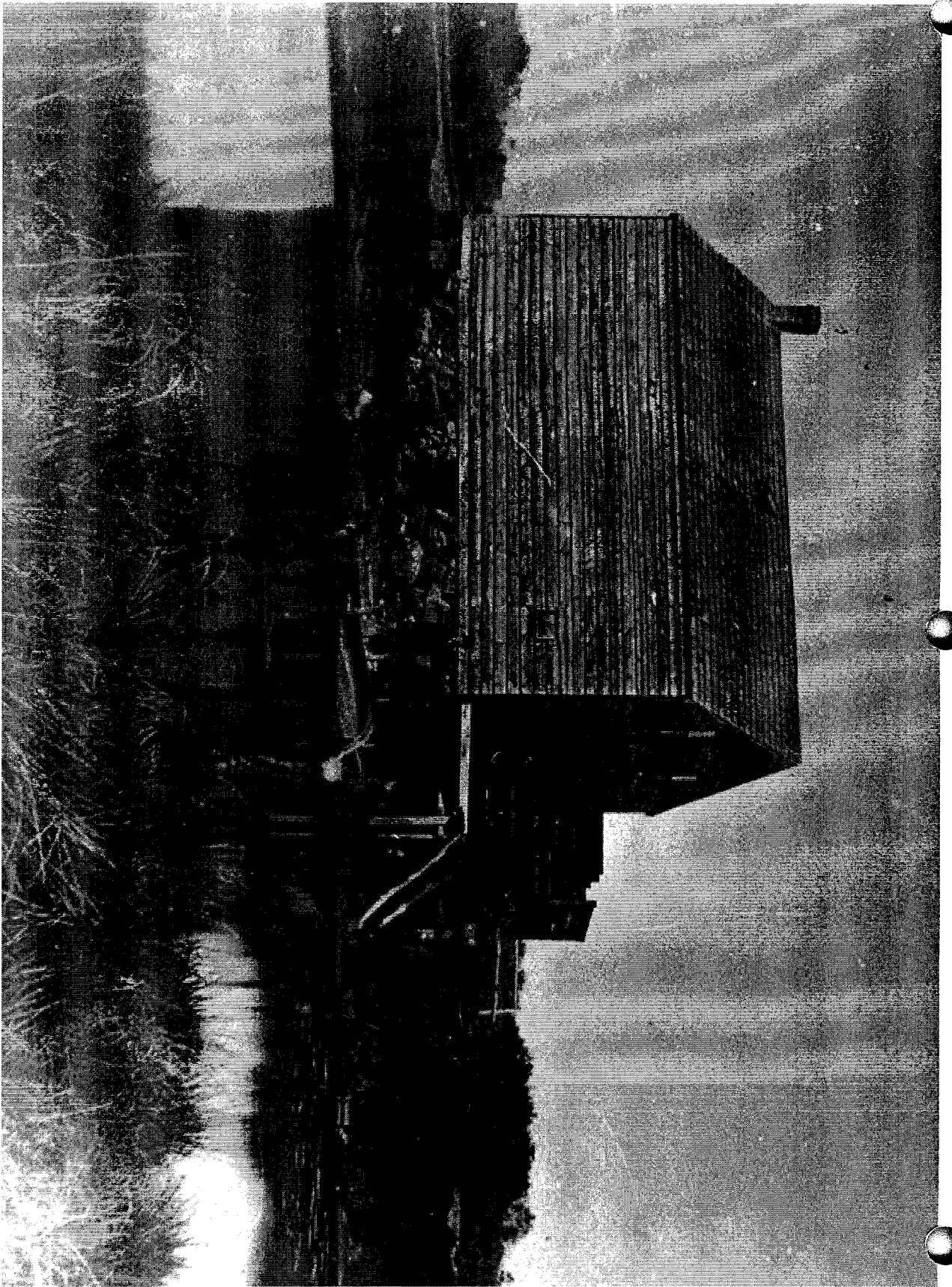
1878
Pines Pond - gatehouse
Brainard plate #1323
Nassau County Museum Collection
Long Island Studies Institute
Catalog #773.60



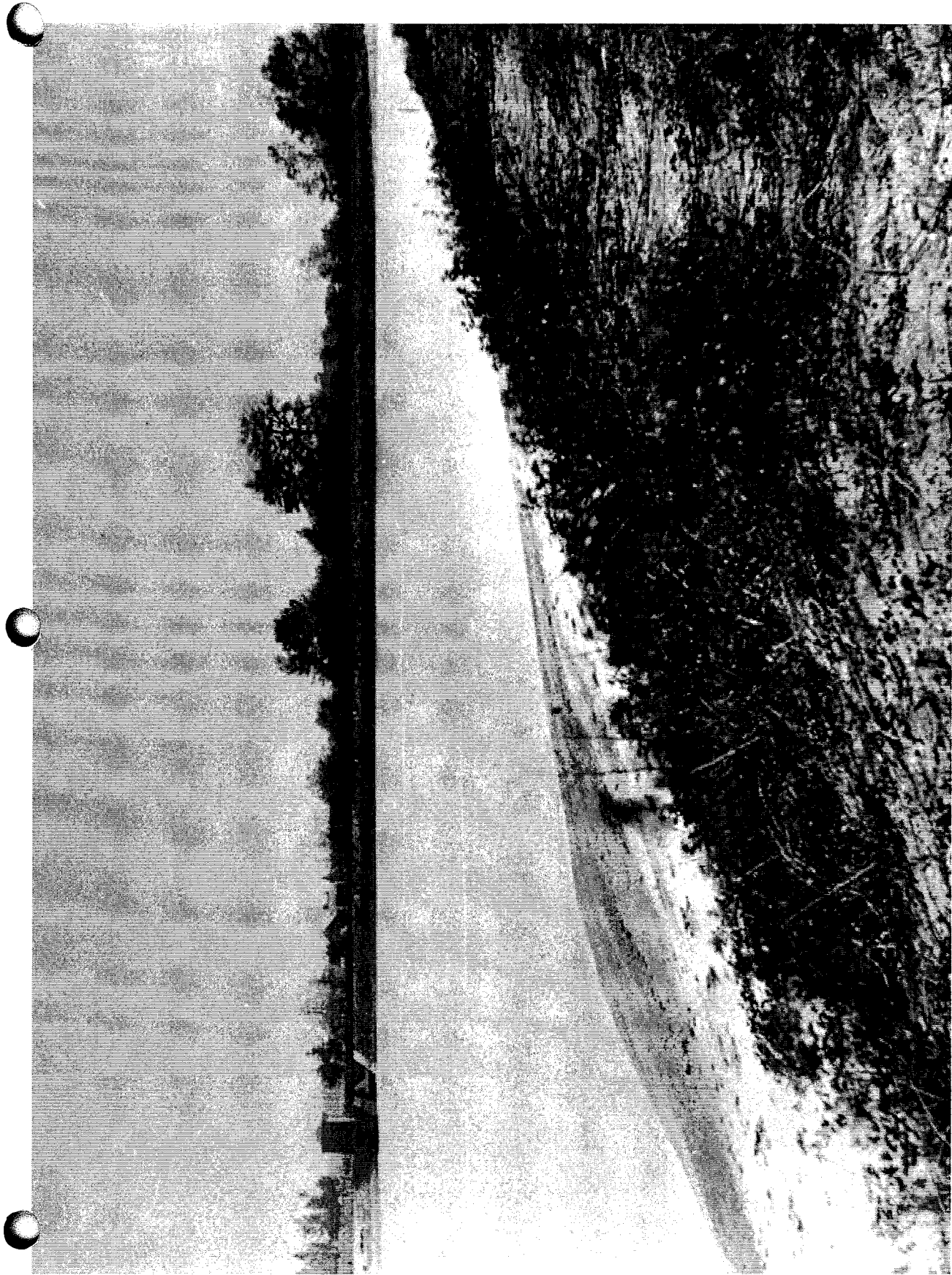
1879
Pines Pond
Brainard plate #44
Nassau County Museum Collection
Long Island Studies Institute
Catalog #773.98



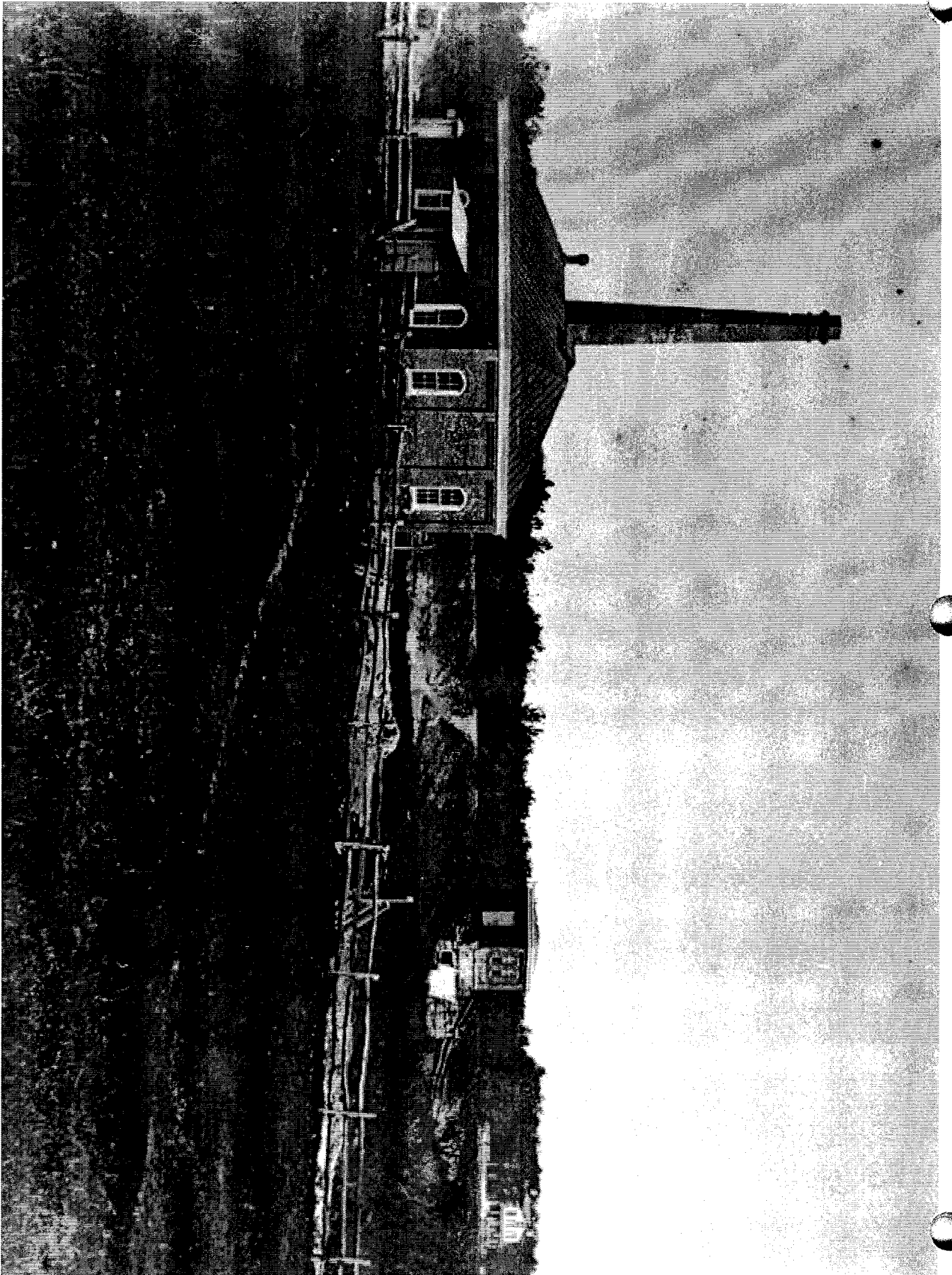
1879
Pond above Carman's Mill
Brainard plate #45
Nassau County Museum Collection
Long Island Studies Institute
Catalog #773.95



1880
Mill on Watt's Pond
Brainard plate #41
Nassau County Museum Collection
Long Island Studies Institute
Catalog #773.100



1880
Pines Pond
Brainard plate #40
Nassau County Museum Collection
Long Island Studies Institute
Catalog #773.29



1880

Smith's Pond - pumping station

Brainard plate #45

Nassau County Museum Collection

Long Island Studies Institute

Catalog #773.27

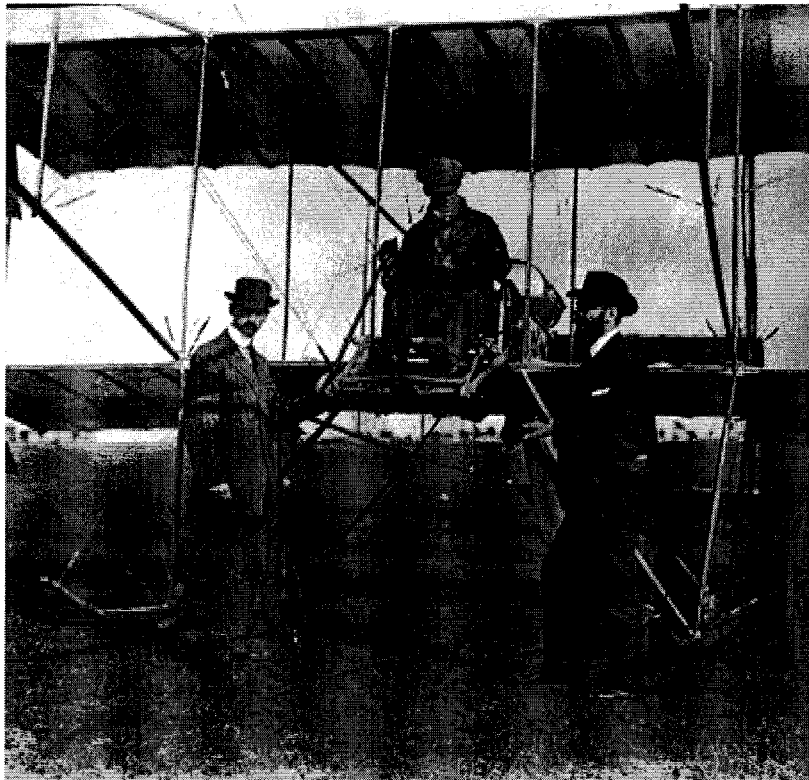


A typical single-room school in Nassau County – Herricks School, 1898
Nassau County Long Island in Early Photographs 1869-1940 by Weidman & Martin,
Dover Publishing, Inc. NY, page 6



Mineola Fair, 1910

Nassau County Long Island in Early Photographs 1869-1940 by Weidman & Martin,
Dover Publishing, Inc. NY, page 51



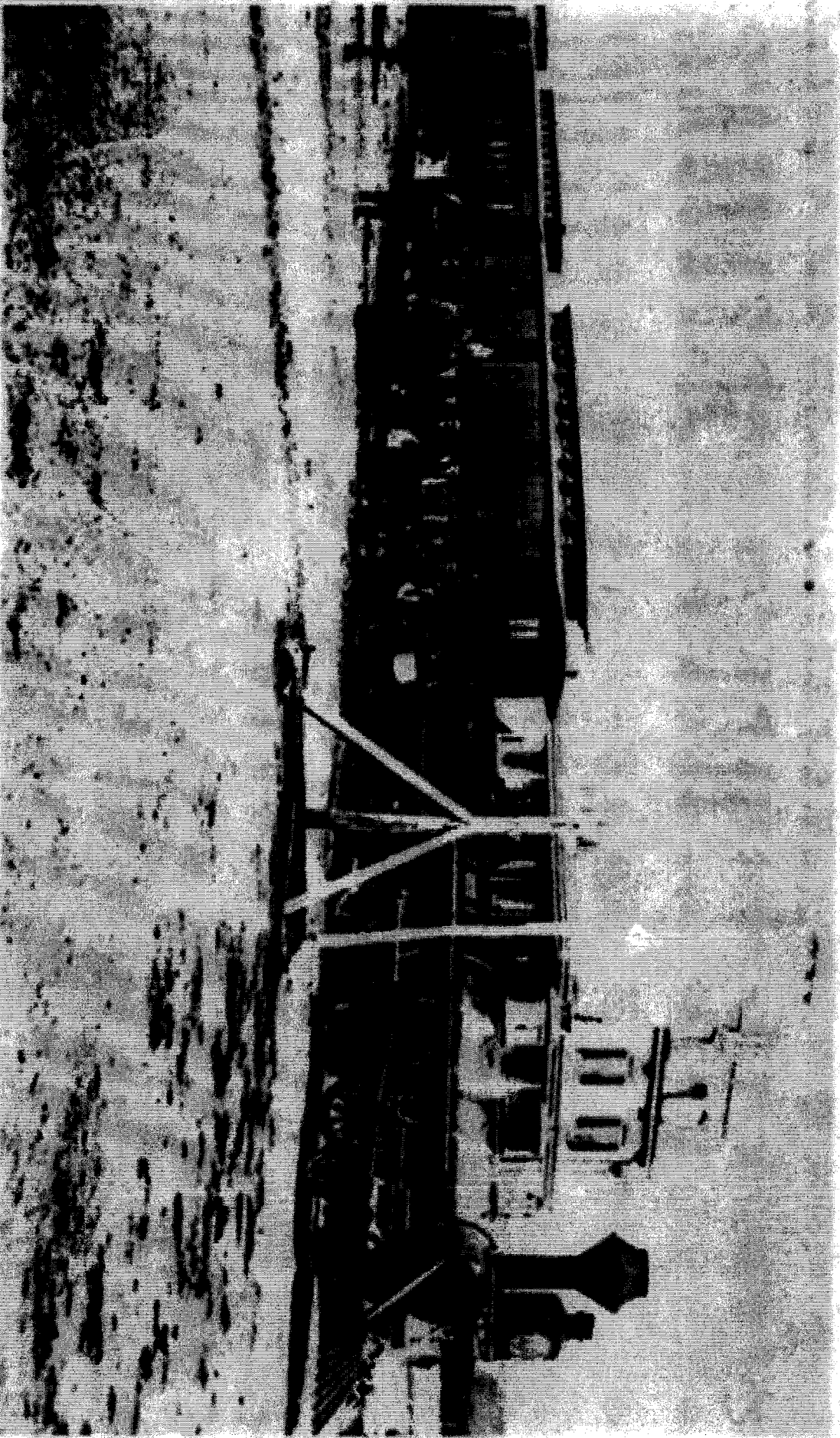
Glenn Hammond Curtiss, 1912

Curtiss (left) is standing with Augustus Post Jr. (right) in front of a French Farman biplane.
Nassau County Long Island in Early Photographs 1869-1940 by Weidman & Martin,
Dover Publishing, Inc. NY, page 58

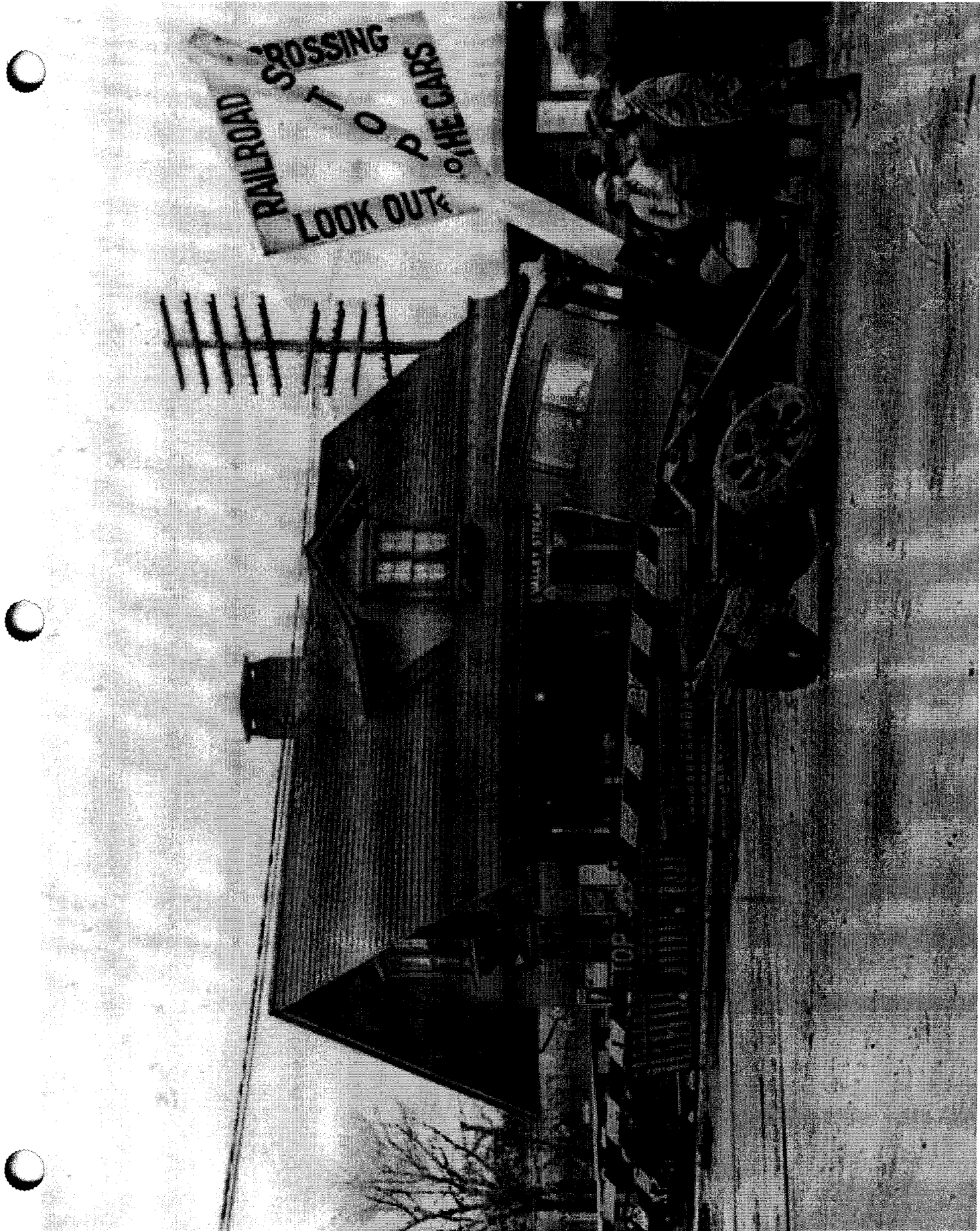


Valley Stream Rail Road Station
at Rockaway Avenue

MAILleader



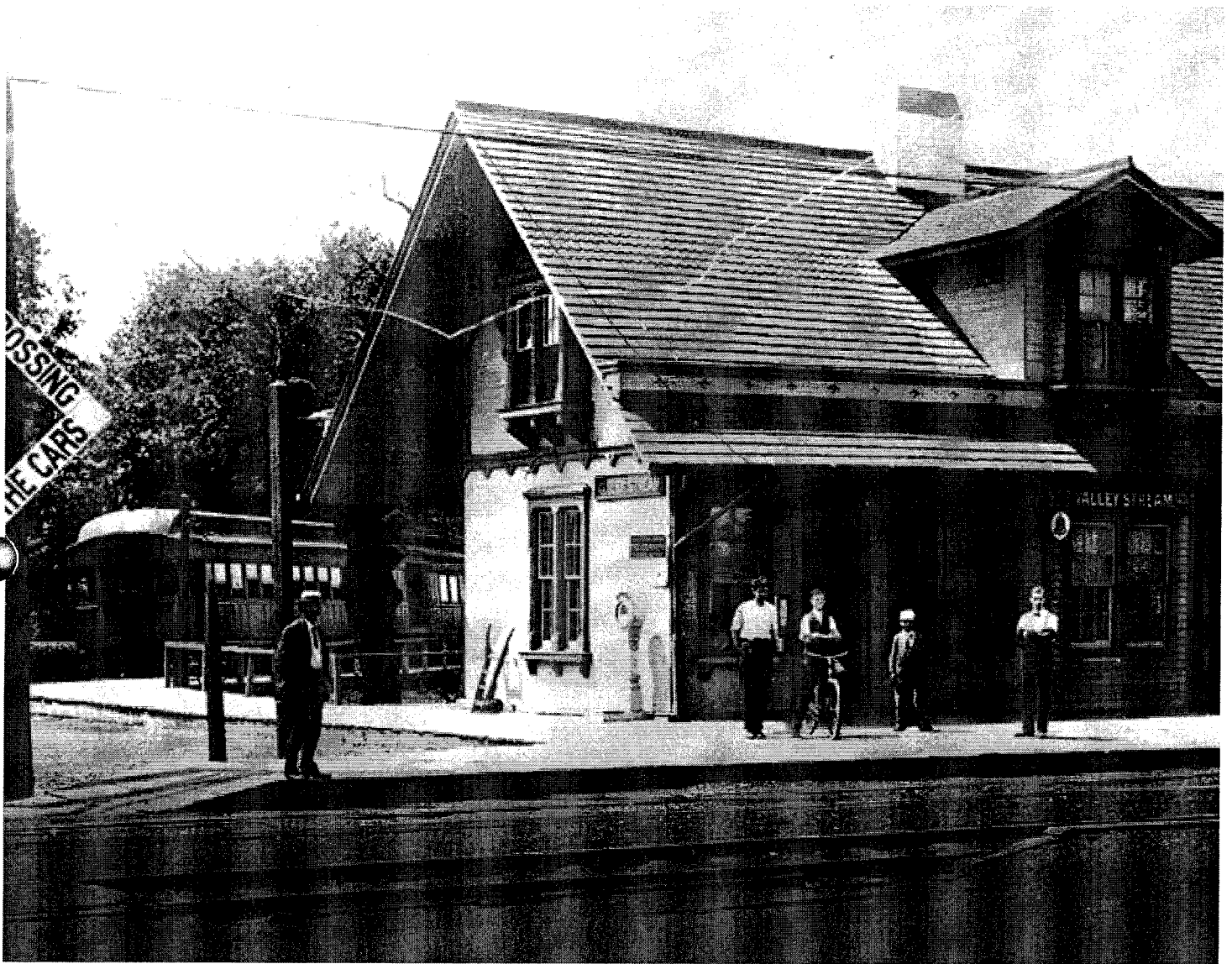
YOU HAD TO FLAG THIS TRAIN: Anyone wishing to board this type of train at Valley Stream, couldn't find any station in 1869 and had to flag the engineer if he wanted a ride.





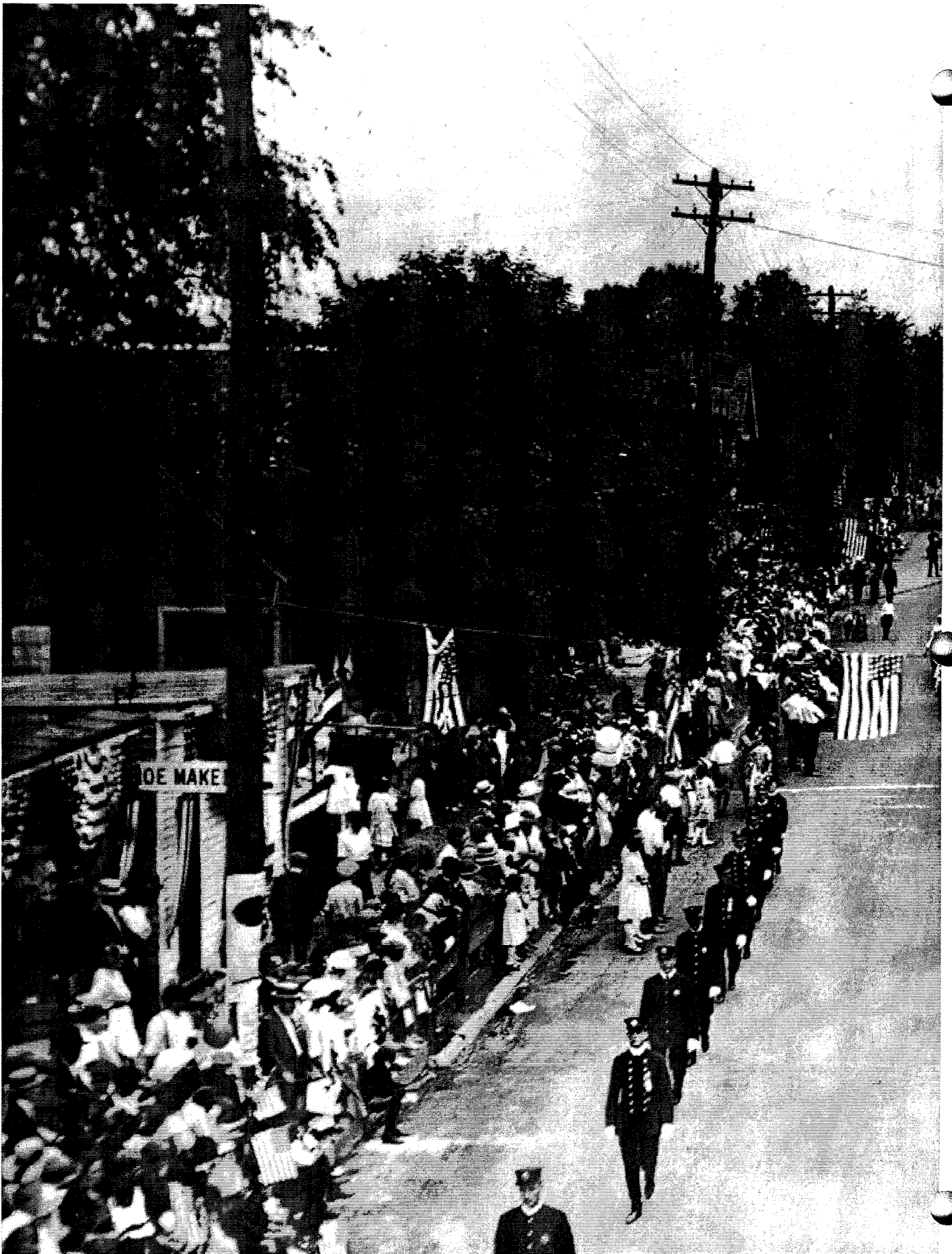
1928

Valley Stream Rail Road Crossing at Rockaway Avenue looking north
Note: Sagamore Hotel, Valley Stream National Bank,
Babcocks Newspaper Store (foreground) and fence in middle of tracks.

