



SCHENECTADY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Newsletter Vol. 69, No. 1, 2025 | schenectadyhistorical.org

Buried: The Lost Cemeteries of Mabee Farm

by Mike Diana

Introduction: A Serendipitous Phone Call

If not for the phone call, it would have been an uneventful February afternoon at the Mabee Farm. I'm always surprised when the landline of the Franchere Education Center rings since we haven't advertised that number to the public in years. I pick up the phone, expecting the usual telemarketer, but am instead greatly surprised by the caller's query. "Would you like to know where the slave cemetery is?" the man asks.

Ever since the SCHS acquired the Mabee Farm Historic Site in 1993, a certain mystery has vexed us. Any visitor to the farm can plainly see the walled cemetery for the Mabee family. It sits just a short walk from the Stone House, and has been meticulously marked and maintained since its first burials in the late 18th century. However, not all of the early residents of the farm were part of the Mabee family, and not all would be welcome in that burial plot. There were many people enslaved at the Mabee Farm throughout the 18th and early 19th century. We know some of these people as Sam, Jack, Bate and Cato but know precious little about their lives. These enslaved people had a separate cemetery, and we have long wondered where that cemetery is.

With all that in mind, I responded eagerly and affirmatively but perhaps a little skeptically to the man on the phone. He told me his name, which I failed to write down, and explained that he had long been a resident of Rotterdam Junction. As

Continued on page 13

Note from the Executive Director

Board of Trustees

Mark Vermilyea
President

David Trestick
Vice-President

John Halstead
Treasurer

Robert Sullivan
Secretary

Jill Bogdanowicz-Wilson
Bob Carney
Tracey Chance
Angela Commiato
Philip Fields
Russ Hart
Sarah Kirby
David LeBlanc
Chris Leonard
Chris Marney
Sonia Sandoval
Suzy Unger
Kimberly Waldin

Staff

John Ackner
Facilities Manager

Marietta Carr
Librarian/Archivist

Michael Diana
Historian and Director of Education

Audrey Jones
Office Administrator

Mary Zawacki Graves
Executive Director

Visit

Library & Museum
32 Washington Ave, Schenectady, NY

Mabee Farm
1100 Main St, Rotterdam Jct, NY

Brouwer House Creative
14 N Church St, Schenectady, NY

Contact

WWW.SCHENECTADYHISTORICAL.ORG

Dear Friends,

Happy New Year! We're excited for another great year of programs, research, and preservation here at SCHS. Our **Winter Speaker Series** kicks off this month, and we hope you'll join us all winter long for engaging talks on regional history.

I want to start off by thanking everyone who contributed to our Annual Appeal late last year. With your support **we've raised over \$23,000** in support of preservation work on the 1705 Stone House at Mabee Farm. As you may recall, we're in the midst of a major restoration and preservation project encompassing three of Mabee Farm's 18th century buildings. While work on the Inn and Brick House have largely wrapped up, work on the 1705 Stone House is just beginning. We're off to a great start, having just replaced the roof in the fall. We're now ready to move ahead with masonry projects, thanks to you.

As we look to the spring, I want to call your attention to our upcoming **Gala**, this year in honor of Bill Buell and Carol Lewis. No doubt you're familiar with both of these individuals, and the wonderful work they've done on behalf of SCHS over the last 25 years!

Bill Buell has been the Schenectady County Historian since 2019, a volunteer at SCHS since 2001, and a journalist for the Daily Gazette for over 40 years. As a docent, history columnist, feature writer, and author of three books, Bill's contributions to Schenectady's local history are unparalleled.

Carol Lewis, a retired school librarian, is marking her 25th year of volunteer service at SCHS this summer. Carol's extensive work cataloging, processing archival materials, assisting researchers, and supporting public and education programs has been invaluable in establishing SCHS as a vital resource for research and preservation of Schenectady's history.

The **Gala will take place on Tuesday, April 22, 2025 at 6pm in the Van Curler Ballroom at SUNY-Schenectady**. Together, we'll enjoy a delicious meal prepared by the talented students of the hospitality program, and accompanied by a selection of wines. We'll also enjoy live music and a silent auction. I hope you can make it. Details are at <https://schenectadyhistorical.org/event/gala25/>.

Finally, please save the date for the **SCHS Annual Meeting on Thursday, May 29 at Mabee Farm**. We have a very special guest speaker flying in from Europe: Professor Jaap Jacobs, a preeminent scholar on the history of New Netherland whose work has been widely published. After a brief business meeting, and the presentation from Professor Jacobs, we'll enjoy a reception. Please RSVP at <https://schenectadyhistorical.org/event/jacobs25/>.

On behalf of the SCHS staff and board, we look forward to seeing you soon.



Mary Zawacki Graves, SCHS Executive Director

Letter from the President

Greetings,

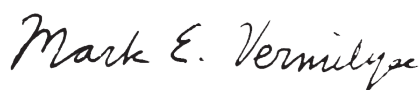
This month's President's message includes inputs from me and from Suzy Unger, who will succeed me this spring.

My six-year tenure on the Board has included stints as chair of the Buildings and Grounds Committee (twice!), Vice President, and, since spring of 2022, President. I've learned a lot in the process, and enjoyed the opportunity to serve the Society in these roles. We've continued to grow and thrive, and I've worked with the team to enact some changes in the Board structure and operation that have been welcomed by its members and Mary. I'll continue as a member for another three-year term, but with our first grandchild just arrived in December, I want to keep my time commitment consistent with my availability.

As I write this, the Festival of Trees is just wrapping up, with a record number of trees decorating our 32 Washington Ave building, demonstrating our strong connection to the

community and its many charitable organizations and businesses. I was happy to participate by decorating the tree for Umbrella of the Capital District, for which I work as a handyman doing low-cost maintenance for seniors to enable them to enjoy their homes longer than might otherwise be possible. It was gratifying looking at the uniquely beautiful and topical trees from so many other organizations that help our community to thrive and work together.

Finally, I'd like to thank the many who donated to our annual appeal that will enable us to maintain the historic buildings at the Mabee Farm going forward. I'd also like to thank our many volunteers who donate their time and energy to the Society as docents, archivists, and helpers at our big events.



Mark Vermilyea, outgoing SCHS President

Hello!

I am deeply honored to be taking on the role of President of the Schenectady County Historical Society Board.

A little about me: I hold a bachelor's degree in history and a master's degree in American Studies from George Washington University, and I previously worked at the National Trust for Historic Preservation. I also taught social studies for 25 years. I lived in Schenectady off and on growing up, and I like to think my love of history started during the years I spent living in the Stockade and the GE Realty Plot.

Ten years ago, my husband and I took the unusual step of retiring from our jobs in Florida to live in Schenectady. I served as president of the Stockade Association from 2019 to 2023 and continue to participate in association activities and programs. I also serve on the board of the Schenectady County Heritage Foundation.

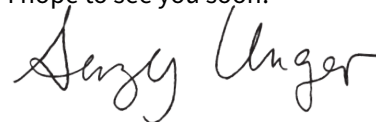
I am looking forward to continuing the success the historical society has achieved in recent years. Toward this end, the board met on October 24 at a Strategic Planning Retreat facilitated by Susan Weinrich, Sr. VP Nonprofit Capacity Building, New York Council of Nonprofits, Inc. We reviewed the results of the surveys submitted by volunteers, staff and board members as well as program participants. The result of this process will be a five-year strategic plan which will guide the board and staff into the future.

A big "thank you" goes to Mark Vermilyea, President, who



has been so helpful in assuring a smooth transition. We also must recognize Mary Zawacki Graves and her staff who make it all happen. Most of all, many, many thanks to you for supporting the Schenectady County Historical Society through your donations of time, funding and talents!

I hope to see you soon!



Suzy Unger, incoming SCHS President

Calendar

Black History Month

Archives Day

February 1 at 11am-3pm @ 32 Washington Ave | Free

We're opening up the archives for a series of presentations and displays on several topics related to local Black history.

Lost Voices of Mabee Farm Tour

February 8 at 11am @ Mabee Farm | Free - \$10

In this tour, we try to see the Mabee Farm as its enslaved residents would have known it, and to understand the experiences of other enslaved people in Schenectady's history.

Favored by their Custom: The Leadership of Schenectady's Early Black Barbers

February 4 at 12pm @ SUNY Schenectady, Stockade Building, Room 101 | Free

This presentation examines the role of Black barbers as leaders in their communities and advocates for the rights of others. Presented by Mike Diana of SCHS and sponsored by SUNY Schenectady's Office of Diversity & Inclusion.

For Kids

Winter Family Day at Mabee Farm

February 20 at 10am @ Mabee Farm | Free - \$10

Spend winter break with us we bake on the hearth, make colonial crafts, and take a tour of our artifact collections.

Woestina Nature Trail Scavenger Hunt

April 26 at 10am @ Mabee Farm | Free - \$10

In this semi-guided nature walk, families will complete a scavenger hunt introducing us to the plants and animals who call these woods home, past and present.

Special Events

Full Snow Moon Walk

February 12 at 6pm @ Mabee Farm | \$5 - \$10

Join us this night of the full Snow Moon for a candlelight walk through the woods of the Woestyne.

Cider & Moonshine at the Mabee Inn

April 12 at 1pm @ Mabee Farm | \$20

We'll learn how folks in the 18th century crafted the beverages that sustained their society as we enjoy Mabee Farm hard apple cider and classic Mohawk valley moonshine.

SCHS Gala Honoring Bill Buell and Carol Lewis

April 22 at 6pm @ SCCC Van Curler Ballroom | \$75-\$150

Together, we'll enjoy a delicious meal prepared by the talented

students of the hospitality program, and accompanied by a selection of wines. We'll also enjoy live music and a silent auction. Tickets are at schenectadyhistorical.org/event/gala25/.

