fons marked "42°" (423 Highlanders) were found on its site. In 1812, this fortification was restored and called "Fort Lawrence."

6. On the land of Johannes Deboer and Jacob Van Brunt, half way between the Jamaica road and Brewer's mill pond, probably between Atlantic and Pacific, Nevins and Bond streets, a redoubt was erected, mounting five guns, and called Fort Greene.

7. About at the junction of Clinton and Atlantic streets, on a very steep conical hill, called Peak's hill, and otherwise known as "Cobble Hill," was a fort of three guns. Its trenches ascended spirally to the top, where a platform was laid for the cannon; from which circumstance it derived the nickname of "Cowborew Fort." It commanded Fort Stirling, on the Heights, and on that account was made lower by the British during their subsequent occupation, for fear that it might fall into the hands of the Continentals, in which case Fort Stirling would have been untenable.

The precise location of this fort cannot now be ascertained. Looking (Field Book of N.Y., ii. 88) and Brown (History of America, i. 145) describe it as being "at the head of the marsh land of the Long Island E. Head, in the vicinity of Roe and Atlantic streets," which is manifestly incorrect. Gen. J. G. Scott, under whose superintendence the fort was reconstituted, and Cobble Hill Fort rebuilt during the war of 1812, in a letter to the author, designated the spot as marked (1860) by a little white-cote on the south side of Atlantic street, near Clinton. The Savings Bank, on the corner of these streets, is also pointed out as the site; and Parman, in Notes 1800, (1853), says that "about 40 years ago, it was removed from about 100 yards northeasterly from the corner of Atlantic and Court streets, to the old Red Hook line, and near the foot of a fortification then known as Cobble Hill Fort, and afterwards, in the war of 1812, as Fort Scott, was bounded by the spirits of a hundred men." As nearly as we can describe it, Cobble Hill Fort was once on the old Red Hook line, now swallowed up by Court street, on the bluff now bounded by that street, Atlantic, Pacific, and Clinton streets, and was nearer to the Court street end of the block. As before stated, this fort was strengthened in 1814, and called Fort Scott. Fort Fortnam was also strengthened and called Fort Greene.

In describing the sites of these fortifications we differ, as will be seen, from Mr. Lewis, but we do so with the respect which is due him as having been the first to attempt their precise location. In addition to a better opportunity for extended examination, and with that more intimate acquaintance with the topographical peculiarities of the region, which a local historian may be presumed to have, we have also enjoyed the advice and assistance of Mr. Sillars Lengom, the well-known City Surveyor, whose father, Stephen Lengom, surveyed the old lines when they were comparatively new, the boundaries of which survey are still in his son's possession. From Mr. Lengom's extensive collection of farm maps, etc., as well as from his long acquaintance with, and reoccupation of, Brooklyn as it was before brick and mortar had completely changed its features, we have gleaned many facts of great use to us, both in this and other portions of our work.

All Long Island and Brooklyn historians, previous to Mr. Lewis, have been eminently disposed of the statements of Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, who has preserved them with reluctance.