



Spindle City Historic Society

Volume 12 Issue 2

Summer 2009

HISTORIAN'S NOTEBOOK

Cohoes in 1900

The 1898- 1900 business directory of the Upper Hudson and Champlain Valley has a section on Cohoes because it is on "The D&H Line." The 707 listings (yes, I counted them) include doctors, lawyers, bankers, pastors, druggists, plumbers, manufacturers and all genres of small businesses. You walked every day to any of 150 neighborhood tradesmen for groceries, meat and bread to feed your body. (Thirty-nine grocers had French-Canadian names.) From your "rabbit warren" of a flat owned by the Harmony Company, you could walk to any one of 86 saloons to get refreshed for your next day in the mills. Where there was a large concentration of population, there were several grocery stores and saloons. Eight grocery stores and six saloons served the area bounded by Harmony, Orchard, and North Mohawk Streets. The ethnicity of that neighborhood is clear in the names of the grocery stores: Conboy, Donlon and Mahoney catered to one segment of the population and Marsolais, Rioux and Senez catered to the others. On Devlin Street alone, there were three saloons to accommodate the locals and the boatmen on the Erie Canal, which flowed by the front doors of Lavigne's, Berthiaume's and Devlin's saloons. Lavigne's was in business until the 1960s. Another populated area with more "Company Housing" was on Mangam, Hamilton, Vliet, Garner and Egbert Streets and Strong Place. This area was supplied by businesses on Willow Street which was a small commercial center. The area contained eight grocery stores and three bakeries. (There were 16 bakeries in Cohoes at that time.) The five saloons were owned by Irishmen: Hines, McGinnis, Noonan, Smith and Sweeney. Other sections of Cohoes may not have had a large population concentration but there were plenty of saloons. Here is a listing of just a few: Mohawk St.-10; Remsen St.-7; Saratoga St.-6; Oneida St.-5; Sargent St.- 4; Broadway-3; Columbia St.-2 - one of which was owned by my great-uncle, Alfred Grandchamp. Many other streets had only one saloon. Twenty saloons were owned by people with French names. Your local watering hole was far from fancy. Before 1946 we lived at 72 Garner Street. On the corner of Vliet and Garner was Tunney's saloon. I managed to get a peek inside one day. There was a long bar, no stools and a brass rail upon which to rest one's foot. There were a few tables where men played cards. Back in the old days, if you wanted to treat your company to a beer, you sent one of your kids to the nearest saloon with a covered pail and had the pail filled with beer. No proof of age was required!

Anne Marie Nadeau

DID YOU KNOW

.... that St. Rita's Church of Cohoes was dedicated on November 22, 1940 by Bishop Gibbons? The church was constructed on the site of the former Penrose & McEniry brewery, using the walls and foundation of the brewery building.

...that Francis S. Mastrandrea, born in Cohoes in 1929, was a US Navy veteran and attended the Navy School of Music? He played for military funerals at Arlington National Cemetery and was a band member with the Commanders 5th Fleet, performing on goodwill missions during the Korean War. He was the last of the well-known Mastren brothers, who played with the Big Bands, including the Glenn Miller, Tommy Dorsey, and Benny Goodman Orchestras. He also toured with the Stan Kenton Orchestra, and played locally with the Mello Tones and the Warren McAndrew Ensemble at Sleasman's in Colonie, and with the Jerry Romeo and Joannie Collins Quintet at many local clubs. Mastrandrea was a member of the Albany and New York City musicians unions. He died in November 2008.

....that Park Avenue, on Van Schaick Island, was known as 4th Street in 1880?

.....that Locks 7 and 8 of the enlarged Erie Canal are on the property of the Norlite Corporation? One section of Lock 7 was filled in with gravel and a stone crusher was installed in the remaining chamber. Located on the same site in the late 18th and early 19th centuries was the Salt Kill farmhouse.

... that James W. Maby opened a women's and children's wear shop in 1911? He operated the business until his death in November of 1940; his daughters Julia Etta and LeMyra Maby kept the Remsen Street shop for many decades after.

