

Long Island Botanical Society Newsletter

Henry Young, Long Island's Forgotten Botanist

Eric E. Lamont

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During the course of investigating the life of Henry Wilson Young (1847-1927, Fig. 1) of Northville, Long Island, several academic institutions and historical societies were consulted and two direct descendants (family historians) were interviewed. With each inquiry, I requested information on Henry Young “the botanist” and invariably the reply was, “Do you mean Henry Young the newspaper man?” Yes! Young the botanist later became a successful newspaper editor and publisher. “Must be a different Henry Young . . . the Henry Young from Northville wasn’t a botanist.” Even family members were unaware of their ancestor’s botanical achievements. Volumes of archival documents¹ are silent on Henry Young “the botanist” as is Selah Youngs’ (1907) history and genealogy of the Young family in America. The archives begin with an account of his life starting in 1874 (age 26) when he left the North Fork of eastern Long Island (home of his family for six generations) and headed west, in pursuit of a career as a newspaper man.

Today, only a handful of local botanists are aware of Henry Young’s botanical exploits during the early 1870s. Although details are sometimes sparse, the overall account of his contribution to botany has endured for more than 150 years and can be gleaned from botanical publications, correspondence with botanists, and annotation labels on herbarium collections. He collected plants on eastern Long Island, published his findings (including new records for New York), and in 1874 co-authored with Elihu S. Miller (1848-1940) the first flora of Suffolk County, New York.



Figure 1. Henry Wilson Young (1847-1927). Photograph from Selah Youngs’ (1907) history and genealogy of the Young family in America.

Henry Young first appeared on my botanical radar screen soon after 1981 when I was searching for the bizarre, aquatic plant, featherfoil (*Hottonia inflata*) in an old growth forest in Northville, less than two miles from Young’s birthplace. In 1872 and 1873, Young collected three specimens of featherfoil in Northville. After a few years searching, I relocated Young’s population in a buttonbush swamp at North Fork Preserve. My interest in Henry Young was ignited and it has taken 45 years to piece together the complex aspects of this man’s remarkable life.

Background

At age 23, Henry Young immersed himself in the study of botany and initiated correspondence with eminent botanists of his day. His publications in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* (Young 1872, 1873a, 1873b, 1874a, 1874b) give evidence of his self-confidence and writing skills, with no hesitation to put pen to paper. Young’s correspondence

with botanists and his botanical publications are not included in the “Henry W. Young papers” at the University of Oregon (see footnote 1), nor are they mentioned in Selah Youngs’ (1907) biography of Henry Young or in the various newspaper stories written by Henry Young about his early life (Young 1905a, 1905b, 1906, 1921).

His correspondence with Elihu S. Miller provides insight into the intensity of Young’s botanical studies and difficulties encountered in the identification of certain groups of vascular plants (e.g., sedges). Twenty-four letters from Young to Miller were discovered in 2000 by Linda Marschner in the herbarium of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, “in a large envelope addressed to E. S. Miller” (Marschner, personal communication). Although his interest in botany was strongly influenced by Miller, it was

¹ Henry W. Young papers. University of Oregon Libraries, Special Collections and University Archives, Eugene, OR. Contains Young’s professional and personal correspondence; writings about family history, land in Washington and Oregon, railway fare reduction, Eminent Domain laws, yellow journalism, political ethics, and more; school reports; campaign speeches (1896); American Tract Society publications; business ledgers; and more.

(continued on page 11)

Long Island Botanical Society

Founded: 1986 • Incorporated: 1989

The Long Island Botanical Society is dedicated to the promotion of field botany and a greater understanding of the plants that grow wild on Long Island, New York.

