
Spindle City Historic Society

Volume 5 Issue 2

Summer 2002

DID YOU KNOW

...that the world famous Meneely bells were manufactured in Watervliet and Troy from 1808 until 1951? Of the over 100,000 bells cast, 18 were sent to Cohoes. The largest bell was for St. Joseph's French Roman Catholic Church. Others found homes in the churches of St. Patrick, St. Michael, St. Agnes, Sts. Peter & Paul, and St. Nicholas. Bells were also cast for several fire stations and a factory, and five ships' bells were made for the John E. Matton and Son shipyard. To learn more about Andrew Meneely, whose 200th birthday was May 19, 2002, and the history of these well-known bells, visit the Hudson Mohawk Gateway's website at www.hudsonmohawkgateway.org.

...that the first bridge across the Mohawk at Cohoes was built in 1795? A variety of tolls were charged depending on what crossed the bridge: carriage, sled, horses, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs or any combination of these.

...the J. E. Nit Co. manufactured knit ties from 1948 until 1954 on Mohawk Street? They produced an assortment of tie colors including the unique purple knit ties worn by the New York State Police.

...that the Cohoes & Troy Railroad was an arrangement with railroad officials made in the mid 1800s? An extra car was attached to westbound trains, and then dropped at Cohoes. The grade going into Troy was sufficient so that when the brake was loosened, the car gathered enough momentum to carry it to the Troy bridge, from where it was drawn by horses to the station.

...that there were 16 hairdressing businesses in Cohoes in 1884?

...that Americans eat an average of about 15 quarts of ice cream annually? See our list of **Upcoming Events** on the back page of this newsletter to learn how you can share in consuming some of this quota.

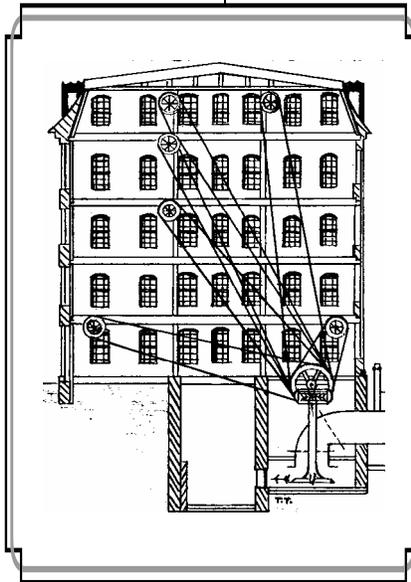
WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

The Spindle City Historic Society welcomes new members *Paul L. Bagley, Sen. Neil Breslin, Pat Duchesne, Rita Guthrie, Harmony Hill School Library, James LaFrank, Peggy O'Shea, Emilio Prediletto, Joseph Rynasko, and Henry Vanderwerken*

HISTORIAN'S NOTEBOOK

Cohoes Opera House

The City of Cohoes once had several theaters where you could spend the day and watch a double feature, movie serials, cartoons, and selected short subjects. One such landmark disappeared from the scene 42 years ago when the wreckers carted away the remains of what was once the Cohoes Opera House, a five story brick and stone building located between the Cohoes Hotel and the Masonic temple. Opened in April 1899, the magnificent structure was erected for the presentation of stage shows. It was styled after the legitimate theaters in New York and other larger cities. Complete with a large stage, orchestra pit, under stage dressing room and a vast wing area, the building rose five stories to provide an orchestra section, balcony, and gallery.



The vaudeville acts changed twice a week and included jugglers, animal acts, comedians and dance groups. Celebrities included the Barrymores, Wallace and Noah Berry, Arthur Treacher, George M. Cohan, Eva Tanguay and Bert Williams. Also, there was Eddie Cantor, Walter Winchell, George Jessel and, early in his career, Jimmy Durante.

The Cohoes Opera House was known as the Hook in those days because of the tough audiences that attended. Plays and performances received their tryouts before going to Broadway. They felt that if you could get by in Cohoes, you could get by anywhere. Show people claimed the audience "sat on their hands."

After vaudeville died, the building was converted for showing motion pictures and, over the years, the place had many names: Proctor's Cohoes Theater, Rialto and the Empire Theater.

After the theater closed, the lobby was used for a short time as a waiting room for a taxi stand. However, for most older Cohoes residents, it never stopped being the Cohoes Opera House.

