

5/15/97  
Beacon

# A Captain Joel Cook Update

Cook, Captain Joel

By Darrel Ford

In the March 20, 1997 issue of the BEACON, I wrote that during a visit to a museum in Wales I came upon a diorama depicting "our" Captain Joel Cook surrendering a flag to British forces at Detroit in 1812. Bryn Owen, FMA, Curator of The Welch Regiment Museum of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot) at the Black and Barbican Towers - The Castle - Cardiff CF1 2RB, has replied to my letter.

His letter reads in part: "Thank you for your enquiry, the news cuttings and documentation (I had sent copies of all BEACON articles relating to Cook, the results of Babylon Village Youth Project researches in US and Canadian archives and photos of the monument to him in Argyle Park). All have been added to that section of the museum which covers the regiment's activities during that period in its history which we Brits refer to as the Anglo/American War 1812-14.

It was most interesting to hear of your chance discovery of the regimental connection with Joel Cook - a brave soldier whose task in what could be described as a British walk over at Fort Detroit in 1812 was respected but not envied. However, I am glad that his services to his country are today honored in Babylon. He is well deserving of it!

The Fourth Regiment of US Infantry (would) had it not been for the indecisiveness of its superiors (General William Hull) undoubtedly, with other defenders, have made the capture of Fort Detroit (and subsequently the greatest surrender of US territory in our history) extremely difficult for the British. Such decisions are difficult to accept by those who would under different circumstances have defended Detroit to the last man. I enclose with my reply a likeness of the 4th's National Colour and one of the Regimental Colour of the 41st which in 1816 carried the battle honour 'Detroit' together with some harder won honours gained during the same war. The colour . . . has been restored and framed and has until very recently been a prime exhibit in this museum for almost twenty years. It has now been removed from public display for further conservation work . . . it will be back on display before the end of the year. Had I been present in the museum during your visit, I would have taken great pleasure in allowing you to view, what is still regarded here as a national as well as a regimental treasure.

Two officers, father and son, named Richard Bullock (the man who received the surrender from Captain Cook) were serving with the 41st Foot during 1812-14. It was Richard Bullock, Jr. who received the colours . . . (He) was Commissioned as Ensign in 1805 and promoted Lieutenant in August 1808 (and) he served throughout the war. After Detroit he was present at Moravianstown (your

(Continued on Pg. 20)

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Local History

5/15/97

# A Captain Joel Cook Update

(Continued from Pg. 10)



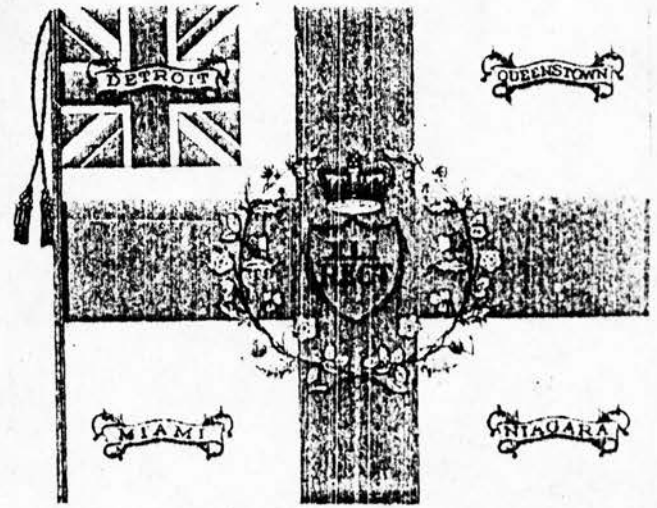
National Colour of the 4th American Regiment of Infantry, which with the Regimental Colour was surrendered by Captain Joel Cook to the 41st Foot at Fort Detroit, August 14, 1812.

Battle of the Thames) and was the only officer of that part of the regiment involved in that disaster who was not made prisoner. Neither (the father, nor the son) were included in the embarkation return of the 41st on its leaving Quebec for the United Kingdom in 1815. There is reason to believe that both took their discharge and advantage of land grants offered to British veterans of the war in Canada."

An excerpt from the 41st Regimental History quotes, "Major Richardson's War of 1812," "Soon

after our occupation of the fort, Lt. Bullock, the officer commanding the guard, discovered the colours of the 4th Regt. of Infantry, which had been left in a room contiguous to that in which the four American officers were killed by the fire from our batteries. When it became known to General Brock that the colours had not been delivered over with the usual formalities, an order was sent to the officer of the guard to take them down to the esplanade where the Americans were assembled and hand them over to the officer in command . . . Lt. Bullock . . . was met by a Captain Cook, who stated that in the absence of Colonel Miller - lying ill of ague at the time - the command devolved on him (as the senior captain)."