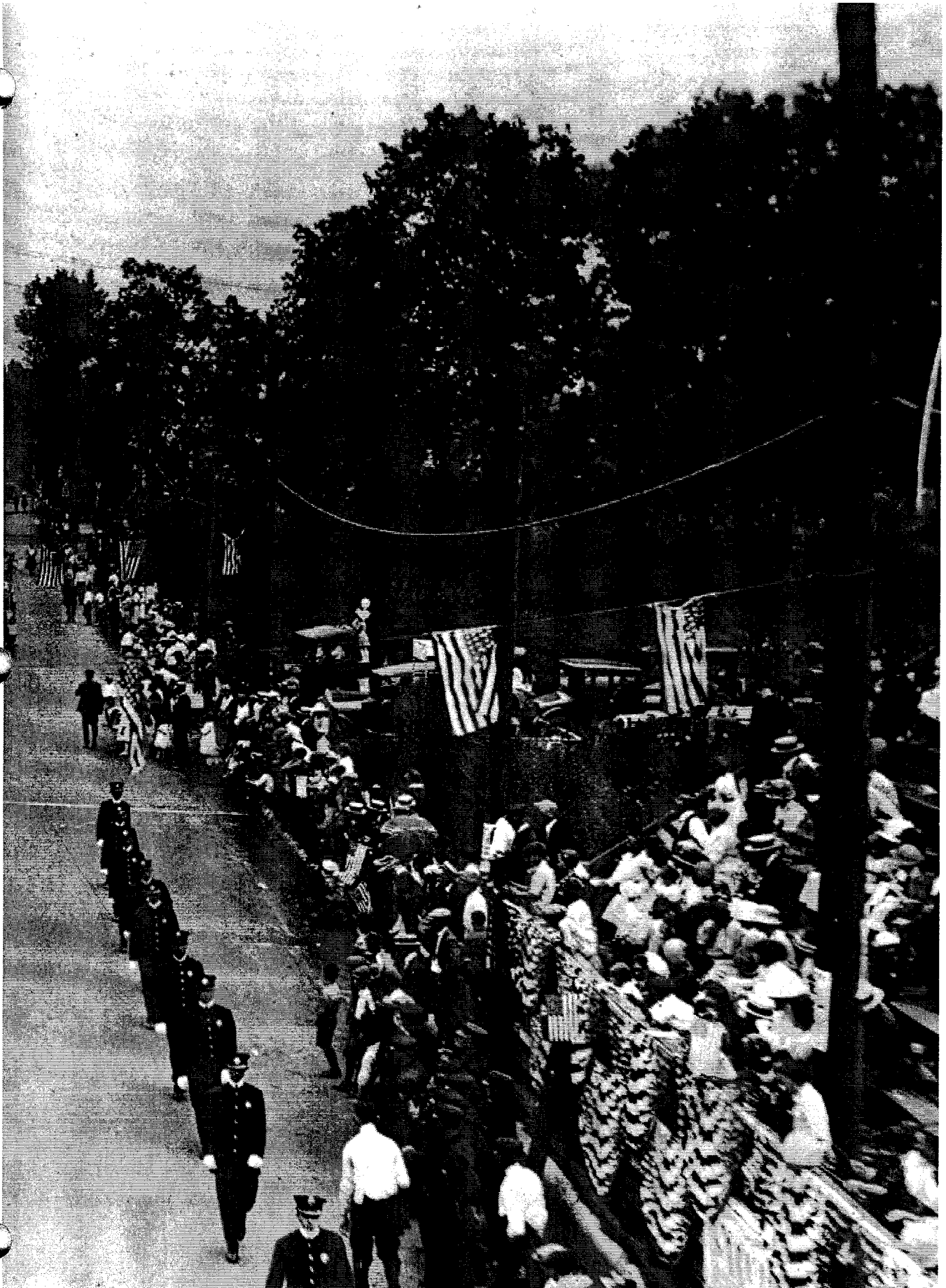


Valley Stream Railroad Station, ca 1910

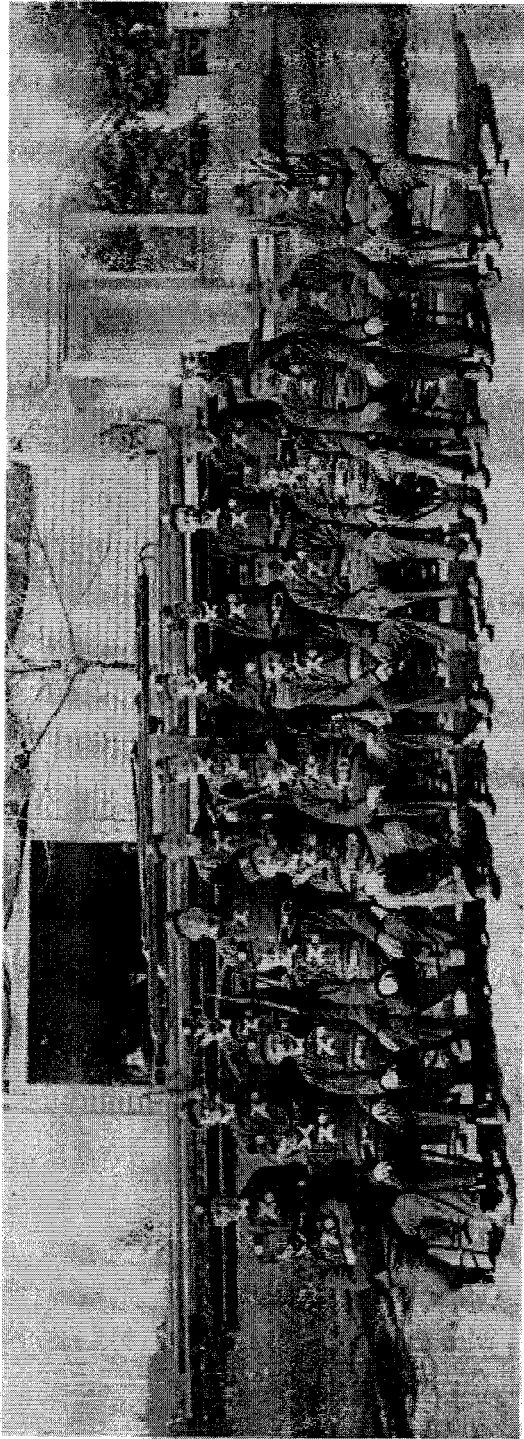
Built in the early 1870's between Rockaway Avenue and Third Street.
Nassau County Long Island in Early Photographs 1869-1940 by Weidman & Martin,
Dover Publishing, Inc. NY, page 97



Fire Department Tournament on Rockaway Avenue, Valley Stream, 1920



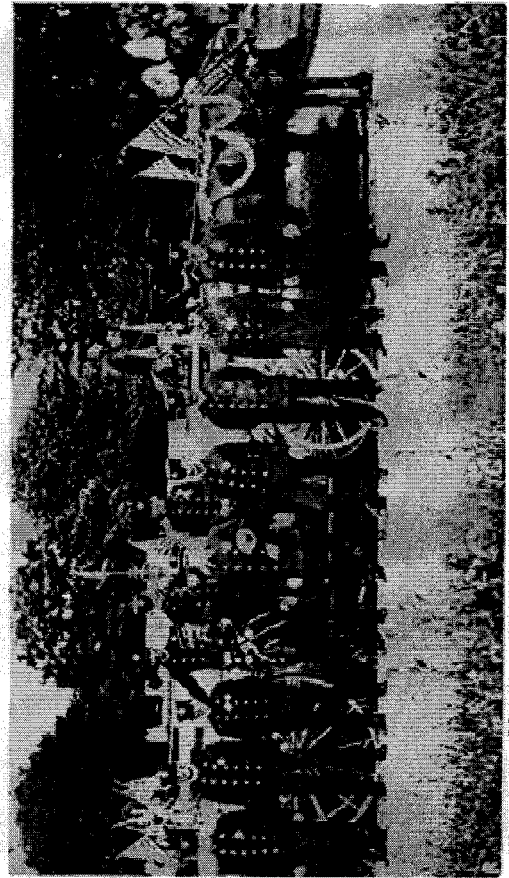
Nassau County Long Island in Early Photographs 1869-1940 by Weidman & Martin,
Dover Publishing, Inc. NY, page 98-99



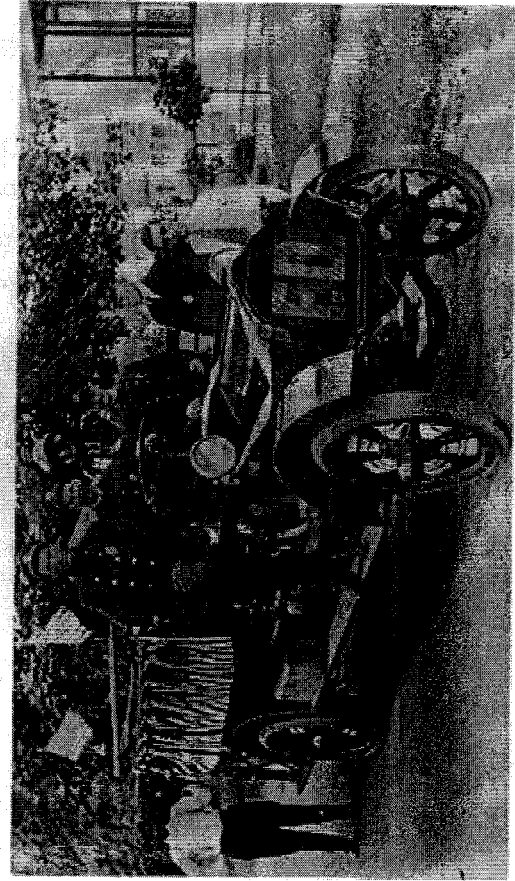
THE MEN WHO ORGANIZED THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THEIR HAND-DRAWN LADDER AND BUCKET TRUCK, PICTURED IN FRONT OF THE NEWLY BUILT (1901) CORONA AVENUE FIREHOUSE.

Left to Right (Seated): Hugo Schluter, John Zeller, Charles Shaw, Walter Sumpter, William Sumpter, Elbert Golder (Foreman), Robert Dibble (Asst. Foreman), Henry Keller, John Abrams, Alexander Shaw, William Buck and Alvin Hall.

Left to Right (Standing): Charles Cook, John Dunk, Fred Hildebrandt, August Russ, George Stark, Jr., Edward Van Buskirk, Jr., Edward Wheeler, Edward Hall, William Rich, Andrew Meier and John Schneider.



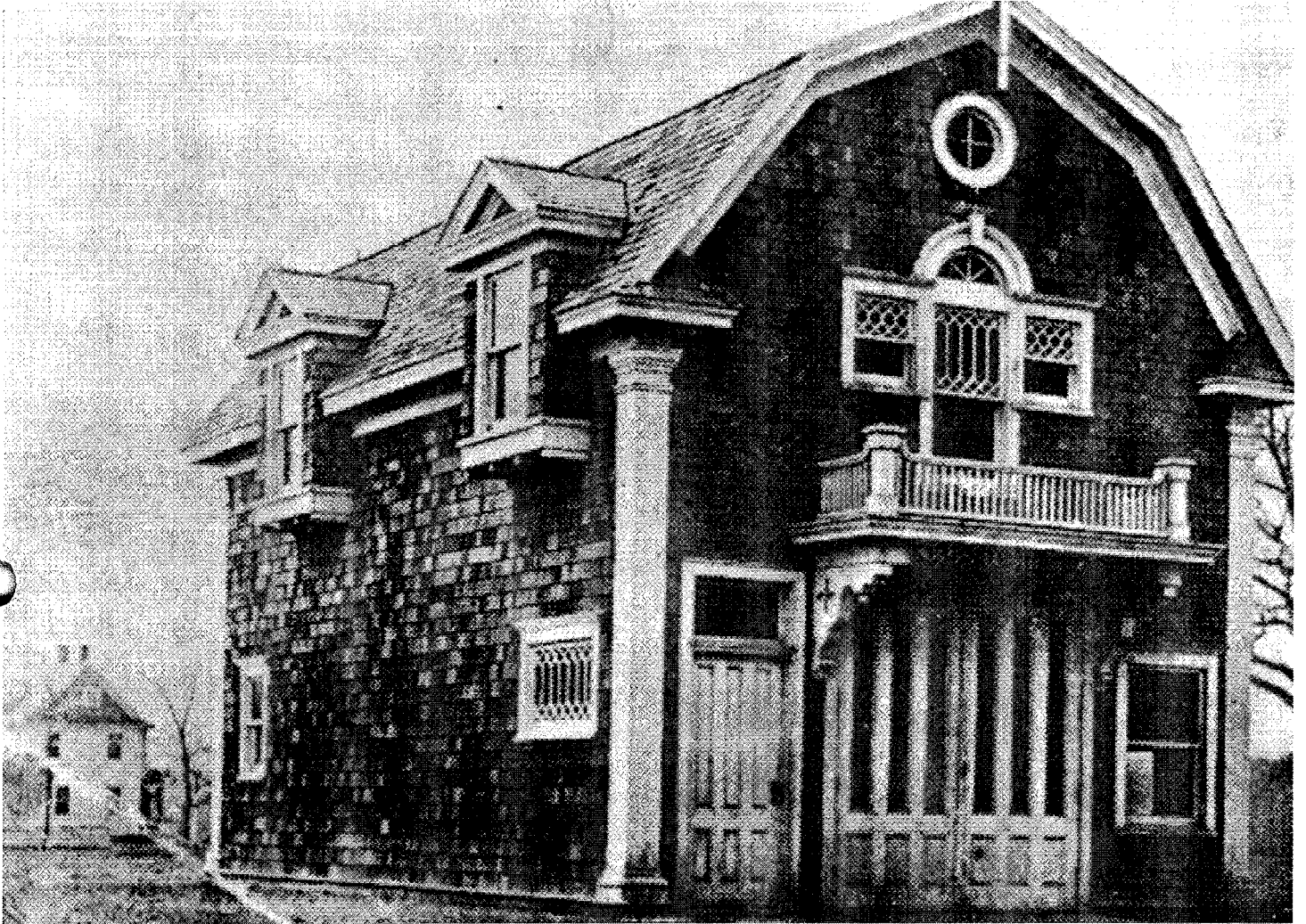
Hook and Ladder Shown Being Drawn By Two Horse Team



Left to Right: Bill Hendrickson, Jack West, John Kearsch, John Abrams, Winfield Boerckel and Milton Hall on the first motorized truck.

Valley Stream Fire Department, 1901

History of Valley Stream 1840-1975 by Howard F. Reuhl, page 13



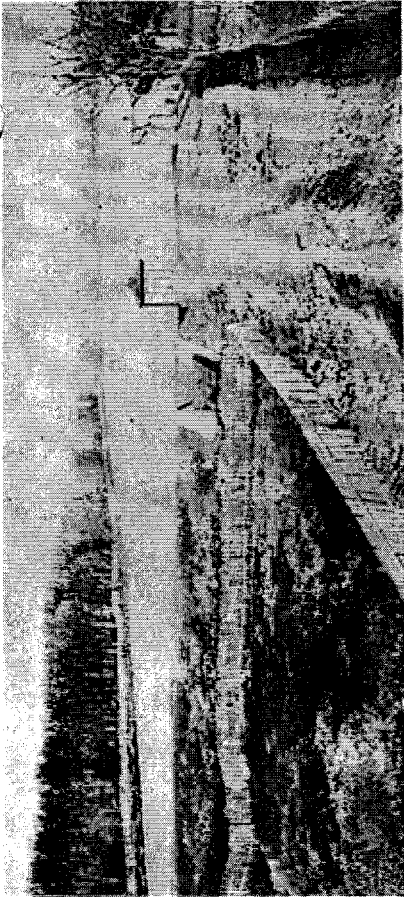
Valley Stream First Fire House, 1912

History of Valley Stream 1840-1975 by Howard F. Reuhl, page 14



Joseph F. Felton, Grocer and Seedman, ca 1910

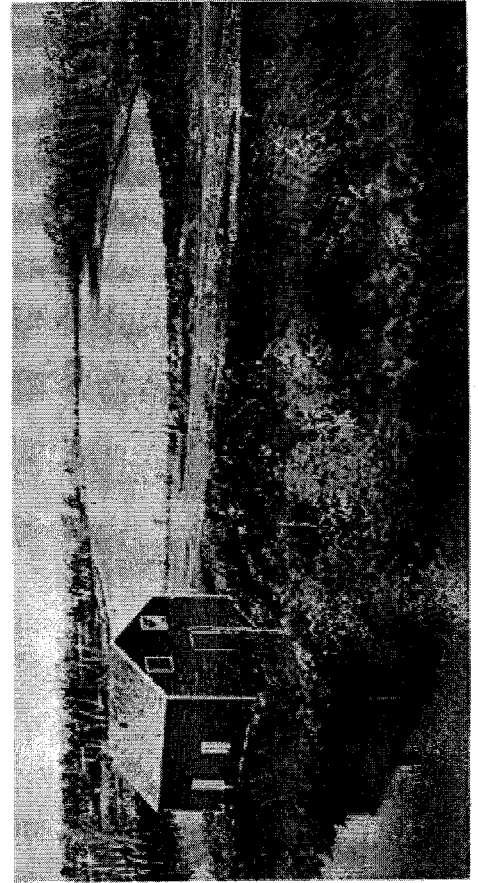
Nassau County Long Island in Early Photographs 1869-1940 by Weidman & Martin,
Dover Publishing, Inc. NY, page 100



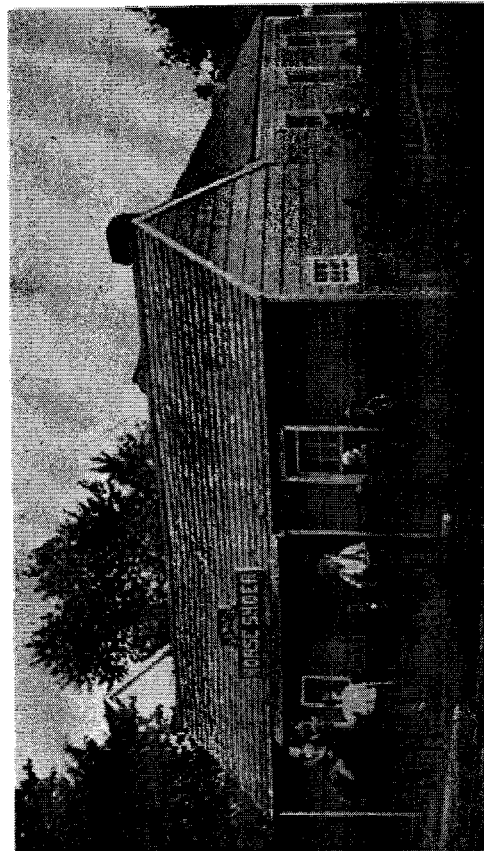
Valley Stream Supply Pond — Site of Arthur J. Hendrickson Park today.



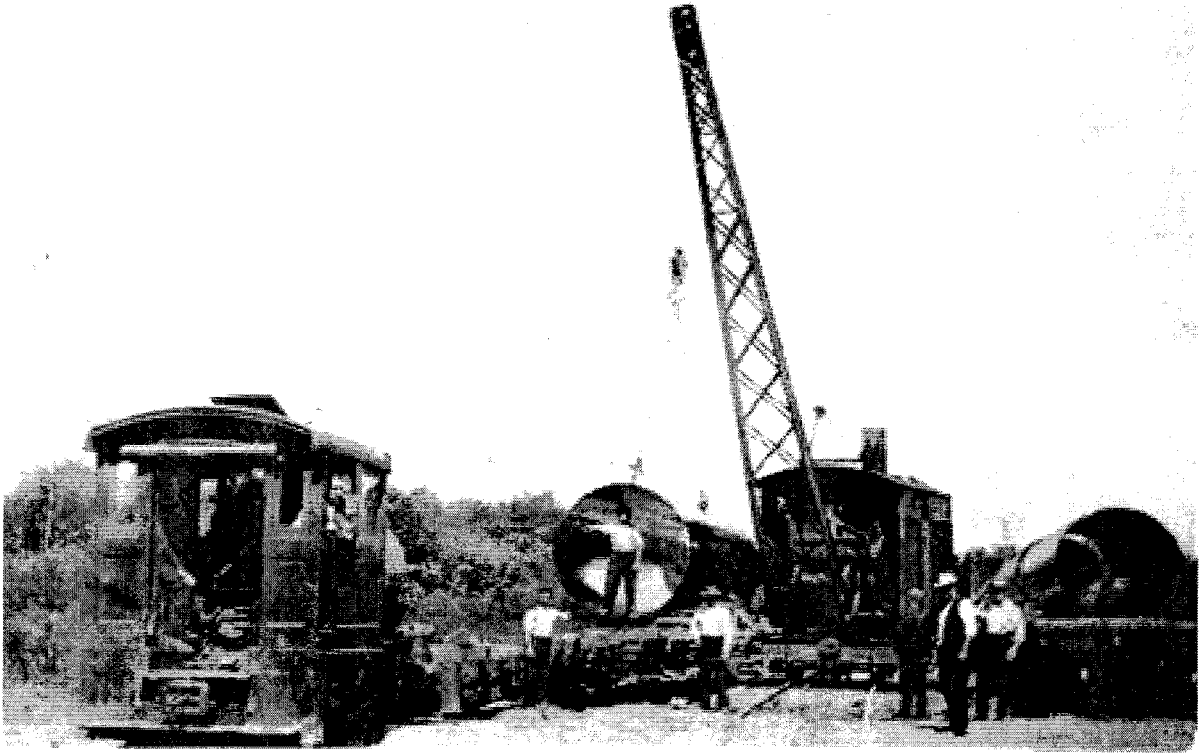
Gate and Spill-way — water runs under Carl Hoppl's Park Inn.



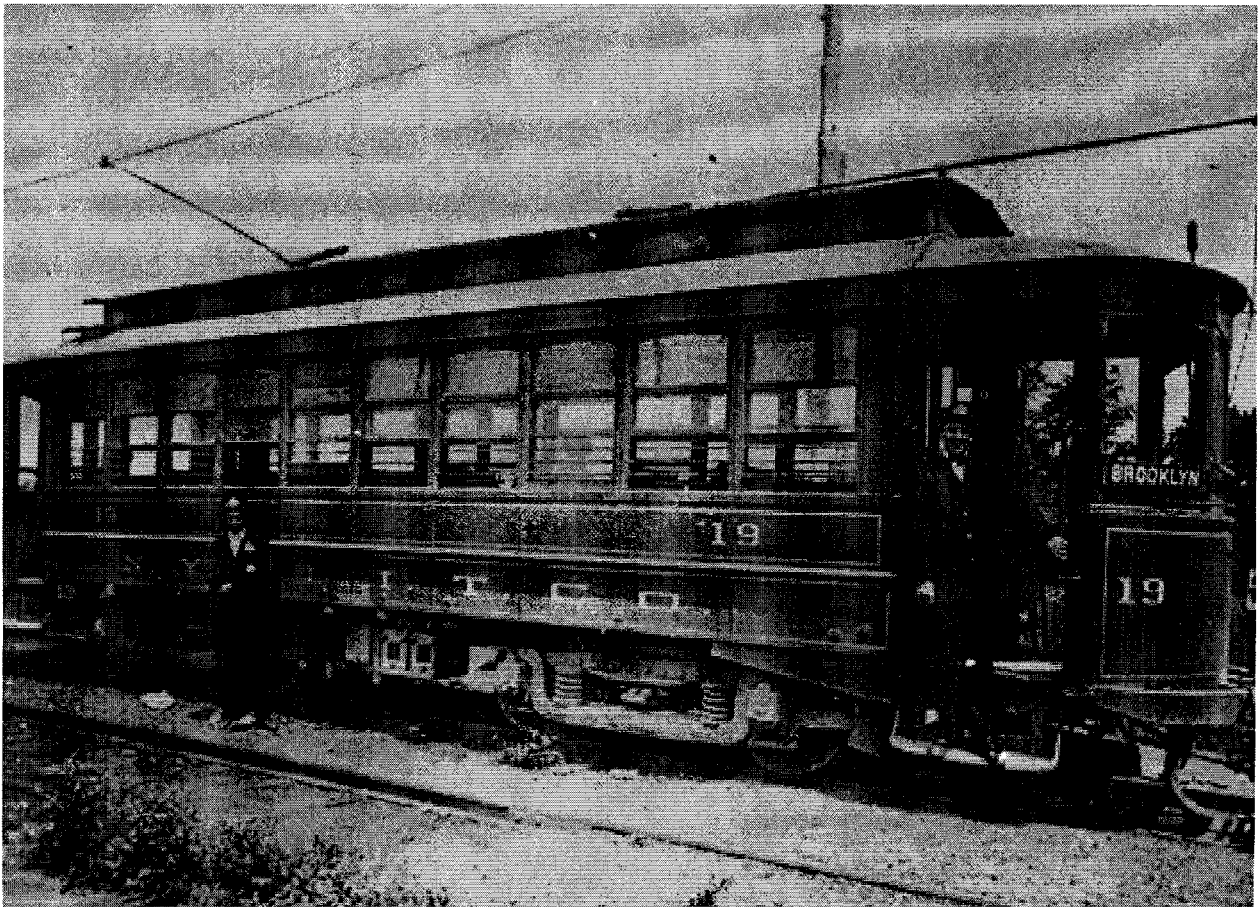
Watt's (Mill) Pond — Central Ave. and Roosevelt Ave.



Joseph Golder's Blacksmith Shop on West Merrick Road.



Laying the huge pipe of Ridgewood Aqueduct
History of Valley Stream 1840-1975 by Howard F. Reuhl, page 8

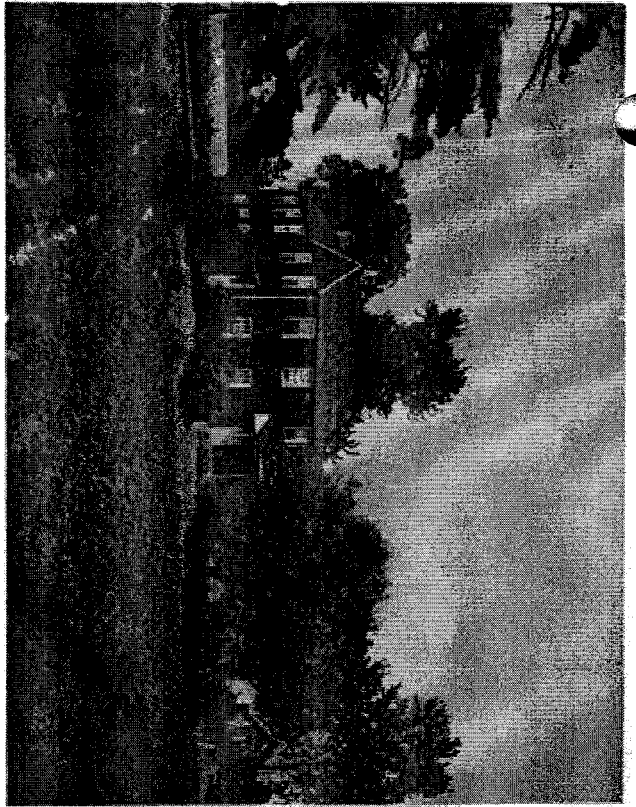


The Trolley – It ran from Jamaica to Freeport and passed through Valley Stream.
It operated from 1903-1926

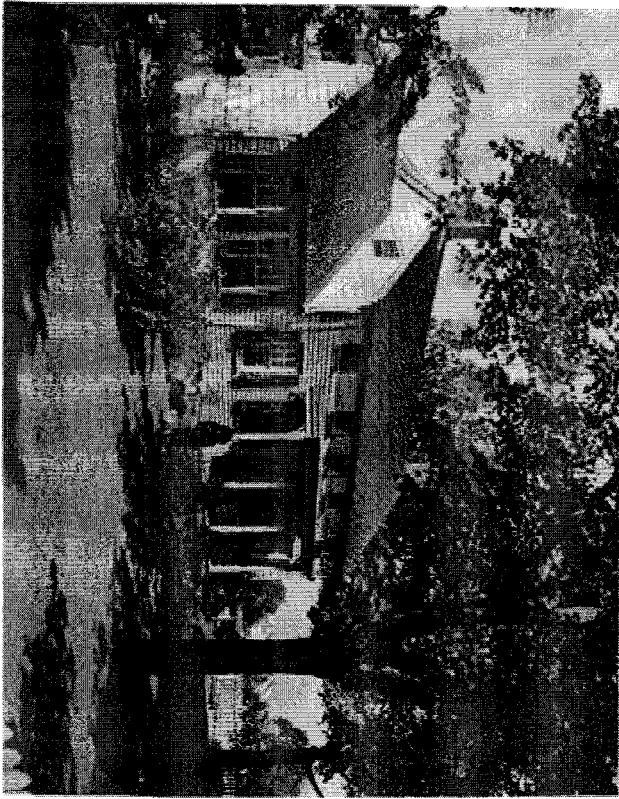
History of Valley Stream 1840-1975 by Howard F. Reuhl, page 11



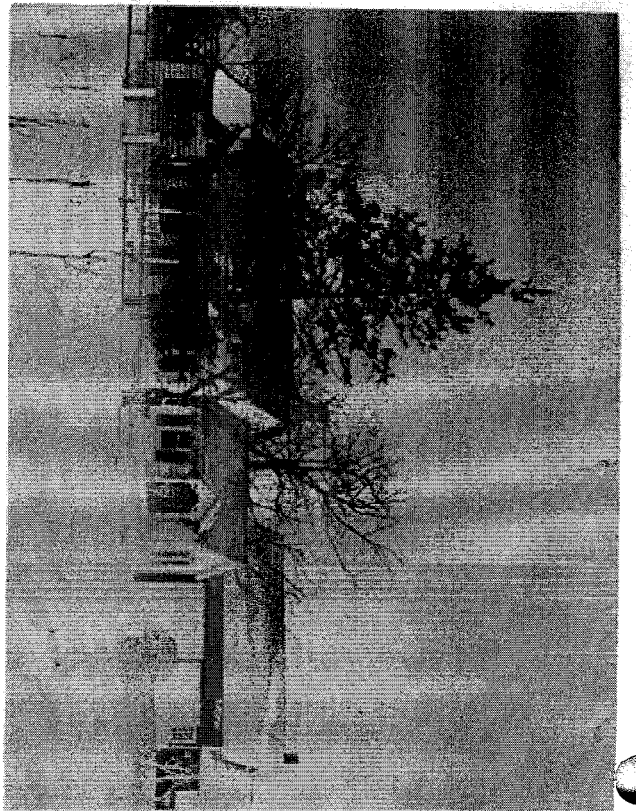
Arthur J. Hendrickson at age 16 (about 1900-1910)
History of Valley Stream 1840-1975 by Howard F. Reuhl, page 14



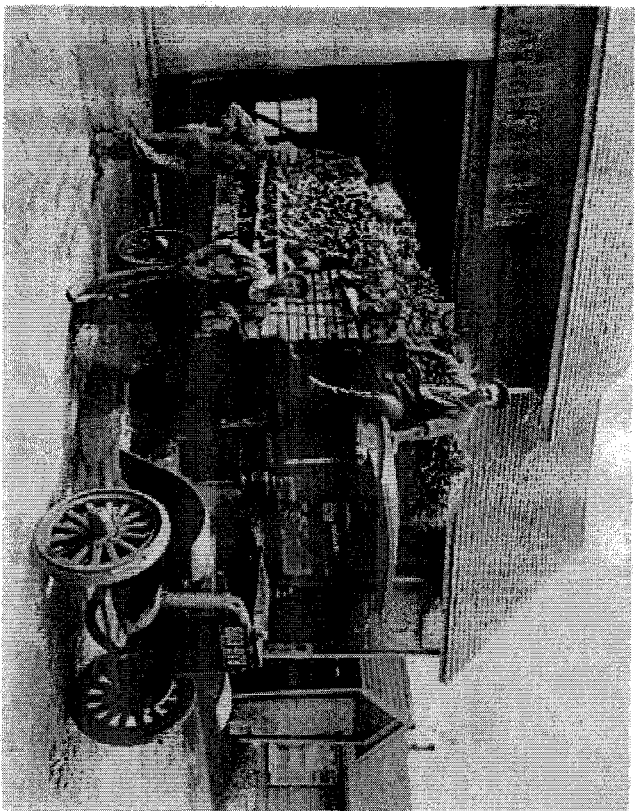
Smith Stringham's Farm was on N. Central Ave.