*From an article by Bill Horan,
Cohoes City Historian in 1995.
Submitted by Waterford Historian,
Dennis Rivage.*

Military History of the Van Schaick Mansion



The Van Schaick Mansion was built in 1735 by Goosen Geritge Van Schaick. Its island location and geographic position along the Hudson River between New York City and Canada made it an ideal military stronghold, so the house was used as a military headquarters in the French and Indian wars of 1735 and again in the American Revolution from 1777 until the early 1780s. Alongside the river was the main road for north-south travel, used originally by Algonquian Indians and later by both British and Continental troops; a portion of it is the present-day Continental Avenue in Cohoes.

The Mohawk River was the main route for travel going east and west. In the summer of 1777, the British plan was to break the colonies in half by taking control of New York to defuse the American Revolution. New York, near the middle of the 13 colonies and with 40% of its population supporting the English, would be the easiest state to control. English General Howe had taken control of NYC early on in the war. Both English Generals St. Ledger and Burgoyne were sent to Canada. The plan was that Howe would come north up the Hudson River, Burgoyne would come south down the Hudson River, and St. Ledger would travel east along the Mohawk River. The three armies would meet at Van Schaick Island, do battle and thereby take control of New York State.

Gen. Phillip Schuyler, the descendant of the original business partner of Goosen Van Schaick, was in charge of the Northern Territories and was stationed on Van Schaick Island. Schuyler was considered so much of a gentleman that Englishmen held at the military hospital in New City, now Lansingburgh, were given chocolates and tea. Schuyler even sent tea to an American general stationed on Peebles Island, whose quarters were simply a log hut with no windows. Schuyler was respected by his peers but sometimes had a difficult time with his enlisted men. Another general, Horatio Gates, was also assigned to the Northern Territory. Even though the colonists were fighting to be free from English rule, the Dutch name borne by Schuyler held less appeal with the public than Gates' English name. Phillip Schuyler was ordered to hand over his Northern Territory command to Gates, and serve under him. Gates was less well respected than Schuyler by his peers, but the public and the soldiers loved him because he caroused with his troops and was not as aloof as other commanders. At one point during the American Revolution, Gates' popularity was such that a coup was planned to unseat George Washington and install Gates as Commander in Chief. Schuyler, although very upset, accepted the change of command even though he did not agree with Gates' authority or methods of management.

In the meantime, Gen. Burgoyne began heading south along the Hudson River, capturing Ft. Ticonderoga and Ft. William Henry. In August 1777, Gen. Schuyler retreated from Fort Edward to Van Schaick Island with 5000 poorly equipped and hungry men. But in their retreat they destroyed bridges and obstructed roads behind them to delay Burgoyne. Schuyler established the headquarters for officers at the Van Schaick mansion, where plans for the Battle of Saratoga were developed by General George Washington, Horatio Gates, and Benedict Arnold. Schuyler's initial strategy was to engage Burgoyne's men at the first ford of the Mohawk on Van Hoever's (Havers)

Island (now Peebles Island), and earthen fortifications were constructed there. But plans were altered and a site further up the Hudson at Bemis Heights was selected for the confrontation.

General St. Ledger was heading east along the Mohawk and attempted to take control of Ft. Stanwix in Rome. American Colonel Peter Gansevoort and Gen. Herkimer defended Ft. Stanwix and won a victory at the Battle of Oriskany. Herkimer was killed but this British contingent was halted and did not advance east to Van Schaick Island. George Washington kept General Howe busy in pursuit of him from New York City, across New Jersey and into Pennsylvania, so Howe did not come north up the Hudson to meet his counterparts at Van Schaick Island. American Gen. Stark, stationed in Bennington, came upon a detachment of Burgoyne's men and defeated them; up to this point the American forces had not won a battle. Now they had two victories under their belt. Gen. Stark was to arrive at the Van Schaick Mansion and file his report with General Washington. Upon seeing that Gates was in command, he refused to accept his control and returned to Bennington to file his report from there. It was reported that two colonels in charge of the Albany Militia were feuding as well, and each wrote a letter to Gen. Washington, going over the heads of Schuyler and Gates. Washington knew well that his men needed to be put in order.

In July, just one month before these happenings, George Clinton was appointed the new governor of New York. He went on to be dubbed "the father of the state" and became Vice President under Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Washington sent this new governor to Van Schaick Mansion to settle his Generals; Clinton was also a Brigadier General and outranked both Schuyler and Gates. For four days George Clinton stayed at the Van Schaick Mansion, so from August 22 to 27, 1777 the Van Schaick Mansion was the Capitol of New York.

General Johnny Burgoyne continued his path of destruction south along the Hudson River, bound for the Van Schaick Mansion. With summer passing and word spreading that the British and the Americans would have a great battle on Van Schaick Island, more troops arrived, bringing the number to upwards of 8000 American men preparing for Burgoyne. They came from as far away as Maine to camp near the mansion and train. The Americans were excited, with morale boosted by the command of General Gates (who assumed command on August 15, 1777) and the victories at Bennington and Oriskany. Some of the troops would remain there until October 1777, covering the rear forces of the Continental army and securing a fall-back position in case the battle with Burgoyne would compel a retreat.