Visit the Society's Web site
www.libotanical.org

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Society News

LIBS 40-Year Anniversary Celebration

"We are all a living part of a wonderful botanical tradition"

Robert E. Zaremba, first president of the Long Island Botanical Society
(on the occasion of the Society's 20-year anniversary in 2006)

Who would have thought that after 40 years, LIBS would still be active and fulfilling its mission? I for one would never have thought it. And who would have thought it would take 40 years to complete and publish "Atlas of the Flora of Long Island, New York" (scheduled for publication in 2026)? And now, LIBS is at a crossroads. What does the future hold for the Society? That is one of the questions LIBS members will discuss at the 40-year celebration event at Third House Nature Center in Montauk on September 19, 2026. Specifically, members will develop and set in motion a "two year plan" that will guide the society in fulfilling its mission.

The mission of LIBS is two-fold: to promote field botany and a greater understanding of the plants that grow wild on Long Island. The first goal has been achieved largely through field trips and workshops; the second has been accomplished via the Society's newsletter, member's meetings and programs, education outreach, conservation actions, and other activities.

Today, although still prospering, LIBS is facing challenges and is in need of support from its members more than ever. The major need is volunteers to chair committees and serve as officers. LIBS also must tap into the sizable pool of young professionals and others on Long Island interested in botany and nature. To do so, LIBS must expand its outreach and become more technologically savvy. Among other tasks, the Society's web site needs to be updated (allowing new members to join online instead of writing checks), and reports from iNaturalist and other online sources need to be incorporated into the Society's database of plant records.

Social gatherings of LIBS members came to an abrupt end with the onset of Covid in 2020, and difficulties have been encountered in reestablishing these events in the post-Covid era. A convenient meeting place has not been found nor has a new program committee chair stepped forward. Other natural history societies also have experienced similar difficulties and have shifted to online meetings, an option currently not readily available to LIBS because of its technological deficiencies.

During the past 40 years, the heyday of botanical field explorations on Long Island took place in the 1990s and early 2000s. Today, for various reasons, fewer people are inclined to venture outdoors. Field botany courses are rarely offered in colleges and other institutions (instead, the current focus is on molecular studies conducted in a laboratory). Funding for the curation of plant collections in herbaria across the USA has drastically declined, resulting in collections being neglected and abandoned.

It will take a concerted effort by LIBS members to continue the "wonderful botanical tradition" mentioned above by Bob Zaremba. If you would like to take part in that effort, please attend the 40-year celebration event in Montauk on September 19, 2026, and bring your optimism, enthusiasm, and new ideas.

Eric Lamont

(Henry Young, continued from page 9)

Young's focused attention and passion for writing that fueled the publication of the first flora of Suffolk County, New York (Miller and Young 1874). His correspondence with botanist William Henry Leggett (1816–1882) is housed in the archives of The New York Botanical Garden (Stephen Sinon, personal communication) and correspondence with botanist Daniel C. Eaton (1837–1912) is in the archives at Yale University (Patrick Sweeney, personal communication).

Young's herbarium collections provide a vast amount of information on when and where he conducted botanical field work on eastern Long Island. Many of his collections are located in three herbaria: Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, NY; The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY; and the New York State Museum, Albany, NY. Additional collections are at Yale University Herbarium, New Haven, CT; Harvard University Herbaria, Cambridge, MA; Academy of Natural Sciences Herbarium, Philadelphia, PA; The Field Museum Herbarium, Chicago, IL; and the United States National Herbarium, Washington, D.C.

An overview of Henry Young's life is presented in *Montgomery County Biographies. History of Montgomery County, Kansas, Illustrated*, published in 1903 and made available online in 2011 through the 2011 Kansas History and Heritage Project.

Henry Young's botanical studies came to an abrupt end in 1874 when he renounced his family's ancestral home and headed west, forever abandoning his study of the flora of eastern Long Island.

Early Life on Eastern Long Island

Henry W. Young was born at Northville, Suffolk County, New York, December 17, 1847. He was the oldest of six children of Noah Wilson Young and Dency Jane (Luce) Young. His grandfather was Captain Noah Young, who, with his militia company, participated in one of the engagements of the War of 1812. The family was of English descent and traced back to Reverend John Youngs, who came from Connecticut to Long Island in 1640 (Young 1906).