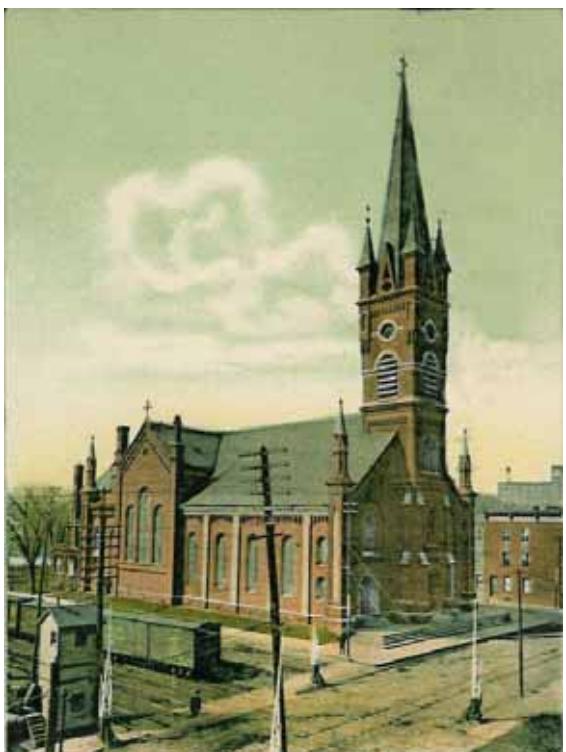
.... that in 1879 a new bridge connecting the mainland to Simmons Island was completed?

....that in early 1909 Cohoes held a weeklong public information program about tuberculosis? There were special sermons given in city churches about the campaign against the disease, and citizens were encouraged to view the exhibits from the NYS Department of Health on display at the Armory. The exhibits featured models of TB treatment facilities and presentations on disease prevention. The city's public and catholic school students visited the exhibit, as did members of various community and church groups. There were also special meetings offered to the Polish and French-Canadian communities in their languages, and a general meeting on February 9, which closed with a lecture by Dr. James H. Mitchell.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

The Spindle City Historic Society welcomes new members *Karen Grant, Jeanette Breault Howard, George Melas, and Rosalyn & Myron Nazar.*

A Brief History of St. Bernard's Church



Sadly, by the time you read this article, St. Bernard's church will have been closed several months. Like many other residents of Cohoes, St. Bernard's was what I fondly called "my weekday parish." The times of the Masses were convenient for working people — 7 a.m. and 12:10 p.m. — lunch hour.

In 1847, Father Bernard Van Reeth, a native of Belgium, came to Cohoes from his first American assignment in Saratoga. His duties in Cohoes were to establish a church and minister to the spiritual needs of approximately 300 Catholics living in Cohoes. Fr. Van Reeth's first Mass in Cohoes was in a private home on Remsen Street. In November 1847, Bishop (later Cardinal) John McCloskey, first bishop of Albany, laid the cornerstone for the first Catholic Church in Cohoes. It was on the site that would later be occupied by the Keveny Memorial Academy building. The Harmony Company donated that land to Fr. Van Reeth. Fr. Van Reeth returned to his native country in 1853 and Father Thomas Daly was appointed pastor.

At some point between 1847 and 1849, there was a Roman Catholic Sunday school in the city. How do I know this?

Masten's *History of Cohoes* states that the students of that school took part in the 4th of July celebrations.

By 1855 the congregation had outgrown the original building. (Can you imagine - a church that was too small for the congregation?) The new pastor, Fr. Thomas Keveny, bought land across the street from the original church. The cornerstone of the present building was laid Aug. 15, 1863. The original church building had room for 1400 persons. The cost of the church with the lot was \$106,000.00. It was opened Oct. 14, 1866 with a grand concert under the direction of Dr. Guy of Troy. Bishop John J. Conroy of Albany performed the dedication ceremonies of consecration on November 3, 1866. Some twenty clergymen from different parishes also assisted in the exercises. The services, which lasted about four hours, were attended by about 3,000 people.