On September 9, Gates knew that Burgoyne was close. To further throw the British off their plan, Gates moved his men off Van Schaick Island and onto the farmlands in Stillwater where the American troops turned the tide of the war. It was said that Gen. Schuyler's military skill, and strategy formulated at the Van Schaick mansion, were key to this triumph. The victory in the Battle of Saratoga turned the American Revolution with the British Crown into a World War by proving to the French that the American forces had considerable substance and the United States of America could become an independent nation. France was now prepared to fight alongside the Americans and defeat the English. After his defeat at Saratoga and surrender on October 17, 1777, General Burgoyne and his staff, taken as prisoners of war, were housed at the Van Schaick mansion while on their journey down to Albany.

Legend has it that during one of his visits to the mansion, George Washington carved his initials on an upstairs windowpane. More certain is the story of the romance between Catherine Van Schaick, sister of the master of the house during the Revolutionary War years, and Gen. Peter Gansevoort, hero of the Battle of Oriskany. Catherine met Peter at the mansion during the summer and they corresponded through the fall of 1777 while Peter was stationed at Oriskany. In November, he wrote to her and proposed they marry at Christmastime. However, both the war and wintry weather delayed the mail and she did not receive the letter until mid-December. She accepted, but postponed the wedding to permit more time for preparation. They wed in the Federal Room of the mansion on January 12. Peter and Caty had 5 children. One of their grandchildren was Herman Melville, who lived and wrote for a time in Lansingburgh, just across the river from the mansion.

Thanks to Peggy Gifford for her contribution to this article.



Off the Top...

The Spindle City Historic Society (SCHS) is trying many new things. If you haven't been taking part, I can honestly say you are missing out. We have been collecting some great photos and many memories of "old Cohoes" at our second Saturday of the month picture collection. Encourage anyone you know with photos to share them with us so that we can preserve them for future generations. Also, let them know about the current programs and presentations we are sponsoring.

We recently hosted a gathering of local historic societies and shared various ideas between the groups. Many other societies commented that we have come a long way in a short period of time. All the groups left with very positive feelings and several want to keep this kind of activity going on a regular basis. In March, our Saturday program featured Gene Bigaouette, a noted restorer of photographs, who shared with us ways to preserve treasured photos and showed examples of his own work. April brought us a presentation on the history of the Van Schaick Mansion by Peggy Gifford of the Daughters of the American Revolution and John Bonafide of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. Renowned fountain pen expert Paul Erano talked on the history of pens, simple repairs and appraisals at our May gathering. More details of these presentations can be found here in this center section of our newsletter.

In early June, we kicked off a series of self-guided walking tour maps with our highlighting the Harmony Mills Historic District. Over time, we plan to come out with several and we might be headed to the downtown business district next, to the locks of the old Erie Canal, or to all the beautiful churches in Cohoes. If you have an interest (or expertise) in one of these tours (or maybe another idea) and would like to work on one of these brochures please let me know. The society would love to hear from you.

If you have ideas or things to share, please contact us, as our members strengthen the society. Our regular meetings are the last Wednesday of the month at 7 PM in the Cohoes Visitor's Center. During July and August, our meetings will be a little more informal and will be held at a local restaurant. Join us and share a meal and some ideas.

Thank you for being a caring member of the SCHS and part of the Cohoes community.

Hope to see you soon,

Paul D. Dunleavy
President

Spring Presentations

The Spindle City Historic Society's spring Saturday programs featured presentations on photo restoration and fountain pens by experts in these fields.

Gene Bigaouette, an internationally known expert on photo restoration, gave a presentation in March. He offered those in attendance advice on preserving their treasured old photos, and explained methods of restoring those that have sustained damage. He showed many examples of his own work in photo restoration and described the processes involved, which can include both traditional artist's

techniques and digital adjustment and enhancement of images with computers.



Gene Bigaouette shows a photo before (above) and after (right) restoration work.



Fountain Pen expert Paul Erano exhibited his varied collection of antique and rare fountain pens on May 11. He spoke about the history of fountain pens and the evolution of their design, described simple pen repairs, and discussed the factors that affect the value of antique pens.

Memorial Day Parade

On the evening of May 23rd, the Spindle City Historic Society participated in the Cohoes Memorial Day parade. The society was represented



Paul Dunleavy and Lorriane Okeson march down Columbia St. behind the 1929 Imperial.

by about a dozen members and two classic cars - a 1929 Chevrolet Imperial and a 1973 Pontiac Ventura.