Annual Meeting featuring Guest Speaker, Jaap Jacobs

May 29 at 6pm @ Mabee Farm | Free, members-only

Professor Jaap Jacobs, preeminent scholar on the history of New Netherland, will present. We'll also enjoy a reception. Please RSVP at schenectadyhistorical.org/event/jacobs25/.

Arts and Crafts

Workshop: Felt a Bear

February 8 at 9:30 @ Mabee Farm | \$40

In this workshop, we'll felt an adorable little bear, using wool from our herd. Choose between a polar, brown, or black bear.

Winter Paint pARTy

February 15 at Mabee Farm | \$35

Instructor Karen Anthony of Karen's Paint pARTies will teach us to paint a cozy winter scene.

Workshop: Felt a Chicken

March 29 at 9:30 @ Mabee Farm | \$40

In this workshop, we'll felt a colorful little chicken.

Workshop: Needle Felted Fungi with Mallory Zondag

April 5 at Mabee Farm | \$55

Create a woolly mushroom felting colors together!

Winter Speaker Series

January 22: Johan Varekamp, "The Life of Adriaen Block"

February 1: Archives Open House and Black History Month

February 5: Christopher Scott, "Chain of Title: An Adventure to Uncover the 350-Year Legacy of the Old Grist Mill"

February 12: Tyler Putman from the Museum of the American Revolution, "Following the Army: Soldiers and Civilians in the Revolutionary War" including the Liberty Flag

February 19: Catherine Haag on GE armature workers
February 26: Matthew LoBiondo, "Bead Color Symbolism and Colonialism in the Mohawk Valley"

March 1: Dana Cudmore, "The Cave Electrician's Widow"

March 5: John C. Winters, "The Amazing Iroquois and the Invention of the Empire State"

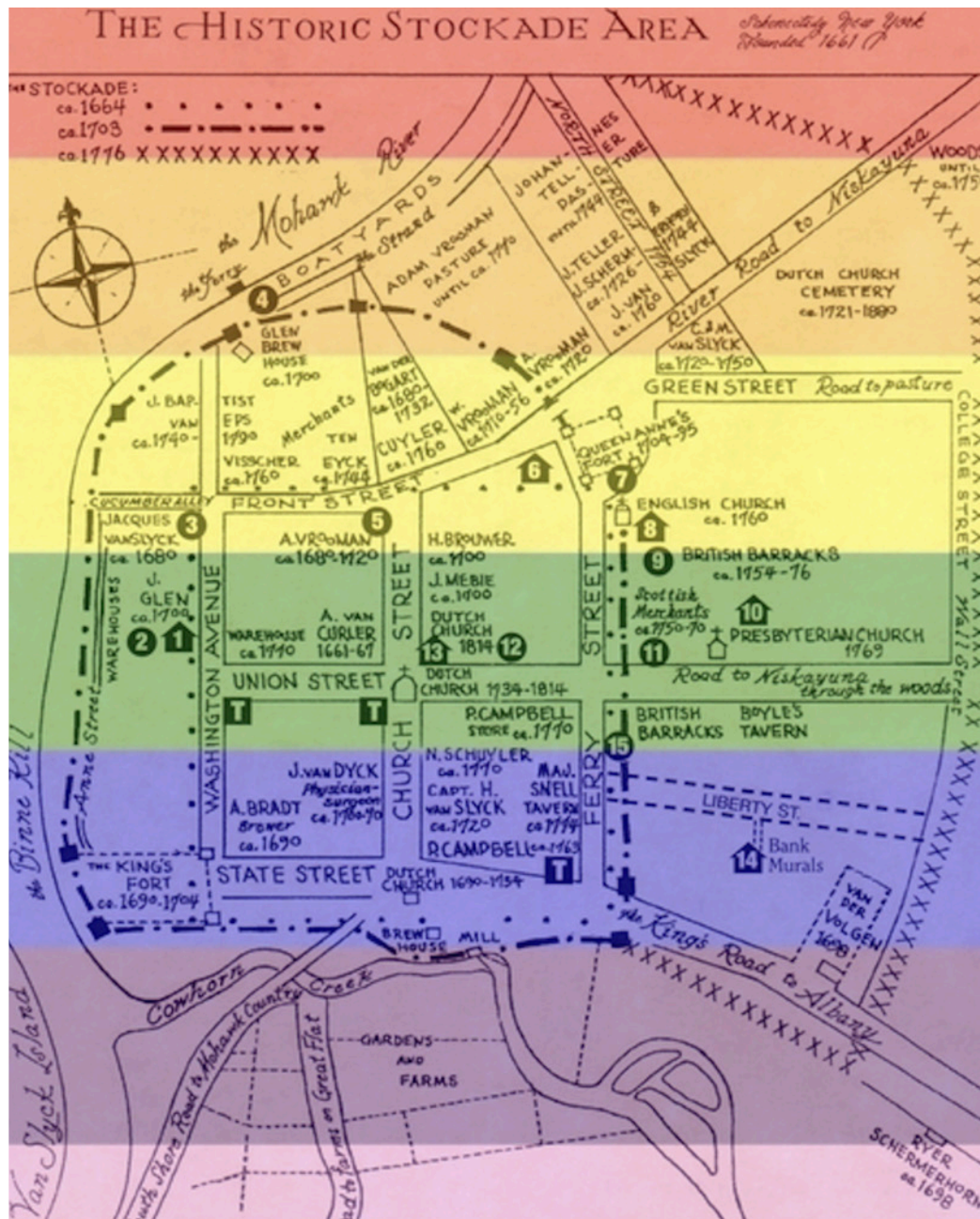
March 12: Mark Ferrara, "The Raging Erie"

March 15: Terry McMaster, "The Scots-Irish of the Old Schenectady District"

March 19: Kelly Hopkins, "Haudenosaunee Communities Confront Imperial Expansion"

April 2: Daniel Huslebosch, "Confiscation in the American Revolution: Taking Property, Making the State"

Mapping the LGBTQ+ History of the Stockade Historic District



deep LGBTQ+ history that makes the Stockade such a unique neighborhood. The exhibition also tracks the important connection between historic preservation of the neighborhood, and key LGBTQ+ players in the 20th century. As Gabby explains:

"My project on the LGBTQ+ history of the Stockade did not yield a host of pieces of relevant material culture that could be accessioned into an archival collection or curated into a physical exhibit. Instead, as I spoke with various Stockade residents—past and present, young and old, transitory and enduring—I gleaned just how important space and place are to people in the Stockade's sense of belonging and community, and this rings exceptionally true for the LGBTQ+ residents of the Stockade.

The archive, if you will, of the Stockade's LGBTQ+ history stretches from the Gateway Monuments at the corner of Union Street and Erie Boulevard to the waterfront at Riverside Park and back again, with plenty of stops at various restaurants, houses, gardens, and other spaces along the way.

This project, which naturally lent itself to a spatial analysis, captured what surely only amounts to a sliver of this history. So much of LGBTQ+ history everywhere is under researched and undervalued from an institutional standpoint."

Over the summer, our museum assistant, Gabby Baratieir created "Mapping the LGBTQ+ History of the Stockade," a digital exhibition that looks at the LGBTQ+ history of the Stockade Historic District.

Gabby's work included crowdsourcing information from Stockade residents via Google Forms, conducting in-person, semi-structured interviews with various Stockade residents, and completing archival research.

The resulting digital exhibition is an interactive look at the

For the full experience, please visit storymaps.com/stories/28f0544b74a24931af9a7daf9ed28523

From the Library

Note from the Librarian

Keep an eye out for the Winter 2025 issue of the NY Archives Magazine! The feature article is a fascinating biographical sketch of **Samuel Jones**, a prominent figure in mid-nineteenth century Schenectady. A group of Siena College undergraduate students co-wrote the article using the Samuel Jones Diary and the Jones Family Letters from the archival collections here at SCHS. Dive into the story of how Jones navigated a changing political landscape while celebrating the legacy of Lafayette and the Revolution! Explore the Jones Diary and the Jones Family Letters for yourself on our NY Heritage digital collections site.

Please join us on Feb. 1 at the Grems-Doolittle Library for an **Archives Open House** showcasing research and collections related to local Black history. View archival materials from several regional repositories and chat with historians who are bringing the stories and experiences of the Black community to light!

Recent & Upcoming Blog Posts

Schenectady's Own Band of Brothers

November | by Gail Denisoff

The DeForest family of Rotterdam sent five sons to serve in the Union Army during the Civil War. This post recounts the lives and service of these men in honor of Veterans' Day.

Pharmacies around Schenectady

December | by Marietta Carr

While the concept of creating and selling the remedies for what ails us can be traced back to medieval apothecaries, pharmacies as we know them today are only about 200 years old. This post highlights collections in the SCHS Library related to the history of pharmacies in our area.

John L. Turnbull, Duaneburg Merchant

January | by Bob Baldwin

The SCHS Library holds fifteen ledgers of John L. Turnbull's Duaneburg store (1875 to 1896). This post takes a look at Turnbull's life and business, and the research potential of these ledgers.

A Bibliography of Black History in Schenectady

February | by Marietta Carr

Interested in learning more about Black history in the Schenectady area? This post will get you started with a bibliography of essential reading.

Remember The Women: Early Factory Work In Schenectady

March | by Gail Denisoff

In the late 1800's and early 1900's, Schenectady was known for its large manufacturing companies that drew a variety of people with the promise of employment. Learn about the industrial opportunities for women workers in this post.

Image: Roy Shawl Works, which employed women and girls in the late 19th century.



REVIEW:

The Cave Electrician's Widow

by Martin Strosberg

Many of us have experienced the thrill and delight of a visit to Howe Caverns, a major tourist attraction in our area. Howe Caverns as we now know it, with its elegant lodge, winding passageways, spooky stalagmites and stalactites, and underground boat ride, was officially opened to the public on Memorial Day, 1929. What many of us do not know is that back then (and to a lesser extent, even today) there was a major quarry operation immediately adjacent to the Caverns.