Genealogy of Henry W. Young²:

Rev. Christopher Young, 1575–1626; Vicar of Reydon and Southwold, Suffolk, England, from 1611–1626

Rev. John Youngs, born Reydon, England, about 1598; led the Englishmen, women, and children who settled Southold, Long Island, New York, in 1640; died February 24, 1672

Christopher Youngs, born Southold, about 1642; died Southold, July 31, 1695

Christopher Youngs, born Southold, about 1677; died Aquebogue, June 28, 1727

Daniel Youngs, born Aquebogue, 1712; died Aquebogue, Jan. 18, 1755

Rufus Young, born Aquebogue, 1748; died August 24, 1828

Capt. Noah Young, born Northville, January 26, 1788; died March 18, 1853

Noah Wilson Young, born Northville, 1819; died Jan. 29, 1887

Henry Wilson Young, born Northville, December 17, 1847; died Feb. 17, 1927



Figure 2: Capt. Noah Young's house on Sound Avenue, Northville, 1840; birth place of Henry Young. The old house "was one of the most interesting things on the farm in my early childhood . . . it possessed many quaint peculiarities of the olden time. While still a youngster of eight or ten I gleefully rejoiced to see the old house torn down – though I should be very glad to look through its ancient rooms again now" (Young 1906). Photograph courtesy of Richard Wines.

Figure 3. District 10 School, Northville, circa 1900; Henry Young taught at this one room school-house. Photograph courtesy of Richard Wines.



The Young homestead in Northville (Fig. 2) was located on the north shore of Long Island, approximately one mile south of Long Island Sound (on Sound Avenue). It was a farm of a hundred acres that was purchased prior to the War of 1812 by Rufus Young, great-grandfather of Henry Young (Young 1906). From an early age, Henry Young was engaged in farm work during the summer months. He obtained his education in the district schools and at Northville Academy (Wines 2024; Fig. 3), which he attended in the winter until the age of seventeen.

(continued on page 12)

² based on Young 1906)

(Henry Young, continued from page 11)

In 1865, when eighteen years old, he started teaching school at nearby Aquebogue, where his father had taught many years before. His mother also was a school teacher. In 1868, having gone through the necessary preparatory studies, he entered Washington College in Lexington, Virginia, but because of poor health did not remain there long. In the fall of 1870, he took a steamer trip to New Orleans, and from there went to Texas (to see if he might relocate), but not finding the country to his liking, returned to Northville. The summers of 1871, 1872, and 1873 were “devoted very largely to the study of botany and the identification of the indigenous species of plants growing on the eastern end of Long Island” (Young 1903; Fig. 4). In this study, he collaborated with E. S. Miller of Wading River and together, in 1874, published the first flora of Suffolk County, New York (Miller and Young 1874; Fig. 5).

On account of his health, in the fall of 1872, he set sail in the bark Adaline C. Adams for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Yellow fever was widespread there at the time of his arrival, around Christmas, and before his return he “suffered an attack of that disease and was cared for in a hospital where none of the attendants spoke a word of English” (Young 1903). The return

voyage was made by way of Cuba, where a month was spent at Cienfuegos.

Henry Young, the Newspaper Man

In the summer of 1874, Henry Young was again “seized with the desire to go west” (Young 1903). This time he went to Chicago and from there to Oquawka, Illinois, where he was first drawn into the world of newspapers. In late 1874, while visiting Harry N. Patterson, a botanical correspondent of Young’s (and printer) in Oquawka, he found himself “whiling away the time in the village printing office” and he “got to dabbling with the types, and settled the problem of his career before he knew it by drifting into the country newspaper business” (Young 1903).