From another source, "It might come as a surprise to some readers that US Army units did not carry the 'Stars and Stripes' in the field during the War of 1812 . . . standard refers to a flag carried in the field to represent the nation, the equivalent of the Stars and Stripes . . . while a regimental color is the flag representing the individual military unit."



Regimental Colours of the British 41st Regiment 1747-1816 which carries the Detroit Battle honour.

Beacon 6/22/89

Babylon Village  
Keston  
Adult Collection  
Vertical File

JOEL COOK,  
LIFE OF

# The Life and Times of Captain Joel Cook

**By Darrel Blaine Ford**

It was almost exactly mid-century when an ancient man came to live in Babylon with his son Joel Wilcox Cook, on a sixteen acre farm purchased from George and Charity Oakes in April, 1850. Captain Joel Cook probably came by the railroad that ran from the East River to Deer Park. Then he may have taken the stage down the Babylon Highway (now Deer Park Avenue) to alight on the packed dirt roadway in front of the farmhouse. From its porch he could look southwest to the road that ran west towards the old grist mill and farm owned by Stephen Swezey. The same view would now be of Sunset City Shopping Center and the road that is called August Road, after August Belmont, who purchased the land for his estate many years later. The gristmill pond is now Belmont Lake. The designation of the area was simply Babylon then and it was a sparsely populated region of farms referred to by such local folk as the next door neighbor, "Diah" Weeks (Plato Indian Weeks) as "Up Neck."

Soon after removing to his son's farm from Yonkers, he probably took cane in hand and set out for a stroll "Down Neck" or Babylon Lane or Highway to the village. Many accounts refer to his spry, activity until just before his death at 91 years. The walk would have been less than three miles, a short jaunt in the time before the automobile. He might have visited the Post Office to pick up his pension check and hear word of his children distributed far and wide over the nation.

Soon he was a familiar sight and the object of curiosity to the villagers, baymen and farmers of the hamlet and its hinterland. It became known that "the Captain" had received his discharge, with the badge of merit from General George Washington at West Point on June 8th, 1783, some sixty-seven years before. At a time when few survivors of the Revolutionary army still lived, he was an object of wonder and curiosity. Although a modest man, he appears to have been ever willing to tell of the events of an adventurous life. So it was related by James B. Cooper, then a youth in his early twenties and Florence Cutting and others who when then were old determined to memorialize the patriotic little veteran.

Some 57 years later in 1906, they erected a monument in the schoolyard, in order to preserve his memory. We can't know exactly what he told his fellow villagers, but the archives of various states and federal agencies can suggest the contents of his conversations about his exploits. Far less reliable are the obituaries published in local newspapers and various biographical sketches, which make preposterous assertions and are patently erroneous.

Most reliable are the sworn statements that he made at various times to secure a pension and bounty lands for his years of military service. He may have begun by telling his eager listeners that he was born at Walling-

ford, Connecticut on October 25, 1760. That village on the banks of the Quinnipiac River, about twelve miles north of New Haven, had been home to numerous clan of Cooks of Cookes. Four generations before the original immigrant ancestor, Henry arrived at Plymouth, MA late in 1638. He married Judith Birdsall and before his death in 1661 he had become a substantial citizen of Salem MA, and fathered nine children. Two of his sons Samuel (1642-1702) and Henry Jr. (1654-?) settled at Wallingford, Conn. where their children and descendants lived and in some cases intermarried. Joel was the eldest son of Isaac III (known in later life as Isaac Jr.) and Martha Cooke, his cousin. They married on March 6, 1760. His father was active in campaigns of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which Winston Churchill has written was part of a far more widespread conflict that was the first world war. The musters of the Wallingford militia or trainband reveal that Isaac Jr. steadily rose in rank during Joel's childhood to the position of captain. During his military absences his mother bore eight children and somehow kept the farm going.

Another Connecticut farm boy of almost exactly the same age later wrote, "I remembr the stir in the country occasioned by the Stamp Act (1764), but I was too young to understand the meaning of it; I likewise remember the disturbances that followed the repeal of the ...act (1766), until the destruction of tea in Boston (harbour) and elsewhere. (In) the year 1774 the smell of war began to be pretty strong."