On April 24, 1930 at 5:02 am, the North American Cement Corporation, the largest employer in Schoharie County, set off a large dynamite explosion under a nearby hill to dislodge 60,000 tons of limestone, a major component of cement. A few hours later, prior to the start of public tours, two Caverns employees – electrician Owen Wallis and supervisor John Sagendorf – descended by elevator 16 stories beneath the surface to begin their morning inspection rounds. When they did not return, worried staff went down to investigate. They found the Caverns filled with poisonous gas and the bodies of Wallis and Sagendorf. Dana Cudmore tells the story in his book, *The Cave Electrician's Widow: The Tragedy of Howe Caverns and Dramatic Courtroom Fight for Justice*.

The electrician's widow, Martha Wallis, sued the North American Cement Corporation for damages. The civil case was tried before a jury at the Schenectady County Courthouse, 108 Union Street. Most of Cudmore's book is composed of the verbatim trial transcript with analysis by Cudmore. But along the way, we learn the history of Howe Caverns and of

the hamlet of Howe Cave, and a bit about the personal stories of the victims, their families, and the witnesses testifying at the trial.

Among the witnesses were mining engineers, chemists, explosive experts, and doctors including medical examiners, pathologists, and clinicians. Of course, the attorneys for the plaintiff (Martha Wallis) and the defendant (North American Cement Corporation) each brought in expert witnesses to make their case and rebut the opposing side. One key question was, did the blast from the dynamite explosion release a gas that made its way through underground passages and poison the victims who were located one-half mile away? Or did the force of the explosion unleash a dangerous gas already in the Caverns that had somehow been sequestered in enclosed spaces, perhaps for thousands of years?

The transcript testimony provides more than you will ever want to know about carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitroglycerine, the dynamics of explosions, air currents, relative heaviness of gasses, and the geology of caves. Given the technical complexities of the case, the performance of the attorneys in the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses is quite impressive. Cudmore's analysis and engaging narrative helps unravel the complexities.

We will not divulge who won the case. You will have to read the book.

Dana Cudmore, *The Cave Electrician's Widow: The Tragedy of Howe Caverns and Dramatic Courtroom Fight for Justice*, Purple Mountain Press, 2024.

A Schenectadian in the Revolution



by John Gearing

2025 marks the 250th anniversary of the start of the Revolutionary War, with the “shot heard ‘round the world” fired at the battle of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. While Schenectady County was not the scene of any battles during the war, the town (which then comprised almost all of today's county) nonetheless served vital functions. It continued, for example, to serve as an inland port and boat-building center, sending supplies and troops along the Mohawk River to the western forts and communities. When repeated British raids ravaged the patriot settlements west of Schenectady, survivors streamed into town in search of refuge. So too did members of the Oneida nation (American allies) when the war sparked a civil war between the Six Nations of the Iroquois.

Schenectady men took up arms, as well. Some, like Lt. Colonel Cornelius Van Dyke, joined the Continental Army. Others joined the provincial army; the 2nd Regiment, Albany County militia (Schenectady was part of Albany County until 1809) was made up of Schenectadians. Members of the militia went on active duty when called upon, and such calls often resulted in their serving under different officers. Because enlistment terms were short, it was common for men to have enlisted in several units during the course of the war. One such man, whose military pension application provides an excellent example of the many ways a patriot could serve his country, was Schenectady's own John Corl.

In 1775, John Corl joined the ranks of Schenectady's minute men under the command of John Mynderse. They marched to Johnstown with the force assembled by General Schuyler to negotiate the surrender of Sir John Johnson and his armed,

Tory tenants, which, for a time, brought peace to Tryon County. Later in that same year, Corl enlisted for a one year term in the Continental Service, where he was part of a company cutting and preparing lumber for use in building barracks and fortifications. This work took him to Albany, Coeymans, Stillwater, Saratoga, and Fort Miller (on the west side of the Hudson near Fort Edward).

The summer of 1777 found John Corl back in John Mynderse's minuteman company. Attached to the northern army under Generals Schuyler and Gates, Corl's unit was detailed to the Snook Kill area, between Forts Edward and Miller where

they fought a skirmish with British troops. His unit fought at Bemis Heights during the battles of Saratoga, before being stationed at Fort Edward and Stillwater for a time, after which they returned to Schenectady. Later that fall, Corl enlisted in Captain James Peek's company of batteauxmen, where he was employed transporting provisions and ammunition to the garrison at Fort Stanwix (near present-day Rome, NY).

In 1778 Corl spent two months manning the upper and lower forts in Schoharie, under the command of Captain Walter Vrooman, and was part of a detachment of militia guarding Schoharie's farmers during the harvest. For a month during the Fall of 1779, Corl was stationed at Fort Paris in Stone Arabia, and later served at Fort Hunter, Fort Plank, and posts along the Mohawk River. Private Corl was sent out as part of a detachment ordered to patrol and scout the region near Schenectady as far as Ballston due to the danger that Ballston and/or Schenectady could be attacked by British forces coming down from Canada. One such patrol took his detachment to Clifton Park to break up a party of Tories. 1780 found Corl once again in Continental service, this time cutting timber in Watervliet to be made into charcoal to fuel the Army's blacksmithing forges, in what was to be his final duty of the war.

Minuteman, wood cutter, batteauxman, guard, scout, combat infantryman; Corl's record displays an amazing variety of service. Private John Corl was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. His grave, marked with a bronze plaque, lies in the church's plot at Vale Cemetery.

Image: "Morgan's Rifles," 2015, by Don Troiani, private collection.

The Heart of the Matter



As I read the words on the page they deeply resonated with me. How could he so poetically capture the feeling of grief that I was grappling with myself? I found myself deeply empathizing with someone I would never know in this life through a phrase that captured a universal experience, the sorrow that accompanies death and separation.

My encounter with Peter Hartgert's lamentation was a moment of recognition that my own personal experience had impacted the way I read the historical document. There were several other items mentioned in this letter, but the one that stood out most to me was the one which created a connection between us across continents and time.

My faith carried me through my grief, but this small connection served as a reassuring reminder. Other people, even those born centuries prior, could understand and relate to the pain I felt. It pointed not only to my own humanity, but to that of those who came before me and those who will come after.

Unless archivist Arnold Van Laer took the time and effort of transcribing and translating New Netherland documents and correspondence throughout the 20th century, I never would have read Hartgert's letter. There were likely moments when Van Laer questioned whether his efforts would make a difference, especially when he witnessed countless documents go up in flames during the Capitol fire of 1911. However, Van Laer persevered, recognizing and valuing the countless human stories and experiences that were waiting to be uncovered in those documents. Stories of ingenuity, depravity, joy, humor and suffering. And ultimately, what it is to be human.

by Audrey Jones

There are moments for a student of history when the past seemingly collides with their current circumstances in an intimate way.

"I am left sitting here between two chairs in the ashes..." These words penned by Peter Hartgerts in 1663, hit me like a brick in 2022. Having lost both his wife and child during labor, this man lamented and bore his loss with his friend Jeremias Van Rensselaer, who had established himself in New Netherland.

This is why I have enjoyed and continue to enjoy contributing to the work SCHS' staff and volunteers are undertaking on a daily basis. We may not know how the work we accomplish in our lifetimes will impact current or future generations of Schenectadians, but it is worth it if it brings hope or courage to someone who needs it.

Image: "Bouquet of Flowers in a Glass Vase", 1621, Ambrosius Bosschaert (Dutch), National Gallery of Art collection.

AROUND THE COUNTY with Bill Buell



by Bill Buell, County Historian

Henry Hudson's search for a Northwest Passage was unsuccessful, and he also never got a good look at the Mohawk Valley and what Arendt Van Curler called "the most beautiful land which the eye of man ever beheld."

While Wikipedia suggests that the famous Dutch explorer did get a glance at the lower Mohawk Valley, I'm not convinced of the veracity of that statement. What we can be sure of, I think, is that Hudson never got as far west as Schenectady County – definitely not by boat – and never enjoyed the views that so impressed Van Curler.

Fortunately, for those of us today, whether we are east or west of the Cohoes Falls, there are no impediments to enjoying the landscape. And when I think about the reasons why I enjoy living in Schenectady County, I can go on and on.

Typically I would launch into the role Proctors plays in the health and vitality of the Electric City and its surroundings, but on this occasion I'm going to forget about the theater and concentrate on getting outdoors and enjoying some of our county's very special natural attractions.

To those who don't know that much about Schenectady County, there might be little to interest them at first glance. After all, when you look at a listing of New York's 62 counties, Schenectady is near the bottom of the list as far as size goes, only covering around 209 square miles.

It is in fact the smallest county in upstate New York. The six counties ranked behind us – we are 54th in size – are all either in or just outside New York City. Population-wise, Schenectady is 21st on the state list with around 160,000 people. Just for comparison, Albany County is 14th with 317,000 people and Saratoga County 16th with 238,000.

So from those numbers – especially the geographic size – you might think there's nothing really special about Schenectady County.

Our home, however, this land that so impressed Van Curler he made it his home, has a number of beautiful landscapes, waterfalls and hiking trails. And, a river runs through it, as well as a bike path.

Fortunately, this beautiful spot in the Mohawk Valley also had men of science and literature who appreciated the great outdoors. Vincent Schaefer and his brother Paul Schaefer come to mind, as do others, including men such as John Apperson, Almy Coggeshall, Harris Ottaway, and the entire Christman family. Their contributions to making Schenectady County a great place to live are plentiful.

Here are just a few of my favorite places, and to make sure I don't go on and on, I'm going to limit my list to one outdoor feature from each of our county's five towns.