When the first Father Keveny arrived in Cohoes in 1855, the church cemetery was directly east of the church on lands now occupied by the Cohoes Health Center and Dunkin' Donuts. In addition to building the church, Rev. Thomas Keveny purchased land in the southern portion of Cohoes for Calvary Cemetery. The plaque at that site on Bridge Street, opposite the Mohawk Paper Mill, states that the cemetery was permanently closed in 1958. There are still a few monuments there and the grounds need plenty of work. When I was in grammar school, before 1950, my parents would visit friends who lived in the last house on Lincoln Avenue. It was not unusual to find human bones along the railroad tracks there!!

Fr. Keveny wrote to the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet in St. Louis, Missouri, requesting sisters to come to Cohoes and start a school "as there is great need of religious instructors in this part of the country." In 1860, six Sisters of St. Joseph were sent to St. Bernard's parish in Cohoes. This was the oldest school conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph in the present Diocese of Albany. The school opened in October 1860 with a registration of approximately 500. At first there was a select school for girls; the school for boys was conducted by laymen. To fill a need peculiar to the village of Cohoes, the Sisters at St. Bernard's taught an evening school for the convenience of the boys and girls who were employed in the mills during the day. The Sisters started a school on Remsen Street and originally lived in a house on Mohawk Street. Later they moved to a building next door to the old church.

The St. Bernard's Teetotal Abstinence Benevolent Society was organized in 1868. In 1869 a parsonage was built adjoining the church at a cost of \$15,000. By 1876, according to Masten's *History of Cohoes*, there were more than 5,000 Catholics in the city, exclusive of the Canadians. From 1847 to 1876 there were over 5,000 infant baptisms recorded in St. Bernard's parish, and 4,000 deaths in the congregation.

On Feb. 5, 1876, a violent storm swept over this part of the country and did considerable damage. The severest injury was suffered by St. Bernard's church when its spire, over 200 feet high, broke from its brick base, crushed part of the roof and landed on the Delaware & Hudson Rail Road tracks east of the church. The total loss was \$20,000. The spire was rebuilt the following year but the bell chimes were never replaced.

Upon the death of Father Thomas Keveny in 1882, his nephew, Father Thomas Sylvester Keveny, was named pastor.

In 1923 the parish launched a successful drive and paid off a huge debt just in time for the 75th anniversary of the parish. At that time the church was formally consecrated by Edmund F. Gibbons, bishop of Albany. One part of this joyful event was a huge parade winding through much of the city. Msgr. Keveny died March 4, 1924, while attending a school performance of "Daddy Long Legs" at the Cohoes Opera House. Father William Brennan was named pastor in 1924.

In 1927, St. Bernard's parish school moved to a new three-story building on Ontario Street. It was known as Keveny Memorial Academy and housed grades one through twelve. (Eventually, it became a high school.) The building was dedicated in 1931. Despite Depression-related personal hardships and WWII, the parishioners paid off that debt by 1952.

At 2:30 in the morning of Oct. 24, 1939, a fire destroyed the convent of the sisters teaching at St. Bernard's school. The convent was at the corner of Mohawk and Ontario streets. (That site is now occupied by HSBC bank.) The twelve sisters living there escaped without injury, some having been carried out by the firemen.

Over the years, Father Brennan planned many restorations for the church but he died in 1955 before those plans were put into action. He was succeeded by Msgr. T. Gerald Mulqueen who wanted to carry out Fr. Brennan's plans. In a single afternoon in June 1956, personal solicitations of parishioners resulted in pledges of \$228,000. From October 1956 to December 1957, the church building was closed for renovations. A chapel was set up in Keveny Memorial Academy and during this time weddings and funerals were conducted at St. Agnes' church. Pews, floors, light fixtures, heating plant were all replaced during these renovations of 1956-57. What emerged is the building as you see it today.

In its 162-year history, St. Bernard's parish had only 8 pastors. They were:

Father Bernard Van Reeth, founder, 1847-1853

Father Thomas Daly, 1853-1855

Father Thomas Keveny, 1855-1882

Msgr. Thomas S. Keveny, 1882-1924

Father William Brennan, 1924-1955

Msgr. T. Gerald Mulqueen, 1955-1969

Rev. Francis G. Janis, 1969-1972

Rev. Lawrence G. McTavey, 1972-2007, at which time he retired.

St.Bernard's, the first Catholic Church in Cohoes, closed forever on February 22, 2009.