The long smoldering dispute with Great Britain burst into open war in 1775. The original clash in April involved only Massachusetts troops, but New England militia men hastened to Boston in support within days. Isaac took 99 men on the Lexington alert to Boston for 18 days. There is a tradition that Joel accompanied his father on this expedition, but there is no support for this in any record or document. When the state legislature issued a call for troops Isaac rallied 60 men with promptness and marched to New York and in September they marched north to participate in the early Revolutionary campaign against Canada.

In Joel's own, words many years later, Father Isaac did take his second son Lemuel (born March 17, 1762) along on that campaign and they assisted in the reduction of St. Johns and in the operations around Lakes George and Champlain, while Joel, aged fourteen, stayed home to help his mother. Another tradition states that the following year the fifteen year old Joel refused to stay out of the action another day and tried to join a Connecticut regiment, but was refused because of his short stature and slight build. A kindly officer supposedly took the boy along as a waiter (servant). Cook never claimed such service, but he may not have because he didn't bear arms until later. One possi-

bility for the officer in question is the commander of the Connecticut State Regiment Colonel William Douglass or his officers Joseph or John Mansfield of Wallingford. There is a regimental roll dated June 22 (no year) of new levies from Conn. that includes Joel Cook of the 4th company. If Joel did join this company witnessed the heartbreaking defeats of Washington's army at the Battle of Long Island. The British under Howe arrived off Gravesend Bay (where Joel was to live for some years later in life). The Continental troops, under remarkably inept leadership, were enveloped and disaster was averted when General Washington masterfully evacuated the army across the East River under cover of darkness August 29-30, 1776.

Throughout September the Yankees retreated losing battles at Kips Bay, Harlem Heights and White Plains. There is a tradition, never claimed by Cook, that he was at this latter Westchester Battle. It is not known if Joel, his brother Lemuel or their father were at home when his long suffering mother Martha died giving birth to sister Phebe on February 9, 1776.

If Joel was with Washington's driven, ragtag army as a servant, he may have been present at the Battle of Trenton as unsupported tradition asserts. This battle was critical because it gave the soldiers and sympathetic civilians a victory (December 26, 1776) after months of defeat and retreat. The Hessian garrison was boldly surprised in one of the most surprising exploits in history by a defeated general.

Joel's career is well documented from May 20, 1777 when he was recruited by Lt. John Mansfield into the 6th Connecticut Regiment of Foot in the Continental Line for the duration of the war. We can follow him for the next six years. His first commander was Lt. Colonel David Dimon (Cook spells it Demming) and then Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, when Dimon died in September. The regiment rendezvoused at New Haven and marched to Peekskill. During the summer of 1777 they were frequently detached on expeditions and outpost duty above Kingsbridge, N.Y. From August to October they served under Gen. Parsons on the Hudson and during the winter of 77-78 they worked on the fortifications at West Point. Their particular project was Meig's Redoubt. During the summer of 78 they were with Washington at White Plains encampment and wintered at Redding, Connecticut. Joel was given a 20 day furlough on December 28th by General Parsons. The regiment served with the Conn. Division during 1779 on the east side of the Hudson keeping the British in New York City under observation and check. A company muster shows that Joel was "on command" at Norwalk from February to April. He returned to his unit in time to participate in the Storming of Stony Point. This means the very short Cook had been a good soldier and was made a member of the elite Light Infantry. This unit was made

up of physically sturdy usually tall, well motivated soldiers who were organized into special units for hazardous assignments.

General Anthony Wayne led a 1200 man force of picked troops deemed impregnable. The bold success gave Wayne the soubriquet "Mad" and must have given the 19 year old private Joel Cook a great sense of pride. He proudly acknowledged his participation in later life. This battle so disrupted British plans that a northern offensive was cancelled and the theatre of the war shifted south.

The winter of 79-80 was the most severe of the war. His regiment was in the squalid huts at Morristown, N.J. by December 1. On December 15th a Colonel Gray gave Joel a 40 day furlough. He probably walked to Wallingford and back through the bitter cold of the century's worst weather.

The muster of May 1st, 1780 shows him at the "huts of Morristown". He may have witnessed Lafayette's return on May 10th from France with word for the starving, threadbare army that Louis XVI was sending supplies, ships and troops.