Aulis Finn's was located where Panty Pride is today.



Stick's Farm was on Central Avenue at Sapir Street. House was built in 1880.



Frank Stick and son, ready to go to market. Truck had hard rubber tires and kerosene lamps.

The Farms of Valley Stream at the turn of the century
History of Valley Stream 1840-1975 by Howard F. Reuhl, page 27



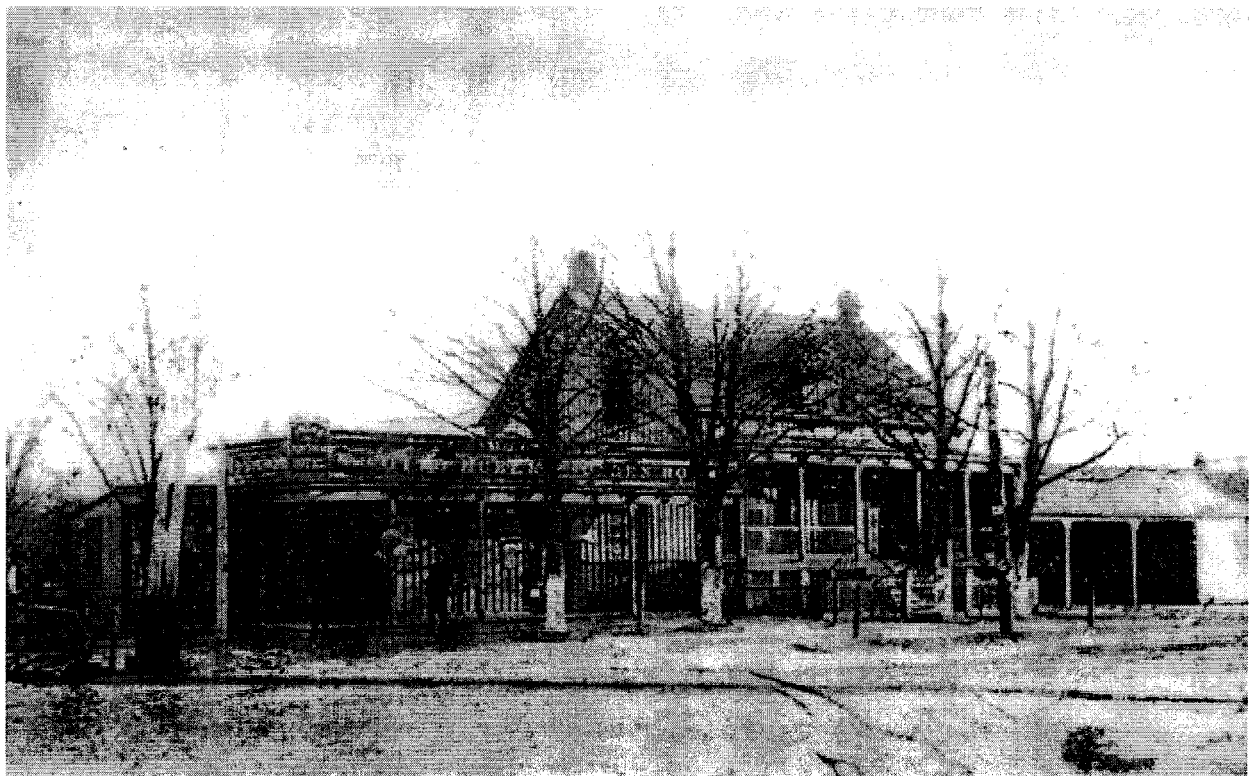
Elbert Golder and Delivert wagon on Brooklyn Avenue, Valley Stream, 1910
Nassau County Long Island in Early Photographs 1869-1940 by Weidman & Martin,
Dover Publishing, Inc. NY, page 100



Queensboro Gas and Electric Company Car, Rockaway and Jamaica Avenue Valley Stream, 1922
Nassau County Long Island in Early Photographs 1869-1940 by Weidman & Martin,
Dover Publishing, Inc. NY, page 101



Capies Hotel on Rockaway and Hawthorne Avenues, about 1900



Brun's Hotel, Rockaway Avenue at the station, about 1900



196 Rockaway Avenue, Valley Stream



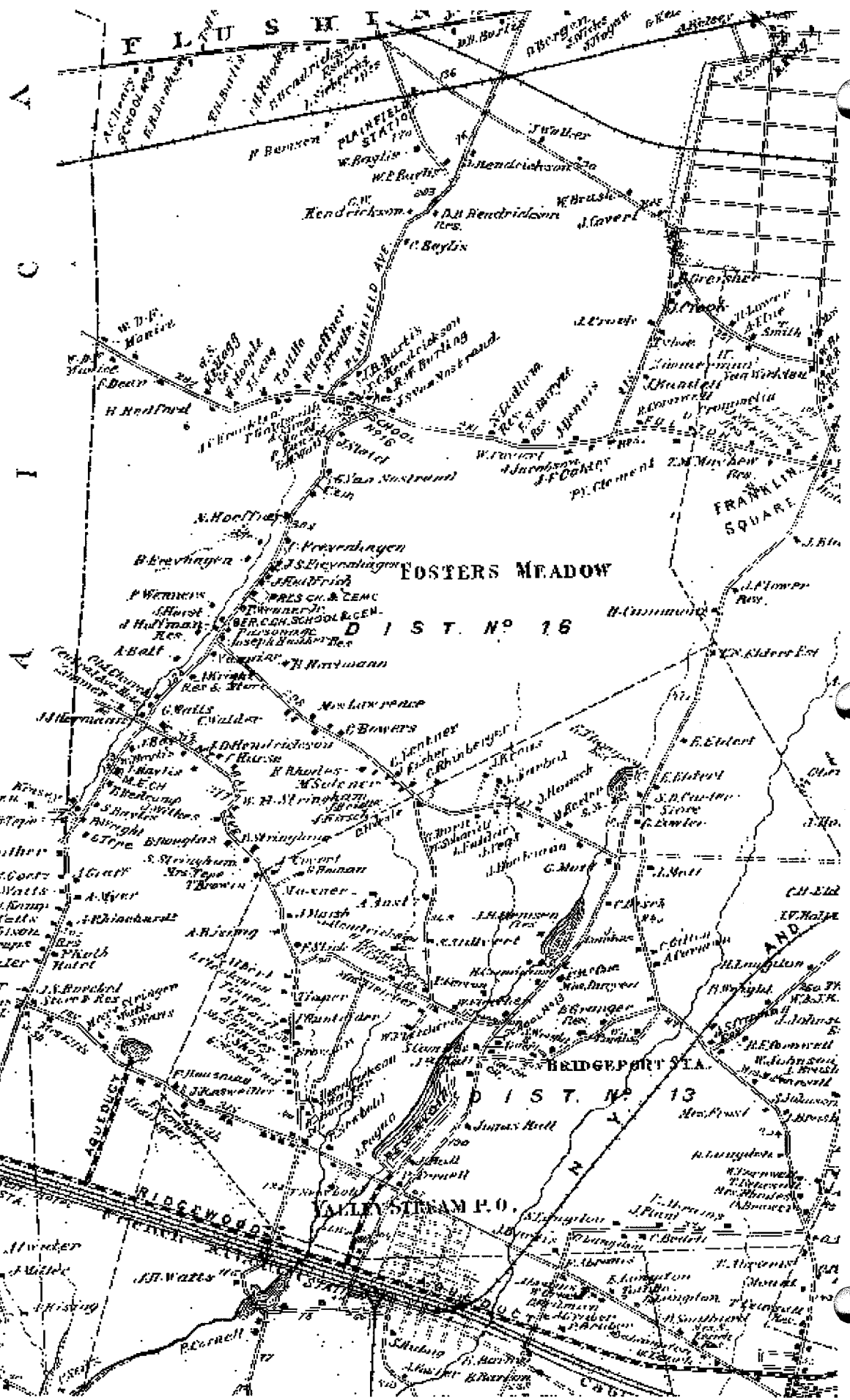
Sal & Vin's Barber Shop
24 Rockaway Avenue, Valley Stream



ENGRAVED FOR
Thompson's Directory
 or
LONG ISLAND.
 1843.

Present Nassau County is shown by the unshaded areas.

F L U S H I N G



FOSTERS MEADOW

D I S T. N° 16

D I S T. N° 13

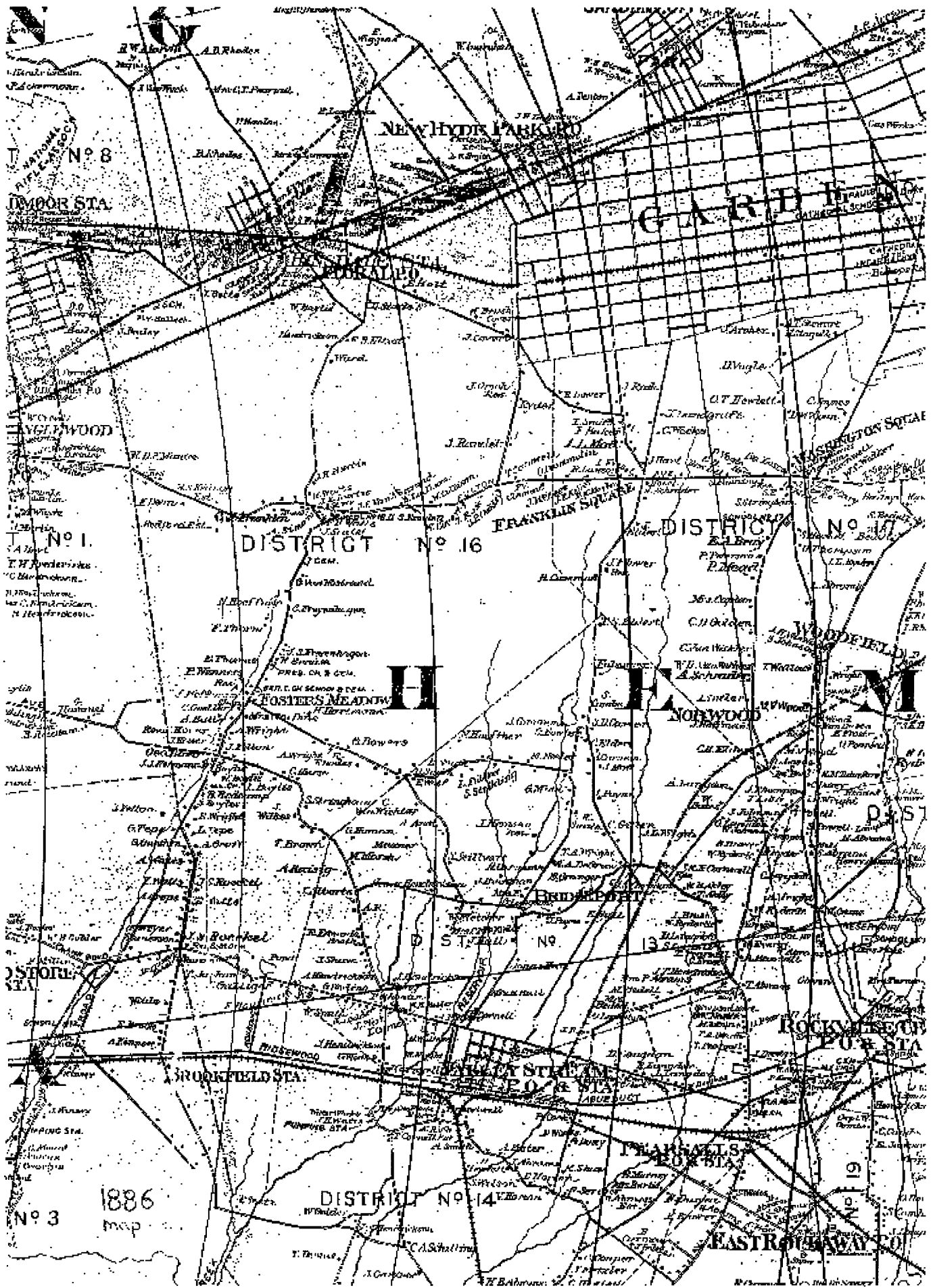
FOSTERS MEADOW

BROOKFIELD STATION

RIDGEWOOD

VALLEY STREAM P.O.

BRIDGEPORT STA.



1891



N O R T H H E M



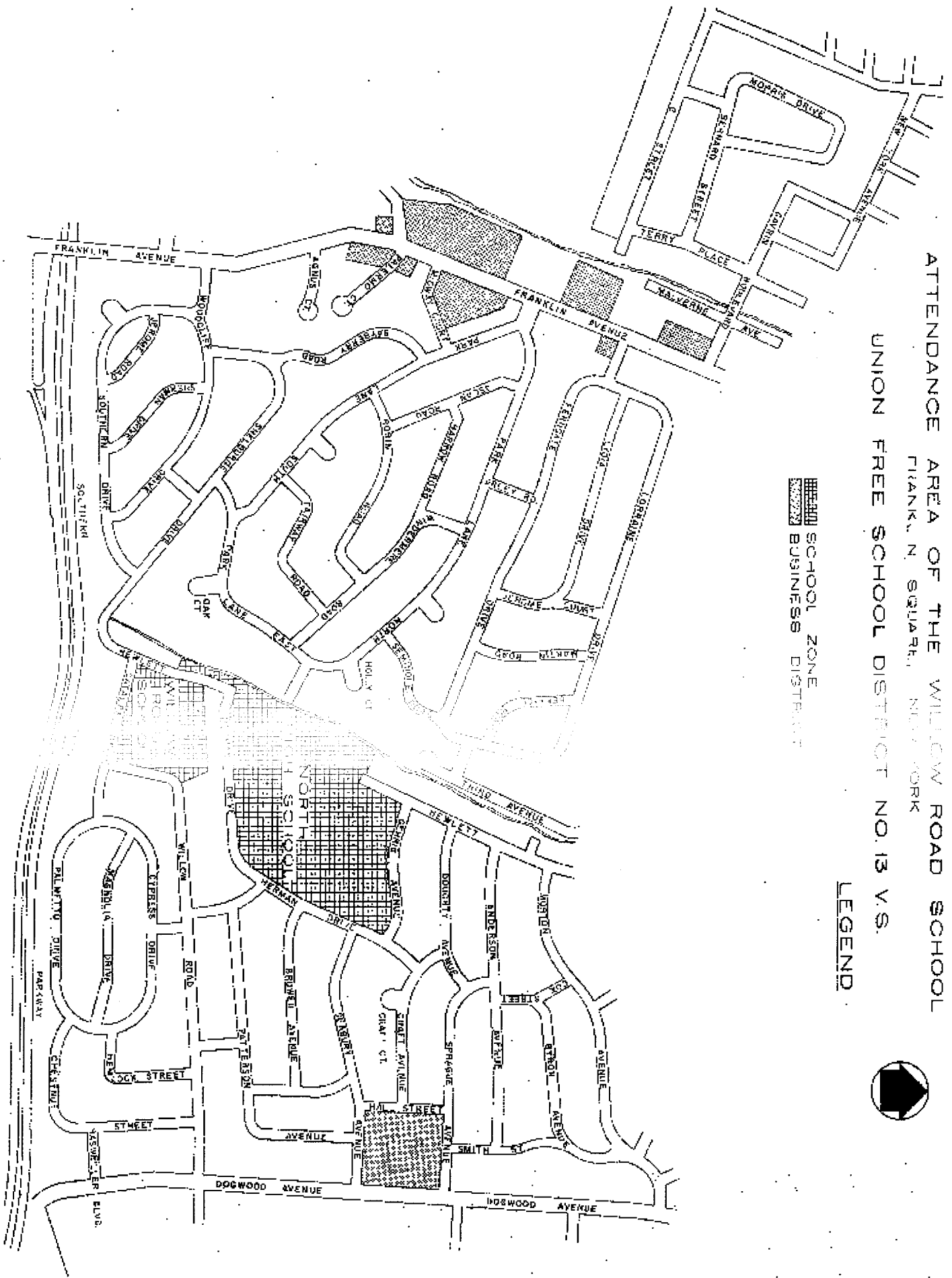
UNION FREE SCHOOL
DISTRICT NO. 13
VALLEY STREAM
1" - 968'



ATTENDANCE AREA OF THE WILLOW ROAD SCHOOL
 FRANK. N. SQUARE, NEW YORK
 UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 V.S.

 SCHOOL ZONE
 BUSINESS DISTRICT

LEGEND



MAP OF
ELECTION DISTRICTS
 IN THE TOWN
 OF
HEMPSTEAD
 SHOWING PROPOSED
GREATER NEW YORK
LINE

Scale 3300 feet-1 inch

Hempstead, Oct. 15, 1894. Thos. V. Smith, C.E.

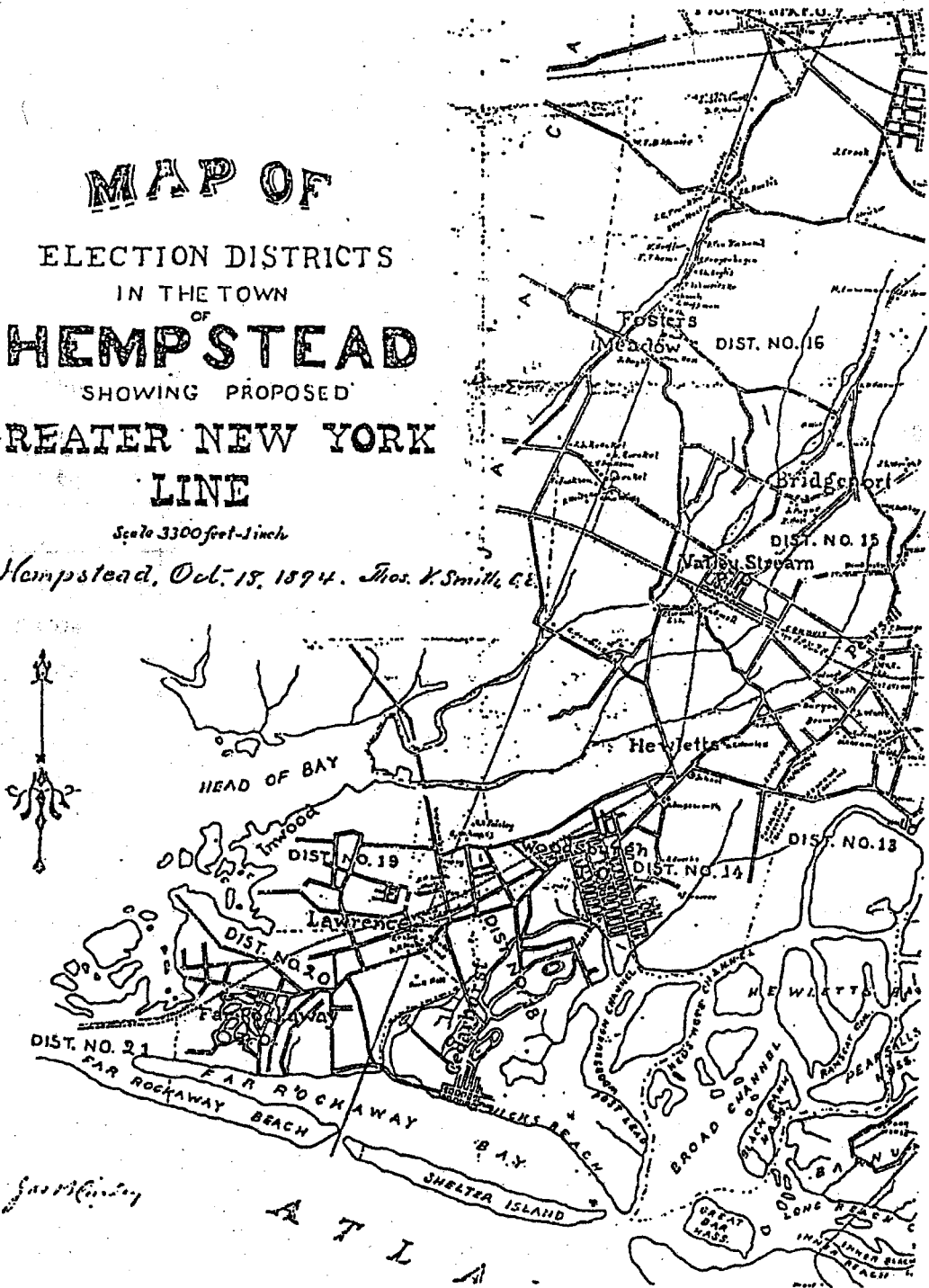


Fig. 2. Thomas V. Smith's Map of Election Districts and the Greater New York Line, 1894. Map courtesy of the Town of Hempstead Archives.

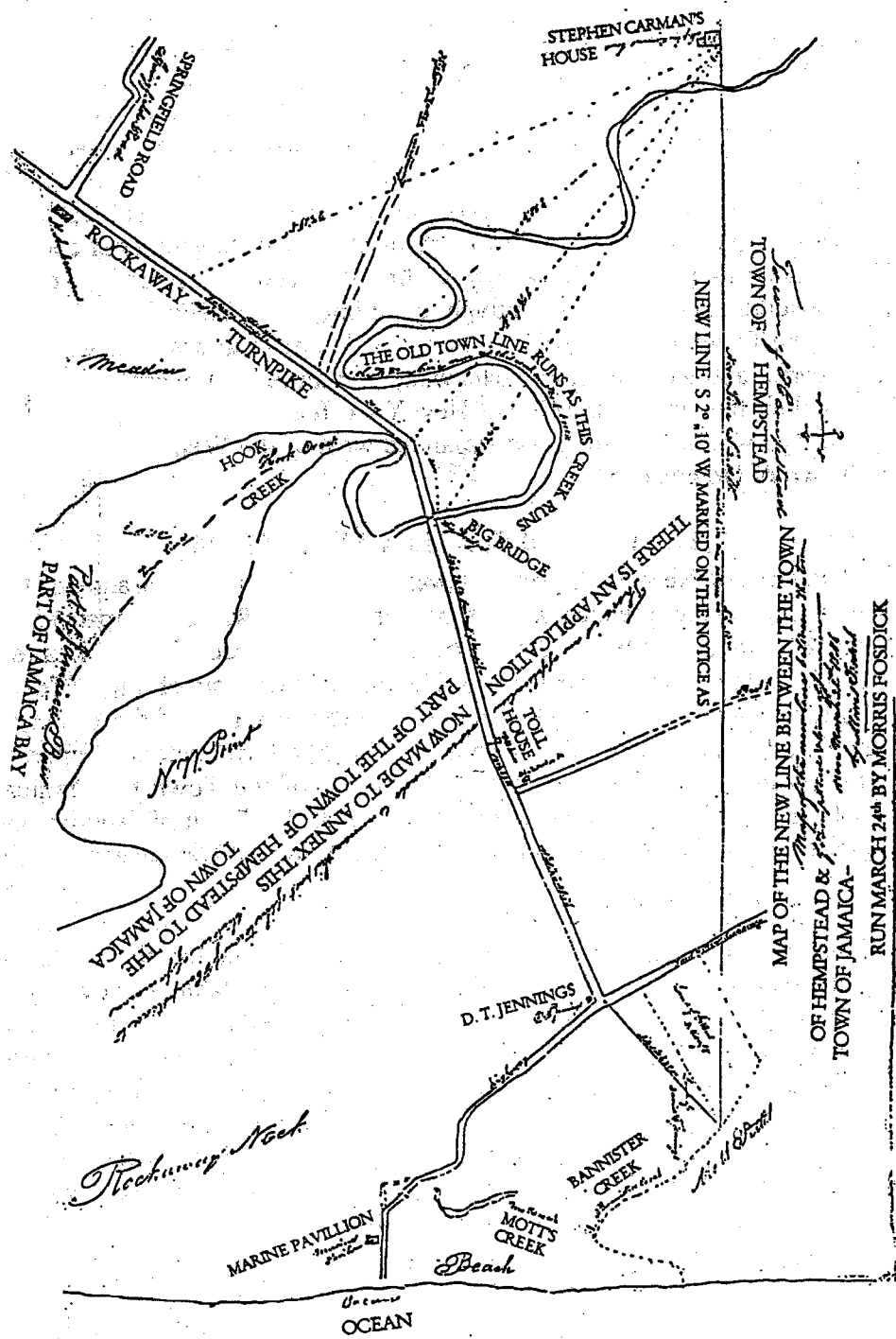


Fig. 3. Map of Proposed New Town Line Between Jamaica and Hempstead, 1846. Printed lettering has been added to enhance the legibility of the original hand-labelled map (see Appendix, 75). Map courtesy of the NCM Collection, LISI at Hofstra.

