

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

*A. M. Thonn* , Superintendent.

State: *New York.*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

*Topographic Sheet No. 1709*

LOCALITY :

*Rye Neck to New Rochelle.*

1885-6

CHIEF OF PARTY:

*Charles Hosmer.*

58.  
B.C.C.

Descriptive report of Topographical  
Sheet No. 1709.

There are no particularly prominent geological features. The country is broken and complex, and is mostly of solid rock base.

The trees are principally for purposes of shade and are mostly full grown. Oak, Elm, Maple, Chestnut, Hickory, Locust and Cedar are the principal shade and forest trees. The fruit trees are Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum.

The principal town on the sheet is New Rochelle, which was settled by the Anguenots, refugees from La Rochelle France, about the year 1687. The first landing was at Bonnefoy's Point, now Davenport's Neck.

The town of Mamaroneck was settled in 1661 and is part of

the tract of land called the "Manor of Scarsdale".

Mamaroneck is an Indian name and signifies "The place where the fresh water falls into the salt." The original way of spelling the name was Mamaroneck.

The entire shores are thickly settled, in fact it is almost an continuous town. The residents are mostly persons who do business in New York, and are transported to and from the City daily.

Communication is by both land and water, but principally by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rail Road.

There are but few mills and factories.

The roads are good and light grades.

No water power.

Bridges are strong and sound  
and not frequent.

Fences are chiefly stone.

The sheet is a reservoir but  
it is impossible to estimate  
the increase in wealth and  
population. It is very great  
in consequence of the great  
increase of the population of  
New York City. The rapid and  
cheap communication with the  
City inducing many to reside  
upon these shores.

Charles Hosmer  
Asst. to G. Survey.