Glenville: One of the best things about being up in the Glenville Hills is the view it gives you of the Rotterdam Hills, and vice versa. Just looking at Yantapuchaberg (the high point in Rotterdam) or Touareuna (the high point in Glenville) are worth your trip.

But for me, the highlight of any outdoor expedition in Glenville is a visit to Wolf Hollow. This is the trail that Kateri Tekakwitha took from her Mohawk home near Auriesville in 1677 on her way to Canada before eventually becoming a heroine of the Catholic Church. Nearly a decade earlier, Wolf Hollow was also the site of one of the most significant Native American confrontations in local history. In August of 1669, when a Mohican raiding party was on its way back to Massachusetts, a large Mohawk force ambushed their Native American rivals while they were walking through Wolf Hollow. Kateri was one of the Mohawk women who helped care for the wounded and take care of the dead. It truly seems like a spiritual place for many who go walking through there, and if you're not into history or the spirit world, there's plenty to see in terms of birdwatching, geology, and botany.

Rotterdam: If history is your thing, go to the Mabee Farm in Rotterdam Junction. But if hiking is what you're looking for, there are few better places in the entire Capital Region than the Plotter Kill Preserve.

Officially the Almy D. Coggeshall Preserve (named after the man who more than anyone else made the place accessible), it has three waterfalls and plenty of trails on both sides of the small stream that bears the name. With a little effort, you can get some wonderful long-distance views, but please be careful. Along with just getting lost, you can slip and fall and suddenly find yourself down at the bottom of an embankment. Town of Rotterdam emergency vehicles are often required to make visits to the preserve to help injured or lost hikers, so be smart.

Niskayuna: The Niskayuna section of the Hudson-Mohawk Bike-Hike Trail, known to most of us as “the bike path,” is certainly one of Schenectady County’s finest outdoor features, and the area where it runs along the Mohawk River at Blatnick Park is indeed one of my favorite spots in the county.

The walk from the parking area down to Lock 7 offers great views of the river, and if you’re on your bike you might as well head as far east as the old Colonie train station almost to the Albany County line. If you’re lucky, you might even see a Great Blue Heron up close and personal along the way.

There are a lot of people who helped make the bike path a reality, but “Ott” Ottaway may deserve most of the credit. A 46-year-employee of General Electric, he was known as the “Dean of the Niskayuna Bike Path.”

Another nice feature of the Niskayuna bike path is that it’s an entry into the Lisha Kill Preserve. It’s not as precarious as the Plotter Kill perhaps, but you do have to be careful. I know that from personal experience since in August of 2022 I broke my leg there while out for a short hike.

Duanesburg: There’s a lot to like about our most western town. Even if you never get out of your car, there’s a great view, but if you do want to step out and really appreciate nature, go right to the Christman Sanctuary.

From the parking area on the Schoharie Turnpike, there’s a short walk to a wonderful 30-foot waterfall. That’s worth the trip alone, but you also have more hiking trails and 120 acres of woodland to explore.

We get to enjoy this wild place in large part because of the Christman family. That includes a number of people, but let me mention Lansing Christman, a former WRGB news director, and Henry Christman, author of “Tin Horns and Calico,” the story of the anti-rent riots of the 1840s.

Of course, those brief descriptions don’t do the brothers any justice. They were involved in a number of projects, both were prolific writers, and Lansing was a former president of the Schenectady County Historical Society.

I never met them but I did get to know two wonderful Christmans, Corkey and his cousin Anne, who loved to share stories with me about their parents, aunts and uncles. It was a special family.

Princetown: The smallest town in the county is another great drive-thru opportunity, offering fabulous views of the area around every turn in the road.

My favorite spot is a cemetery belonging to the Community of Fellowship Church located near the junction of North Kelley Road, Skyline Drive, and Currybush Road. From the cemetery on a hill high above the church, you get a good look at the church building itself, constructed in 1816. There’s also a beautiful view to the south that always keeps me lingering



there longer than I expected.

Buried in the cemetery is my good friend Irma Mastrean, the former town historian, who was always a wealth of information and a delight to spend some time with.

So, that's my list, and there are other wonderful spots as well.

As small as it is geographically, it is amazing just how many wonderful outdoor adventures there are waiting for us inside Schenectady County. Turn off your television, close your laptop, and see first hand what Van Curler was talking about!

Images: Scenic spots in Niskayuna, both by Mary Z. Graves

Diana continued from page 1

a child, his grandfather had shown him where the cemetery was located. While our serendipitous caller had no personal connection to the cemetery or the people buried within, he figured he should share his knowledge with us. We arranged to meet later that day.

My colleague John and I followed him as we drove a short distance away from Mabee Farm to the presumed location. The anonymous tipster matter-of-factly pointed to a small hill beyond a chainlink fence. “That’s it,” he said and without much additional conversation, he took his leave. As I stood there contemplating this alleged graveyard, I felt only dread for the challenge ahead. Atop the hill, there were no indications of any burials or any hallowed ground. Instead, it was overgrown with brush and cluttered with the scrapped remains of automobiles. If this long awaited search were to come to an end, we would have to sift through a veritable mountain of debris. Through shattered glass, disembodied car hoods and hubcaps. We would surely need some help.

The Significance of Rediscovering New York’s Enslaved Cemeteries

The significance of enslaved cemeteries extends far beyond our own little farm here in Schenectady. Ira Berlin provides a comprehensive overview of slavery in Colonial North America in his work “Many Thousands Gone.” He pays special attention to these cemeteries, calling them “the first truly African-American institution in the northern colonies, and perhaps in mainland North America.” Berlin explains that enslavers in the North paid little mind to how the enslaved were buried. Instead, they gave enslaved people considerable latitude to provide final rites for each other as they saw fit. In larger cities with larger enslaved communities, customs remembered from Africa – often distantly – were on full display during burials. These rituals might feature African song and dance, funerary goods, and talismans. African culture might have been invisible everywhere else in colonial life, but was visible in these burial grounds.

Unfortunately, the burial grounds themselves were highly susceptible to erasure over the centuries. As historians reevaluate the realities and legacy of slavery in New York, many of these sites are only recently rediscovered. Certainly the biggest headlines came in 1991 with the rediscovery of a staggeringly large enslaved cemetery in New York City. This site, which interred tens of thousands of bodies, was threatened with destruction by redevelopment. After significant public outcry, it was preserved as the African Burial Ground National Monument in 2006. Closer to home, sewer construction in Colonie unearthed an enslaved cemetery in 2005. This plot, associated with the prominent Schuyler family, contained twelve intact burials. The well-preserved remains provided archaeologists with valuable insights into the lives of the people buried there. If a cemetery could be lost on an estate as grand as Schuyler Flatts, we might worry how easily graves could be lost on a less affluent farm.

We don’t know how many people were enslaved in Schenectady from 1661, when the town was founded, to 1827, when slavery was abolished in New York. We do know that the enslaved population numbered about 500 in the year 1790. From such a snapshot we can infer that thousands of people lived, worked, and eventually died as slaves in Schenectady. A plurality of these people were buried in a separate black cemetery on the outskirts of town. Some of those graves, but surely not all, were relocated to Vale Cemetery when it was founded in 1857. This section, known as the African American Ancestral Burying Ground, contains only a few dozen graves; nowhere near the historical totality. The overwhelming majority of these burials have surely been lost, and with them is lost whatever knowledge might be gleaned from them. In this way, the search for the enslaved cemetery takes on a greater meaning.

Past Descriptions, Past Assumptions, Past Difficulties

There is precious little documentary evidence for the location or even just the existence of the Mabee Farm enslaved cemetery. Our best and most recent primary source information comes from a 1926 article in the *Schenectady Evening Star*. The article was written by one W.J. Marlette in anticipation of a ceremony hosted by the Daughters of the American Revolution, unveiling historic markers that still adorn the Mabee House today. To that end, Marlette provides a broad overview of the Mabee property and history, dedicating a whole section of the article to the cemeteries of the Mabee property. As with any historic source, this article should be read with a critical eye. Indeed, some of the general information Marlette provides has been disproved by more recent scholarship. However, the descriptions of the cemeteries suggest that they were plainly visible at the time, and that their locations were generally well known in the 1920s. I’m inclined to trust this source. The first cemetery described in the article is the plot for the Mabee family, and Marlette provides no new revelations there. But I was greatly alarmed to see that this 1926 article mentions not one but two additional cemeteries that have since disappeared.

The second cemetery, according to Marlette, sits only a few hundred yards from the house, alongside what is route 5S today. Significantly, this plot was not for enslaved Black people but for free ones who Marlette describes simply as “negroes.” In that case, these burials date to the 19th century as there were virtually no free Black residents in the town of Rotterdam prior to the 1810 census. We know very little about Rotterdam’s Black residents after the abolition of slavery. As best we can tell from census data, most of this population left the area altogether in their first decades of freedom. Only a tiny handful remained at the start of the 20th century. It is a mystery to me why any of these people would have been buried on Mabee land.

While this free Black cemetery was not the subject of our latest search, it is very relevant to this discussion. Marlette tells us that in 1926 this free Black cemetery “is kept inviolate but the graves are not marked.” Without any stone or even



wooden markers, it would only take a few summers of lax lawn mowing for this plot to become physically unrecognizable. Furthermore, without any descendants of the deceased to recollect these people, we shouldn't be surprised if the broader community collectively forgets who was there. Coincidentally, in 1927, around the same time as Marlette's writing, the last descendant of this free Black community, Henry "Tog" Jackson died. Through the mid and late 20th

century, there would be no one in Rotterdam Junction with a direct connection to these burials. Indeed, at the end of the 20th century, as SCHS took ownership of the farm, the physical and metaphysical disappearance of this cemetery was complete. In fact, even those who knew generally of this free cemetery's existence had it confused for and conflated with the similarly missing slave cemetery. For instance, writing in 2000, Eva Chiamulera makes precisely this mistake in the

first modern scholarly treatment of the Mabee Farm. This faulty association thus became accepted as fact.