On May 25th many of the Connecticut soldiers mutinied after being driven to desperation by their privations. Joel's subsequent promotion to corporal suggests that he took no active part. That month his company commander was invalidated home and Captain David Starr took his place. Captain Joseph Mansfield had served with his father, was a neighbor and had been his leader for 2 or 3 years. Joel and his unit were at Short Hills, N.J. in June, then to the Hudson Highlands and a halt at Buttermilk Falls, then they were marched south towards the British lines at Kingsbridge, N.Y. Earlier a stiff action had taken place on June 7-8 at Connecticut Farms (now Union, N.J.).

Joel's unit did not take part in the action to repel a raid by German and British troops under General Knyphausen. It is impossible to know how Joel was involved, but later in life he claimed to have fought there. He may have been a volunteer in the hasty force raised to repulse the enemy or he may have been visiting friends or relatives in the village settled some years before by fellow "Nutmeg staters".

At Orangetown, N.Y. his unit was stopped and rapidly marched back to West Point, when Major Andre was captured with incriminating documents at Tarrytown. They revealed that Benedict Arnold, a trusted Washington comrade, was a traitor and planned to surrender the key fortification at West Point to Clinton's forces. The summer passed uneventfully. A consolidation of units took place and Cook was transferred to Capt. Samuel Augustus Barker's Light Infantry Company at year's end. All 1781 records for Cook and Conn. 6th were destroyed in a fire.

A muster for April 26, 1782 reveals that Joel, now a seasoned veteran of almost 22 years, had been transferred to Captain Stephen

(Continued on Page 16)

**Joel Cook** (Continued from Page 4)

Potter's Co. in the 4th Connecticut Regiment commanded by Col. Zebulon Butler. The record shows that he took an eight day leave of absence November 5, 1782. His unit had broken camp at Verplanck's Point, proceeded to Newburgh, where Washington complimented the Connecticut troops. His order stated, "...the Commander In Chief can not conceal the satisfaction he experiences in observing that last grand manoeuvre of the campaign

(which) surpassed every other exhibition of the kind that has been made in American army". The last reorganization caused Joel to be transferred to the 1st company.

Since Yorktown, October 9 to 17th, 1781 when Cornwallis surrendered his army the outcome of the war was a foregone conclusion. The question as to whether Joel Cook, a Corporal since December of 1780, took part at Yorktown in Virginia is a problem. The late biogra-

phical articles and obituaries claim that he was there. Men from his company were there. Lt. John Mansfield, a family friend, the man who had recruited him into the army, led a "forlorn hope," at the capture of Redoubt No. 10. He was wounded and commended by his commander Colonel Alexander Hamilton. Was Cook part of this volunteer forward party that had little expect expectation of surviving? If he was, why didn't he include it in his list of actions. "...

the Storm of Stony Point, Battle of Springfield and Connecticut Farms, N.J., Kingsbridge, N.Y. and sundry small engagements..." His failure to mention it strongly suggests that he remained with the troops in New York, who prevented Clinton from relieving Cornwallis.

Joel and his regiment stayed at West Point until Washington disbanded most of the troops. On June 8, 1783 Cpl. Joel Cook headed

for Wallingford having spent over six of his twenty-three years as a soldier. His fascination with military life was hardly over, as we shall see.

In spite of the many deaths that he witnessed and the privations that he had endured he might have agreed with General Robert E. Lee, who said, "It is well that war is so terrible, or we should grow too fond of it."

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Vertical File

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KNEAD L. I.