After a winter of teaching school at Terre Haute, Illinois, and a summer trip to Georgetown, Colorado, where he set type in the office of the “Georgetown Miner”, he invested his savings in the purchase of a half interest in “The Galva Journal” in Illinois, of which he became the editor. A few months later he bought out his partner and became the sole proprietor of the newspaper. While living in Galva, he married Annie

Figure 4a.



Figure 4b.

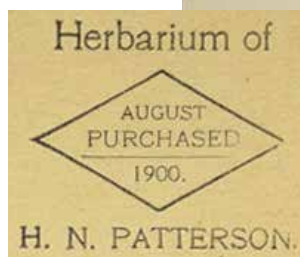


Figure 4c.



Figure 4. Henry Young's 1873 collection of purple bladderwort (*Utricularia purpurea*), a carnivorous plant, from a pond in Aquebogue. This collection is noteworthy because Young sent it as a “gift” to Harry N. Patterson in Oquawka, Illinois, who added it to his personal herbarium which was later donated to The Field Museum Herbarium in Chicago. Bladderworts are difficult to press into a voucher specimen because the underwater mass of tangled leaves, stems, and bladders are difficult to separate; also, the purple flowers lose their color with age. Inset: a. flowers (photo by Adam Black), b. close-up of bladders (photo from GoBotany.com), c. close-up of the stamp, “Herbarium of H. N. Patterson”, on upper right corner of sheet.

Eliza Ayres on January 31, 1878, and of this union four children were born.

In April 1881, Henry Young and his family moved to Montgomery County, Kansas, where they lived 33 years. It was during this period that Young fully developed his communication skills. In 1881, he established the “Coffeyville Star” and in 1884 purchased the “Independence Kansan,” and consolidated the two under the name of “The Star and Kansan.” This he subsequently made one of the most influential and widely quoted newspapers in the state. His editorials and other writings earned him the reputation of being one of the foremost writers of the Sunflower State. Based on his strong support of progressive views, in August 1896 he was nominated for the state senate by the Populist Party and after an actively engaged campaign, speaking all over the county, he was elected to a four-year term as State Senator from Montgomery County (District 12). In 1914, Henry Young and his family moved to Coos County, Oregon where he and his son, Henry Allen Young, published “The Coquville Valley Sentinel.”

Northville, 1865

Let us return to Northville in 1865, and take a closer look at Henry Young’s final ten years on Long Island, with special attention focused on his interest in botany. In 1865, Young (age 18) lived on the family farm in Northville and began teaching school in nearby Aquebogue. By around 1870, he served as an officer (Secretary) for the local chapter of the Pioneer Grange of Long Island and also for the Riverhead Town Ag. Society. At this point in time, outward appearances suggest that Henry Young was following in the family tradition of settling down on the North Fork. But such was not the case. As later correspondence reveals, he felt unfulfilled and restless.

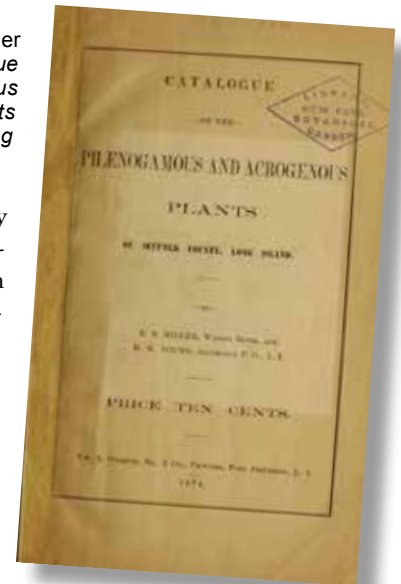
Also at this time, Young was experiencing health issues. His first year (1868) at Washington College in Lexington, Virginia ended abruptly “because of poor health” and his 1872 trip to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil was “on account of his health” (Young 1903). Whatever the ailment, it contributed to Young’s desire to leave Long Island (Young 1874d).