The loss of the free cemetery's general location should be a matter of embarrassment for us at the Mabee Farm. In his article, Marlette describes it as "along the main highway just a few hundred feet from the farmhouse." This would clearly suggest these burials were somewhere along modern Route 5S, either within the current bounds of our property, or just across the property line with the Schenectady International chemical company. For years we've kept that section of the farm as an open parking field. Much like a needle in a haystack, we could imagine a 400 square foot burial plot lost amongst this parking field several acres in size. We have to confront the unfortunate possibility that during our big public events like the Fall Foliage Festival, we've been parking cars on unmarked graves.

To be fair, the Historical Society did take early steps to locate this burial plot, still under the assumption it was the resting place of the enslaved people. Obviously, the field itself is too large to search through physical excavation. Instead, in situations like these, archaeologists often turn to ground penetrating radars. This technology projects radar waves into the ground and generates a map of the subsurface based on the speed with which the waves bounce back. In this way, major disturbances in the soil, such as a burial shaft, can be identified without turning a trowel. In August, 2002, the Mabee Farm Committee which then oversaw the farm, did some exploration with a GPR. The exact details of this survey, and any paper report it may have generated are now lost to me and the current staff of the SCHS. Wherever they searched, they found nothing. However, the Committee clearly felt that further work was necessary. In May of 2006, the Mabee Farm Committee minutes discussed a further proposal using "non-destructive electronic equipment." The proposal would cost \$10,000 which was deemed unaffordable at the time. It's all too easy to condemn the committee for pinching pennies on a matter such as this. But when you're responsible for the preservation and operation of a historic site, difficult and controversial choices are inevitable. After that report in 2006, it seems the search for the free Black cemetery was suspended indefinitely. Perhaps it's a prospect we should reconsider today.

And yet with all this preamble, the cemetery described above was not the focus of our work this past year. In his article, Marlette describes a third cemetery specifically as "the one where the slaves were interred." As should become clear in the following discussion, it is this cemetery, the actual cemetery for the enslaved, that demanded our immediate action and attention.

Sifting Through the Rust

Before I resume any detailed discussion of our search for the enslaved cemetery, I must insist that you, dear reader, exercise complete restraint. The location I'll be talking about from here on is private property and that privacy must be respected.

I initially hesitated to even provide specific information about this location but realized that would defeat the entire purpose of this article. Make no mistake, our recent work was only possible through the permission of the proprietor who's been entirely accommodating and cooperative thus far. There is yet more work we have to do in this search. Should random members of the public or media begin to pester him with inquiries of their own, he might understandably be less inclined to accommodate our work in the future. Please direct any questions or comments about this project to the staff at Schenectady County Historical Society.

With that in mind, we may return to that elusive third cemetery: the enslaved cemetery described by Marlette. According to him, this plot was well marked, containing "many" grave stones. That the markers were stone rather than wood, and still visible a century or more after internment suggests that considerable attention was paid to these graves. It further suggests that there would be no ambiguity or mystery whatsoever as to their locations. And while "many" is not a definite number, it does match with our understanding that a dozen or more people were enslaved through the history of the Mabee Farm. For all these reasons, I find the Marlette article to be our best evidence for the location of this enslaved cemetery. As for its location, Marlette says it "lies on a portion of the farm across the old canal and about a quarter of a mile from the main house."

This location can be cross-referenced with a historic map in our collection, drawn in 1886 by William Dorn. In those days, the Mabees owned much more land than the Historical Society does today, including many acres alongside a road still known as Mabee Lane. The narrow lane crosses the now abandoned Erie Canal and terminates as the land rises up in a steep hill, just below the rushing cars of modern I-90. Marlette provides further clues, relating that a gravel quarry was dug in the vicinity. Supposedly, the quarrying ceased as it approached the enslaved burial ground, but it is not clear how close the pit came. Fortunately, on the Dorn map, we can clearly see such a quarry situated between the canal and the railroad. In this way we can deduce the approximate location of the enslaved cemetery. By reference to a modern map, we can see this location is currently divided between two properties, an unassuming residential lot and, to my chagrin, a sprawling scrapyard for used auto parts.

Through my own research, I had long ago come to this conclusion even before that phone call in February. I had lacked the confidence to approach either of these proprietors with my personal suspicions. Indeed, how would you feel if a strange "historian" showed up at your door inquiring as to where the bodies were buried? However, when our informant pointed to that neglected hill beyond the chain link fence of the scrap yard, it both corroborated my research and narrowed the scope of any potential search. The residential property was ruled out and the impossible vastness of the scrap yard was reduced to a single clearly defined area of about 400 square feet. Of course, this area was squarely on private property.

As our informant drove away, John and I contemplated the implications of this difficult location, unsure of what to do next. Fate would force our hands, as a man appeared beyond the fence and waved to us. Not wanting to be rude or suspicious, John and I approached the man who turned out to be the proprietor of the junk yard. We hadn't quite thought this far out, so we simply introduced ourselves. The proprietor was named Hank, and he patiently listened to the convoluted circumstances that brought us to him.

As luck would have it, Hank might just have been the perfect person to be in possession of that property. He's very interested in history and was intrigued by the nature of our search. Hank told us that the land had been used as a scrapyard since the 1950s, long before he purchased it. He had heard there was supposed to be a cemetery somewhere near the hill but had never seen evidence of that himself. He invited John and I to take a look. Climbing up the steep, slippery slope we could see first-hand that no easy answers would be forthcoming that day. The top of the hill was carpeted by layers of rusted metal. There were no gravestones visible, but one thing did catch our eye. Protruding between the debris, standing almost upright was an old wooden post, studded with what looked like 19th century cut nails. Perhaps this was a fencepost that once marked the edge of the burial ground? Since nothing conclusive could be seen above ground, we knew we would need archaeological expertise before we could proceed.

In another incredulous stroke of serendipity, I had recently made contact with Christopher Wolf, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Albany. He had heard of our missing enslaved cemetery and had offered his expertise to help find it. Normally a project like this would cost several thousands of dollars and require grant support. Chris was offering his help on a volunteer basis. Now that I had a specific location to search, and the cooperation of Hank the proprietor, I immediately reached out to Chris with the good news. While he was very excited to hear this, other commitments would keep him busy for several months. He did stop by to meet with Hank, and we all formulated a plan which would come to fruition later in the year.

The first step was, unsurprisingly, to clear the debris and scrap from the top of the hill. This was no small task, considering the hundreds or, more likely, thousands of pounds of material there was to move down the loose gravel that made up the slope of the hill. This work took place on October 18th. Fortunately we had ample hands to make the work lighter including myself, Chris Wolf and three of his graduate students. Hank and some of his friends pitched in as well. Engine blocks were wrestled one by one and tossed over the precipice. Hubcaps and tires rolled wildly down to crash in a pile below. Between us all, we were able to clear the hill in just a couple hours with some close calls but no casualties. I had hoped to see the "many markers and slabs" described by Marlett as the junk was removed. Alas, we saw nothing so definitive. There were a few more wooden pieces with vintage cut nails. But before we called it a day, Chris' expert

eyes noticed a small oblong stone, precariously perched at the edge of the hill. We grabbed it and Chris identified signs of artificial shaping along its edges. It's possible, if not entirely certain, that this was a gravestone to mark one of the burials! With the hill cleared, we could properly survey the area with a ground penetrating radar.

We returned to do this on October 31. Chris enlisted the aid of some colleagues at Haartgen Archaeological Associates. They mounted the radar on a small wheeled cart and pushed it over the ground in long, parallel lines. With the whole area surveyed, the data was taken back to Haartgen's lab for analysis.

After years of wondering and research, a year of planning, and dozens of hours of work, the results were returned to us December 18th of 2024. Alas, they were somewhat underwhelming. Most of the surveyed soil was empty of the anomalous reflections that would indicate burial shafts. Instead, there was only one detected, it being at the far edge of the surveyed area. Christopher Wolf believes this anomaly warrants further investigation. In the meantime, the specialists from Haartgen conclude: "As the data is limited and few significant anomalies were present, no statement can be made in the affirmative or the negative as to whether there are historic burials present within the surveyed area."

The study of history is rarely a matter of easy, unambiguous answers. So while we don't have the definitive data we hoped for, I think we've done some significant work and can make some probable conclusions. I think the agreement of the Marlette article, and the testimony of that anonymous tipster is significant. The enslaved cemetery was located where the junkyard is today. Furthermore, while this isn't noted in the Haartgen report, we found the shaped stone in the area of that anomaly. I don't think that's just a coincidence; it suggests quite strongly that the stone is in fact a grave marker, the only one still surviving. The GPR shows the soil disturbance trailing off down the slope of the hill as though it were a grave that has partially eroded away. Indeed, I suspect that the hill top was larger in years past but has been significantly eroded due to human and natural forces. I believe that most of the graves were located in this eroded section. Enslaved people could very likely be buried without coffins and without any worldly possessions to accompany them. Even bones can easily disintegrate after two centuries. If such a grave were to erode away, the process might not reveal anything recognizable as human remains. It could happen bit by bit, year by year unbeknownst to the casual observer. I fear the graves of the enslaved people, clearly visible just 100 years ago, are now gone.

Conclusion

We worry and wonder how much of the past has been lost forever. We might imagine the people and places, entire landscapes obliterated by the erosive effects of time. Memories fade, flesh turns to dust, wood and stone structures weather away and become unrecognizable. The specter of



irrecoverable loss looms large over our mission here at the Schenectady County Historical Society, and over the field of history more generally. The stories of Schenectady's enslaved people are particularly vulnerable to erasure. With our search for the enslaved cemetery we hoped to address at least one instance of this. Alas, we may have been too late. Once our physical record of the past is gone, it cannot be resurrected. Rather than despair at this, we should instead strengthen our resolve. Together as a community, we might prevent further sites and stories of significance from disappearing.