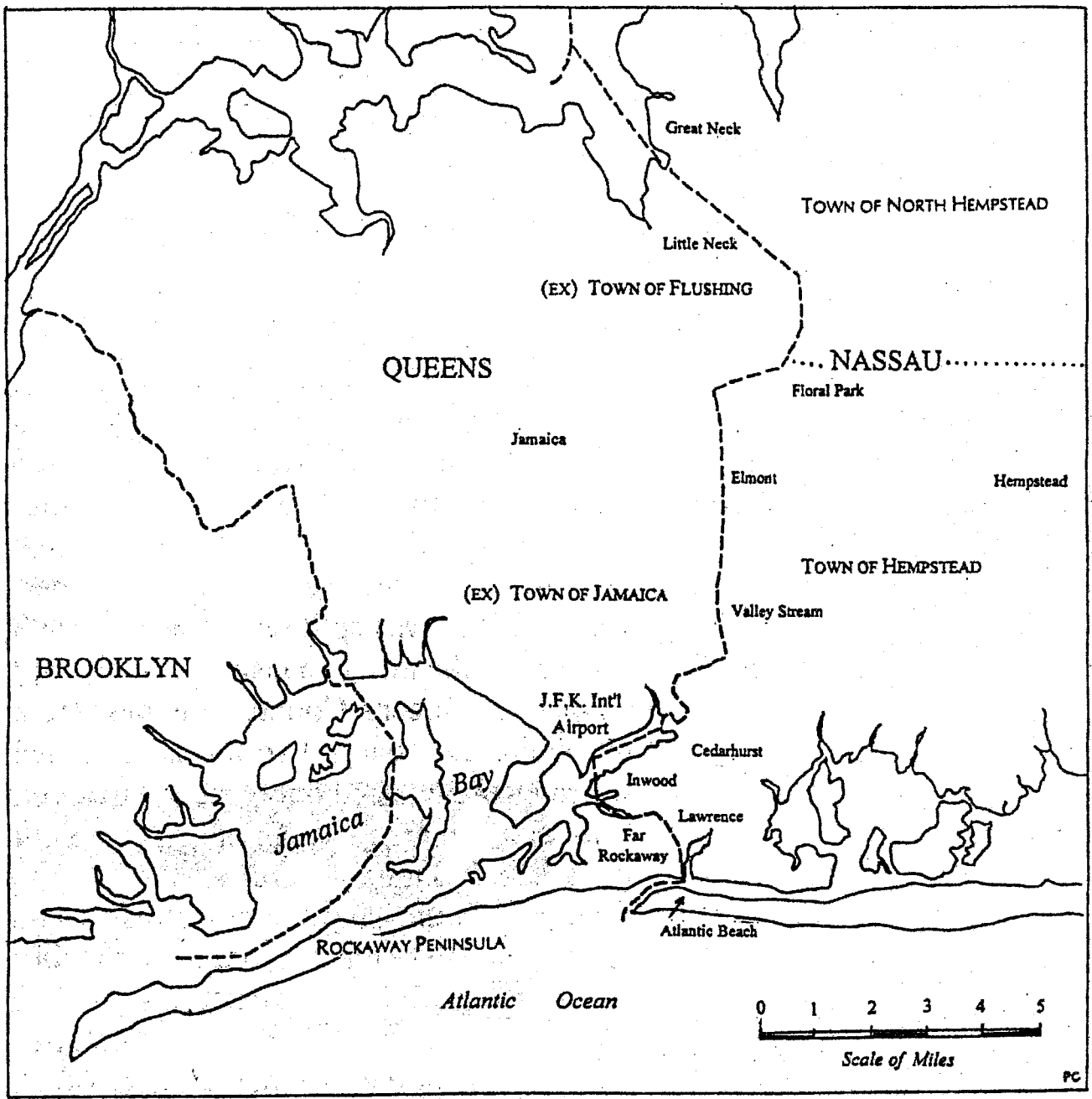


Fig. 1. The Queens-Nassau Border Area, 1999

Referendum Vote in Greater New York Question, 1894

Locality	Vote For	Vote Against	Percent For
In western Queens			
Long Island City	3,529	792	81.6
Newtown	1,267	956	57.2
Flushing	1,144	1,407	44.8
Jamaica	1,381	1,263	51.8
Subtotal	7,321	4,408	62.4
Within the Town of Hempstead			
ED #16 - Valley Stream	8	8	50.0
ED #17- Garden City	4	6	40.0
ED #18 - Cedarhurst	87	79	52.4
ED #19 - Inwood	68	196	38.9
ED #20 - Far Rockaway	167	121	57.9
ED #21 - Oceanus	144	81	61.3
Subtotal	478	412	53.7
Grand Total	7,799	4,820	51.8

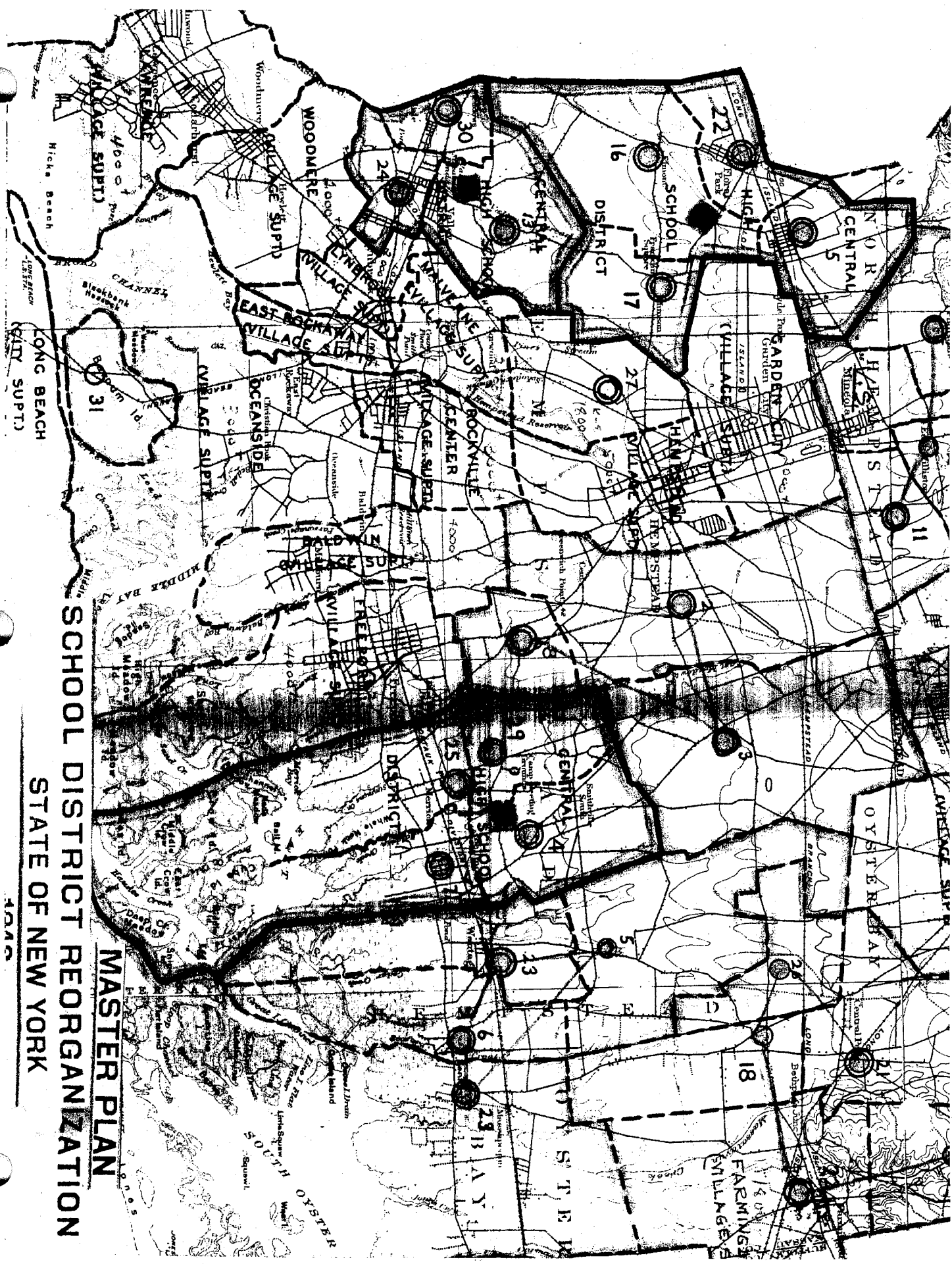
ED refers to Election District.

Source: Hempstead Inquirer, November 9, 1894.

Population and Density of Population, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, 1890-1990

	Population		Population Density Per Square Mile	
	Nassau	Suffolk	Nassau	Suffolk
1890	45,760	62,491	167	68
1900	55,448	77,582	202	84
1910	83,930	96,138	306	104
1920	126,120	110,246	460	120
1930	303,053	161,055	1,106	175
1940	406,748	197,355	1,356	214
1950	672,765	276,129	2,243	299
1960	1,300,171	666,784	4,334	723
1970	1,428,838	1,127,030	4,942	1,211
1980	1,321,582	1,284,231	4,609	1,409
1990	1,287,348	1,321,864	4,489	1,451

Source: U. S. Census data from 1930-1990, Jon C. Teaford, *Post-Suburbia*, 12, 47, 95, 163; 1890-1920, *Historical Population of Long Island Communities 1790-1980* (Hauppauge: Long Island Regional Planning Board, 1982), 15-16 (density calculated using land area in 1930 *Census of Population*).



SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION
STATE OF NEW YORK
MASTER PLAN



**MASTER PLAN
SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION
STATE OF NEW YORK**

1919

UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

- ⊙ HIGH & ELEMENTARY
- ⊙ HIGH & ELEMENTARY CONSOLIDATED
- ⊙ HIGH & ELEMENTARY PART. CONSOLIDATED
- ⊙ ELEMENTARY
- ⊙ ELEMENTARY CONSOLIDATED
- ⊙ ELEMENTARY PARTIAL CONSOLIDATED

COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT

- OPERATING
- ⊙ OPERATING CONSOLIDATED
- ⊙ OPERATING PARTIAL CONSOLIDATED
- ⊗ CLOSED
- ⊗ CLOSED CONSOLIDATED
- ⊗ CLOSED PARTIAL CONSOLIDATED
- ⊙ CONTRACTING
- ⊙ CONTRACTING CONSOLIDATED
- ⊙ CONTRACTING PARTIAL CONSOLIDATED
- ⊙ SPECIAL SCHOOL



Stagecoach traveled on Merrick Road from Babylon to New York City.
Note: Near Rockaway was the early name for Valley Stream
circa 1850



Rum Junction in Valley Stream
circa 1880



Valley Stream
circa 1890

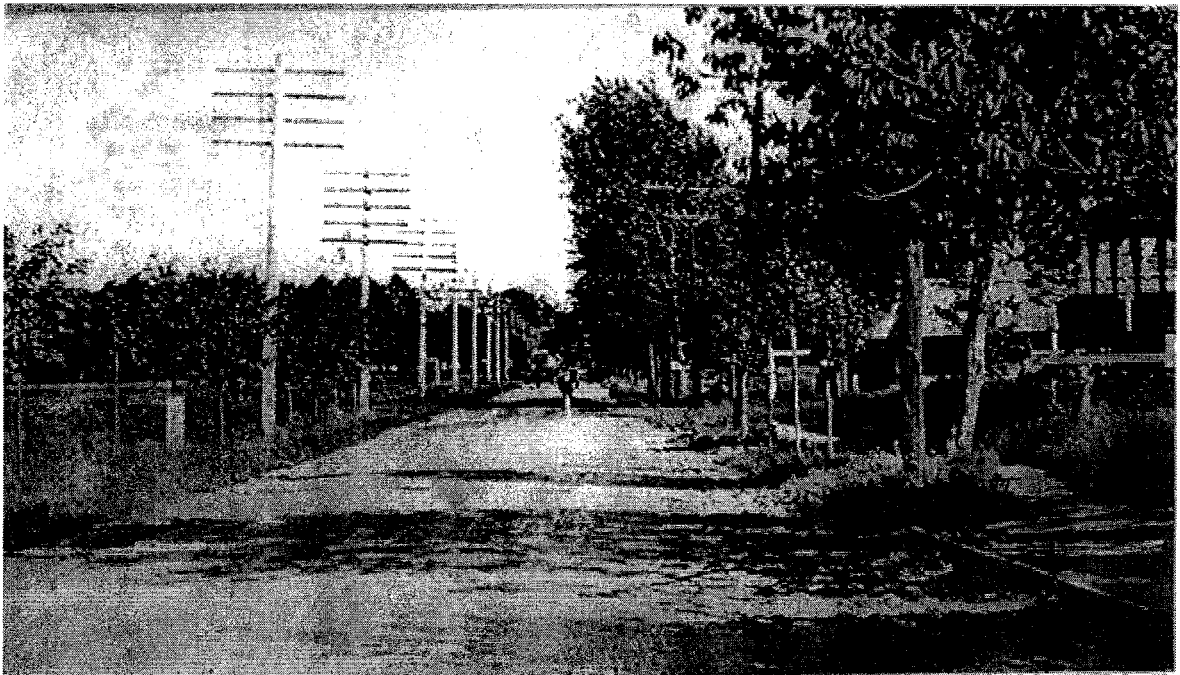
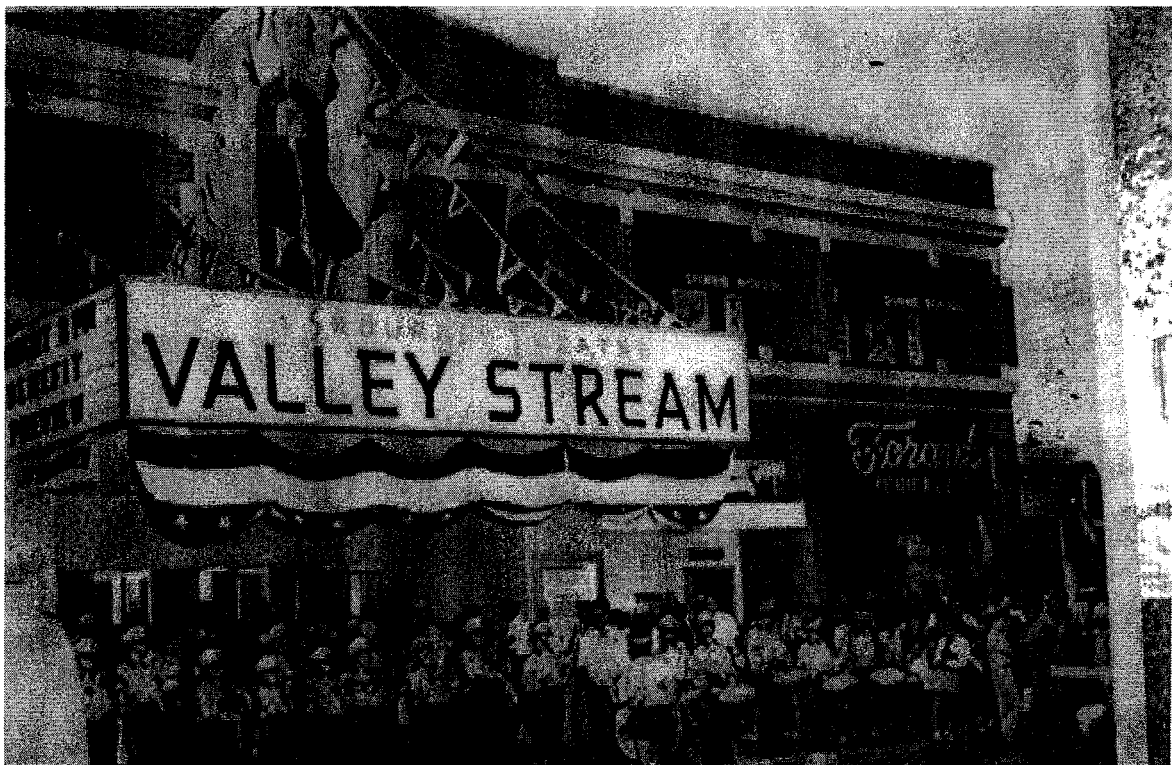


PHOTO BY C. W. WHEELER. Merrick Road, Looking East, Valley Stream, N. Y. SOLD BY F. W. MULLER.
Greetings from dear old Valley Stream. A Happy Thanksgiving. J. Will.

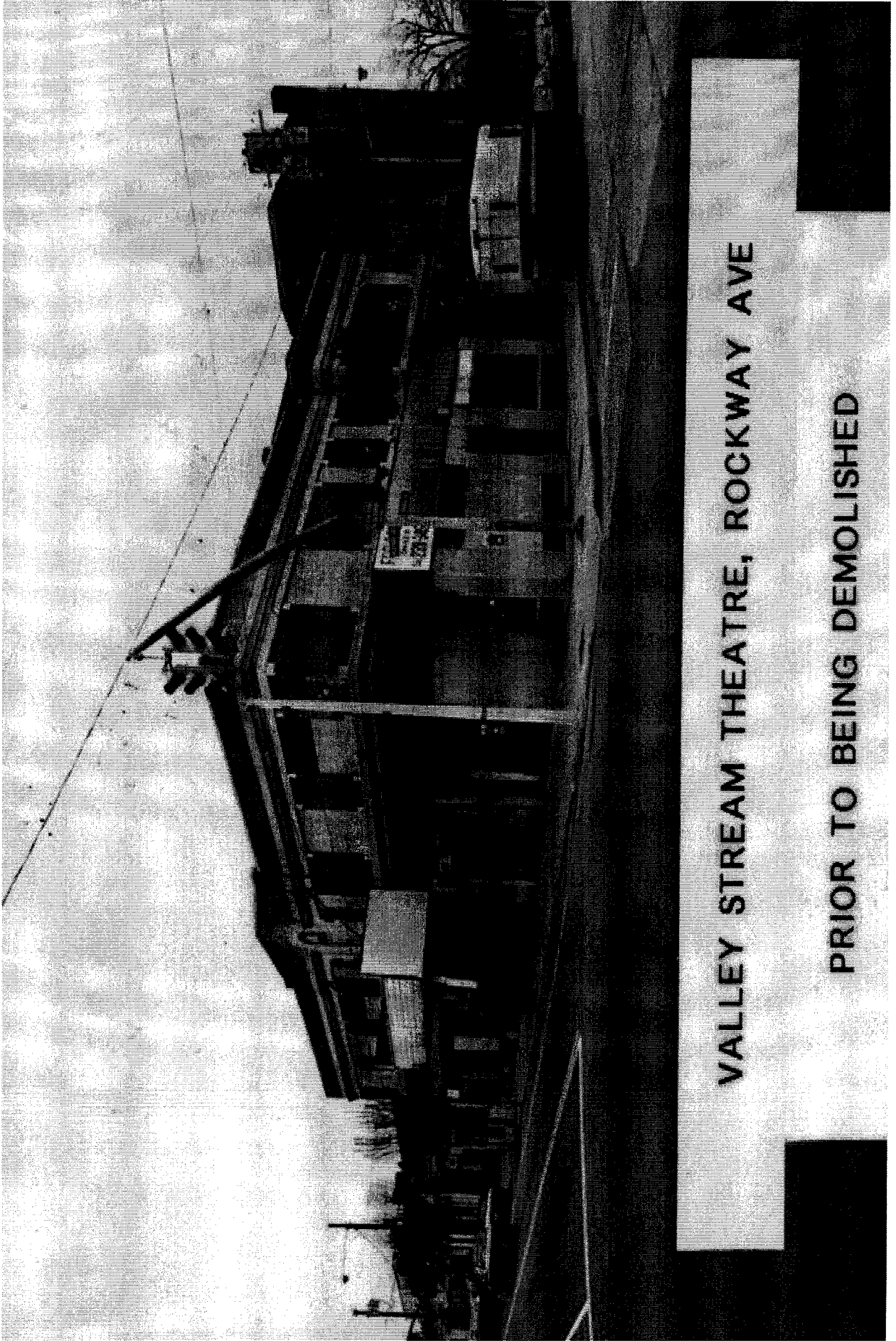
Merrick Road looking east.
circa 1920



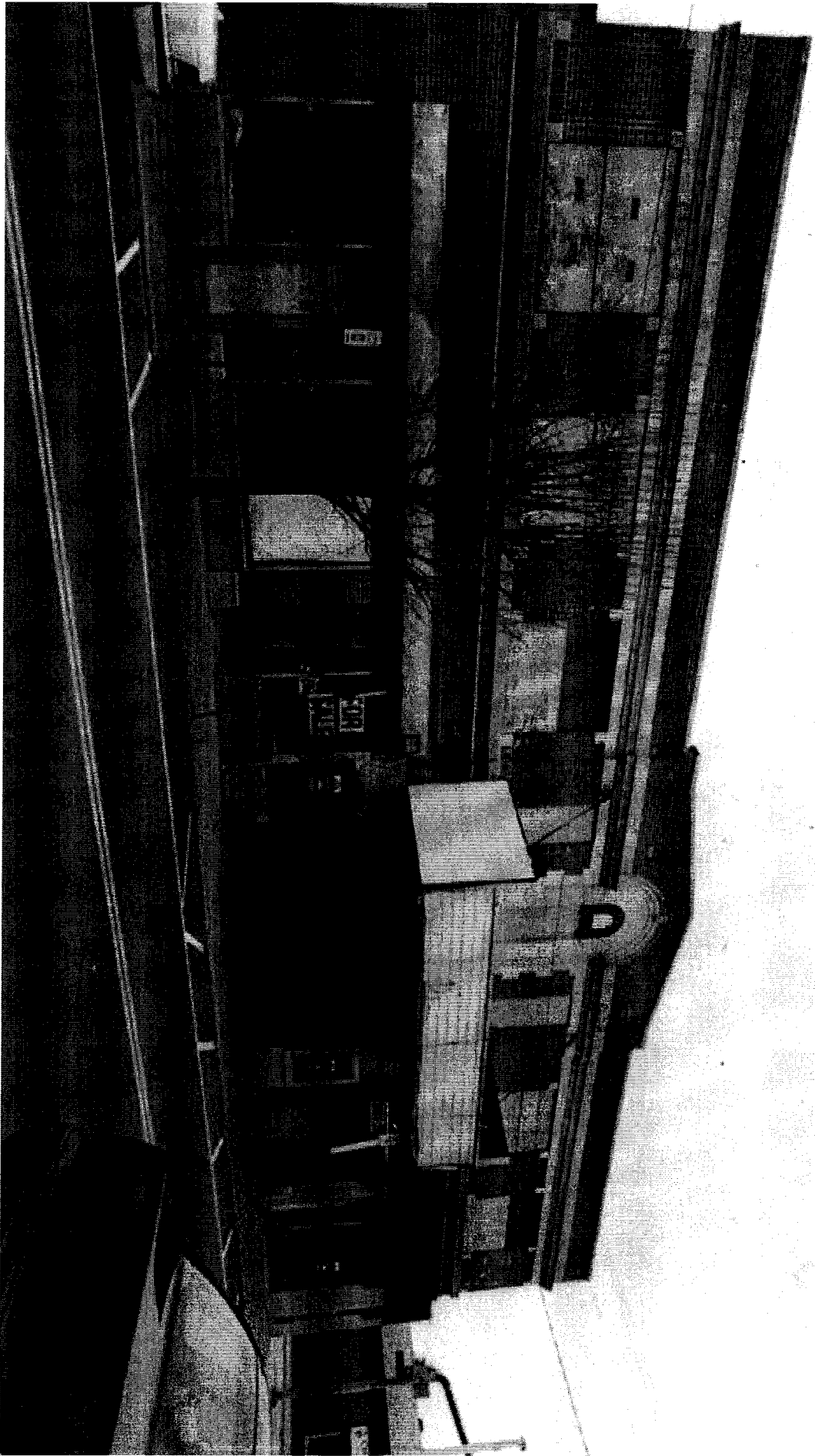
West Jamaica Avenue and Rockaway Avenue
circa 1923



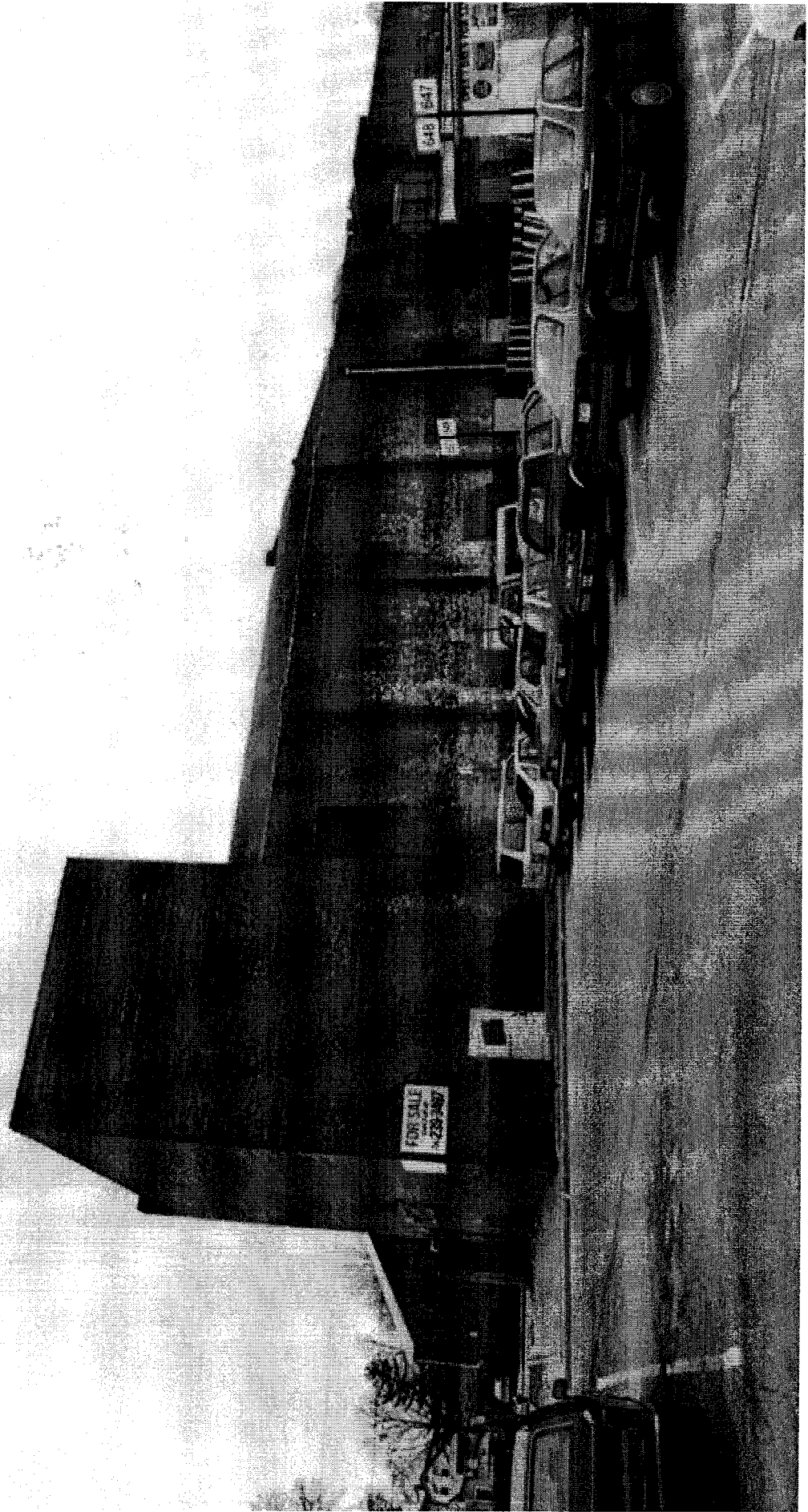
Rio Movie Theater
Rockaway Avenue and East Fairview Avenue
circa 1920



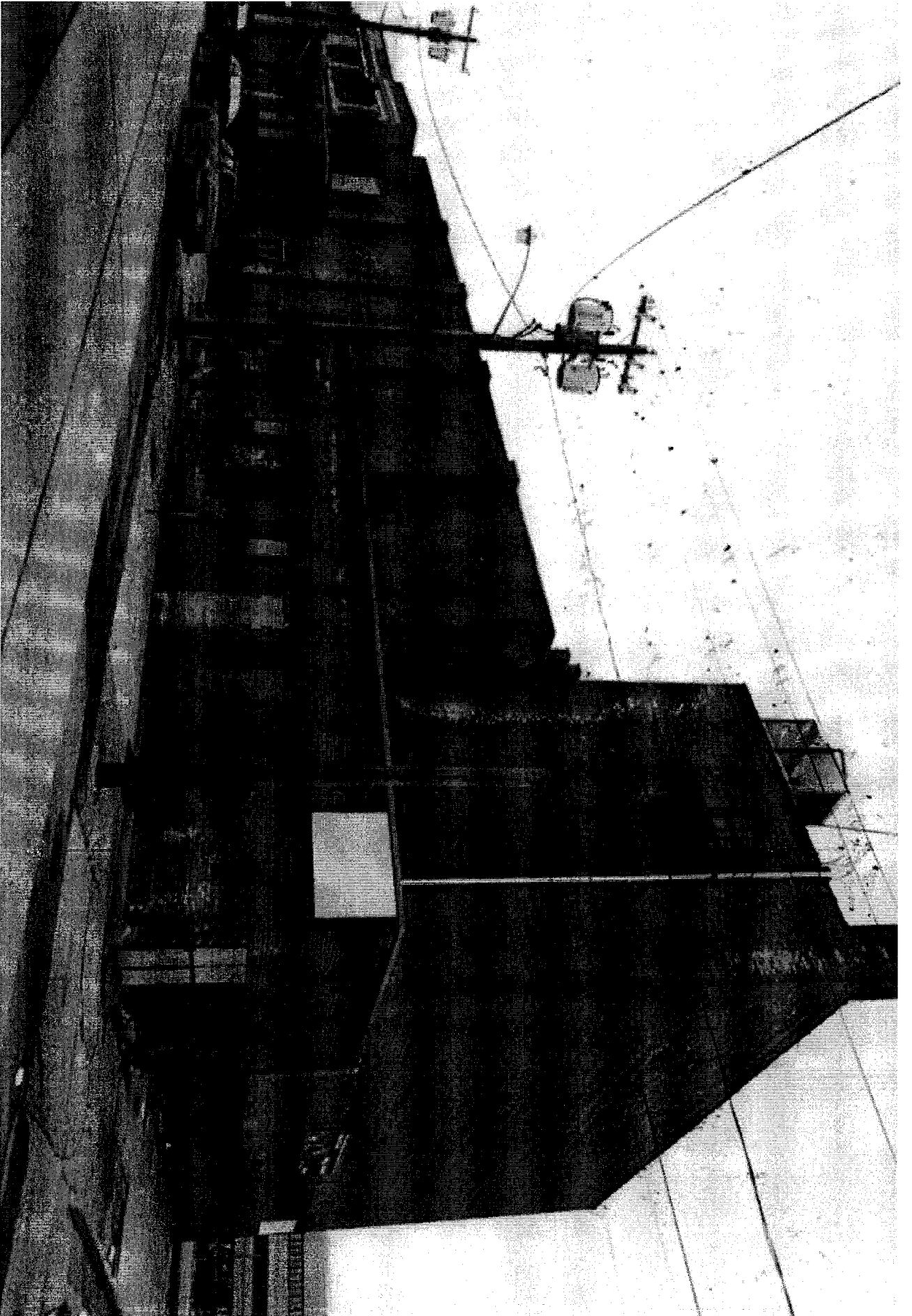
January 27, 1997
East side of Rockaway Avenue between Fairview and Lincoln Ave.