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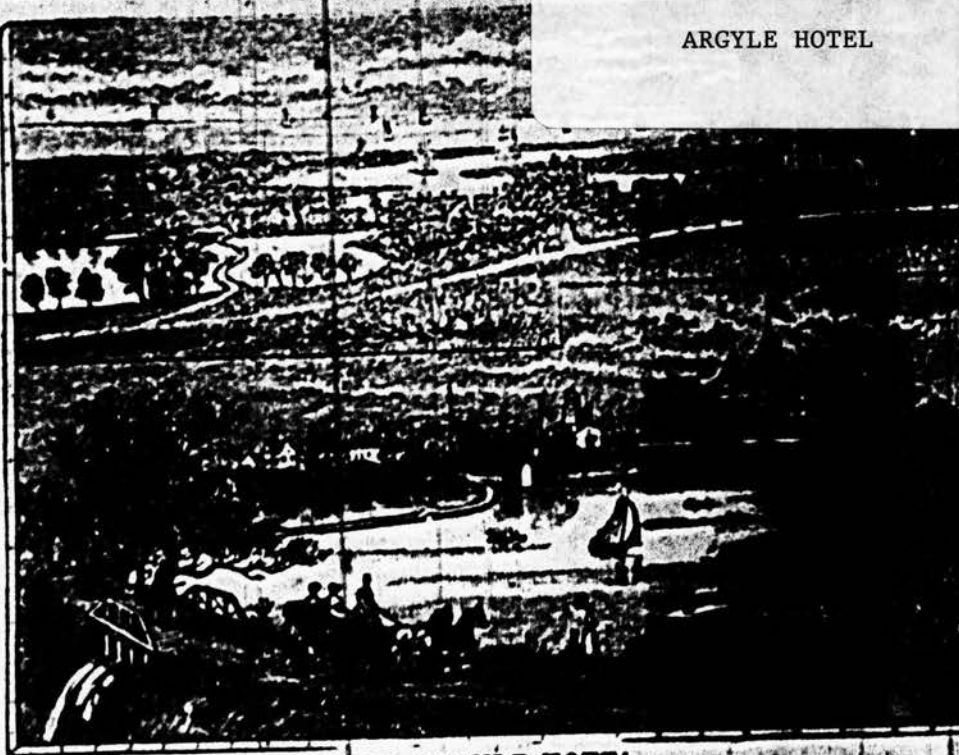
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LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTION  
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THE ARGYLE HOTEL.

CARETAKER, PETER JOMMES of the Argyle Hotel property in this village, which is owned by William Ziegler of New York, and managed by the Realty Trust Company, received orders from the company late Monday morning to begin the total destruction of the hotel property, and forty carpenters and laborers were immediately set at work on the job of demolishing the building. All the furniture, bedding and crockery was removed to the large dining room on the north, a building 50x100 feet in size, which is not to be disturbed until later, when a public hall will no doubt be made out of it. The work of demolishing this immense building has gone on steadily day by day, until now over 100 men under the directions of Boss Carpenter George von Mann, are doing their best to get the building off the site before the middle of the month. Some of the principal drives in the park will be changed so as to allow room for convenient cottage sites. Then the erection of twenty cottages of attractive design, which will average a cost new of about \$3,500, will be built from the hotel lumber. Each cottage will have a new system of plumbing and lighting and when completed will be fully furnished and either offered for sale or rented to desirable tenants. Mr. Ziegler

ARGYLE HOTEL

Please Remember

W South Side Signal  
March 5, 1904

Pratt & Lambert's 61 Floor  
Varnish

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

Oliver Tools

All of which represent

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ECONOMY IN LABOR

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We shall be pleased to furnish you with sample cards or catalogues. Qualities the best we know of.

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without their hearty and loyal support these results would have been impossible. Not only is it the desire of the members and attendants of the M. E.

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convenient cottage sites. Then the  
 erection of twenty cottages of attractive  
 design, which will average a cost new  
 of about \$3 500, will be built from the  
 hotel lumber. / Each cottage will have  
 a new system of plumbing and lighting  
 and when completed will be fully fur-  
 nished and either offered for sale or  
 rented to desirable tenants. Mr. Ziegler  
 will retain the ownership of Blythe-  
 burne Lake and ten feet of land sur-  
 rounding it, granting to dwellers in the  
 park boating privileges. The casino  
 will remain on its present site. The  
 Argyle Hotel, one of the largest sum-  
 mer hostleries on Long Island, was built  
 about 1881 by a syndicate of American  
 and English capitalists, of which the  
 late Austin Corbin, then president of  
 the Long Island Railroad, was a mem-  
 ber. It was built at large expense and  
 was elaborately furnished and ap-  
 pointed. The hotel was not very suc-  
 cessful from a financial standpoint, de-  
 spite the fact that every effort was  
 made to make it popular. After a time  
 the property was sold to William  
 Ziegler of Brooklyn, who sold the cot-  
 tages at auction, but retained the  
 hotel, casino and lake. Lately the  
 principal of a large military school on  
 the Hudson came here with a view to  
 purchasing the hotel for the use of his  
 school, but the deal was not consummated.  
 Officers of the Realty Trust Company  
 visited the hotel on Wednesday to give  
 better and more definite orders to their  
 architect. A Signal representative was  
 assured that none of the property on  
 South Country road was for sale, but  
 that the company expected to improve  
 and beautify it. The destruction of the  
 building will necessarily result in large  
 quantities of lumber being made unfit  
 for use and this will be sold cheap to  
 anyone desiring it. The illustration  
 above shows the Argyle Hotel and a  
 portion of the grounds and lake looking  
 east from the hotel.