Image, front: An enigmatic photograph from the 1950s purporting to show the "Mabee Slave Cemetery." My research suggests this is in fact a cemetery for free black burials located somewhere along route 5S.

Image, page 17: A small, oblong stone found in the vicinity of the cemetery. Possibly a burial marker?

Image, above: Archaeology students on site this fall

Citations

1. Ira Berlin, "Many Thousands Lost," Pg 62
2. Dunlap, David W. (October 9, 1991). "Dig Unearths Early Black Burial Ground". The New York Times.
3. <https://undergroundrailroadhistory.org/burial-discoveries-at-schuyler-flatts-in-menands/>
4. Mabee Family Papers Periodicals 9-10
5. Mabee Family Papers Slaves-06
6. Chiamulera dissertation pg 219
7. Mabee Farm Committee Minutes August 19, 2002
8. Mabee Farm Committee Minutes May 2006
9. Chiamulera dissertation pg 140
10. <https://www.albany.edu/anthropology/faculty/christopher-wolff>
11. "Mabie Lane Cemetery Investigation, Town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, NY Ground Penetrating Radar Survey," Benjamin Heckman and Samuel Bourcy

Library & Archives Highlight:

Schenectady's Earliest Newspapers

by Marietta Carr

You may have seen coverage of the *Daily Gazette's* 130th anniversary in November, but you may not realize that Schenectady's rich history of local journalism and newspaper publishing dates back to the 1790s.

The *Mohawk Mercury*, a weekly newspaper published by Abraham Brockaw and Cornelius Wyckoff, is the earliest known periodical published in Schenectady. Only a few issues survived the centuries. They cover the period 1795 to 1798 and are never more than four pages long. The first two pages were reserved mostly for national and international news, with some state information. Pages three and four were almost exclusively local news and notices, generally in the form of business ads.

Around 1798, John L. Stevenson bought the paper. It is unclear if Stevenson continued printing the *Mercury*, but in 1799 he was publishing a newspaper under the name *Schenectady Gazette* (no relation to the present-day Schenectady newspaper), so it's possible that he simply changed the name of the original publication. In 1802, Stevenson changed the name of the *Gazette* to the *Western Spectator and Schenectady Advertiser*. The *Western Spectator* was discontinued in 1807. The surviving issues follow a similar format and focus as the *Mohawk Mercury*.

While the first two pages are interesting in their own right for a glimpse into the important matters of post-Revolutionary America, the real treasure of these early newspapers are the second set of pages in each issue. Given the ads and notices published, the *Mohawk Mercury* and the *Western Spectator* read like a Who's-Who of turn-of-the-century Schenectady. These pages featured articles explaining local ordinances or addressing local issues, such as the founding of Union College. Notices and advertisements focus on local businesses, legal notices, mail service, and listings of property for sale. Slavery in our area is documented in the sale ads for enslaved people and the 'runaway ads' enslavers posted for enslaved people seeking freedom. Occasionally, a death notice of a local person or notices for delinquent wives and apprentices appear. Marriage announcements are extremely rare.

For most of the 19th and 20th centuries, Schenectady had at least two newspapers circulating at the same time. Some of these titles went in and out of publication over the decades, changing owners or editors and merging with other publications. The *Schenectady Cabinet*, for example, started in 1810 and continued through the 1830s, merging briefly with the *Freedom Sentinel* in the 1840s before reemerging as a separate title in the 1850s. The similarity and reuse of titles can be confusing. The *Reflector and Schenectady Democrat*

ran from the late 1830s to the mid-1880s. However, within this range, the paper was published under the mastheads the *Schenectady Reflector*, the *Schenectady Democrat*, and the *Schenectady Democrat and Reflector* with a series of proprietors and editors. The dates and issue numbers on the surviving issues make it difficult to determine if all of these titles were indeed the same newspaper published continuously, or if there were significant starts and stops or changes to the publication in this 50-year period.

Most of the 19th and early 20th century newspapers were printed weekly, but a few were daily publications. In addition to the local news reports and announcements, these newspapers contain a wealth of information important to a variety of researchers including advertisements, death and marriage notices, political statements, editorials, poetry, essays, drawings, and cartoons. Most of these newspapers claim to be politically neutral or focused broadly on the news of the day and the interests of the common reader, but several publishers proclaimed their intent to represent the views of particular parties or affiliations.

The *Weekly Republican* (1857-1863), for example, introduced itself as advocating and supporting the principles of the Republican party. This newspaper particularly focused on promoting and defending the party's "doctrine of progress in all those inalienable, God-given rights, which ennoble and elevate the common humanity." It advocated for the abolition of slavery during the tumultuous years before and during the American Civil War.

Very few original paper copies of 18th and 19th century newspapers exist today, but the contents of these publications are available for research on microfilm at the Grems-Doolittle Library. Thirteen titles, dating back to 1824, are also available digitally online at the New York Historic Newspapers database. The New York Historic Newspapers project exists to digitize and make freely available for research significant runs of historic newspapers for every county in the state. The database is created and administered by the Northern New York Library Network in partnership with the Empire State Library Network.

SCHS recently received a grant from the Capital District Library Council to digitize eleven titles in our microfilm collection and add them to the New York Historic Newspapers database. The microfilm reels include the following titles:

Mohawk Mercury (1795-1798)
Western Spectator (1802-1807)
Cabinet (1812-1823)
Gazette (1812)
Schenectady County Whig (1830-1831)
Schenectady Whig (1831-1836)

The Mohawk Sentinel.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY G. RITCHIE, Jun. SIGN OF FAUST AND FRANKLIN'S HEAD, FERRY-STREET, SCHENECTADY.

Vol. I

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1825.

No. 30.

The Mohawk Sentinel.

Published every THURSDAY morning, at the sign of Faust and Franklin's head, Ferry-street, Schenectady.

CONDITIONS.—The Sentinel will be delivered to city subscribers at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. To companies of twelve or more who take the paper at the office \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements of not more than one square, inserted three times for \$1 00, and 15 cents per week after.

No papers or advertisements will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards and Handbills, neatly and expeditiously executed.

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD COOKE,
MERCHANT-TAILOR,

Corner of Union & Ferry-St.

HAS received his winter supply of GOODS, and invites his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, to call and view the most splendid assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

ever before opened in this city, consisting in part of the following:

Blk. blue, olive, brown, claret, drab and Oxford mixt, fine and super CLOTHS;
Forest and water-proof CLOTHS;
Blk. blue, brown, drab and mixt ribbed, striped and plain, single and double mixed KERSEYMERES;
Swansdown, Valencia and Perisian striped VESTINGS;

Superior bang-up CORDS;
Figured and plain FLANNELS, of all colours;
Striped and plain BOMBAZINES;
Norwich CRAPES;
Nankin, Canton, French and Lisse CRAPES;
BOMBAZETS and RATTINETTS, of all colours;
Tartan PLAIDS, of every figure;
India and French figured and plain LEVANTINES;

SINCEWS and SARACENETS;
Caroline PLAIDS and STRIPES;
French and Common PRINTS;
4-4 Bobbinet LACE;
Bobbinet and silk lace VEILS;
Tambored, book and jaconet MUSLINS;
Swiss and mull mull MUSLIN;
4-4 Irish LINEN;
Linen and Cotton LACES and EDGINGS;
Long LAUNES;—3-4 and 8-4 DIAPERS;
Fine and common SHIRTINGS;
Silk and cotton UMBRELLAS;
Ladies' work BAGS and BASKETS;
Silk, worsted and cotton HOSE;
Plain, striped and spotted Gurnsey SHIRTS and DRAWERS;

Blk. blue, brown and crimson silk PLUSH;
do. do. do. do. VELVETS;
Cambric and common DIMITIES;
Russia DIAPERS and SHEETINGS;
Brown and black HOLLAND;
Steel, gilt and plated coat and vest BUTTONS;
Bandanna, flag and German silk HANDKERCHIEFS;
Linnen CAMBRICS;
CORDS, GIMPS and BRAIDS, of all colours;
Large assortment of belt RIBBONS and BUCKLES;

Bordered and plain kerseymere SHAWLS;
Long and square cashmere do.
Blk. and coloured Merino do.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 blk. Barcelona HANDKERCHIEFS
Braize merino do.
Gauze and velveteen do.
Merino and silk dress do.
SATINETTS, of a superior quality;
20 boxes of plaid lustring and gauze RIBBONS, of the latest style;
INSERTING TRIMMINGS;
Blk. blue, brown, olive, green, crimson, drab and white tabby VELVETS;—BUCKRAM and CANVASS;
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentle-

PETER C. WEMPLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of HATS, such as

BEAVERS, CASTERS, RORAMS, MEN'S YOUTHS & CHILDRENS' NAPT HATS, Also—WOOL HATS,

of every description, both white and black, of the first quality.

LIKEWISE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BUFFALO ROBES,

all of which he offers for sale cheap for CASH. Schenectady, Dec. 22, 1824.

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.

S. MYERS,

HAS recently commenced the above business in the first building east of the Canal, State-Street. He has taken much pains to procure from New-York, a general assortment of such articles in his line, as he hopes will merit a share of the public patronage. Among which are:

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Gunpowder TEAS;
Loaf, Lump, and Brown SUGARS;
Green and White COFFEE;
CHOCOLATE;
Cogniac, Spanish and American BRANDY;
Jamaica, St. Croix and New-England RUM;
Maderia, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port WINES;
Holland and American GIN;
Fresh Rice,—Molasses;
Muscadel,—unch, bloom, Keg and Sultana RAISINS;
Figs, Prunes and Currants;
Tamarinds and Ginger Preserves;
Capers and Olives;
Mushroom Ketchup, India Soy;
Pepper and Reading Sauce;
Pepper, Alsipce, Ginger;
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon and Citron;
Liverpool Basket—ALT;
Sweet Oil, Cayenne Pepper;
English and American Mustard;
Lemons, Oranges and Cocoa Nuts;
Almonds, Filberts;
Maderia, Brazil and Pea Nuts;
Cranberries;
Dried Apples and Peaches;
Maccaboy, Rappee and Scotch SNUFF;
Windsor and Bar SOAP;
Candles and Indigo.