Compiled by Anne Marie Nadeau from articles in The Cohoes American, Masten's History of Cohoes and the Archives of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondolet



Off the Top...

On Thursday, May 21, I glued on the mustache and the beard, and then buttoned on the ruffled collar for the annual Cohoes Memorial Day Parade. I was now ready for the parade. The 1929 Chevy carried us to the parade line up spot. Members of The Cohoes 400-Hudson/Fulton Celebration Committee (made up of members of the SCHS and Daughters of the American Revolution) slowly gathered. These folks instantly recognized me as Henry Hudson. As we waited, I walked towards the park where the parade events would begin and a young girl asked, "Who are you supposed to be?" I answered, "Henry Hudson." She shrugged and walked away. I was asked the same question by several younger parade viewers along the way.

The portrait I modeled myself after is shown below. There are no known autographs or portraits of Henry Hudson. He remains a bit of an anomaly or mystery. However, the Cyclopedia of Universal History from 1885 shows this popular image of the man. Brief history lesson: Hudson was originally from England, but not much is known about his early life. Hudson was sent to find a route from Europe to Asia by following a Northwest route. In 1609, Hudson sailed for the [Dutch East India Company](#) to find the passage to Asia. He sailed into New York Bay on the Halfmoon in September of 1609 and explored the river (which



became known as the Hudson River) for about 150 miles hoping to find passage to Asia. He believed he had found that route when he saw the wide Tappan Zee but was disappointed when he reached the shallow waters near Albany and

had to turn back. Despite his inability to find a route to Asia, his descriptions of our rich lands resulted in many Dutch settlements in what later became the Capital District. His discovery, along with that of Champlain and the inventor Fulton, has been acknowledged by the creation of the *Hudson 400* logo and the year-long celebration named *The Quadricentennial*.

I look forward to seeing you at our Cohoes 400-Hudson/Fulton Celebration Committee events.

Paul D. Dunleavy
President

Hudson-Fulton-Champlain Quadrcentennial – An update and preview of events



The year 2009 marks the 400th anniversary of the exploratory journeys of Henry Hudson and Samuel De Champlain, and the 200th anniversary (plus two years) of Robert Fulton's steam-powered sail on the Hudson River. SCHS, partnering with the Gen. Peter Gansevoort chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (based at the Van Schaick Mansion) formed the Cohoes 400 – Hudson/Fulton Celebration Committee and planned a series of events throughout 2009 to celebrate these anniversaries. A commemorative wooden nickel has been designed for the celebration, and nickels will be given to all who attend any of the Quadrcentennial events sponsored by the committee. A series of events are planned for the weekends of June 6, August 8, and September 18-20.

The kickoff events on June 6 will highlight Native American culture and history. Glenn Bentz, the former Native American interpreter for the Cooperstown Farmers Museum and New York State Historical Society, will set up an encampment at the Van Schaick Mansion. This unique program features presentations on the history of the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois); traditional clothing; 18th century weaponry; fire making skills; 18th century cooking; and storytelling. We will also host two presentations at the Cohoes Visitor's Center. At 1 p.m., Kay Olan (Ionataiewas), Mohawk educator and storyteller, recounts the legend of the Peacemaker, who brought the message of peace and unity to the nations that became known as the Haudenosaunee. The framers of the United States Constitution studied and borrowed ideas brought forth by the Peacemaker, and the Cohoes Falls played an important role in the Peacemaker's story. At 2:30 p.m. we conduct a presentation on the work of muralist David Cunningham Lithgow, whose highly romanticized view of Native Americans provides a unique insight into how this culture was perceived in the first half of the 20th century. We will then walk to the former Cohoes Savings Bank building to view Lithgow's murals that depict Native Americans and other scenes of Cohoes history.

The events of Saturday, August 8 showcase the industrial and canal history of Cohoes. They include a tour of sites in the Harmony Mills Historic District, a walk through sections of the Erie Canal, views of

some of the massive mill buildings that made Cohoes an industrial center, a stop to see the Boyden turbines that once powered Harmony Mill #3, and a glimpse of the Cohoes Falls, the largest waterfall east of Niagara. The tour begins at 1 p.m. at the Cohoes Visitor's Center.