On Thursday night at the regular  
 monthly meeting of the Official Board of  
 the M. E. Church a resolution was of-  
 fered extending to the Rev. Dr. Stiebler  
 a call to the pastorate of the church for  
 the coming conference year. Since Dr.  
 Stiebler came to Babylon to assume the  
 pastorate of the church, which he did  
 at the commencement of the conference  
 year in 1899, the society has been in a  
 state of spiritual and material prosper-  
 ity. On his coming to Babylon he  
 found a discouraged people a heavy

lies the best we know of.  
**Higbie & Robb**  
 without their hearty and loyal support  
 these results would have been im-  
 possible. Not only is it the desire of  
 members and attendants of the  
 Church that Dr. Stiebler will remain  
 but also the residents of the  
 village who honor, respect and  
 cherish him.

THE Democratic village caucus  
 held in Fire Department headquar-  
 ters on Saturday evening last. There  
 was a large attendance and much in-  
 terest was taken in the proceedings.  
 The caucus was called to order by Dr.  
 Committeeman Smith. Former  
 President Van Weelden was  
 chairman, James B. Cooper, Jr.,  
 secretary; Max Sobranin and Irvin  
 Smith, tellers. The ticket names  
 as follows: President, Treadwell  
 Kellum; trustee, James C. Burns  
 lecturer, Elwin M. Wilson; treasurer,  
 T. Edward Dowden. Capt.  
 Jackson, William P. Ketchum and  
 E. Smith were named as a commit-  
 tee to fill vacancies and to call the caucus  
 in 1905. The Republican caucus  
 held Thursday of last week named for  
 president, Benjamin B. Wood; for  
 John H. Arink. The other nomi-  
 nees were the same as presented  
 by the Democrats, so that the contest for  
 presidency and trusteeship will  
 be spirited. Trustee Hendericks  
 has filled the place of trustee for  
 years, has decided to retire.

FOR A NEW HOME:  
 Machine, Sewing, sold in the town-  
 ship, Islip, Southampton and Huntington  
 more than twenty years by J. P. W.  
 Northport.  
 Needles, Bands and attachments can  
 be ordered by mail when wanted.

A HAPPY reunion of the family  
 Rensselaer Terry, father of Will-  
 iam and Henry W. Terry of this village,  
 place at Jamesport on Tuesday  
 the occasion being the 80th birth-  
 day of Mr. Terry. The gathering of Mr.  
 Terry's eight children was a complete  
 success to him and his wife, and as over  
 twenty years had passed since they  
 were together the event was the more  
 interesting. Both Mr and Mrs Terry  
 in excellent health and it is our  
 hope that they may be other-

aws.

LEADING CIGARS OF LONG ISLAND

GRISWOLD'S DIPLOMA 10c

"MUTUAL BENEFIT" 5c

E. GRISWOLD & Co., Makers.  
HICKSHOF L. I.

ONE of the propositions to be voted on at the village election on Tuesday, March 15, is: "Shall the Village of Babylon establish a separate Board of Fire Commissioners to be composed of three members? Many of the residents of the village are in the dark as to the duties that shall be assumed by the fire commissioners should the proposition be carried. For the benefit of these, Article VII, Section 200, Village Laws, pertaining to the powers of fire commissioners, will give the desired information:

1. Have the care, custody and control of all property belonging to the fire department.
2. May purchase fire engines, hose, hose carts, boxes, tools, implements and apparatus suitable and necessary to prevent and extinguish fires within the village, and keep the same in good condition and repair.
3. May erect and maintain suitable and necessary buildings for the fire department.
4. May construct and maintain reservoirs and cisterns and supply them with water for use at fires.
5. May adopt rules for the admission, suspension, removal and discipline of the members, officers and employees of the fire department, may prescribe their powers and duties, and fix their compensation.
6. Have the control and supervision of the members, officers and employees of the department, may direct their conduct at fires and prescribe methods for extinguishing fires.
7. May appoint persons other than members or officers of the department to take charge of the property of the department, and may fix their compensation.