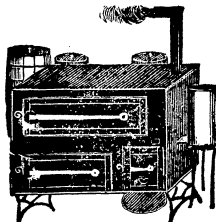
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

Pork, Hams, Codfish, Mackerel, Butter, Cheese, &c. &c.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Glass, Earthen & Stone Ware, Together with various other articles, all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this city or Albany. Schenectady, June 1, 1824.

NEW MILITARY GOODS.



I. S. MILLER & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a large assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

together with a general assortment of

HARDWARE,

particularly imported for this market, and on as reasonable terms as can be bought in the city of New-York. Cash paid for

CAST IRON.

Schenectady, June 7, 1824.

STOVES, FRANKLINS, &C.

CHEAP GOODS,

AT THE GREEN STORE, No. 83, STATE-STREET, SCHENECTADY, OPPOSITE THE STORE OF MR. JAMES WALKER.

MIX & BOWLSBY,

ARE just opening an assortment of GROCERIES & HARD-WARE, which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in this city or Albany, consisting of the following, viz—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Jamaica Rum, | Cloves, |
| St. Croix, do. | Nutmegs, |
| Common, do. | Almonds, |
| Holland Gin, | Prunes, |
| Country, do. | Currants, |
| Madeira Wine, | Figs, |
| Malaga, do. | Oranges, |
| Sherry, do. | Starch, |
| Cordials, | Alum, |
| Old Hyson Tea, | Pearlash, |
| Young, do. do. | Elegant MATS, |
| Hyson Skin, do. | Brooms, |
| Pouchong, do. | Leather MITTENS, |
| Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, | Mustard, |
| Coffee, | Windsor and Bar Soap, |
| Chocolate, | Candles, |
| Rice, | Indigo, |
| Molasses, | HARDWARE. |
| Muscadel, | Knives and Forks, |
| Bunch, Raisins. | Table and Tea spoons, |
| Bloom, | Tobacco Boxes, |
| Pepper, | Watch Chains, |
| Alsipce, | Scissors, |
| Ginger, | Razors, |
| Nutmegs, | Razor Strops, |
| Cinnamon, | Pocket Books, |
| Mace, | Buttons, |
| Citron, | Pen-Knives, |
| | Snuff Boxes, |

LAMP OIL;

ALSO, Hams, Codfish, Mackerel, Butter, Cheese, &c. &c. Together with a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the first quality.

Ladies and Gentlemen would do well to call and examine their articles, as they are of the first quality.

N. B. Mix & Bowlsby have lately been appointed agents for A. GOMBAULT, Tobacconist, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of all kinds of

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF,

warranted of the first quality, which will be sold at the factory prices, on a reasonable credit.

They have also been appointed Agents for J. WINANT, Soap and Candle maker, Albany.—They will sell by the box or smaller quantity. Schenectady, Nov. 11, 1824.

TAILORING.

WM. FREEMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his old stand in Ferry-street, two doors south of Peter M'Dougall's Boot and Shoe Store—where he will be ready to wait on those who may please to favour him with their custom. He will warrant his work to be done as neatly and expeditiously as at any shop in this city or Albany.

Cutting done on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style.

N. B. Wanted immediately, two good journeymen, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

An Apprentice wanted—a boy from the country will have the preference.

Schenectady, November 18, 1824.

SCHENECTADY ACADEMY.

THE course of instruction in the Academy has been confined for some time past to Classical Studies. The trustees have been induced, by the prosperous state of the Academy, under the care of Mr. I. S. SEYMOUR, and by the consideration, that instruction in the higher branches of an English education, is much needed by the youth in this place and its vicinity, to establish

Legislature of New-York.

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser.]
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. Livingston, the clerk, called the house to order, and called over the roll of members elect, and a quorum answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Morss, it was ordered that at 12 o'clock the house would proceed to business by swearing in the members.

At 12 o'clock the attorney general attended in the assembly chamber, and administered the oath to the members present, being 122.

Mr. Gelston and Mr. Armstrong were then appointed tellers, and the house proceeded to the election of a speaker.

On counting the ballots it appeared that Clarkson Crolius, of New-York, had 109 votes, and was declared duly elected. The rest of the votes were scattering; some being given for persons not members of the house.

Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Goodell were appointed to conduct the speaker elect to the chair.

On taking the chair, Mr. Crolius addressed the house in an appropriate manner.

The house then proceeded to the choice of a clerk, Messrs. Wilkin and Cunningham were appointed tellers; the vote was, for Horatio Merchant 66, Edward Livingston 38, Francis Seger 18, James Van Ingen 1, Joseph Enos 1. Mr. Merchant was accordingly elected.

On motion of Mr. Wilkin, Daniel Shields was appointed sergeant at arms.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, Chester Stebbins was appointed door keeper.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, Conrad Moore, was appointed assistant door keeper.

Messrs. E. Smith and Whiting were appointed a committee to wait on the governor, and inform him that the house had organized, and were ready to receive any communication he might have to make. The committee reported that the governor had stated that he would immediately transmit a message.

Messrs. Cunningham and Morss were appointed a committee to wait on the senate, and inform them that the house had organized.

Messrs. Spencer and Clark waited on the house as a committee from the senate, to inform them that that body had organized.

A message from the governor, transmitted by his private secretary, Charles A. Clinton, was received and read by the clerk, committed to a committee of the whole, and double the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Weed offered a resolution appointing Martin, Hunter and Ryckman, printers to this house, which was laid on the table.

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the Assembly:

Our devout thanks are due to Almighty God, for the signal blessings conferred on our country. The wise policy pursued by the national government in cherishing our resources, in diminishing our debt, and in cultivating peace with all the world, has elevated our character abroad, and confirmed our prosperity at home. It is gratifying to perceive that the greatest maritime power in Europe, with which we are closely connected by commerce and communication, has adopted a similar pacific policy; and that the unhallowed conspiracies in the old world against the liberties of mankind, can find no means of support and aggression on this side of the Atlantic.

Nor has our national government, while cherishing peace, been unmindful of the exigencies of war. A comprehensive and valuable system of coast defence has been digested, and is in a train of successful development. Fortifications, in the most vulnerable points, have been erected. The war department has undergone a thorough and comprehensive re-organization, adapted at once to the economy of peace, and the expansive requirements of a war establishment. Ordnance,

Daily Ancient City (1852)
Morning Star (1855)
Weekly Republican (1857-1863)
Schenectady Daily News (1859-1861)
Weekly Union (1871-1875)

Once the project is complete later this year, the

newly digitized newspapers will be available at nyshistoricnewspapers.org. The microfilm collection at the Grems-Doolittle Library is available for researchers by appointment. Contact Marietta to schedule an appointment and visit schenectadyhistorical.org/research to learn more about accessing our collections.

Thank You to Our Recent Members!

BUSINESS MEMBERS

E. Stewart Jones Hacker Murphy LLP
Dinner Vacations

BENEFACTORS

Carol Borthwick
Randy Briggs
David & Patricia Gosda
Charles & Debra McCambridge
Peter & Joan Simmonds
Ingrid Tabuntschikow
Cheryl Van Epps
Mark Vermilyea

SPONSORS

Robert & Marianne Bailey
James & Tracy Cimino
Judy Clapp
Christine Clark
Phil & Janeth Coray
James & Andrea Cortelyou
Gladys M. Craven
Jennifer Diagostino
Joann Dunham
Jocelyn Foley-Creech
Jonathan & Amy Frost
David Gerhan & Anita Paul
Paula Ann Granger
Francis & Sara Halsey
Kathryn Harter
Analine Hicks
Philip Hourigan
Nathan & Audrey Jones
Shannon Kelly
Robert & Elaine Kennedy
Donald Kinsella
Leo & Susan Lichtig
Steve & Deborah McIntosh
John Medeiros & Beverly Elander
John & Linda Milligan
Paul Morrett & Judy Conway
Andrew Pugliese
Taylor Pugliese
Joseph & Claire Pugliese
Patricia A. Renna
Charles & Paula Ross
Lawrence Schmidt
John & Cindy Seacord
James Sefcik
Polly Spinnler
James Stewart

David Tieman
Stephen & Irene Trudell
Margaret Tuft
James Vallee
George & Gloria Vassolas
Peter & Diana Weinberg
Mary Zawacki Graves
Kevin R. Zawacki

FAMILY

Shel & Shelley Abelson
Steve Andersen & Rebecca Hudak
David & Marianne Blanchard
James & Marlene Bradley
Julia Brown & Tom Jardas
Diallo & Laura Carey
Denise Cashmere
Ballston Community Public Library
Mark & Debbie Cieslak
Russell & Beverly Clark
William & Elizabeth Cole
John & Irene DeGraff
Machteld DePoortere & Gwendolyn Lavash
Kim Dreisenstock
Sandra & Troy Drobner
Skip Duett & Jane Wilcox
David & Katherine Duglin
Lisa Femia
Clifton Park Halfmoon Public Library
Charles & Jenny Frank
James & Kathleen Frederick
Halina Gajewski
Chris & Colleen Gardner
Taylor Hadden & Nicole Thayer
John & June Hendricks
Melissa & Andrew Henery
Andrew & Judy Henery
Jeffrey Dyber & Jeffrey Herbst
Thomas & Dawn Higgins
John & Crystal Hoey
Jesse & Mindy Holland
Scott Kilbourn & Diane Bengtson-Kilbourn
John & Anne King
James & Catherine Kulbako
Robert Lemmerman & Gloria Kishton
Sheri Lullo
Robert Miller & Jo-Ann Lubinski
Mardy B. Moore
Maureen Neufeld
Barbara Nottke
William & Carmel Patrick
Zachary Pecenek & Christine Purpura