Henry Young’s interest in botany seems to have exploded from out of nowhere. Suddenly, in 1871 he began studying the flora of eastern Long Island and in 1872 began publishing papers on his noteworthy discoveries. In all likelihood, he was influenced by E. S. Miller of nearby Wading River. Miller started collecting plants in 1864 and in 1868 donated 2000 specimens to his alma mater, Williston Seminary in Massachusetts.

Henry Young and Elihu Miller

Henry Young and Elihu Miller were born within six weeks of each other³. They were both descendants of the first European settlers in the region, they grew up in nearby rural communities (with

Figure 5. Title page from Miller and Young’s (1874) *Catalogue of the Phaenogamous and Acrogenous Plants of Suffolk County, Long Island*.



Riverhead as the County Center), and shared a similar culture. As children they might have attended the same county fair, but details of their early friendship are not recorded. Later correspondence reveals their closeness. The written record begins in 1872 when they collaborated on publishing the first flora of Suffolk County, New York (Miller and Young 1874; Fig. 5).

For three years, they corresponded and spent time together in the field collecting plants: “Mr. Young was up to see me Tuesday. We found all the *Utricularia inflata* we cared to gather at Long Pond” (Miller 1873a). “I anticipate a great deal of pleasure botanizing this season. I hope Mr. Young will be home to go with me some, and find some more rarities” (Miller 1873b).

After Young departed Long Island in 1874, he wrote to Miller and shared his thoughts about continuing the study of botany: “Since I have been a printer I have so nearly forgotten that I was a botanist” (Young 1876). “Botanically, I’m afraid I am losing all claim to rank in any directory or catalogue. It is an utter impossibility for me in my business here, to find time for collecting, and I’m afraid I shall lose my interest in the study to a great extent” (Young 1877a). “I have been thinking over the idea of selling my herbarium and conclude that I might be willing to part with all except the grasses and sedges. You would perhaps better go down and look it over, see what sort of condition it is in and determine how much you would be willing to give for the balance of it” (Young 1877b).

Botanical Publications

Henry Young did not hesitate to put pen to paper. The summer of 1872 was spent in the field collecting plants and in November 1872 his first botanical paper was published (Young 1872) on noteworthy plants of Suffolk County and included notes on orchids, goldenrods, grasses, sedges, and the bizarre, aquatic plant, featherfoil (*Hottonia inflata*). Two more papers were published in 1873 and two more in 1874 (Young 1873a, 1873b, 1874a, 1874b).

The lofty title of Young’s “Magnum Opus in Botany” is *Catalogue of the Phaenogamous and Acrogenous Plants of Suffolk County, Long Island* (Fig. 5), coauthored with E. S. Miller and

(continued on page 14)

³ Henry Wilson Young: born December 17, 1847, Northville

Elihu Sanford Miller: born: February 1, 1848, Wading River

(Henry Young continued from page 13)

issued in January 1874. Included in the *Catalogue* is a list of 871 vascular plant species, including spontaneously occurring native and non-native species. All species were documented with voucher collections. The authors acknowledged the flora was based on limited field work and was incomplete. Even so, to this day it remains a baseline study and serves as a valuable resource for botanists, researchers, and students interested in the plant diversity of the region.

The *Catalogue* received a positive review from William H. Leggett, editor of *The Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, the first botanical publication in the New World. Leggett (1874a) referred to Miller and Young as “the enterprising and sagacious young botanists of the eastern end of Long Island” and noted “we have no doubt that they will continue to add largely to the number for some years to come, especially as there are many plants not yet on the list which might be expected to occur . . . they find quite a number of species never before found in the state, or very rarely, and some Southern forms.”

Leggett (1874a) ended his review by noting, “We notice an error in the title, as the list does not include all the aerogenous species, ending with Lycopodiaceae and omitting the Muscal Alliance.” The title did contain an error. The *Catalogue* claims to include “Phaenogamous” plants (*i.e.*, flowering plants) and “Acrogenous” plants (*i.e.*, flowerless plants: ferns and mosses), but it did not include mosses. A more appropriate title would have been a catalogue of “vascular plants” of Suffolk County.