The events on the weekend of September 18-20 focus on the Dutch influence in the region. The Van Schaick Mansion hosts NYS Assemblyman, author and historian Jack McEneny on Friday, September 18 at 7:30 p.m. There he presents a lively talk about the Dutch influence in Albany and the state of New York, with anecdotes that give life to the early Dutch residents of Albany. On Saturday September 19 at 4 p.m. at the Van Schaick Mansion, author and Dutch historian Janni Venema presents research that is being conducted by the New Netherlands Project. This project explores the early influences of Dutch settlers in the Capital District and their contributions to American history and culture. At 1 p.m. on Saturday at the Cohoes Visitor's Center, Don Rittner, historian, archeologist, educator, author, and Schenectady city and county historian, describes the building of the replica Dutch ship *Onrust*, constructed using 17th century shipbuilding techniques. This re-creation of the first decked ship built in America will be a floating educational vessel for the year-long Quadricentennial. Look for more details and updates on these upcoming events.

Canal Cleanups



On two Saturday mornings in April, SCHS members cleaned up trash and other debris near Lock 15 and the towpath of the enlarged

Erie Canal, and in Power Canal Park. The cleanup on April 18 was part of the statewide Canal Clean Sweep sponsored by Parks & Trails New York and the NYS Canal Corporation, and April 25 was Cohoes Beautification Day. Among the items found in the cleanup were a mattress and box spring, tires, a Snoopy stuffed toy, a shopping cart, a bottle of vodka (still partially full), and a plant stand. Thanks to all who helped: Linda Christopher, Jayne

Counterman, Frank Galarneau, April Kennedy, Johanna Shogan, Pat Sweeney, and, Walter, June and Daniele Cherniak. We also thank 6th grade students and Cohoes Middle School teacher Jill Havens for their assistance on the 25th.



Cohoes Memorial Day Parade



This year's Memorial Day parade, held on May 21, was a kickoff for our upcoming Quadricentennial events. SCHS marched with a group from the Gen. Peter Gansevoort chapter of the DAR, who are working with us as the Cohoes 400 – Hudson/Fulton Celebration Committee. Members of the local chapters of the Children of the American Revolution (CAR) and Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) also joined in the parade. The SCHS contingent included a 1929 Chevrolet Imperial, a mastodon, and Henry Hudson.

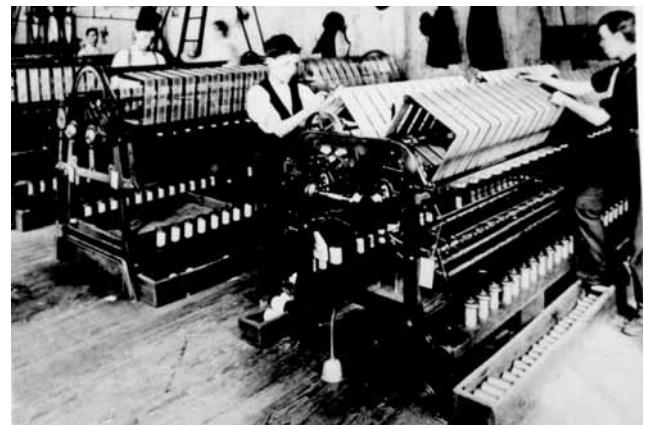


Martin Killian's Memories of the Harmony Mills

In 1910, many boys in Cohoes did not await a summer vacation from school, but for the weather to be dry for long enough to lower the water level in the power canals so that the mills would be shut down, giving them a day's vacation. Martin Killian was one of those boys.

During its height of activity and production, the Harmony Mills relied on the labor of children, and struggling families depended on the income they brought in. Most children stopped attending school at age 14, when they were old enough to secure working papers. But many forged working papers so that they could begin work even earlier, with some children becoming millworkers at the age of 9. According to Mr. Killian, some were so small they had to stand on footstools to reach the machinery. When state inspectors came through the mill, the mill supervisors would hide the underage children in waste material boxes and cover them with factory goods.