A VERY interesting social for "Men only" will be held in the M. E. Chapel this Friday evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Wm. R. Foster Brotherhood. Dr. Bartholow of Brooklyn, a P. G. of Old Fellows and a 321 Mason, and one of the most prominent preachers in Brooklyn will deliver the address, after which refreshments will be served. Men and growing boys will be cordially made welcome. On Sunday morning the pastor, Rev. Dr. Staehler, will baptize, receive members and administer the communion. In the afternoon the Brotherhood will have their religious meeting from 4 to 5 P. M. Good music, male quartette, pastor B. P. Field, and others will take part. All will be brief and the meeting, for men and boys only, will be bright, cheerful and brotherly. Come. The Epworth League, at 7:30, will be in charge of Mrs. Grace Abbott, subject, "Christ Saving the Sinners of Lute." At 7:30 the pastor will preach on "Opportunity, the Measure of Responsibility." The usual Sunday afternoon and Friday night cottage meetings will be held at West Babylon. The S. S. Missionary Society will be addressed by Rev. John D. Long on Sunday afternoon at 2:30. The Epworth League of the M. E. Church is cordially invited to attend a social at Bay Shore M. E. Church on Tuesday night of next week. The leagues to a Amityville and Sayville have also been invited. Train will leave Babylon station at 6:40 P. M.

NOTHING equals the delightful sensation of having the face lathered, steamed, kneaded, parfed &c. as practiced by Prof. Lang.

At the opening of the club house of the Florida Gun Club held at Palm Beach on Tuesday of last week J. S. S. Remsen of Babylon, who is spending the winter south, made a score of 23 out of 25 birds. He was beaten by Isaac L. Emerson of Baltimore, who killed 23



THE ARGYLE HOTEL.

CARETAKER PETER JOMMES of the Argyle Hotel property in this village, which is owned by Wilbur Ziegler of New York and managed by the Realty Trust Company, received orders from the company late Monday morning to begin the total destruction of the hotel property, and forty carpenters and laborers were immediately set at work on the job of demolishing the building. All the furniture, bedding and crockery was removed to the large dining room on the north, a building 50x100 feet in size, which is not to be disturbed until later, when a public hall will no doubt be made out of it. The work of demolishing this immense landing has gone on steadily day by day, until now over 100 men under the directions of Boss Carpenter George von Maur, are doing their best to get the building off the site before the middle of the month. Some of the principal drives in the park will be changed so as to allow room for convenient cottage sites. Then the erection of twenty cottages of attractive design, which will average a cost new of about \$3,500, will be built from the hotel lumber. Each cottage will have a new system of plumbing and lighting and when completed will be fully furnished and either offered for sale or rented to desirable tenants. Mr. Ziegler will retain the ownership of Blythebourne Lake and ten feet of land surrounding it, granting to dwellers in the park boating privileges. The casino will remain on its present site. The Argyle Hotel, one of the largest summer hostleries on Long Island, was built about 1881 by a syndicate of American and English capitalists, of which the late Austin Coburn, then president of the Long Island Railroad, was a member. It was built at large expense and was elaborately furnished and appointed. The hotel was not very successful from a financial standpoint, despite the fact that every effort was made to make it popular. After a time the property was sold to Wilbur Ziegler of Brooklyn, who sold the cottages at auction, but retained the hotel, casino and lake. Lately the principal of a large military school on the Hudson came here with a view to purchasing the hotel for the use of his school, but the deal was not consummated. Officers of the Realty Trust Company visited the hotel on Wednesday to give better and more definite orders to their architect. A signal representative was assured that none of the property on South Country road was for sale, but that the company expected to improve and beautify it. The destruction of the building will necessarily result in large quantities of lumber being made null for use and this will be sold cheap to anyone desiring it. The illustration above shows the Argyle Hotel and a portion of the grounds and lake looking east from the hotel.

ON Thursday night at the regular monthly meeting of the Official Board of the M. E. Church a resolution was of

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without their hearty and loyal support these results would have been impossible. Not only is it the desire of the members and attendants of the M. E. Church that Dr. Staehler will return, but also the residents of the entire village who honor, respect and love him.

The Democratic village caucus was held in Fire Department headquarters on Saturday evening last. There was a large attendance and much interest was taken in the proceedings. The caucus was called to order by District Committeeman Smith. Former Village President Van Weelden was chosen chairman, James B. Casper, Jr., secretary; Max Sebraman and Irvin E. Smith, tellers. The ticket named was as follows: President, Tremwell B. Kellum; trustee, James C. Burns; collector, Edwin M. Wilson; treasurer, E. Edward Dowlen; Capt. Carl Jackson, William P. Ketchum and Irvin E. Smith were named as a committee to find vacancies and to call the caucus of 1905. The Republican caucus on Thursday of last week named for president, Benjamin B. Wood; for trustee, John M. Arink. The other nominations were the same as presented by the Democrats, so that the contest for the presidency and trusteeship will likely be spirited. Trustee Henderickson, who has filled the office of trustee for three years, has decided to retire.