Valley Stream Movie Theater
January 27, 1997



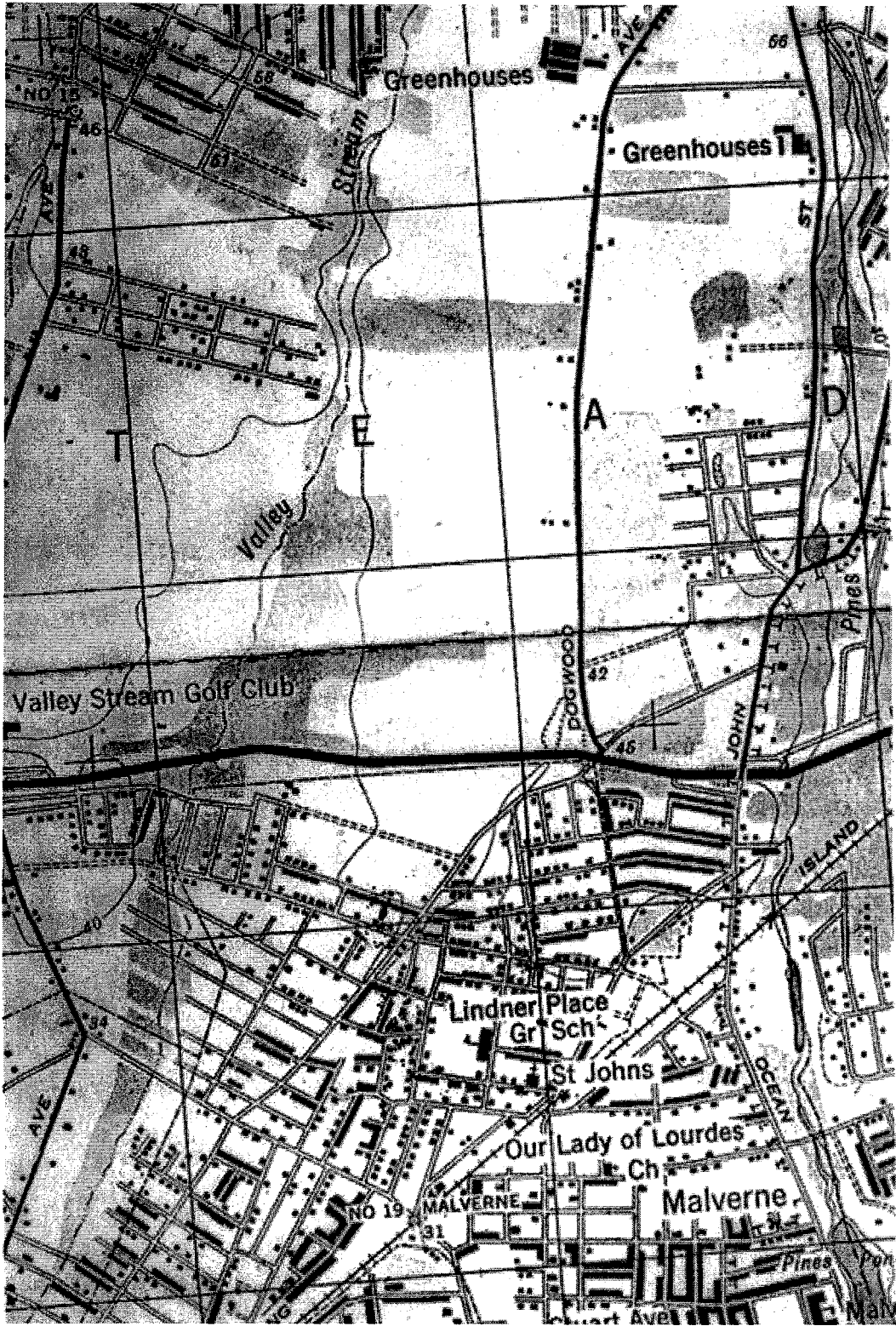
Valley Stream Movie Theater
January 27, 1997
Rear Entrance



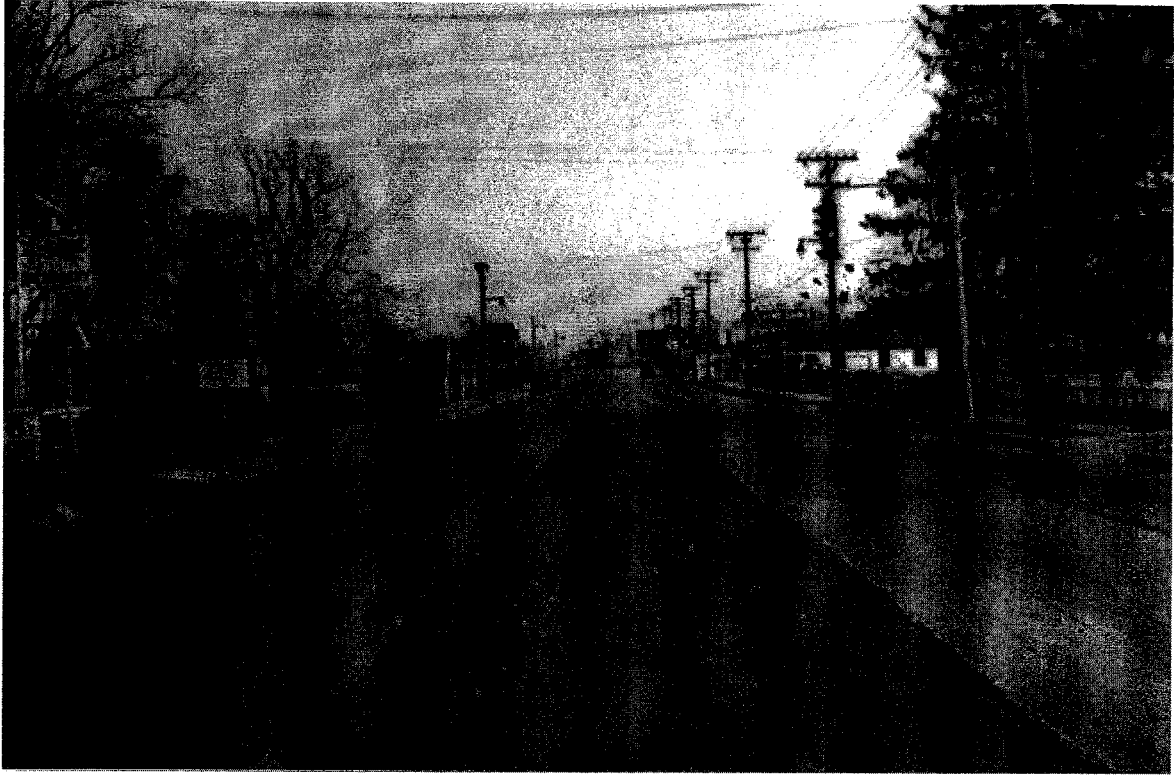
Valley Stream Movie Theater
January 27, 1997
Rear Entrance at Fairview Ave.



Valley Stream Masonic Lodge Square Club Float



Valley Stream Golf Club
circa 1930



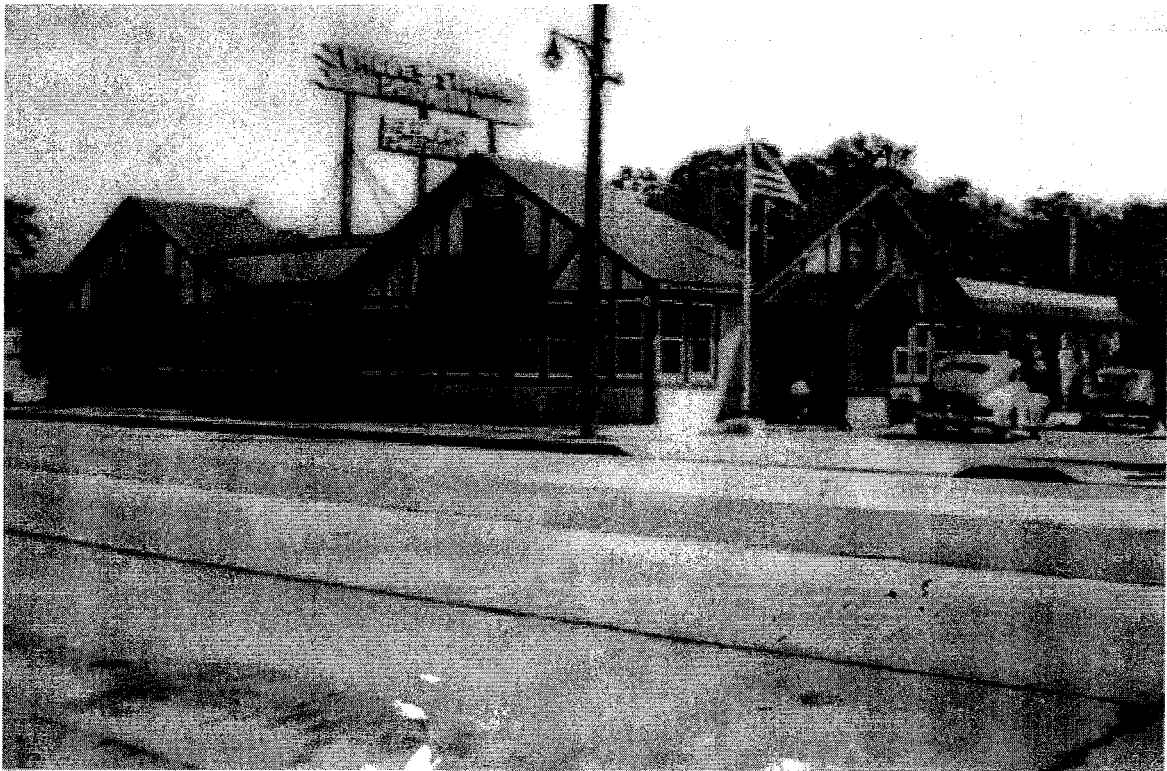
Merrick Road looking east.
circa 1930



Valley Stream Library
circa 1930s



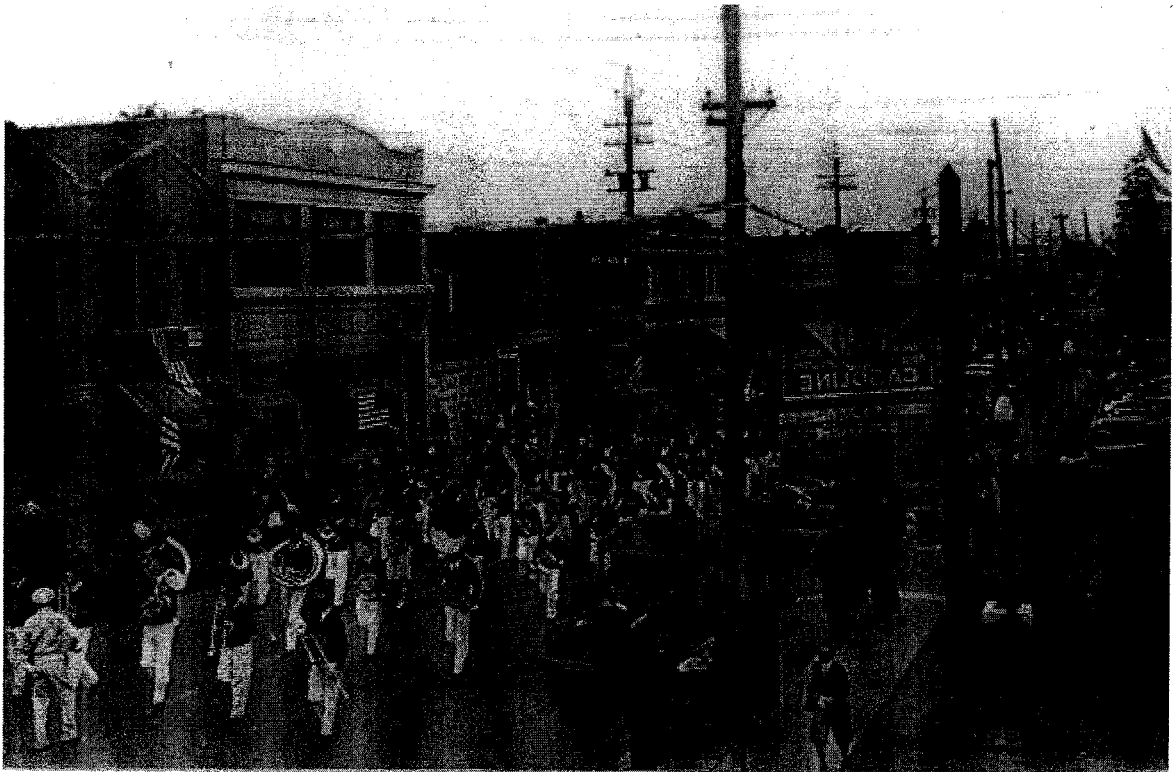
Valley Stream Library
circa 1930s



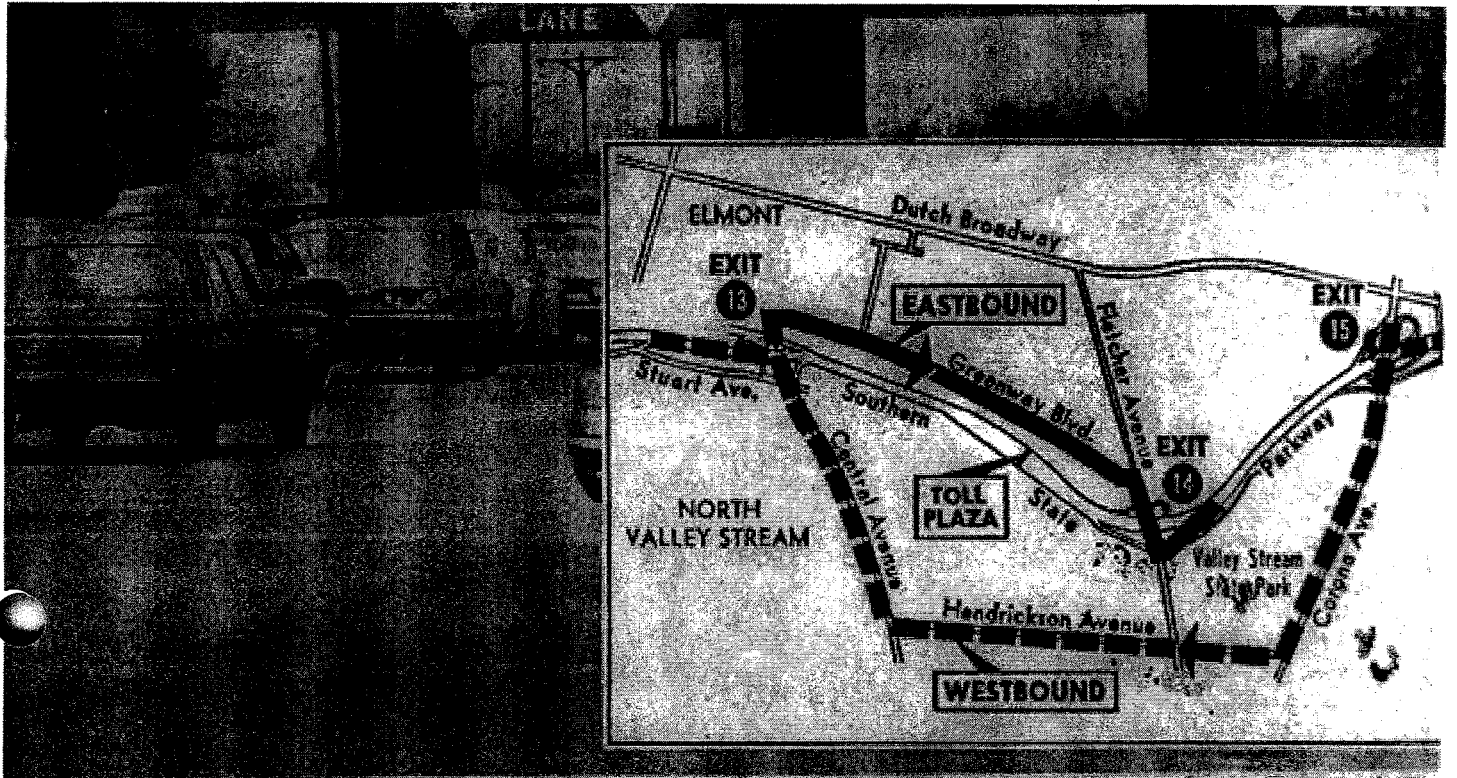
Valley Stream Park Inn
on Merrick Road between Hicks Street and Payan Avenue
circa 1940



Valley Stream Central High School Marching band
circa 1930s



Valley Stream Central High School Marching band
circa 1930s



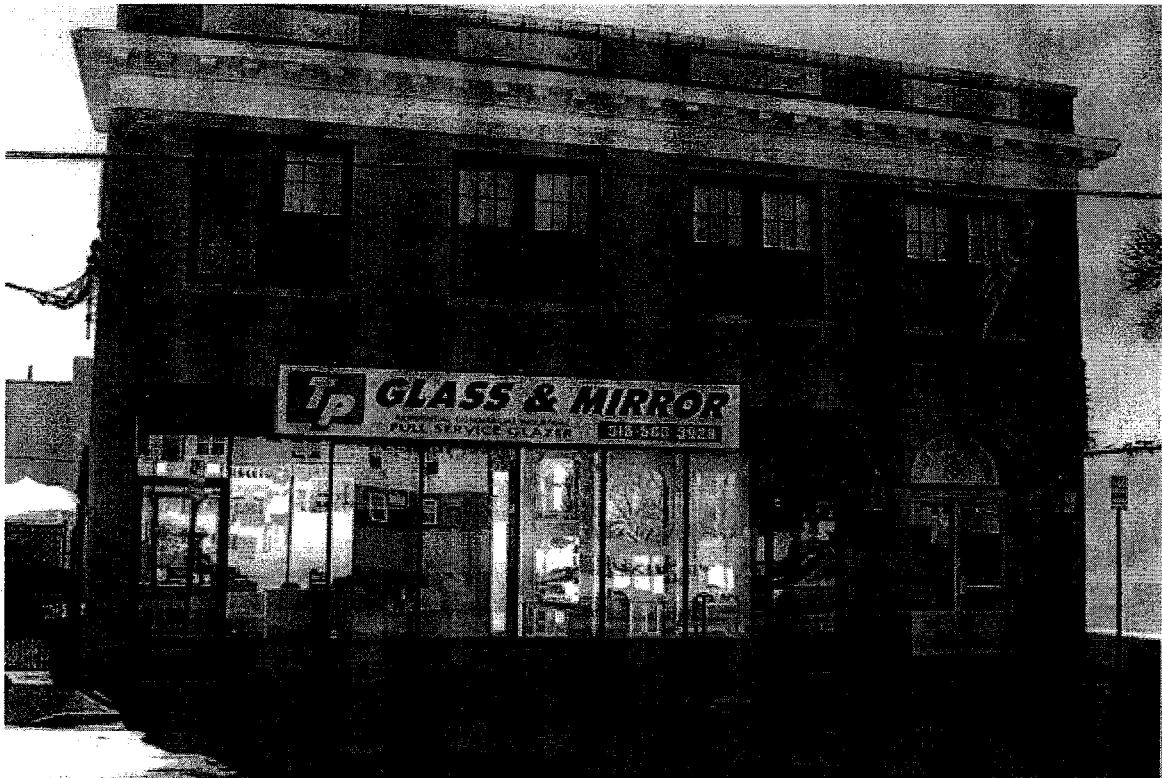
Newstay Illustration by Tom

After Jan. 1, when the toll jumps to a quarter from a dime at the Valley Stream toll plaza, about 12,000 of the 112,000 motorists who now drive through the plaza are expected to be no-shows. Inset shows best route for avoiding the increased toll, according to the parkway authority's consultants. Westbound motorists must exit at Corona Avenue because there is no westbound exit at Fletcher Avenue.

Southern State Parkway toll in Valley Stream
circa 1975

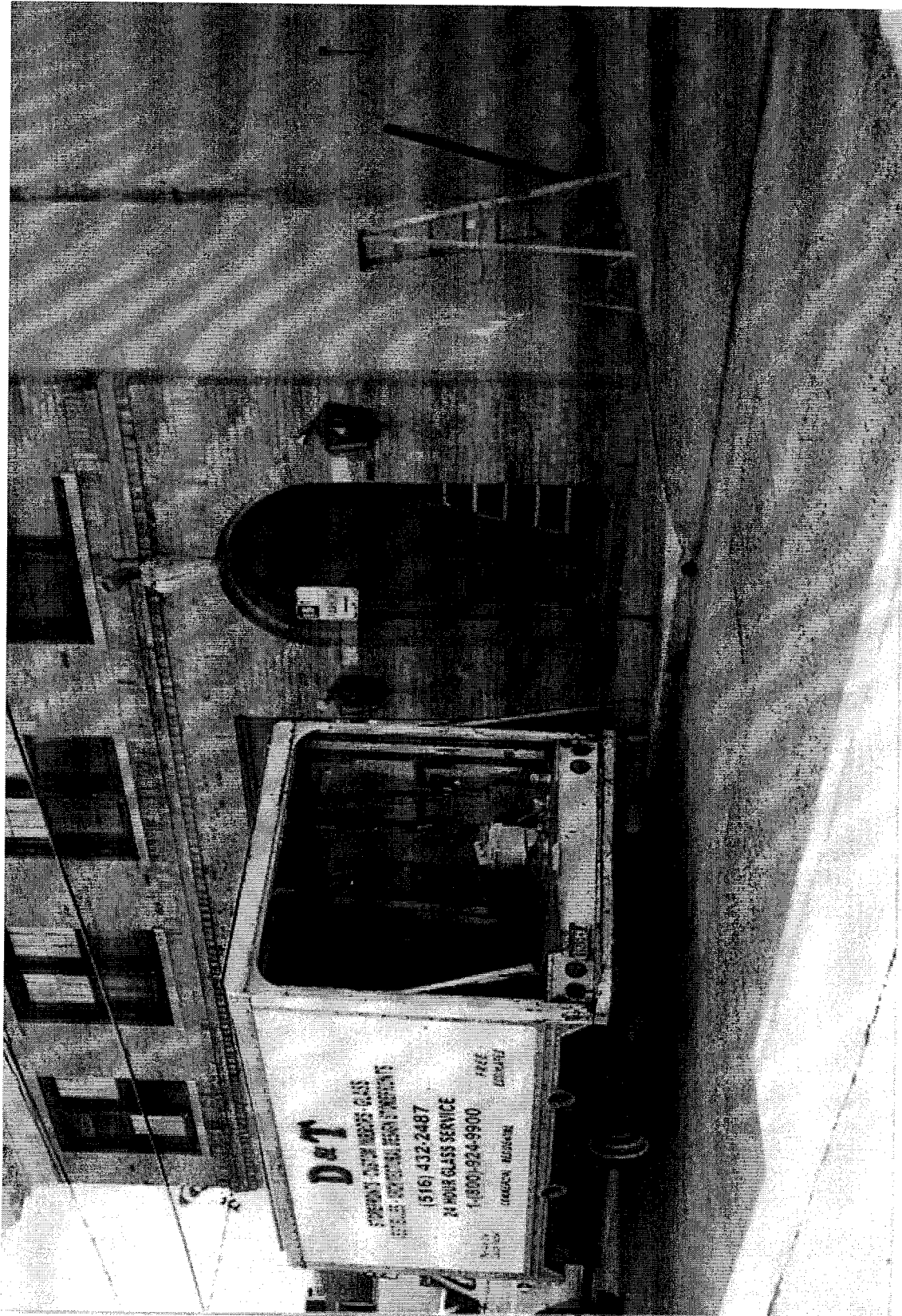


Valley Stream Masonic Lodge, No. 1143
West Jamaica Avenue
between Rockaway Avenue and South Corona Avenue





March 18, 2005
The Valley Stream Masonic Lodge No. 1143
removes its sign from the building entrance



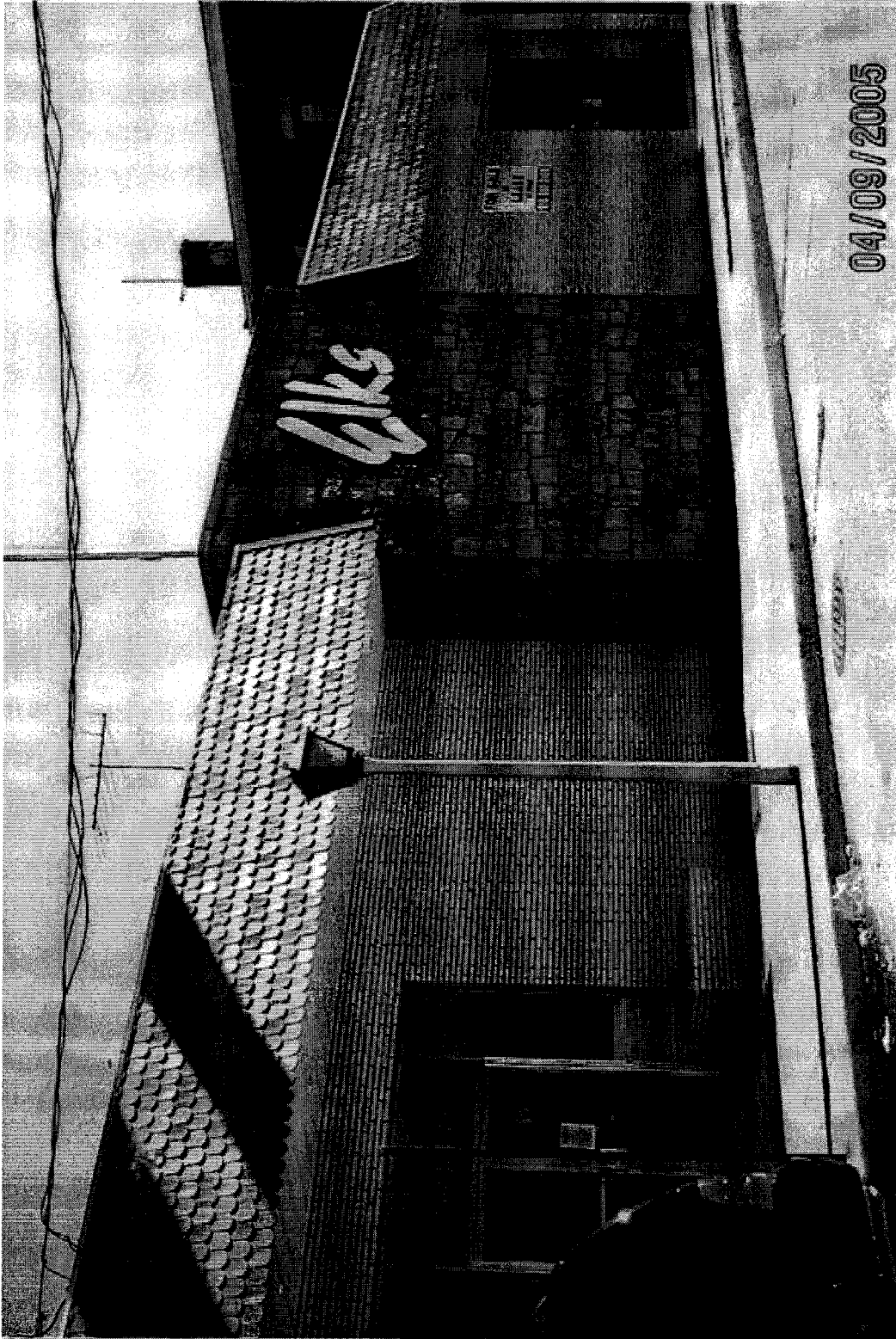
March 18, 2005
The Valley Stream Masonic Lodge No. 1143
removes its sign from the building entrance



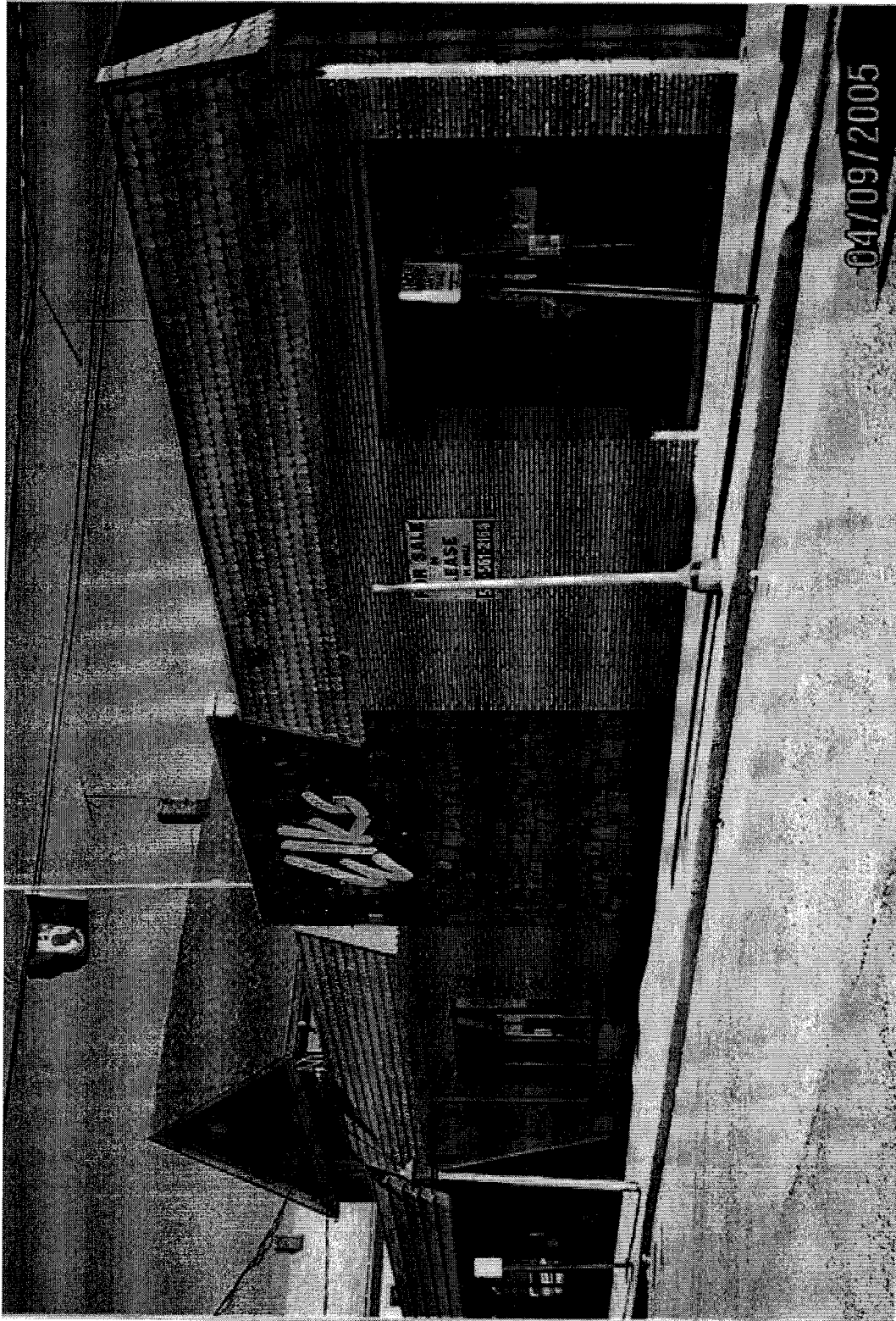
March 18, 2005
The Valley Stream Masonic Lodge No. 1143
removes its sign from the building entrance



March 18, 2005
The Valley Stream Masonic Lodge No. 1143
removes its sign from the building entrance



Valley Stream Elks Lodge No. 1 on West Jamaica Ave. Valley Stream merged with Lynbrook Lodge No. 1515 and Hempstead-Franklin Square Lodge No. 1485 on April 1, 2005. They moved to 57 Hempstead Ave. in Lynbrook. The three lodges will be known as New York Elks lodge No. 1. The No. 1 lodge was originally in Queens N.Y.C. and was granted its charter in 1871. It is referred to as the "Mother Lodge." See Valley Stream Herald Newspaper, April 7, 2005 page 7 or Public Education in Valley Stream, Supra note 2, Volume II District Thirteen Scrapbook at 3,753



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www.queenslibrary.org

89-11 Merrick Boulevard
Jamaica, 990-0700

Queens Borough Public Library

Queens Borough Public Library



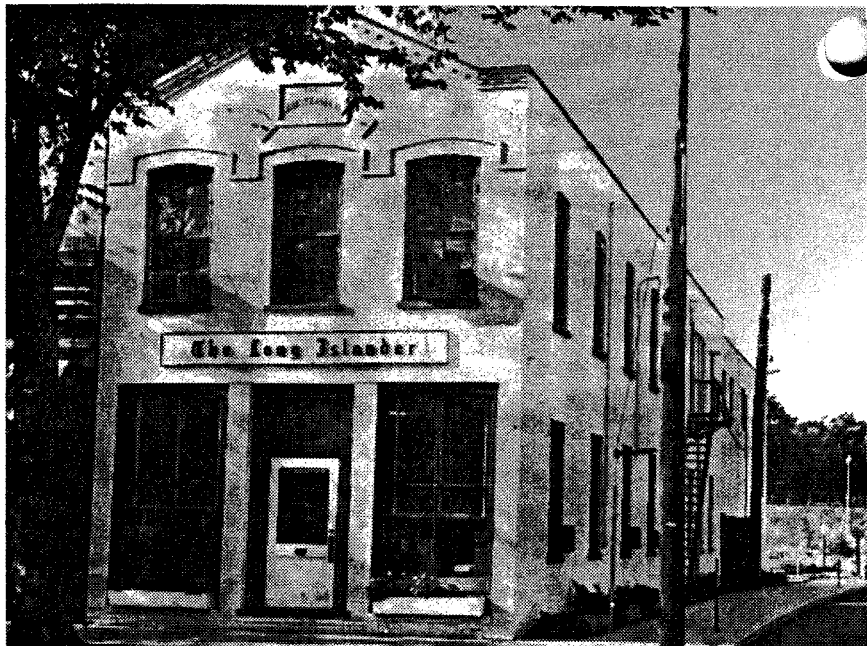
**Newspapers
in the
Long Island Division**

Newspapers in the Long Island Division

Local history research has always depended heavily on the newspapers published in the area under study. Newspapers which are or were published in Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties are available on microfilm in the Long Island Division. The collection is strongest for Queens newspapers. Except for *Newsday*, daily newspapers are no longer published in the four counties of geographic Long Island, but many of the communities issue weeklies.