Thirteen-year old Martin Killian's workweek was 48 hours long; his job was "piling on rope" at the cotton mill. Men could find jobs as spinners, weavers, pipe fitters and masons at the city's mills, where they could earn \$5 a day for a 60 hour workweek. Women and children were paid considerably less – women who worked as weavers earned \$4.50 per week. Most mill employees lived in housing owned by the Harmony Mills. Housing was often crowded because families typically had many children and frequently took in other relatives and boarders. The housing had no indoor plumbing, so outhouses were located in the yards. The Harmony Company charged 39 cents per week for rent, which was taken directly from workers' pay. Money was also deducted for food and merchandise purchased from the company-owned stores, so workers often had little left for anything beyond simple necessities. Because of the proximity of the housing to the mills, rats and other vermin from the mill buildings made their way to the workers' dwellings; the tenements were periodically cleaned by whitewashing with lime and water.



With the long workdays, people went to work in the dark and returned home in the dark during most of the year. Many streets were unlit and unpaved. Wages were low, but so were prices. Good shoes (for Sundays) were 98 cents, and sneakers (for school) were 29 cents. Children went barefoot most of the rest of the time so the shoes would not be worn out too quickly. The movies in those days cost 5 cents, and a box of Crackerjacks or an all-day sucker were also 5 cents, so a whole day's entertainment could be had for 10 cents.

The children who worked in the mills managed to find ways to have fun at work. They took golf balls or rubber balls and wound them with yarn, then taped them to make baseballs, which they played with when the bosses weren't looking. Another popular entertainment was a trolley ride to Troy's east side, which took about three hours with all the stops. The trip cost 5 cents, and with a packed lunch carried along provided a day's excursion.

There was a strong sense of community in Cohoes, and neighbors would get together for corned beef and cabbage dinners, accompanied by 2 or 3 kegs of beer and the music of fiddlers and accordion players. Neighbors were also ready to help in times of need, bringing in food or helping with cooking, housecleaning or other chores.

Just before the First World War, union activity won pay raises for Cohoes workers. Martin Killian's wages were increased by 10 cents to \$6.60 per week. However, the mills of Cohoes would soon begin their decline, with textile manufacturing moving out of the industrial areas of the northeast.

With the demise of the mills in Cohoes, local politics changed as well. Cohoes had been a longstanding Republican stronghold because of the dominance of the mill owners in the city, but now began to shift to control by the Democratic Party with the rise of the Albany County political machine and Cohoes politician Mike Smith. The politics of the day were quite unrestrained, involving vote-buying (for a ton of coal, a barrel of flour, or often less), beating and other intimidation of opponents.

In 1916, Martin Killian went off to serve in World War I, and upon his return worked for the Cohoes Power and Light Company. He kept memories of both good and bad times working in the mills, as did the many thousands of workers employed over the years in the mills of Cohoes.

“The Gang of Cohoes”

by Judy Smith Williams

You may have heard the stories about “The Gangs of New York” – this is a story about a Gang of Cohoes.

At a very young age we played “Red Rover”, “Simon Says”, “1-2-3 Red Light” and many other games in the schoolyard of School #9 on Lincoln Avenue (which is now the Cohoes Rod and Gun Club). As we got older, we graduated to “Kick the Can” and “Hide and Seek.” These were played on Lancaster and Congress Streets and Lincoln Avenue.

This “gang” of friends, Barbara Turpin Shipman, Janice Restifo Macauley, Judy Smith Williams, Patsy Mosher, Marjorie Welch Stockwell, Dan McAlonie, Frank Melrose, Ray Peltier, Vern Reil, Henry Rouse, and Ron Sausville, went everyplace together. And who could forget Richie Allegrezza, especially on the hayrides. We took walks to pick pussy willows and lilac, and played in the Erie Canal. We walked to Tiernies Farm in the nice weather to visit the farm and animals and in the winter to skate on the farm’s pond. We played on Crawford’s hill and walked up in the woods (the darkies as we called it) just to investigate anything we could. We picked wild wood violets, built forts, sometimes roasted potatoes, and jumped the brook (not always making it all the way across). We walked all the way through the woods as far as Abe Van Vranken’s farm. We swam at Carlson’s pool in the summer and ice skated there in the winter. It was sad to see Carlson’s close. So many things change, and change we did.