FORA PRESENT, a New Home Sewing Machine is the best sold in the towns of Babylon, Islip, Smithtown and Huntington for more than twenty years by J. P. WARE, Northport, L. I. Needles, bands and attachments can be sent by mail when wanted.

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The following games were rolled at the Amityville Club:

FRIDAY EVENING		1ST GAME	
PUSHERS	BRIGHT LIGHTS		
Baldwin 154	Ketcham 154		
Hart 138	Louise 159		
Hydroth 119	Wimpy 165		
Chickster 172	Wood 149		
Allowance 10			
Total 623			
ALL BUT		2ND GAME	
Ingle 211	Baldwin 161		
Wilmarth 184	Hart 160		
Wright 151	Hydroth 118		
Ireland 154	Chickster 141		
Total 750			
BRIGHT LIGHTS		ALL BUT	
Ketcham 190	Ingle 167		
Louise 151	Wilmarth 145		
Wright 119	Ireland 149		
Wood 119	Allowance 11		
Total 611			
1ST GAME		2ND GAME	
Ketcham 176			
Baldwin 179			
Baldwin 147			
Ingle 167			
Ketcham 212			
Ingle 20			
MONDAY EVENING		1ST GAME	
YANKEE BOYS	DOUBTFUL		
Gardner 219	Doubleday 147		
Wright 118	Hu 204		
Anderson 132	Dauenbauer 152		
Hydroth 105	Peasart 125		
Allowance 5			
Total 672			
2ND GAME		YANKEE BOYS	
Ireland 169	Gardner 201		
Smith 201	Wright 161		
Markham 181	Anderson 142		
Bloeker 196	Hu 142		
Total 658	allowance 7		
	669		
DOUBTFUL		FALLING STARS	
Doubleday 178	Ireland 166		
Hu 125	Smith 161		
Dauenbauer 135	Markham 154		
Peasart 138	Hydroth 113		
Total 576	allowance 2		
	578		
TUESDAY EVENING		1ST GAME	
PEERLESS	IN ITS		
Kritter 144	Buettner 152		
White 146	Volter 146		
Fox 140	VanNostrand 140		
Ireland 144	Ketchum 130		
Total 570	allowance 14		
	584		
ALL BUT		PEERLESS	
Ingle 168	Kritter 143		
Wilmarth 206	White 151		
Wright 210	Foster 149		
Ireland 227	Ireland 113		
Allowance 2			
Total 805			
3RD GAME		ALL BUT	
Buettner 169	Ingle 166		
Volter 117	Wilmarth 151		



Newsday Photo by Gerald S. Williams

Stone memorial to a mysterious soldier

## Time Obscures Brave Deeds Of Capt. Joel Cook

Babylon—Capt. Joel Cook, to whom a monument is dedicated in Argyle Park, has been the subject of a historical search since the discovery of his grave last week. So far, it has found that the only memorable thing he did here was die.

According to Rosalind Rohl, curator of the village historical museum, Cook apparently moved to Babylon when he was in his 80s, 25 years after he fought his last military battle. And it wasn't until 1908, 57 years after his death, that a citizens group commissioned the 15-foot stone memorial citing his bravery in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

In 1906, led by the town's leading citizen, Judge James B. Cooper, the Joel Cook Monument Association was formed. Ms. Rohl could not say what spurred the sudden interest in Cook. A story in a Babylon newspaper at the time described Cook as a modest man. "Wealth never came to this man and neither were his descendents prosperous," the clipping says. An inscription on the monument asks future generations to emulate what it terms Cook's heroism and manly virtue.

Cook, a native of Wallingford, Conn., was 16 when the War for Independence began. Denied admission to the infantry because of his small size, Cook joined the commanding officer's staff as a waiter. A year later, he was admitted to the state's regiment and distinguished himself in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. But just how he distinguished himself remains unknown.

Chilled with Washington at Valley Forge and victorious with Tyler at Tippecanoe, Cook retired on an Army pension and moved to Yonkers in 1824. Sometime after 1840, he moved to Prospect Street, where he lived until his death. With money left over from the monument fund, the association purchased the stone marker for his grave, which was discovered by county Youth Conservation Corps workers cleaning a neglected part of Babylon

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