This list will provide you with the holdings of those titles owned by the Long Island Division. Bear in mind that complete runs are seldom found, especially for older papers. Often, there will be gaps in certain years, and individual issues may be fragmented or missing. For more information, ask a librarian in the Long Island Division (718) 990-0770.

Credit: Prepared by John Hyslop and Paul Schlotthauer, Long Island Division, Queens Borough Public Library, January 2000.



Headquarters of *The Long-Islander*, Main Street and Clinton Place, Huntington, New York. Built in 1889. (*The Long-Islander*, September 26, 1963)

Front cover photo: Walt Whitman in 1849, a year after he left his position as editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. (Walt Whitman, *Gathering of the Forces*, vol. 2, ed. Cleveland Rodgers and John Black [New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1920])

Voice	Jamaica, New City	Mar 1970 - Apr 1971	Became New York Voice; serves African-American community in New York City
Wantagh Citizen	Wantagh, Levittown, Seaford, Bellmore	Jan 1953 - Dec 1969, Jul 1978 - Dec 1981	
Wave	Rockaway	1896 - present	Missing May - Jun 1975
Westbury Times	Westbury, Old Westbury, Wheatley, North Woodmere, Woodmere, Atlantic Beach, East Rockaway, Far Rockaway, Lynbrook, Valley Stream	1971 - Dec 1974	
Western Queens Gazette	Astoria, Long Island City	1982 - present	
Whitestone Herald	Whitestone, College Point, Bayside, Flushing	1871 - 1949	Missing Jun 1873 - Dec 1875, Jan 1899 - Dec 1900
Whitestone Times	Whitestone	Apr 1991 - Oct 1992	
Woodside Herald	Woodside	1975 - present	Missing Jan - Nov 1976, 1977 Incomplete
Yaphank Courier	Yaphank	Jun 1890 - Sep 1891	

Title	Area Covered	Dates	Comments
South Queens Independent	Southern Queens	1993	
South Queens Star Inside Rochdale News	Southern Queens	Sep 1968 - Dec 1970	Was Inside Rochdale News; reverted to Inside Rochdale News
South Shore Record	Cedarhurst, Hewlett, Inwood, Lawrence, North Woodmere, Woodmere, Atlantic Beach, East Rockaway, Far Rockaway, Lynbrook, Valley Stream	Jan 1983 - Jan 1984	
South Side Observer	Rockville Centre, south shore of Nassau County	Feb 1882 - Dec 1918	Merged with the Nassau Post to become South Side Observer & Nassau Post
South Side Observer & Nassau Post	Nassau County	Jan 1918 - Nov 1920	Amalgamation of South Side Observer and Nassau Post; in Nov 1920 became Nassau County Review
South Side Signal	Babylon	Jul 1869 - Jul 1920	Many gaps
Southampton Press	Southampton	Jan 1965 - Dec 1977	
St. Albans Life	St. Albans	1946 - 1952	
Suffolk County News	Sayville, Suffolk County	Jan 1888 - Jul 1942	
Suffolk Gazette	Sag Harbor	Jan 1804 - Dec 1805, Jan 1810 - Feb 1811	
Suffolk Sun	Suffolk County	Jan 1966 - Oct 1969	
Times Newsweekly	Ridgewood, Glendale, Maspeth, Middle Village	1989 - present	Was Ridgewood Times
Times-Review	Queens Village	1952 - 1958	
Tri-Boro Post	Queens	Aug 1970 - Apr 1971	Was Long Island Post
Turning Point	Southeastern Queens	Oct 1982	

Title	Area Covered	Dates	Comments
Astoria Gazette-Newtown Sentinel	Western Queens	Aug 1852 - Jun 1853	Incomplete; see Flushing Misc. Papers reel
Astoria Herald and Newtown Gazette	Western Queens	1863 - 1864	
Babylon Beacon	Babylon Village, North Babylon, West Islip, Copiague, Deer Park, Amityville, Lindenhurst	Apr 1967 - Aug 1972	Became The Beacon Aug 1972
Babylon Budget	Babylon, south shore of Suffolk County	Mar 1876 - Aug 1887	
Bay Reporter	Bayside	Jul 1959 - Mar 1960	
Bayside Times	Bayside	1936 - present	Missing 1943 - 1946
Bellmore Life	Bellmore, North Bellmore	Nov 1964 - Dec 1984	
Broadway-Flushing Times	Flushing	1936 - 1942	Missing 1939
Brooklyn Daily Eagle	Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan	Oct 1841 - Jan 1955	
Brooklyn Daily Evening Star	Brooklyn	Jan - Apr 1841	Was Long-Island Star; became Brooklyn Evening Star
Brooklyn Evening Star	Brooklyn	Apr 1841 - Jun 1863	Was Brooklyn Daily Evening Star
Brooklyn Heights Press	Brooklyn Heights	Nov 1939 - Dec 1959	Many gaps
Bugle	Beechurst, Malba, Robinswood, Whitestone	1949 - 1951	Publication suspended for Aug 1950
	Flatbush, Bushing, East New York, Ridgwood, Woodhaven	May 1921 - Jan 1942	
College Point News	College Point	Sep 1979	

Title	Area Covered	Dates	Comments
Community News	Jamaica	1943-1948	
Community Chatter	Southeast Queens	Apr 1970, Sep 1970 - Jun 1971	
Community Voice	Jamaica	Nov 1973 - Sep 1974	
Corrector	Sag Harbor, eastern Long Island	Aug 1822 - Dec 1911	Joined with Sag Harbor Express
Courier (Nassau County)	New Hyde Park and vicinity	Aug 1958 - Jun 1959	Was New Hyde Park Courier; merged with New Hyde Park Herald in Jul 1959 to become Herald Courier
Courier (Queens County)	Whitestone, College Point	1986 - Oct 1987	Incomplete; became the Queens Courier
Daily Long Island Democrat	Jamaica	Feb 1911 - Sep 1912	
Daily Long Island Farmer came	Jamaica, Long Island	1912 - 1920	Was the Long Island Farmer; became Long Island Daily Press
Daily Register	Newtown	Jun 1935 - Aug 1940	Was Newtown Register; became Long Island Register
Daily Review	Nassau County	Mar 1921 - Feb 1928	Was Nassau County Review
Daily Star	Long Island City	1881 - 1933	Was the Long Island City Star & Newtown Advertiser; became Long Island Daily Star
Democracy in Action	Woodside	1995-1997	Publication suspended 1997
Fire Island News	Fire Island	Jun 1966 - Sep 1966, 1998 - present	
Queens Voice	Queens	1965 - 1970	
Queens Week	Queens	1983 - 1986	
Record	Richmond Hill	1903 - 1948	
Record-Advance	Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Oyster Bay	Jan 1939 - Oct 1952	Was Glen Cove Advance
Richmond Hill Courier	Richmond Hill	1927 - 1928	Missing Jan - May 1928
Ridgewood Times	Ridgewood, Glendale	1912 - 1989	Missing 1920; became Times Newsweekly
Riverhead News	Riverhead	Jan 1915 - Dec 1919, Jan 1922 - Jul 1950	
Rivington's New-York Gazetteer	New York	Mar 1773 - Dec 1783	Incomplete; became the Royal Gazetteer from 1782 - Nov 1783
Jun			
Rochdale Village Bulletin	Rochdale Village	1989 - 1991	Miscellaneous Issues
Rockaway Argus	Rockaway	1940 - 1941	Was the Argus
Rockaway Journal	Rockaway	1906 - present	Missing Dec 1910 - Dec 1913
Rockaway News	Rockaway	1905 - 1941	
Rockaway Point News	Rockaway	Jul 1961 - Sep 1971	
Rockaway Press	Rockaway	1985 - 1992	
Rockaway Record	Rockaway	1964 - 1981	
Sag Harbor Express	Sag Harbor, North Haven, Southampton	Jul 1859 - Dec 1881, Jan 1888 - Mar 1892, Jan 1896 - Dec 1898, Jan 1908 - Dec 1910, 1916, Feb 1936 - Dec 1983	

Title	Area Covered	Dates	Comments
Port Jefferson Times	Port Jefferson	Mar 1879 - Sep 1905, Apr 1915	Fragmentary; many gaps
Public Voice	Flushing	May 1853 - Dec 1854	Became Long Island Times
Queens Angle	North Central Queens	Feb - Mar 1990	
Brooklyn Reporter	Flushing	Apr 1901 - May 1905, Jun 1907	Gaps; was Long Island Report
Queens Chronicle	Queens	1984 - present	
Queens County Review	Freeport, south shore of present-day Nassau County	Jan 1895 - Dec 1898	Became Nassau County Review
Queens County Sentinel	Hempstead	Jun 1858 - May 1864, Jun 1867 - Aug 1872, Jan 1873 - Dec 1898	
Queens County Times	Queens Village	1944 - Jun 1975	Missing 1952 - 1959
Queens Courier, Forest Hills Courier, Northwest Courier, Southwest Courier	Queens	1989 - present	Missing 1988; was the Courier
Queens Evening News	Jamaica	1927 - 1939	Missing Jan - Apr 1928, Jan - May 1933
Queens Herald	South Jamaica	1976 - 1979	
Queens Illustrated News	Queens Village	1973 - 1986	
Queens Ledger	Northwest Queens	1941 - present	Was the Long Island Register
Queens Post	Forest Hills	1950 - 1960	Was Forest Hills Kew Gardens Post; became Long Island Post
Queens Review	Queens	1935 - 1951	
Queens Tribune	Queens	1975 - present	
Queens Tribune Astoria Edition	Astoria, Jacks Heights	1976 - 1977	
Fire Island Reporter	Fire Island, especially Ocean Beach and Seaview	Jan 1949 - Sep 1950	
Fire Islander	Fire Island, especially Ocean Beach	Jan 1954 - Jul 1956	Gaps
Flushing Daily Times	Flushing	1866 - 1925	Incomplete
Flushing Evening Journal	Flushing	1885 - 1930	Missing 1898, 1900 - 1906; became North Shore Daily Journal
Flushing Journal	Flushing	1842 - 1907	Incomplete from 1893 - 1907
Flushing Sunday Times	Flushing	Mar - Sep 1947	
Flushing Times	Flushing	1971 - 1978	1976-1978 Incomplete; on Misc. Queens Newspapers Reel
Flushing Tribune	Flushing	1970, 1971, 1979-1981	In 1971 became the Queens Tribune; in 1973 reverted to Flushing Tribune
Forest Hills Kew Gardens Post	Forest Hills, Kew Gardens	1926 - 1949	Became Queens Post
Forest Hills Rego Park Times	Forest Hills, Rego Park	Sep 1995 - present	
Forum of Howard Beach	Howard Beach	Jun 1978 - Dec 1980	Became Forum of South Queens
Forum of Queens	Southern Queens	Oct 1994 - present	Was the South Queens Forum
Forum of South Queens	Southern Queens	1981 - 1986	Was Forum of Howard Beach; became the South Queens Forum
Fresh Meadows Times	Fresh Meadows, Jamaica Estates, Holliswood	Feb 1993 - present	Missing 16 May 1996 - 21 Nov 1996
Frothingham's Long-Island Herald	Sag Harbor, eastern Long Island	May 1791 - Aug 1792, Oct 1797	Very fragmentary
Glen Cove Advance	Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Oyster Bay	Jan 1935 - Jan 1936, Jan 1949 - Oct 1952	Became Record-Advance

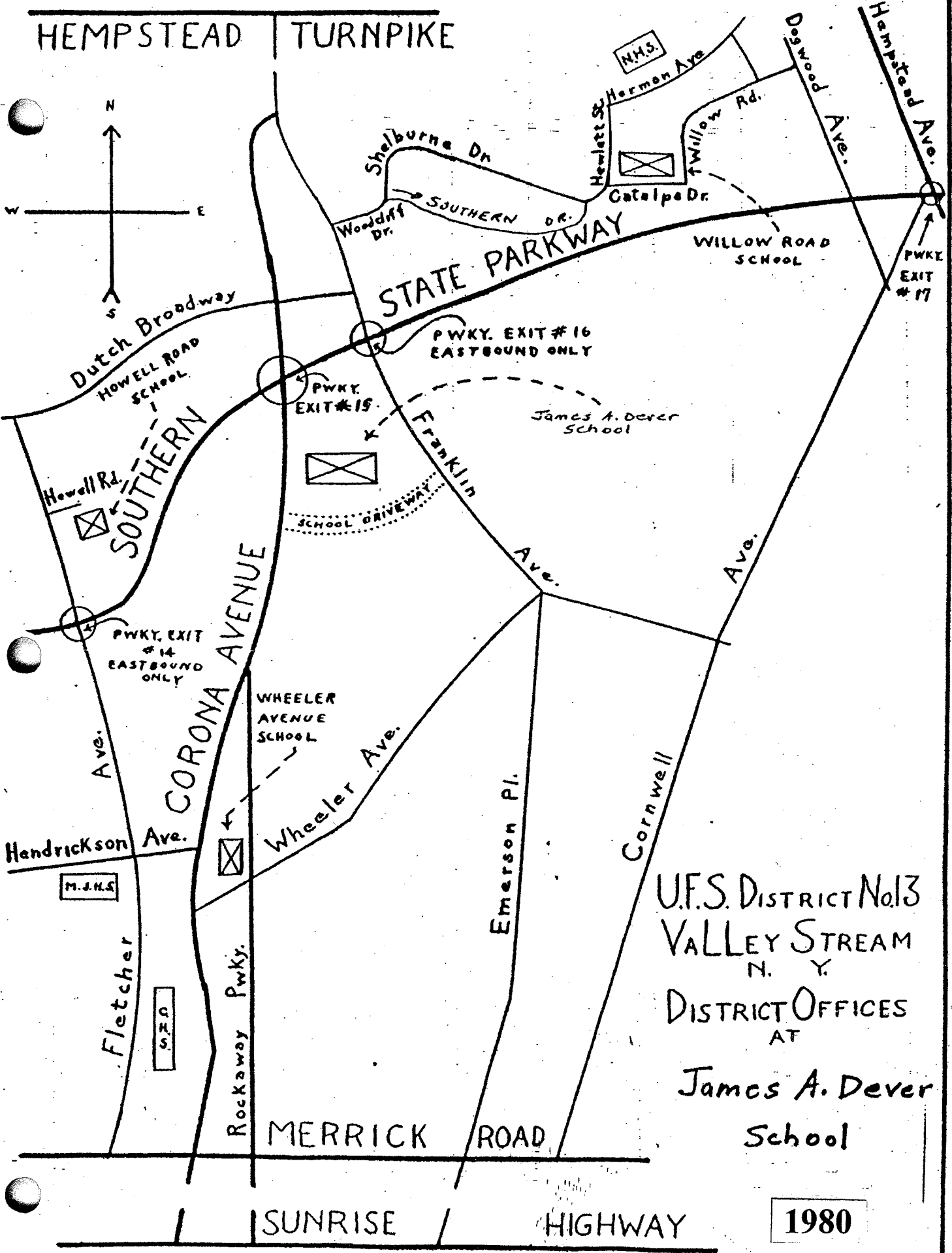
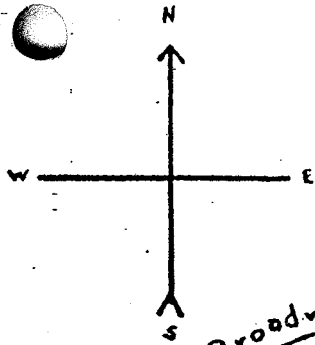
Title	Area Covered	Dates	Comments
Glen Oaks News	Glen Oaks	1952 - Nov 1976	Merged with the Ledger
Glen Register	Glendale	1968 - present	
Great Neck News	Great Neck	Mar 1926 - Dec 1983	
Great Neck Record	Great Neck, north shore of Nassau County	Nov 1935 - Dec 1983	
Hempstead Inquirer	Hempstead, Garden City, New Hyde Park, Elmont, Mineola, Valley Stream	Feb 1837 - Dec 1902	In Nov 1920 became Nassau County Review
Hempstead Sentinel	Hempstead, Uniondale, East Meadow, East Williston, Norwood	Jun 1899 - Jan 1949	
Herald Courier	New Hyde Park and vicinity	Jul 1959 - Nov 1960	Amalgamation of New Hyde Park Herald and The Courier; became New Hyde Park Herald Courier
Hillside Herald	Floral Park, New Hyde Park	Jul 1949 - Aug 1950	Became New Hyde Park Herald
Home Town News	Flushing	Nov 1954 - Jul 1961	
Independent Press	Port Jefferson	Nov 1865 - Nov 1869	Many gaps; on Port Jefferson Misc. Papers
Inside Rochdale News	South Jamaica	1965 - 1968, 1970 - 1978	Became South Queens Star and Inside Rochdale News for two years
Jackson Heights News ber on Reel	Jackson Heights	1918 - 1970	Missing Jan 1923 - Dec 1924; Num- of issues from 1968 thru 1970 Misc. Queens Newspapers
New-York Gazette	New York	Feb 1726 - Dec 1732	Fragmentary
Newsday	Nassau, Queens, Suffolk	1973 - present	1973 - 1976: Nassau; 1977 - Jan 1978: Nassau and Suffolk; Feb 1978 - 1980: Nassau and 1981 - 1993: Nassau, Suffolk, New York; 1994 - present: Queens
Queens; and			
Newtown Register	Newtown	1873 - 1935	Became Daily Register
North Shore Daily Journal	North Shore Queens	1931 - 1938	Was the Flushing Evening Journal; became Long Island Daily Star and North Shore Daily Journal
North Shore News	Flushing	Sep 1940 - Dec 1940, 1947-1948, 1963-1968	Many gaps; Number of issues from 1965 appear on Misc. Queens Newspapers
Oceanside Beacon	Oceanside	Jan 1957 - Dec 1978	Gaps
Park Beach Mirror	Howard Beach, Hamilton Beach, Lindenwood, Ozone Park, Richmond Hill, Woodhaven	Mar 1985	One issue
Patchogue Advance	Patchogue, eastern Long Island	1872, 1873, 1876, 1877, Jan. 1878 - Apr 1961	Many gaps; merged with Moriches Tribune to become Long Island Advance
Picket	Rockville Centre	Jul 1865 - Jun 1870	
Pomona News	Pommonok Houses, Electchester, Campus Hill, Flushing, Kew Gardens Hills	Sep 1952 - May 1953	
Port Jefferson Echo	Port Jefferson	Aug 1892 - Jul 1895, Jul 1897 - Jul 1906	Fragmentary
Port Jefferson Record	Port Jefferson	Jan 1947 - Dec 1977	

Title	Area Covered	Dates	Comments
Long-Islander	Huntington	Jan 1839 - Dec 1936, Jan - Feb 1976	
Meadow Lark	Auburndale, Glen Oaks	1948 - 1951	
Merrick Life	Merrick	Jan 1938 - Dec 1981	
Mirror	Southern Queens	1985 - 1986	Became the Mirror Tribune
Mirror Tribune	Southern Queens	1987 - 1989	Was the Mirror
Nassau County Review	Hempstead, Nassau County	Jan 1899 - Dec 1921	In Nov 1920 amalgamated with Rockville Centre Observer-Post, South Side Observer & Nassau Post, and Hempstead Inquirer; became Daily Review
Nassau Herald	Inwood, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett	Jan 1935 - Jun 1964, Jan 1983 - Jan 1984	
Nassau Post	Lynbrook, Massapequa, and vicinity	Jan 1914 - Jul 1918	Merged with the South Side Observer to become South Side Observer & Nassau Post
Nassau Star	Long Beach, Atlantic Beach, Island Park, Lido Beach, Point Lookout, Oceanside	Jan 1971 - Mar 1981	
New Hyde Park Courier	New Hyde Park and vicinity	Jan 1957 - Dec 1958	Became Courier (Nassau County)
New Hyde Park Herald	Floral Park, New Hyde Park, Glen Oaks, Lido Beach, Point Lookout, Oceanside	Aug 1950 - Oct 1954	Was Hillside Herald; merged with Courier, in Jul 1959 to become Herald Courier
New Hyde Park Herald Courier	New Hyde Park and vicinity	Nov 1960 - Dec 1970	Was Herald Courier
New York Page	Jamaica; New York City	1985 - 1998	Incomplete
New York Voice	Jamaica; New York City	1971 - present	Was the Voice
Jackson Heights Post	Jackson Heights	Jun - Dec 1951	
Jamaica Herald	Jamaica	1927	
Jamaica Times	Jamaica	Oct 1995 - present	
Kew Hills News	Kew Gardens Hills	1955 - 1976	
Kings County Gazette	Brooklyn	Oct 1885	Was Kings County Rural and Brooklyn Gazette
Kings County Rural and Brighton Gazette	Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Utrecht, Coney Island	Mar 1880 - Sep 1882	Consolidation of Brighton Gazette and Kings County Rural; became Kings County Rural and Brooklyn Gazette
Kings County Rural and Brooklyn Gazette	Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Utrecht, Coney Island, Brooklyn	Oct 1882 - Sep 1885	Was Kings County Rural and Brighton Gazette; became Kings County Gazette
Kings County Rural Gazette	Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Utrecht	Jan 1876 - Feb 1880	Merged with Brighton Gazette to become Kings County Rural and Brighton Gazette
Leader Observer	Woodhaven	1912 - present	
Ledger	Little Neck, Glen Oaks	1946 - 1989	Became the Little Neck Ledger
Little Neck Ledger	Little Neck, Glen Oaks	1989 - present	Was the Ledger
Long Island Advance	Suffolk County	Apr 1961 - Dec 1966	Consolidation of Patchogue Advance and Moriches Tribune
Long Island Catholic	Roman Catholic Diocese of Rockville Centre (Nassau and Suffolk Counties)	Jan 1962 - Apr 1971, May 1972 - Apr 1997	
Long Island City Journal	Long Island City	1989 - present	Incomplete from 1989 - 1991

Title	Area Covered	Dates	Comments
Long Island City Star & Newtown Advertiser	Western Queens	Apr 1866 - 1871	Many gaps through 1870; became the Daily Star
Long Island Daily Advocate	Ridgewood	1925 - 1966	Missing May 1937 - Oct 1948, incomplete from 1958 - 1966
Long Island Daily Press	Long Island	1921 - 1967	Was Daily Long Island Farmer; became Long Island Press
Long Island Daily Star	Long Island City	May 1933 - Sep 1938	Was the Daily Star; became Long Island Daily Star & North Shore Daily Journal
Long Island Daily Star & North Shore Daily Journal	Long Island City	Sep 1938 - Oct 1938	Merged with Long Island Daily Star and North Shore Daily Journal; became Long Island Star Journal
Long Island Democrat	Queens	1835 - 1912	Missing Jan 1903
Long Island Farmer (Daily)	Jamaica	1900 - 1911	Was the Long Island Farmer (weekly); became the Daily Long Island Farmer
Long Island Farmer (Weekly)	Jamaica	1821 - 1832, 1856 - 1867, May 1873 - 1900	Became the Long Island Farmer (daily)
Long Island Freie Presse	Queens	1891 - 1905	In German, for the German community in Queens
Long Island Graphic	Long Island City	1952 - 1957	
Long Island Head-Light	Farmingdale	Nov 1873 - Feb 1875	On Port Jefferson Misc. Papers
Long Island Herald	Flushing	Nov - Dec 1951, 1952 - 1974	Nov - Dec 1951 on Meadowlark reel
Long Island Journal	Long Beach, Atlantic Beach, Lido Point, Lookout Island, Park-Oceanside	Jan 1975 - Dec 1981	
Long Island Leader	Port Jefferson and vicinity	Apr 1873 - Jul 1881	Gaps; on Port Jefferson Misc. Papers
Long Island News	Richmond Hill	1944 - 1945	
Long Island News Letter	Port Jefferson, Setauket, Stony Brook, St. James, Smithtown, Coram, Miller's Place, Rocky Point, Middle Island, Mt. Sinai	Aug 1884 - Jul 1887	Gaps; on Port Jefferson Misc. Papers
Long Island Post	Forest Hills	1960 - 1970	Was Queens Post; Oct 1960 - Dec 1961 on Queens Post reel; became Tri-Boro Post
Long Island Press	Queens	1967 - Mar 1977	Was Long Island Daily Press
Long Island Press Strike News	Queens	Apr 1937	Published by the L.I. Press Unit, New York Newspaper Guild
Long Island Rapper can Nassau County	Nassau County	Jan 1973 - Dec 1974,	Incomplete; served African-American community in Jan - Feb 1976
Long Island Register	Newtown	Aug 1940 - Jul 1941	Was Daily Register; absorbed by the Queens Ledger
Long Island Star	Port Jefferson, Setauket	Sep 1867 - Aug 1870	Many gaps; on Port Jefferson Misc. Papers
Long Island Star Journal	Queens	Dec 1938 - 1968	Was the Long Island Daily Star North Shore Daily Journal
Long Island Times	Flushing	1857 - 1896	Was Public Voice
Long Island Traveller	Cutchogue, Southold, eastern Long Island	Apr 1872 - Dec 1898	
Long-Island Star Star;	Brooklyn	Jun 1809 - Dec 1840	Became Brooklyn Daily Evening missing Jul 1829 - May 1834

HEMPSTEAD

TURNPIKE

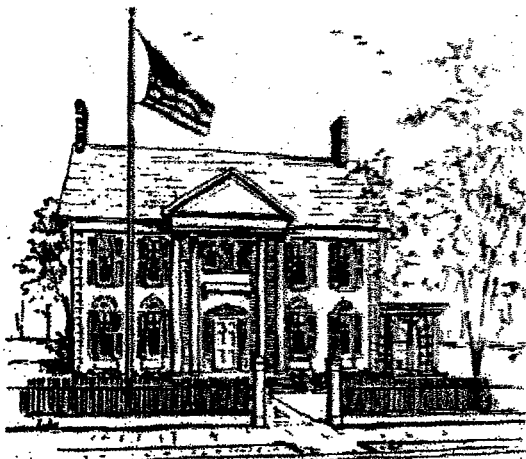


U.F.S. DISTRICT No. 13
VALLEY STREAM
N. Y.
DISTRICT OFFICES
AT
James A. Dever
School

SUNRISE HIGHWAY

1980

Visit the
Pagan-Fletcher
Restoration
Circa 1840



The Pagan Fletcher Restoration

143 Hendrickson Avenue
Valley Stream, N.Y. 11580
(516) 872-4159

The Pagan-Fletcher Restoration, a splendid example of a restored Victorian home, was the residence of Robert and Ellen Pagan (a farmer from Scotland) who named the area Valley Stream. Later the home was owned by the Fairchild Publishing Co. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is operated by the Valley Stream Historical Society.

Visit the oldest gas station in Nassau Co. on the property and be sure to stop by the Country Store located in the lobby.