In a letter dated March 2, 1874, Young responded to Leggett’s review: “I have just read the Jan. and Feb. nos. of the Bulletin . . . and see that you speak of an error in the title of our Catalogue. I fail to see it.” He went on to justify the title and concluded, “I am at a loss to imagine why you call it ‘an error’ . . . I did not imagine that I was making a blunder” (Young 1874c). Leggett (1874b) graciously retracted his “oversight” in the next issue of the *Bulletin*: “Mr. H. W. Young calls attention to an oversight on our part. In criticizing the title of this Catalogue we had forgotten that Dr. Gray in his Structural and Systematic Botany, which is the standard for this country, divides Lindley’s Class of Aerogens into two, Acrogens and Anophytes. According to this system, therefore, the title of the Catalogue is correct.” There’s something to be said about a young, novice botanist challenging one of the most highly regarded botanists of the day.

Henry Young vs. Henri Young

I don’t know if there is any relevance in Young changing the spelling of his first name in his mid-20s, around 1872. In every document I have seen from before 1872, Young’s first name is spelled “Henry”. These documents include letterhead of the Pioneer Grange of Long Island that lists Henry W. Young as Secretary. In a letter to E. S. Miller in August 1872, Young signed his name Henri W. Young. His first botanical publication (issued

November 1872) listed his name as Henry W. Young, but his second publication in 1873 listed Henri W. Young. In a letter to William Leggett dated March 2, 1874, he signed his name Henri W. Young. After moving to Galva, Illinois in 1874, he used the name Henri W. Young on the letterhead of the newspaper he published, The Galva Journal. After relocating in Kansas in 1881, the only name used was Henry W. Young.

Reflections on Leaving Long Island

“I came west with the hope that a change of climate would figure beneficial to my health, and don’t think I shall be disappointed; also, because I wanted to go into some other business than farming and thought it probable I should do better here than in the East. Perhaps I might add that I am somewhat of a roving disposition, and to have been compelled to remain should have been like a banishment to me” (Young 1874d).

“I have some slight hope that I may be able next summer to revisit my old home and look again over fields that I have so often trodden, perhaps gather a few of the *Rynchospora nitens* on the shores of Long Pond” (Young 1876).

“I am concerned that I should never be satisfied there [Northville] and that the west is the place for me. Indeed, I think quite strongly of going further west in the course of a year.” (Young 1878).

“I ought not to longer delay the acknowledgement of the receipt of the Yale College Catalogue of Plants⁴, which I can assure you that I examined with the greatest interest. It recalled many pleasant experiences of mine in discovering the rarities mentioned as from Long Island, and made me wish that I could have continued botanizing in that field” (Young 1878).

Return Visits to Long Island

After leaving Long Island in 1874, Henry Young returned to his former home in Northville twice (with his wife and daughter), in August 1905 (age 57) and in August 1921 (age 73). During his visits, he wrote a series of “vacation letters, to give my readers some idea of what makes a summer outing on the coast so especially enjoyable” (Young 1905a). He wrote about his childhood days in Northville: “this road cuts right through a field in which I have spent many a day and week, at all seasons, in planting, cultivating, hoeing and harvesting potatoes and corn, binding and shocking wheat and oats, raking and carting hay, building fences, lopping hedge and doing all sorts of farm work” (Young 1905b). He wrote about laboring at the Jamesport docks, “where I used to shiver many a wintery morning when we were carting potatoes there to load on board sloops for transportation to New York”. He wrote about the many “changes, in the thirty-one years that

⁴ see Eaton (1878) in Literature Cited; Eaton’s catalogue included a list of plants “occurring within 30 miles of Yale College”, including the region of northern Long Island where Miller and Young (1874) collected plants.

have been transformed from prospect into retrospect, since my home was here”.