As we grew up we added new friends, but kept the old, and our interests changed once again. We had a girls’ club in the basement of Alice Brooks Vautrin’s house. We were “The Hep Cat Cuties” and we had shirts to prove it. We joined the YWCA, we started going to the movies with the boys (the same boys we had once played “Kick the Can” with), we went to Larry Tousignant’s ice cream parlor, we had birthday parties, bowling leagues, school activities and trips to Albany (on the train from our very own depot). We swam and boated on the Mohawk River, and went to “Borden’s” and to Blains Bay. Judy’s mom and dad had a camp on the river, and Joan Borden McGail’s mom and dad ran Borden’s Tavern. But most important of all was going to St. Agnes’ Canteen on Saturday night and dancing to the Earl Kent Band.

We have stayed in touch with each other, but took different directions and time to marry and raise our families. We have lost contact with some of the “gang”, but most of us still keep in touch. We still attend school reunions and other functions, birthday parties, picnics, and find any other reason to get together. We look at old pictures and tell old stories. We laugh at the same things now as we did back then, over seventy years ago.
“

This is a gang that will always stay close in my heart and close in the memories of Cohoes.

Photo credits this issue: Walter Cherniak, Steve Lackmann, RiverSpark

Spindle City Historic Society Membership Application

www.spindlecity.net

President - Paul Dunleavy

First Vice President - Daniele Cherniak Second Vice President - Tor Shekerjian
Secretary - Linda C. Christopher Treasurer - June Cherniak

<input type="checkbox"/> Individual Membership	\$10.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Membership	\$25.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior Citizen Membership	\$ 5.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing Membership	\$35.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Student Membership	\$ 5.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining Membership	\$50.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Membership	\$15.00		

We have great things planned in our home in the Cohoes Visitor's Center!

Please help if you can with an additional donation to support our upcoming programs:

\$5.00 \$10.00 other

gift membership

NAME _____

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CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

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Mail completed form with membership fee, payable to Spindle City Historic Society, to:

June Cherniak, Treasurer, 415 Vliet Boulevard, Cohoes, NY 12047

UPCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, June 6 - Kick-off events sponsored by the Cohoes 400-Hudson/Fulton Celebration Committee that commemorate the Hudson-Fulton-Champlain Quadrcentennial. These include:

Native American Encampment by re-enactor Glenn Bentz and his family on the grounds of the Van Schaick Mansion from 10 a.m. – 5 p.m., with presentations and demonstrations at noon, 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.
The Legend of the Peacemaker as told by noted story teller Kay Olan at 1p.m., at the Cohoes Visitor's Center.

Muralist David C. Lithgow – His Representations of Early Native American Life - a presentation that includes a walk to the former Cohoes Savings Bank to view Lithgow's noted murals, begins at 2:30 p.m. at the Cohoes Visitor's Center.

Wednesday, June 24 - Spindle City Historic Society meeting. 7 p.m., Cohoes Visitor's Center.

Wednesday, July 29 - Spindle City Historic Society meeting. 7 p.m., Cohoes Visitor's Center.

Saturday, August 8 - A walking tour of Cohoes canals and industrial sites. 1 p.m., Cohoes Visitor's Center, sponsored by The Cohoes 400 – Hudson/Fulton Celebration Committee.

Wednesday, August 26 - Spindle City Historic Society meeting. 7 p.m., Cohoes Visitor's Center.

Friday, September 18 – Saturday, September 19 – A series of events that celebrate the Dutch influence on the Capital District and commemorate the Hudson-Fulton-Champlain Quadrcentennial, sponsored by the Cohoes 400 – Hudson/Fulton Celebration Committee.

Friday, September 18, 7:30 p.m., Van Schaick Mansion – Talk by Assemblyman Jack McEneny on the Dutch influence in Albany and the region.

Saturday, September 19:

1:00 p.m., Cohoes Visitor's Center – Presentation by Don Rittner on the building of the replica ship *Onrust*.

4:00 p.m., Van Schaick Mansion – Talk by Janni Venema on the New Netherland Project.

Wednesday, September 30 - Spindle City Historic Society meeting. 7 p.m., Cohoes Visitor's Center.

❖ SCHS Newsletter Staff ❖

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Spindle City Historic Society

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