The Restoration is open for tours on Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m. or by special group appointment and closed on major holidays. Call (516) 8724159 for information. Air-conditioned, no wheelchair accessibility. Free admission, donations accepted

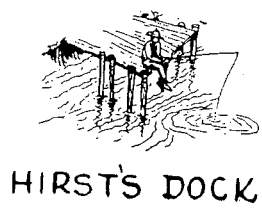
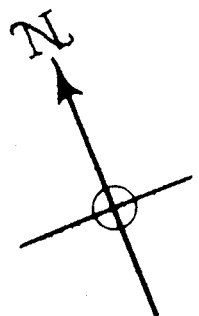
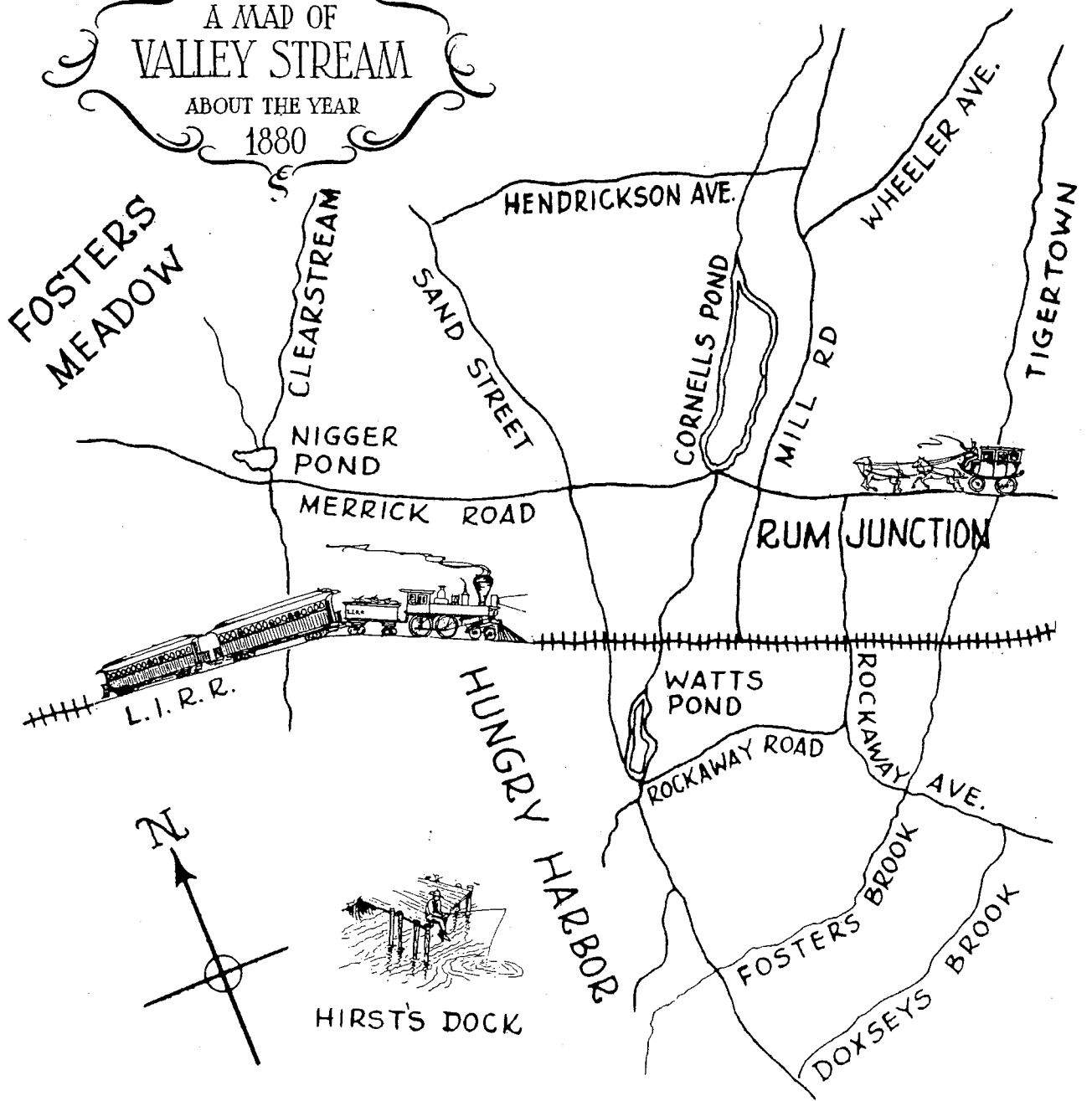
Seasonal Highlights

Gingerbread House Contest, (1st Sunday in Dec.) Caroling Party, Art Shows, "George Is Back", (Sunday of President's Weekend), Victorian Tea, Quilt Show, & Halloween Costume Contest.

How to Get There

Southern State Parkway--Exit 15S (Corona Ave. South) make a right. At the 3d traffic light (gas station on corner) turn right onto Hendrickson Ave. The Restoration is directly beyond Valley Stream State Park. Ample parking at Memorial Jr. High School at Hendrickson Ave. & Fletcher Ave. two blocks past the house. **From L.I. Expressway (495)--Exit 34** New Hyde Park Rd. continue south into Franklin Ave. make sharp right at Hess Gas Station onto Corona Ave. At 5th traffic light (gas station on corner) turn right onto Hendrickson Ave.

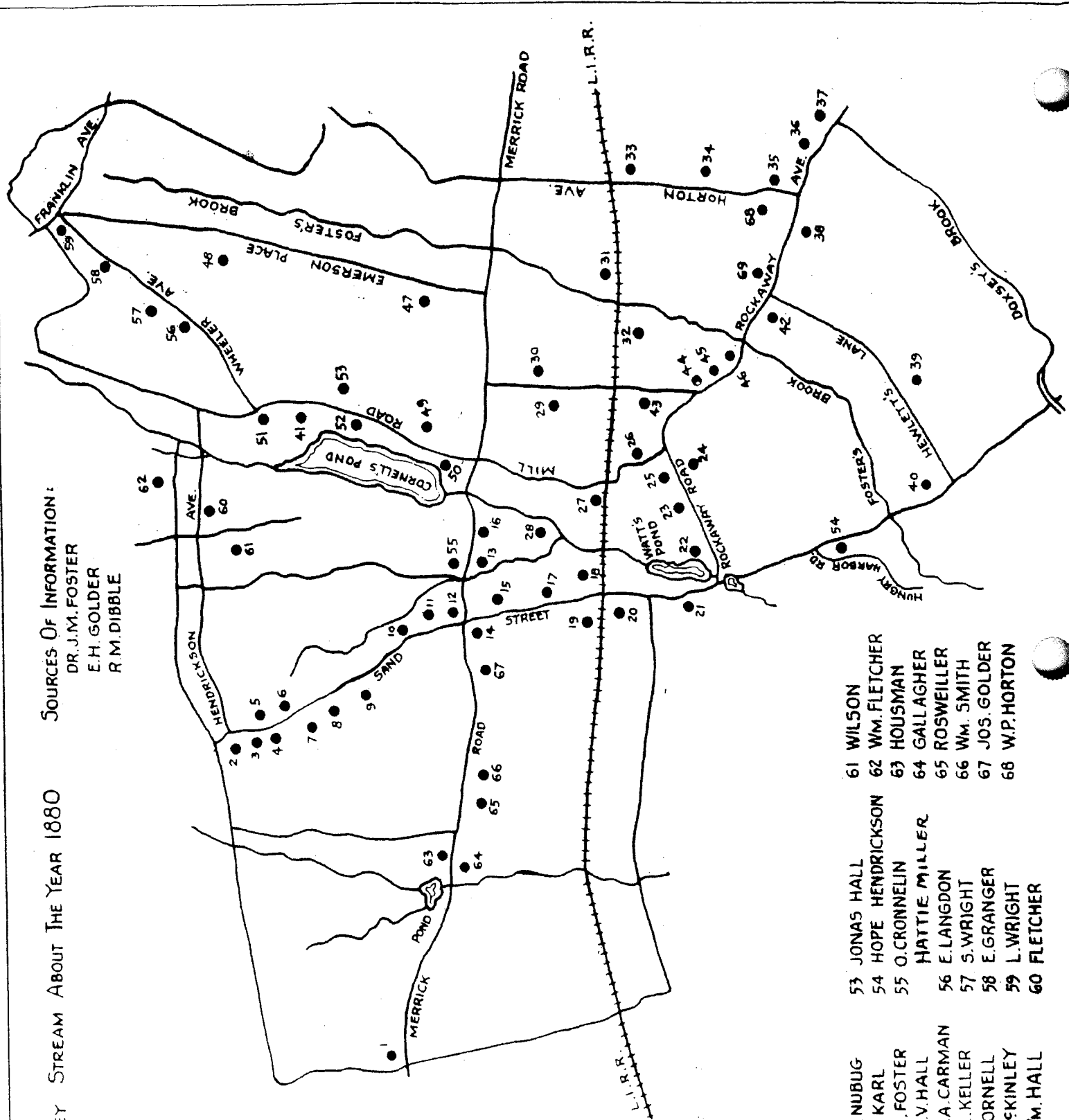
A MAP OF
VALLEY STREAM
ABOUT THE YEAR
1880



FAMILIES LIVING IN VALLEY STREAM ABOUT THE YEAR 1880

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
 DR. J. M. FOSTER
 E. H. GOLDER
 R. M. DIBBLE

- 1 JOS. ROECKEL
- 2 J. ALBERT
- 3 GRANGER
- 4 R. EDWARDS
- 5 C. GOELZENLEUCHTER
- 6 ANTON BRUNS
- 7 LANGDON COMBES
- 8 SILAS SHAW
- 9 GARRETT NOSTRAND
- 10 M. BING
- 11 JACOB PFLUG
- 12 FLETCHER'S STORE
- 13 T. CORNELL
- 14 J. WEST
- 15 HENDRICKSON
- 16 P. BOWERS
- 17 GEO. WATTS
- 18 H. WALTERS
- 19 JAS. CORNELL
- 20 BECKER AND MILLER
- 21 J. H. WATTS
- 22 SUMPTER
- 23 DORLAND
- 24 A. RICH
- 25 VANNOSIRAND
- 26 M. O'LOUGHLIN
- 27 JOS. S. WRIGHT
- 28 NEWBOLD
- 29 OLMSTEAD
- 30 I. THOMAS
- 31 RUD REYNOLDS
- 32 A. M. CRAWFORD
- 33 COOK
- 34 G. DOXSEY
- 35 R. SHAW
- 36 L. SCHREIBER
- 37 R. DOXSEY
- 38 S. WILSON
- 39 A. REISING
- 40 C. SCHILLING
- 41 JIM HALL
- 42 D. HEWLETT
- 43 RILEY'S
- 44 S. NUBUG
- 45 P. KARL
- 46 A. FOSTER
- 47 E. V. HALL
- 48 S. A. CARMAN
- 49 M. KELLER
- 50 CORNELL
- 51 MCKINLEY
- 52 WM. HALL
- 53 JONAS HALL
- 54 HOPE HENDRICKSON
- 55 O. CRONNELIN
- 56 HATTIE MILLER
- 57 E. LANGDON
- 58 S. WRIGHT
- 59 E. GRANGER
- 60 FLETCHER
- 61 WILSON
- 62 WM. FLETCHER
- 63 HOUSMAN
- 64 GALLAGHER
- 65 ROSWEILLER
- 66 WM. SMITH
- 67 JOS. GOLDER
- 68 W. P. HORTON



1873



TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD
 QUEENS CO. N.Y.
 scale 35 rods to the inch
 1873

121

NORTH PART OF HEMIPSTRAED

QUEENS CO. L. I.

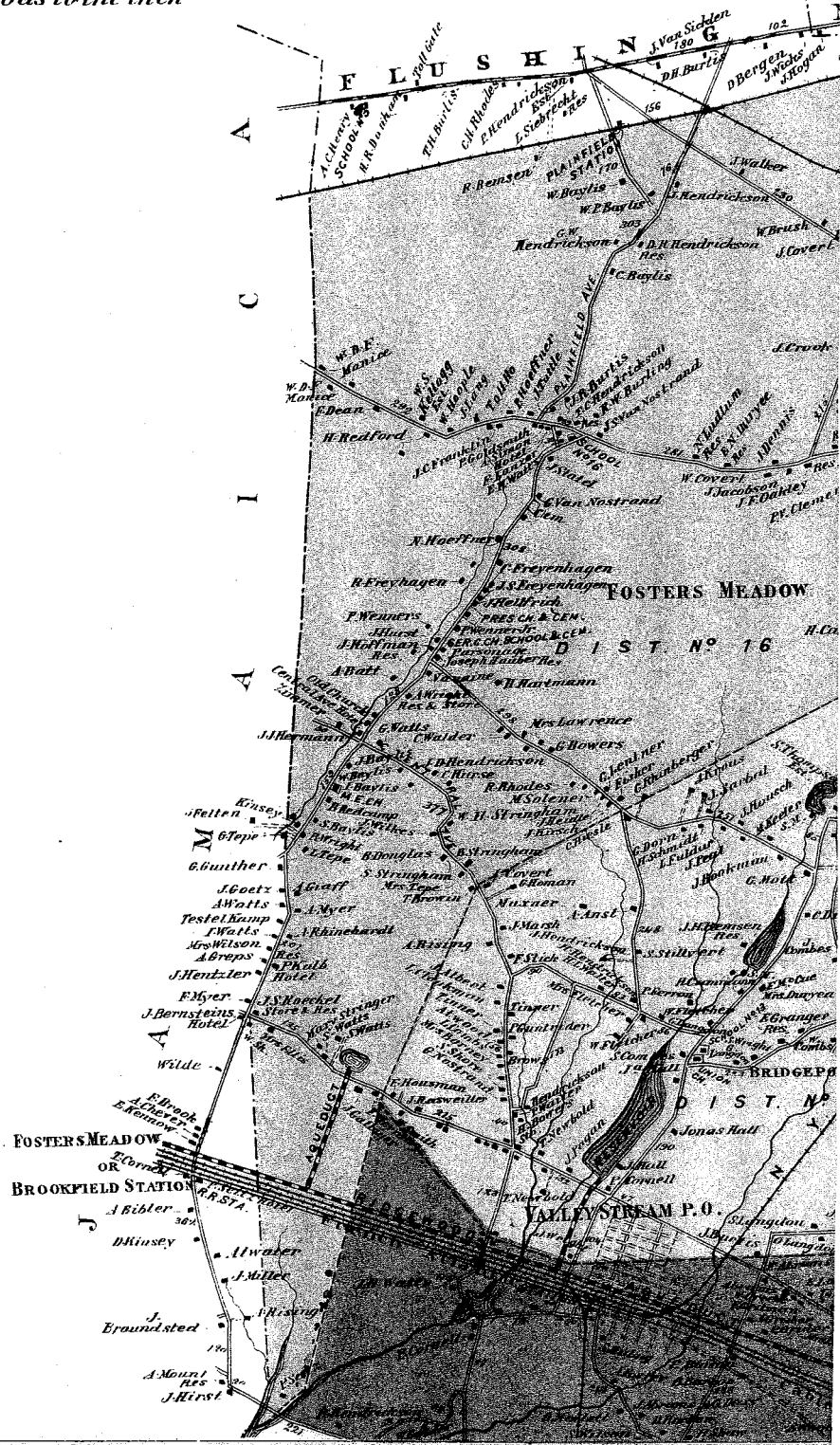
Scale 160 Rods to the inch



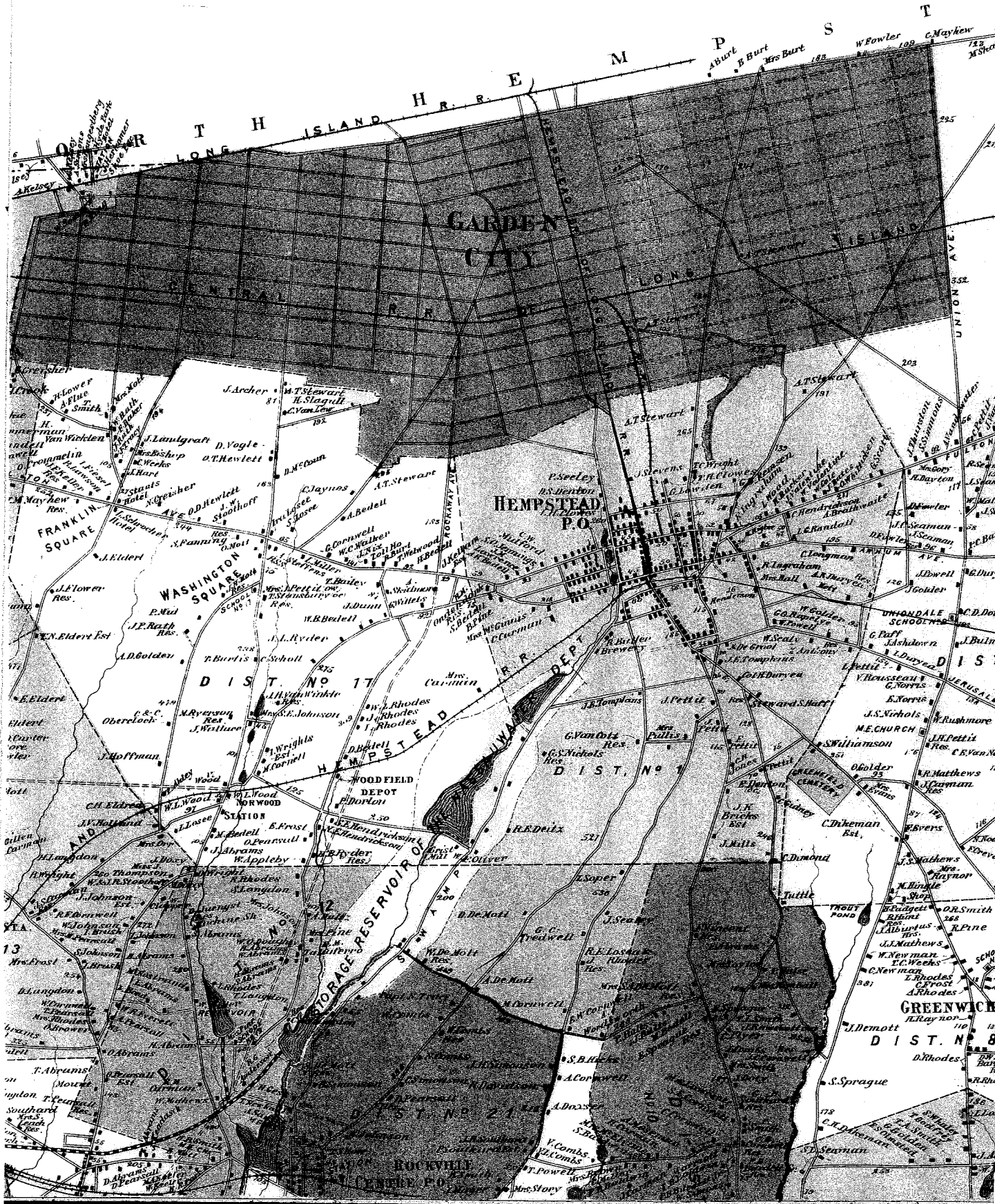
1873

LONG ISLAND,
NEW YORK.

From the best & Actual Surveys & Records
Under the Superintendance of
T. W. BEERS.
PUBLISHED BY
BEERS, COMSTOCK & CLINE,
30 Vesey Street, NEW YORK.
1873.



1873



LONG ISLAND R.R.
NEW CASSEL

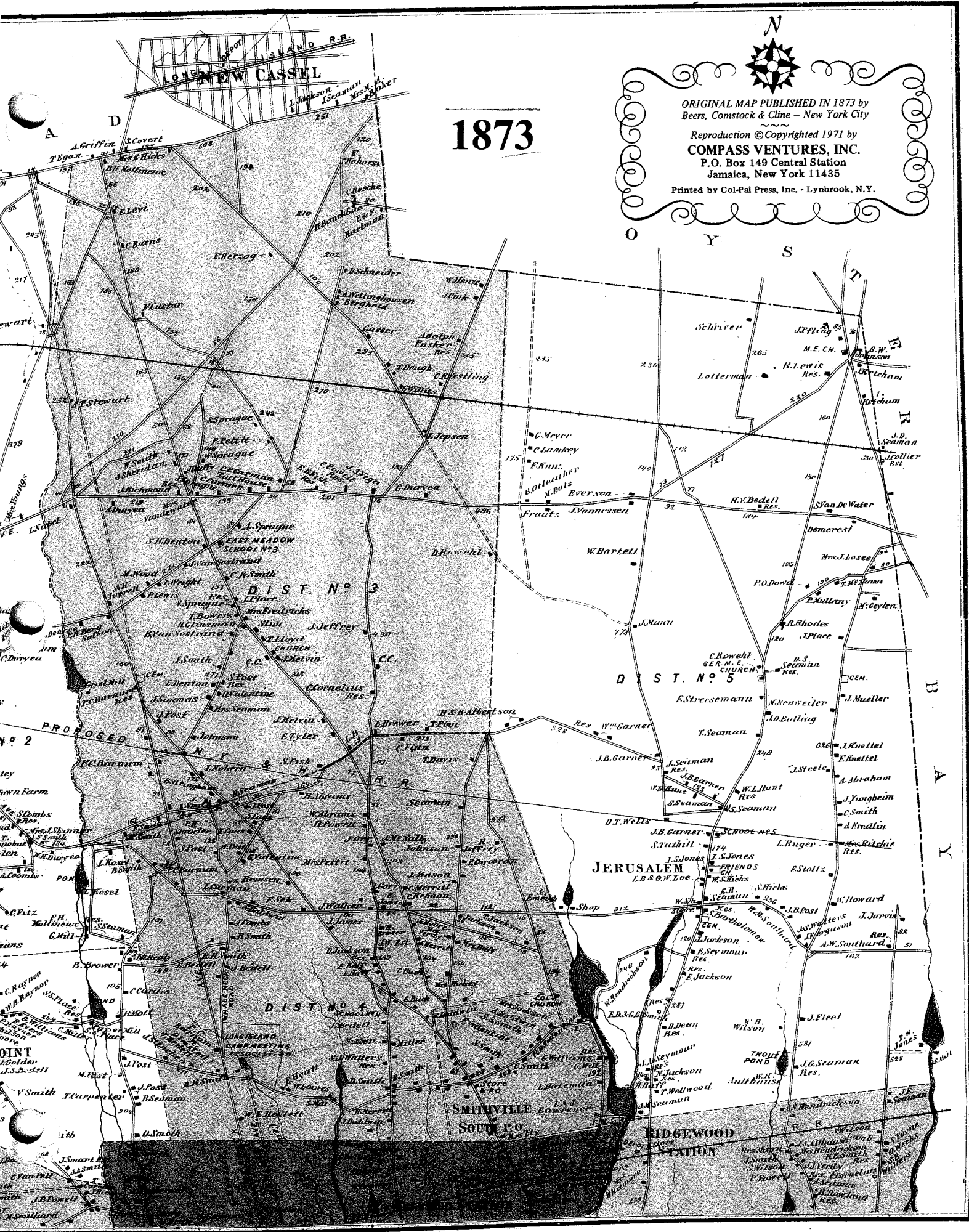
1873



ORIGINAL MAP PUBLISHED IN 1873 by
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JERUSALEM
I.B. & D.W. LEE

SMITHVILLE
SOUTH P.O.

RIDGEWOOD
STATION

DIST. N° 4

DIST. N° 5

DIST. N° 3

PROPOSED

Town of HEMPSTEAD

SHOWING
SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

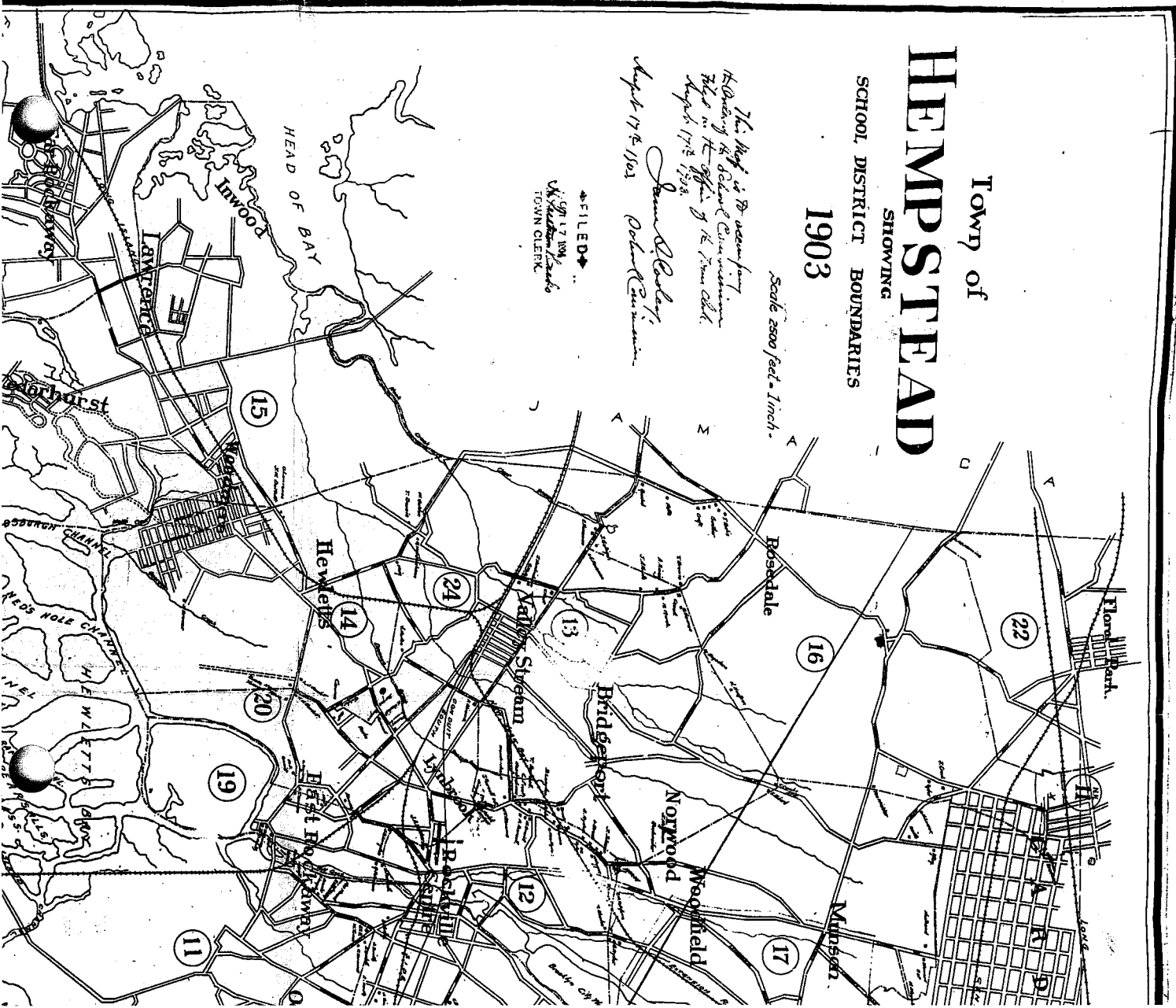
1903

Scale 2500 feet = 1 inch.

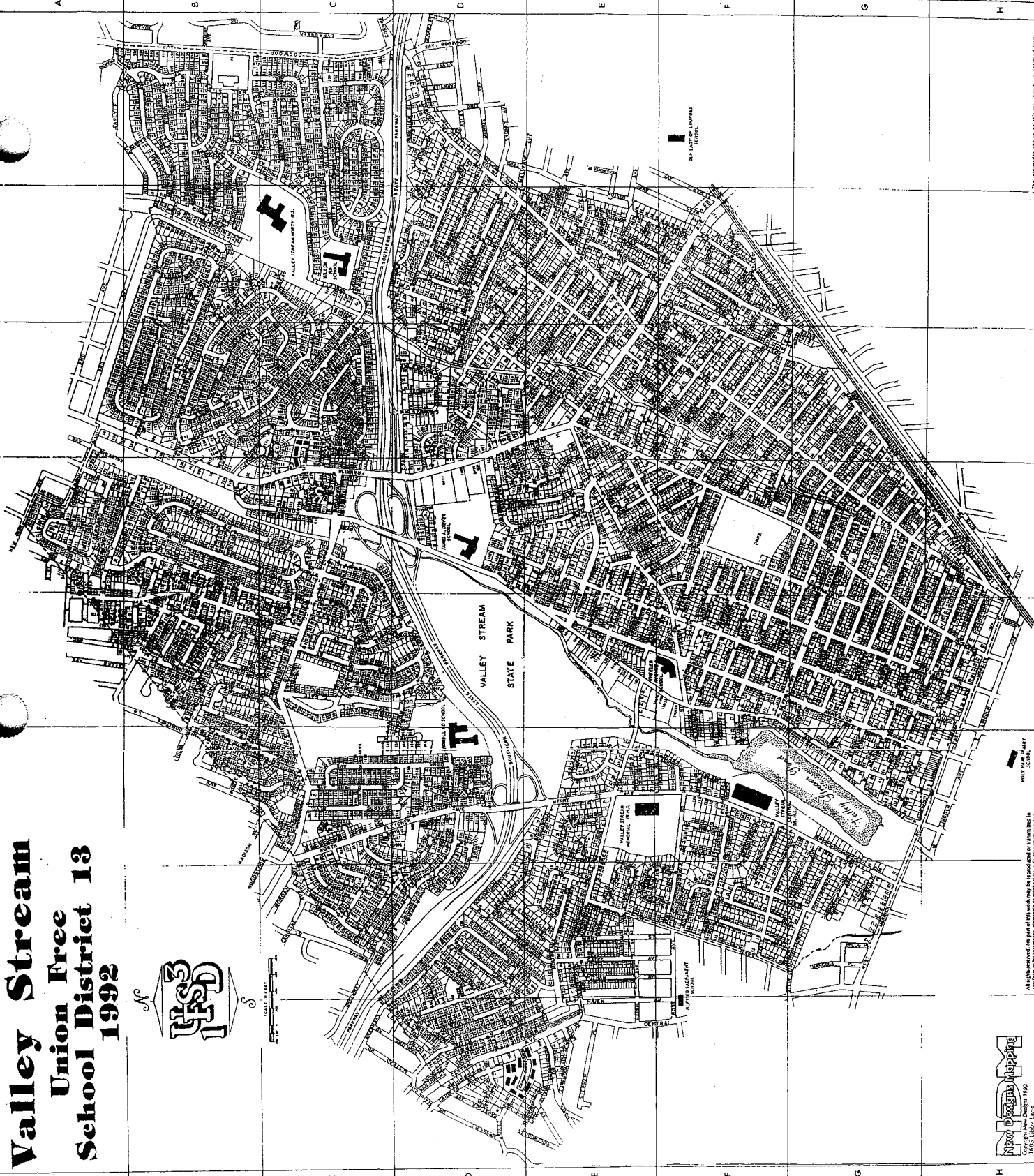
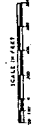
*This Map is to accompany
the Report of the School Commission
filed in the office of the Town Clerk
August 17th 1903.*

*James P. O'Leary
August 17th 1903
School Commission*

FILED
SEP 17 1903
TOWN CLERK



Valley Stream Union Free School District 13 1992



NEW PEXIDEA MAPPING
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 Waukegan, New York 11793
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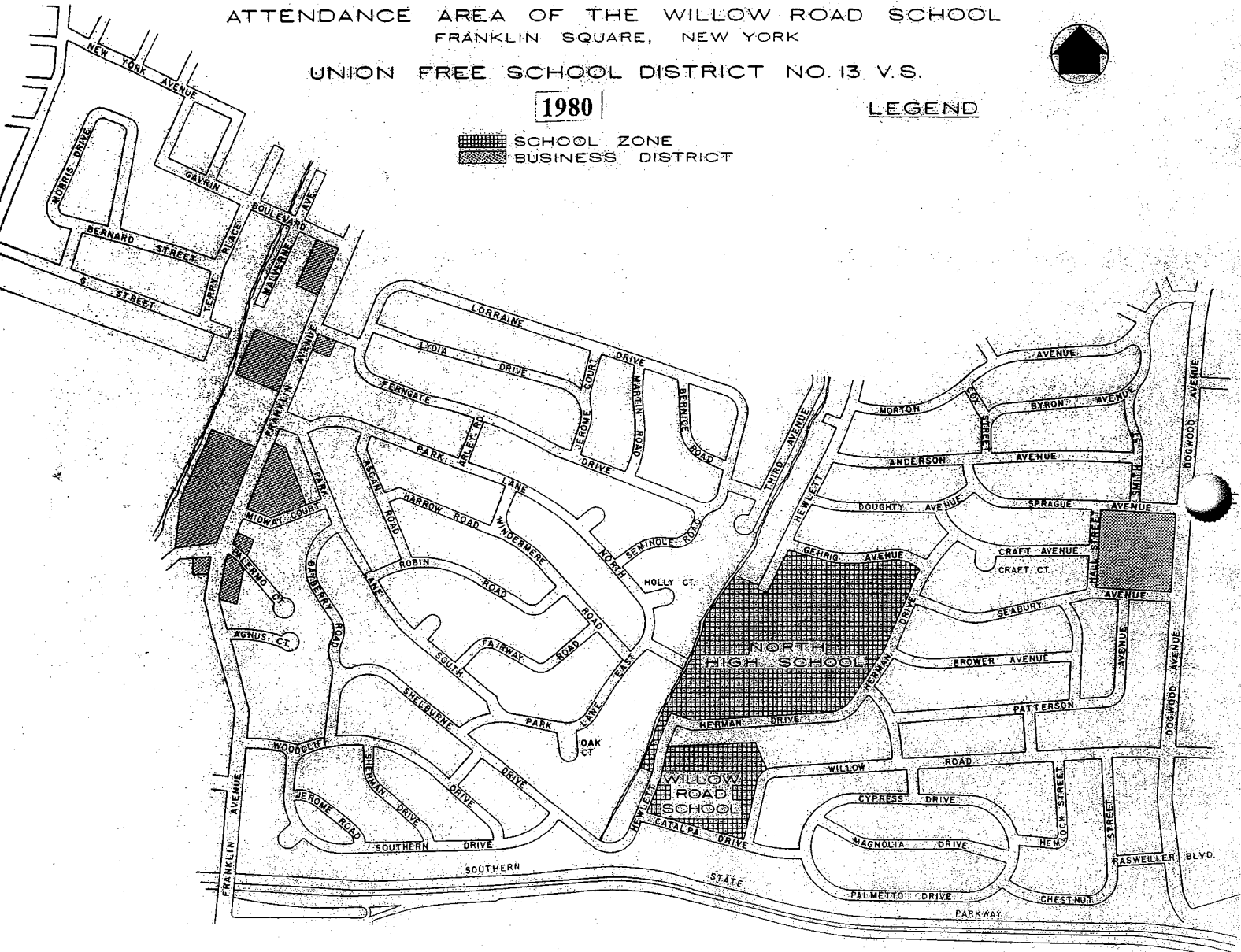
ATTENDANCE AREA OF THE WILLOW ROAD SCHOOL
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 V.S.