However, Henry Young did not write a single word about his former interest in the study of botany.

Botanical Collaborators and Correspondents

Daniel Cady Eaton (1834-1895, distinguished botanist, Yale University), corresponded with Young and determined some of Young's collections; cited Young's collections in Eaton (1878).

William Henry Leggett (1816-1882, distinguished botanist, New York City) corresponded with Young; as editor of *The Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, published Young's records of rare plant discoveries in Suffolk County; also wrote a review of Miller and Young's (1874) *Catalogue*.

Elihu S. Miller (1848-1940, amateur botanist/horticulturalist; Wading River, Long Island), collaborator, co-author, field companion, and correspondent from at least 1872 to 1880.

Harry Norton Patterson (1853-1919, field botanist (and printer) from Oquawka, Illinois), correspondent (exchanged plant collections with Young, see Fig. 4) and field companion; Young visited Patterson in Illinois in 1874.

Charles Horton Peck (1833-1917, New York State Botanist, Albany), determined some of Young's collections.

George Thurber (1821-1890, distinguished botanist, New York City), determined some of Young's collections.

Henry Young's Botanical Legacy

Although Henry Young devoted only four years of his life to the study of botany, he forever left his mark on Long Island, as he did most places he lived. He was successful at intensely focusing his attention on a task and fulfilling it to the highest degree. He focused on publishing newspapers, and was successful. He focused on politics, and was successful. He focused on botany, and was successful. Long Island is a better place for having had Henry Young live with us. His botanical work represents a benchmark study of the flora of eastern Long Island.

Young's writings and collections document eastern Long Island's flora in the early 1870s, and provide valuable access to this region over 150 years ago. His writings are valuable historical and scientific sources for documenting eastern Long Island over a century and a half ago in a now changed environment.

Acknowledgements. I thank Richard Wines and Geoffrey Wilson Hallock for discussions about their family history, MaryLaura Lamont for assistance in transcribing the letters of Henry Young to Elihu Miller, Linda Marschner for searching for papers of Henry Young at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Stephen Sinon for providing correspondence between Henry Young and William Leggett at The New York Botanical Garden archives, Patrick Sweeney for searching for papers and collections of Henry Young

at Yale University's Peabody Museum, and Victoria Bustamante for providing images of Henry Young's herbarium collections.

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2026 FIELD TRIPS AND LIBS 40-YEAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

May 3, 2026 (Sunday), 10am

Cunningham Park, Queens County

Trip Leader: Andrew Greller

Joint trip with the North Shore Land Alliance
and the Torrey Botanical Society

Dr. Greller has been studying the flora and vegetation of Cunningham Park for more than 50 years. On this walk, he will provide a fascinating introduction to the native and naturalized plants of Cunningham Park, one of the richest forests on Long Island and an integral part of Queens County's emerald necklace of 2800 acres of connected parkland. Andy has published three research papers that include data from Cunningham Park: one on forest flora, one on forest composition, and one on the entire recorded flora of northeastern Queens (ca.750 species). Spring is a delightful time to visit the park as many plants emerge from their winter dormancy.

Early registration is encouraged for this popular field trip. Register online with the North Shore Land Alliance (northshorelandalliance.org). After you have registered, but before the event, we will email you to confirm your attendance and provide more detailed information.

September 19, 2026 (Saturday), Noon

LIBS 40-YEAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Location: Third House Nature Center, Montauk,
Suffolk County

Please join the celebration of *40 years of LIBS*, at the historic Third House Nature Center in Montauk. The event begins at noon with a welcome and social time, immediately followed by a leisurely nature walk led by Vicki Bustamante. Lunch will be catered. The event will end with a members meeting that will discuss, among other items, the future of LIBS.

In order to properly prepare for this event, please email Eric Lamont (elamont@optonline.net) if you are interested in attending.

For more information, see the announcement in the Society News section of this issue of the LIBS newsletter (page 10).