Devin & Jessica Pharr
Daniel Pharr
William & Faith Potter
Dave & Jody Pugh
Ashok Ramasubramanian & Jennifer Lippmann
Dan & Pat Rourke
George & Diane Runkel
Joe Saneski & Carla Perrone
Denis & Christie Sardella
Maria Sardella
Stephen Seifritz
Paul & Cynthia Stambach
Donald & Rochelle Stracher
Thomas & Cheryl Swyers
Raffele A. Tedeschi
Sarah Tishler
Constance Trigger
Richard & Suzanne Unger
John Weiss & Kristi Isabella
Nathan & Nicole Zagata

INDIVIDUAL

Valerie Aldinolfi
Jeremy Allen
Dina Ariemma
Kerry Bardwell
Sally Bauer
Joanne Bedell
Joanna Begg
Jill Bogdanowicz-Wilson
Marshall B. Williamson Jr.
Susan Brady
Jeffry Brozyna
Leslie Buhrmaster
Helen Burrows
Debra Carpenter
Theresa Carreiro
MacKenzie Cartier
Darrin Chambers
Penelope Cole
Stephanie Polk
Deborah Crosby
Dianne Crozier
David Cuatt
Theresa M. DaMassa
Kathleen Dartt
Arlene De Siena
Eli Denzer
Debra Desnoyers
Joy P. Favretti
Kathy Fitzmaurice
Kitty Foyle
Patricia Glennon

INDIVIDUAL

Andrea Goldberger
Virginia Gopadze
Susannah Hand
Vicki S. Hoshko
Charlene Huggard
Patsy Joinnides
Timothy Lederach
Constance Leonard
Lisa Lewis
John A. Losee
Catharine Mabie
Jenna Mahoney
Candice Martin
Brian G. Maybee
J. Briggs McAndrews
Judy McGlone

Simone McGuiness
Mary Miranda
Debra Enright Moyer
Vaughn Nevin
Rebecca Nikolski
David Ogsbury
Elizabeth Paul
Ann Pawlik
Sarah Perez
Patricia Policastro
Ron Ragucci
Rebecca Rector
Bill Rockenstyre
Stephen H. Rockwell
Kathleen Rudd
Christine Saglimbeni
Sarah Schmidt
Nancy S. Schoenburg

Mary Sieder
Lisa Solotruck
Madeline Stark
Carl Taeubner
Suzette Tanner
Tom Torello
Eugene F. Van Dyke, Jr.
Sandy VanEtten
Ilene Wagner
Wendy Wanninger
Deborah Wentz
Joseph White
Joyce Wiczulis
Lynn Wilson
Rick Woodhouse
Peter Zannitto
Karen Zimmers



JOIN THE
1661
SOCIETY

The 1661 Society, named for the year Schenectady was settled, recognizes the generous individuals who are leaving a lasting legacy to SCHS through a planned gift. By including SCHS in your estate plans, you ensure that SCHS can continue to enrich lives for generations to come.

Joining **The 1661 Society** is an exceptional way to contribute to the preservation of local history. A planned gift also offers many advantages, including the fulfillment of philanthropic goals and a reduction or elimination of estate tax liability.

Becoming a member of **The 1661 Society** is as simple as designating SCHS as a beneficiary of a percentage or dollar amount of your retirement plan, life insurance policy, or bank account; there is no need to change your will!

Will you support the long term sustainability of the Schenectady County Historical Society by joining **The 1661 Society**? Please contact Audrey Jones at OFFICE@SCHENECTADYHISTORICAL.ORG to make your pledge.

Thank You to Our Recent Donors!

VISIONARIES (\$1,000+)

Ann Eignor
Charles & Debra McCambridge
Nadarajah Balasubramanian
In Honor of Dr. Jim Strosberg
St. George's Council #74
The Mabee Family Foundation

HISTORIANS (\$150+)

Steve Andersen & Rebecca Hudak
Ralph Blackwood & Nancy Nicholas
Carol Borthwick
Marilyn Bradley
Alexander Buonanno
Jessica Castner
*On behalf of du Trieux Farm,
Hartford, NY, in honor of ancestors
Maria Groot & Daniel Van
Antwerpen*
Jane Coffey
Angela Commito
Phil & Janeth Coray
Deborah K. Cupp
Carol Delamarter
Gail Denisoff
Skip Duett & Jane Wilcox
Phillip & Jane Falconer
Karl & Carol Felsen
Pamela Felton
Ellen Fladger & Arden Rauch
David & Patricia Gosda
John & Frances Gross
Zalucki & Halstead, LLP
Walter & Jean Hayes
Christian & Donna Nealon Hoffman
Elizabeth A. Hoffman
Margaret Kinosian
Donald Layton & Sandra Lazo
Carol V. Lewis
J. Briggs McAndrews
John & Linda Milligan
Steven Nissen & Betsy Sandberg
Paul & Deborah O'Brien
Stephen & Judith Pagano
Carl & Joann Paulsen
St. George's Lodge No 6 F & AM
James Sefcik
John Spring
James Stewart
James & Margo Strosberg
Kimberly Taylor
Richard & Suzanne Unger

Cheryl Van Epps
Robert & Kathryn Van Flue
Mark Vermilyea
Gene & Annette Vinik
Wendy Wanninger
Robert & Brigitte Weible
Calvin Welch
George Wise

DONORS

John & Deborah Angilletta
Dina Ariemma
Philip Arony
Robert & Marianne Bailey
John & Elise Baranowski
Albert & Mary Beilby
Bryant & Katherine Bigelow
Thomas Brooks
Jeffrey Brozyna
Phyllis Budka
Kathleen M. Burke
Susan Bushman
Diana O. Carter
William & Elizabeth Cole
Nolan Cool
Samantha Coons
James & Andrea Cortelyou
Keith & Syma Cramer
Deborah Crosby
Nancy Johnsen Curran
Penelope A. de la Rocha
Holly Delape
Alden & Gay Doolittle
Rosemary Duffy
Allan & LouAnn Falcon
Linda S. Flynt
Raymond George
Mildred Gittinger
Patricia Glennon
Virginia Gopadze
Paula Ann Granger
Andrew & Judy Henery
Chris Hunter
Dugald Jackson, IV & Sharon Jackson
Randy & Donna Jennings
Scott Kilbourn & Diane Bengtson-Kilbourn
Margaret C. King
Sarah Kirby
Michael Kokernak
Douglas & Deborah Kreifels
Jo Ann LaFlamme

Laura Lee
Richard Lewis, Jr. & Linda Lewis
Cynthia Mangione
Brian G. Maybee
D. Antoinette McEvoy
Richard & Peggy Mele
Brian Merriam
Varvara Meshkov
Janet Lee Micheli
Paul Morrett & Judy Conway
Barbara Hayes Muhlfelder
Mark Murphy
Kristen Murray
Rebecca Myer
Vaughn Nevin
Kathryn L. Opdyke
Ann M. Parillo
Ellen Pemrick
Kristina Philip
Elizabeth Pieper
Thaddeus & Sylvia Raushi
Rebecca Rector
Keelin Reilly
Kathleen Reilly
Roberta L. Richardson
Ann-Marie Rutkowski
Maria Sattar
Doug Sayles
E. James & Christine Schermerhorn
Frances Scott
John & Cindy Seacord
Kathleen Secker
Leslie M. Smith
Robert & Amy Sullivan
William & Colleen Switts
Peter Tobiessen
Michael & Mary Treanor
Elaine Villa-Obusan
James & Nancy Wasmund
Peter Watrous
Neil & Linda Weisel
Greg Welsh
Alan Woodruff
William Zawacki

In Memory of Margaret Knickerbocker

Denis & Margaret Brennan
Lori Draper
Birchwood Elementary School
J. Briggs McAndrews

**In Memory of Frank
Taormina**

Priscilla Angelo
Zachary Assael
Maria Brodeur Ludwig
David Hecker
Marc & Margaret Lanoue
Peter Lemmond
J. Briggs McAndrews
Michaels Family
Michael & Barbara Naumoff
Wayne & Jill Palmeter
Craig Relyea
Amy Salamone
John & Cindy Seacord
Polly Spinnler
Joseph & Mary Gene Tanski

**1661 SOCIETY
Planned Giving**

Linda S. Flynt
Sarah Kirby
Christopher & Buffy Leonard
Nancy G. McNabb
James & Margo Strosberg
Mark Vermilyea
Mary Zawacki Graves
David Trestick
Richard Robb

**LOCKKEEPERS
Monthly Donors**

David & Marianne Blanchard
Mary Brundage
Linette Centolella
Jane McCloskey
Christine Saglimbeni
Ingrid Tabuntschikow
David Trestick
Mary Ann Van Alstyne
Mark Vermilyea
David & Joann Wells
John & Marie Woodward
Mary Zawacki Graves
Heather Zogas



**BECOME A
LOCK
KEEPER**

Just as they did during the days of the Erie Canal, **Lockkeepers** -- our monthly donors -- safeguard SCHS through the ebbs and flows of economic change and enable the stewardship of Schenectady's past, present, and future.

When you become a **Lockkeeper**, you know that each month, your gift directly supports the educational and preservation efforts of SCHS.

Join at schenectadyhistorical.org/support

SCHENECTADY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
32 WASHINGTON AVE
SCHENECTADY, NY 12305

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

NON-PROFIT ORG.
US POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 862
ALBANY, NY

SCHENECTADY COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

GALA

HONORING BILL BUELL
AND CAROL LEWIS
APRIL 22, 2025