1980

LEGEND

- SCHOOL ZONE
- BUSINESS DISTRICT



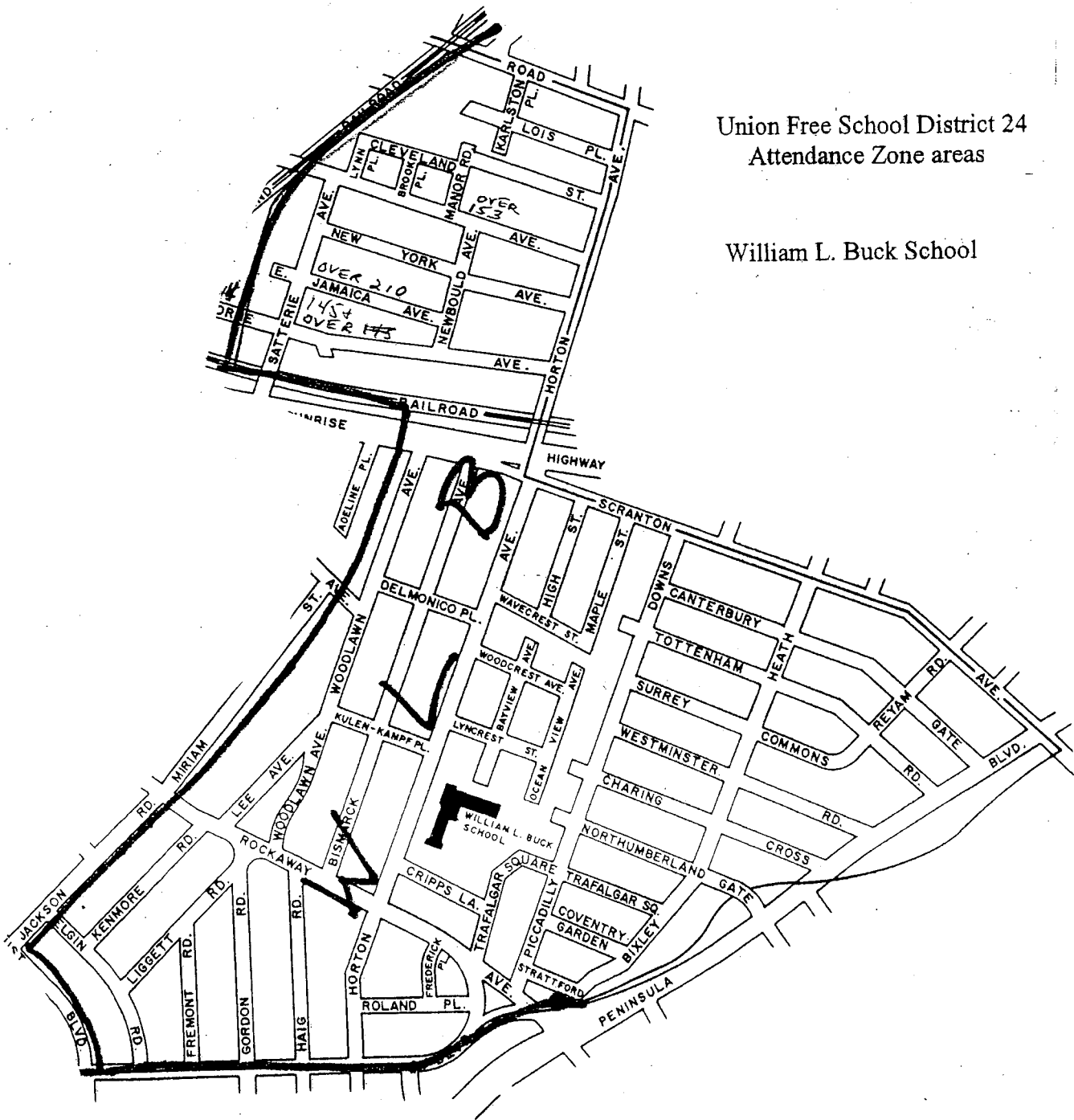
UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 24

TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD, COUNTY OF NASSAU

STATE OF NEW YORK

Union Free School District 24
Attendance Zone areas

William L. Buck School

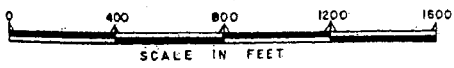
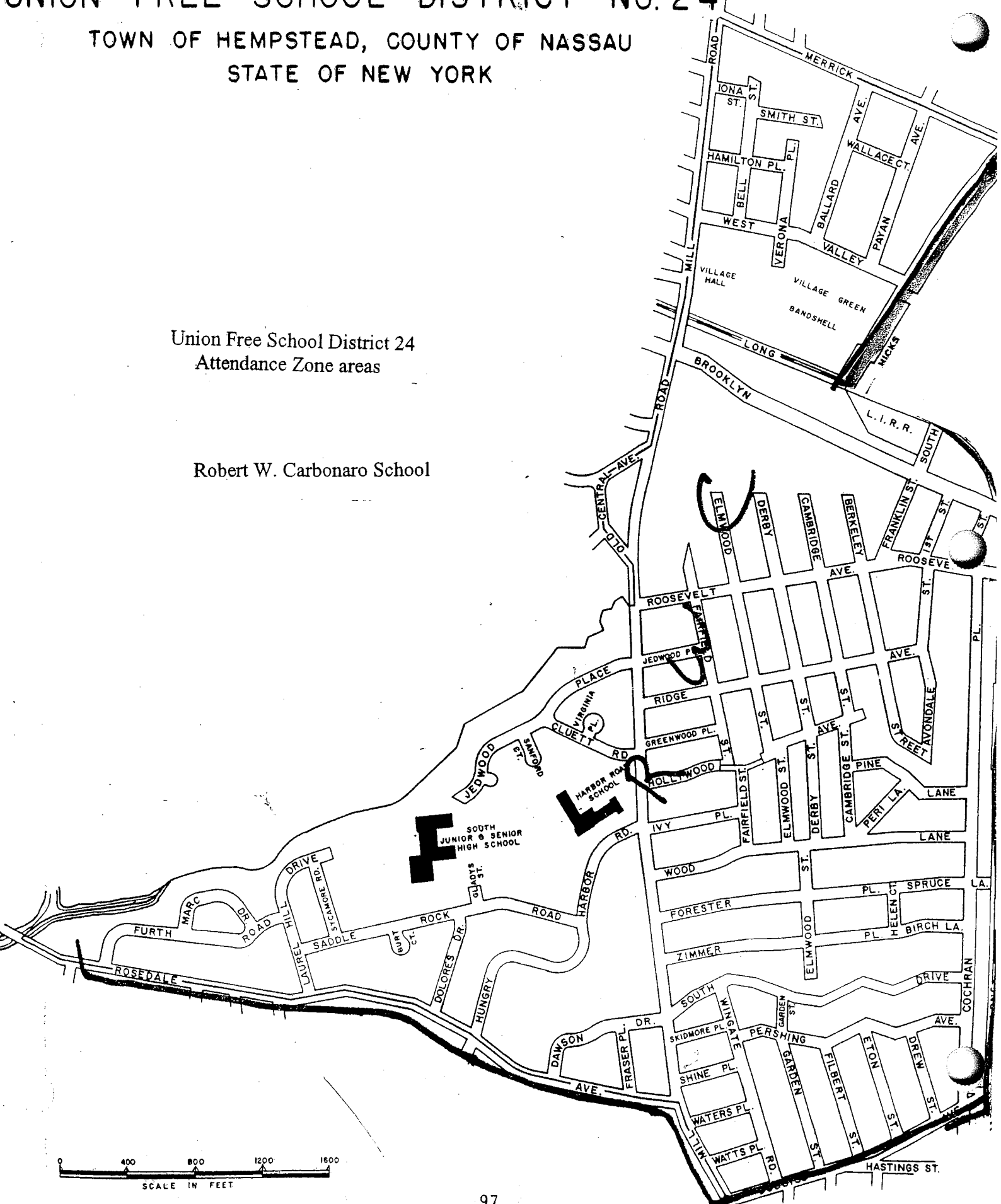


UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 24

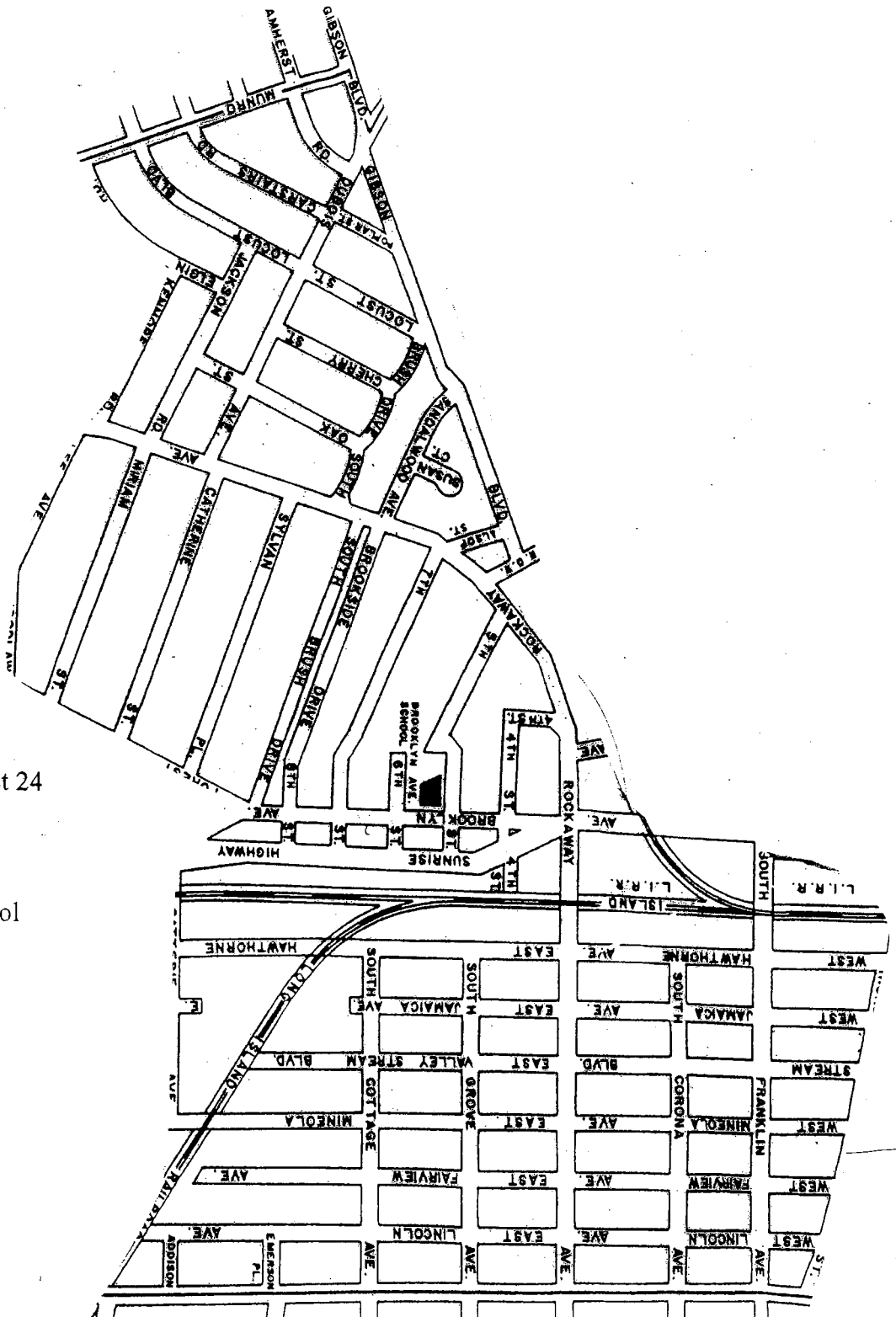
TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD, COUNTY OF NASSAU
STATE OF NEW YORK

Union Free School District 24
Attendance Zone areas

Robert W. Carbonaro School



UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 24
TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD, COUNTY OF NASSAU
STATE OF NEW YORK

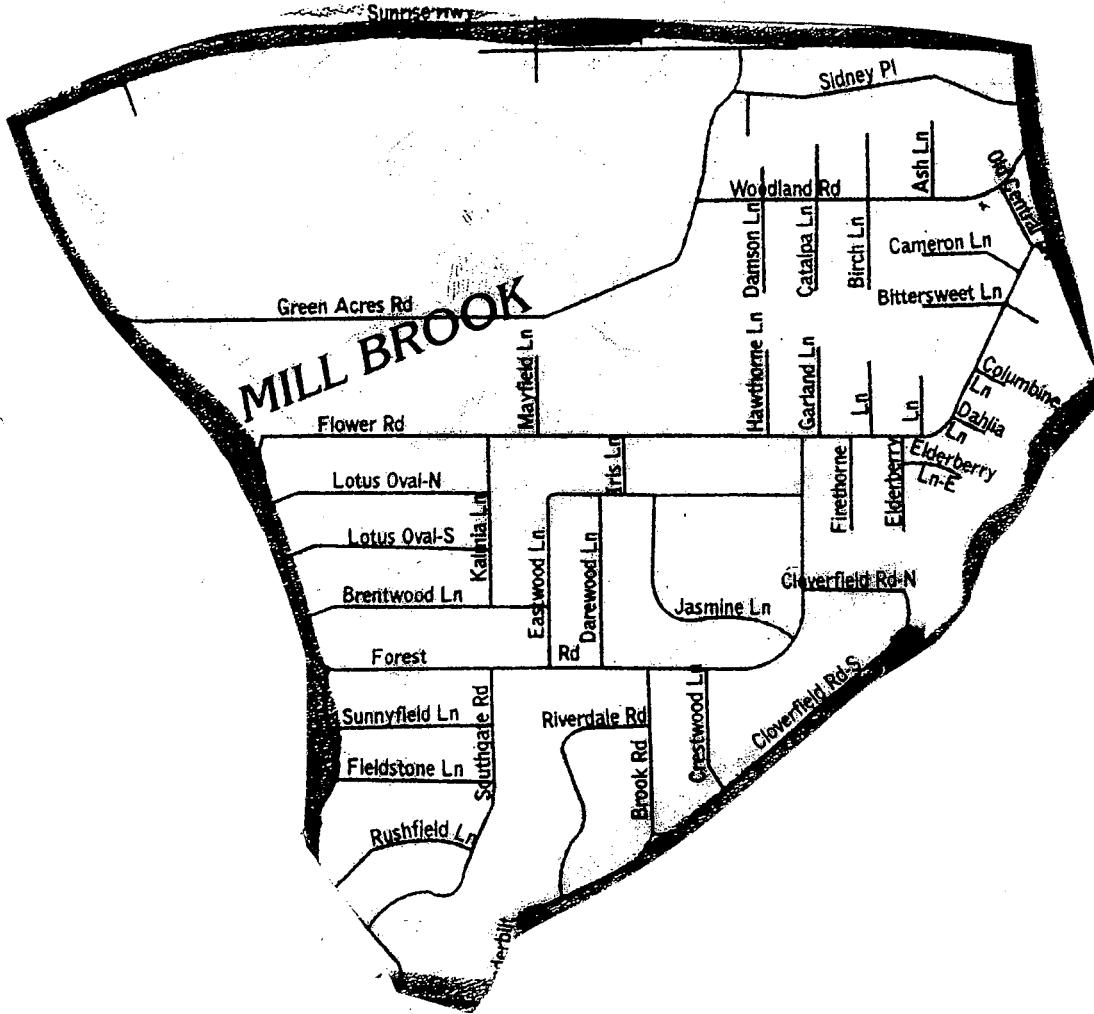


Union Free School District 24
Attendance Zone areas

Brooklyn Avenue School

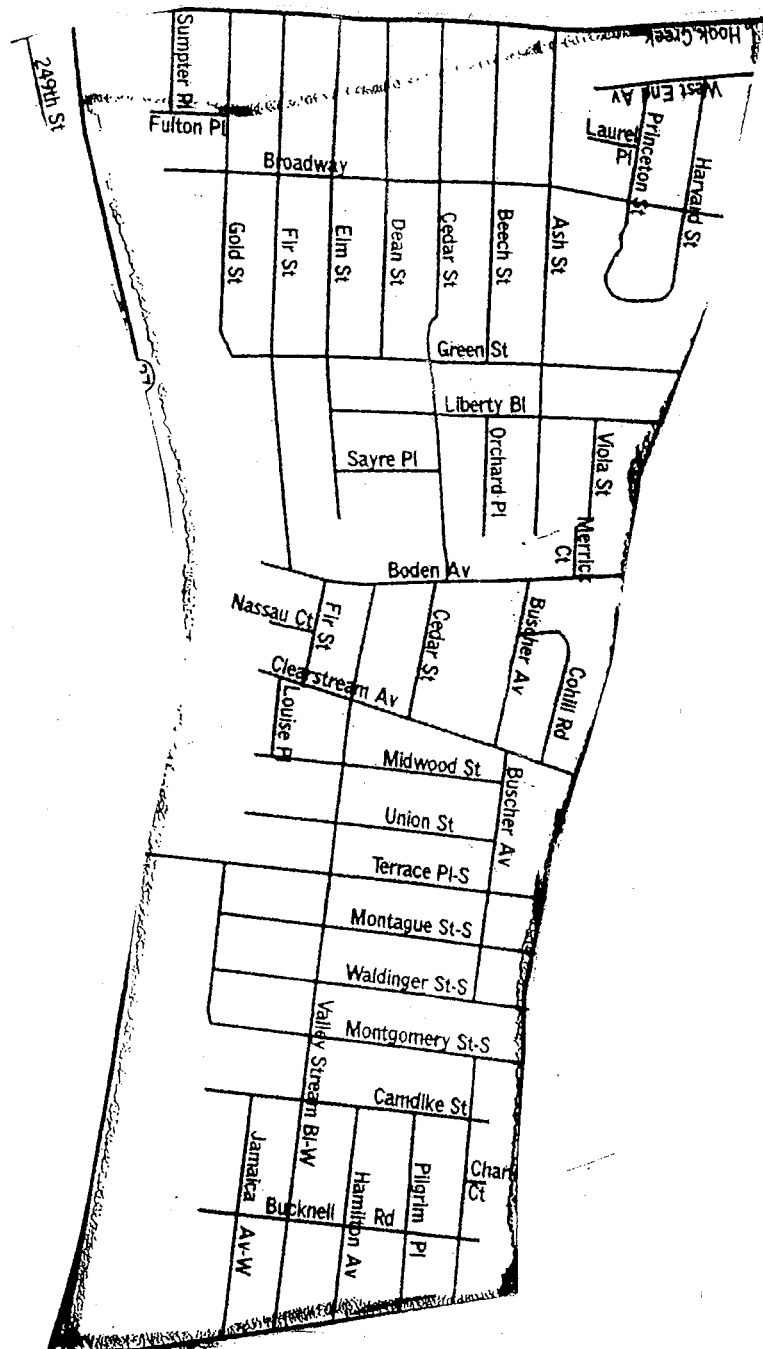
Union Free School District 30 Attendance Zone areas

Forest Road School

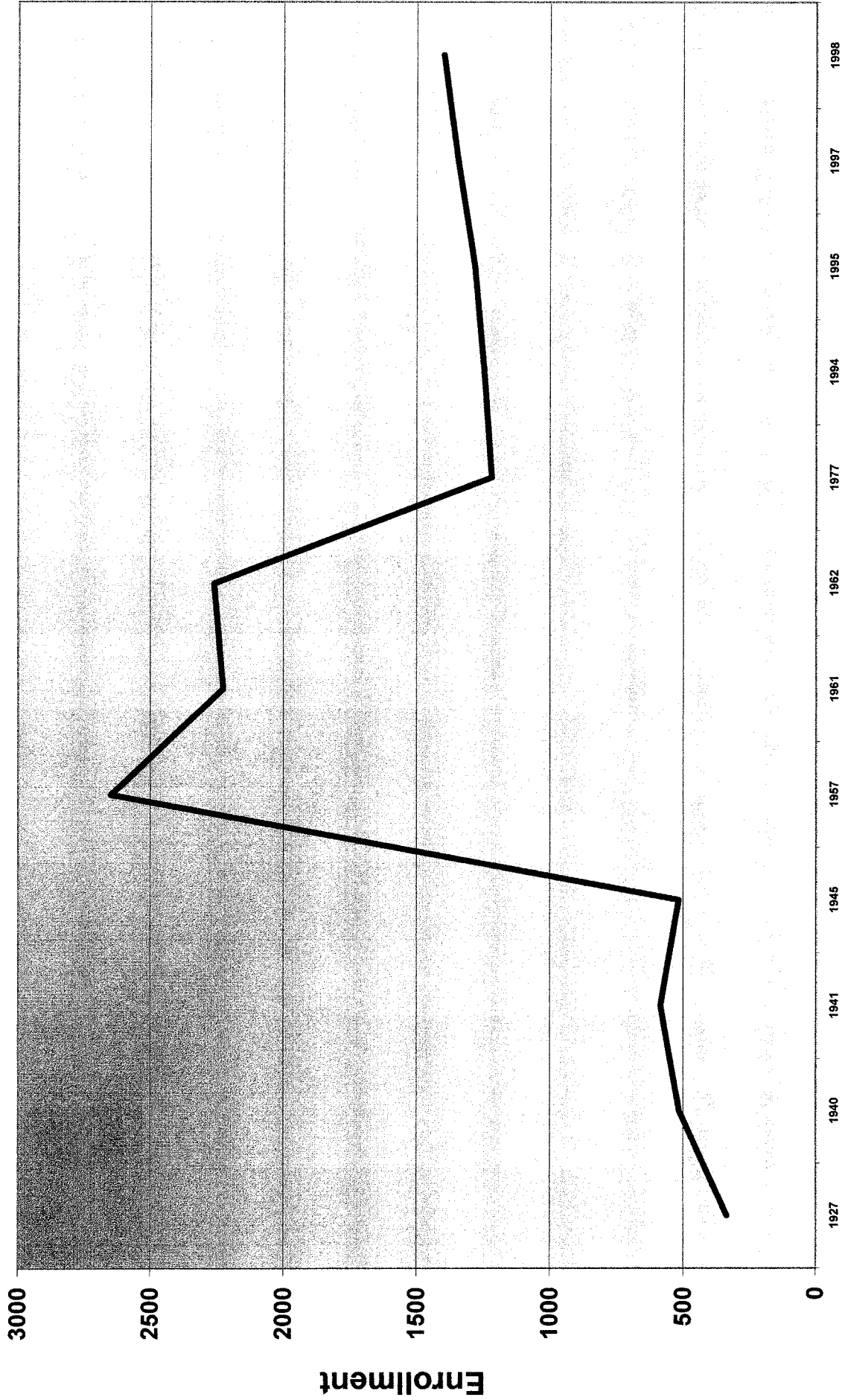


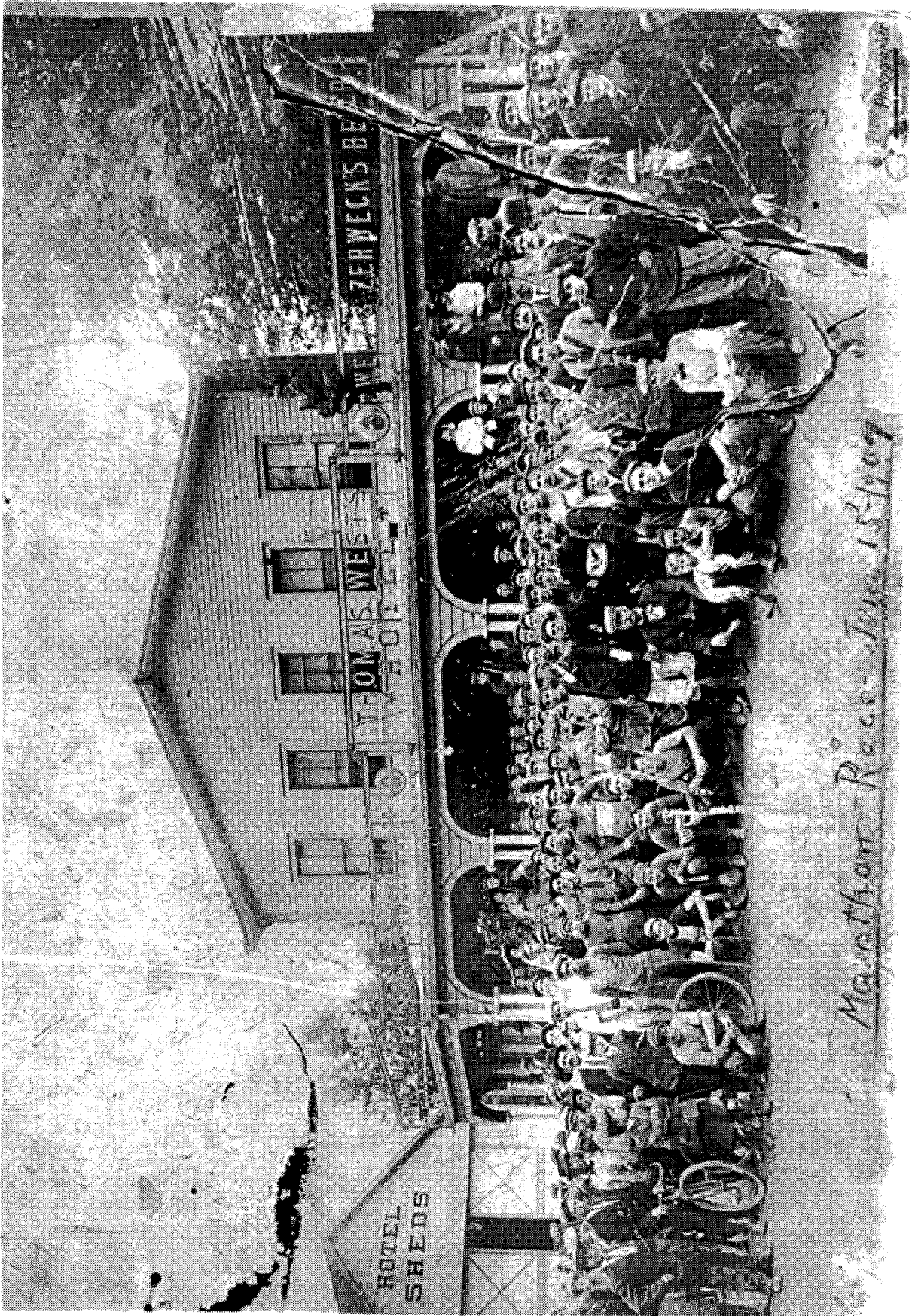
Union Free School District 30 Attendance Zone areas

Clear Stream Avenue



Valley Stream Union Free School District 30 Enrollment





Thomas West's Hotel showing contestants of bicycle marathon race.
July 5, 1907

catalog # 9709

Photo taken at the New York State Museum
Albany, New York
School Desk and Chair c. 1920
School Atlas 1829