Historical Society Roundtable



The Spindle City Historic Society invited representatives from local historical societies to participate in a roundtable discussion on April 13. Representatives from the Berne, Brunswick, Guilderland, Lansingburgh, New Scotland, Ravena-Coeymans, and Rensselaer County Historical Societies, and the Van Schiack Mansion attended. Topics addressed included organizing and



publicizing events, fund raising, and ways to encourage active membership. Many worthwhile ideas were exchanged in lively discussion. We hope that gatherings such as these will become regular occurrences.

Kathleen Tionan, president of the Lansingburgh Historical Society, at the roundtable discussion

Peebles Island Open House

The society participated in the open house at the Bureau of Historic Sites for the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, located on Peebles Island. More than 1000 people attended, and it was a good opportunity to introduce people to the history of Cohoes and promote the historical society's upcoming events and activities.



The Van Schaick Mansion - 1735 to the 21st Century

This year's Spindle City Historic Society annual program featured two speakers discussing one of the most historic houses in Cohoes - the Van Schaick Mansion. John Bonafide, from the New York State Department of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, gave an overview of 18th century architecture in Europe, discussing its influence on colonial architecture and how patterns of immigration and settlement affected regional building styles in America. He described the architectural elements of the Van Schaick Mansion, and showed examples of other houses in the region and along the Hudson Valley with similar features.

The afternoon's other speaker was Peggy Gifford, of the Peter Gansevoort Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the group that now owns and is restoring the mansion. Dressed in period costume, Peggy told of the mansion's history (see pages 2 and 3 in this issue of the newsletter for a history of the mansion during the Revolutionary War period), which included tales of romance, intrigue, and military strategy. She described the work the organization is doing to restore the interior of the house, and showed slides of its rooms and of artifacts significant to the mansion's history.



Peggy Gifford speaking at the Spindle City Historic Society's Annual Presentation

If you'd like to visit, the Mansion is now open for tours on Thursdays and Sundays from 2 to 4 p.m. On July 20, in celebration of the 225th anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga, there will be a reenactment of the Battle and preparations on the Van Schaick Mansion grounds. The events will also include period dancers, artisans, and a trade fair. For more information, call 235-2699.

Photo credits: Tom Donnelly, Steve Lackmann

THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO



Thaddeus Kosciusko was educated in Poland at the Military School of Warsaw. Because of his abilities and with the urging of King Stanislaus II, he continued his studies in Germany, France and Italy. He specialized in the study of military science and fortifications, and also had training in civil architecture

and the arts. He returned to Poland in 1774, where he taught drawing and mathematics to Ludwika Sosnowski, the daughter of a high-ranking general. He attempted to elope with her, but the general's strong disapproval of the match led Kosciusko to forsake his love and flee to France. It was in Paris that he met Ben Franklin, who encouraged him to offer his talents in the American fight for liberty. He left for America in 1776, and was soon appointed engineer with the rank of Colonel upon winning the favor of George Washington through his work in planning fortifications to defend the headquarters of the Continental Congress against British forces. He was referred to as "a man of merit and science", and assigned to serve under the command of General Schuyler.

Kosciusko arrived at the Van Schaick mansion on April 10, 1777, and proceeded to design and construct earthworks on Van Hoeser's (now Peebles) Island. The fortifications can still be viewed at Peebles Island State Park. He also engineered the breastworks at Bemis Heights and in 1778 supervised the building of fortifications at West Point. Following the war, Kosciusko was awarded the rank of brigadier general, a grant from public lands, and an annual pension, with the thanks of Congress and the American people.

He developed a lasting friendship with Thomas Jefferson, which he maintained after his return to Poland. Back in Poland he fought valiantly against a combined invasion of his country by Russian and Prussian forces. The Poles were defeated on October 10, 1794; Kosciusko was severely wounded in battle and captured and imprisoned by the Russians. Upon his release from captivity in 1796, he returned to America and lived for a time in Philadelphia. He then left for France in May 1798, but did not involve himself in military efforts there because he opposed Napoleon's plans. Kosciusko eventually settled in Solothurn, Switzerland, where he lived until his death in 1817. His remains were buried in 1819 in Krakow, Poland, alongside Polish kings. In Washington, DC he is commemorated with a statue in Lafayette Park near the White House; in our region both a street in Cohoes and the bridge on Interstate 87 that spans the Mohawk River bear his name.

CASIMIR PULASKI



Casimir Pulaski was a Polish count who fought for liberty on both the American and European continents. He studied law in his early years, but his military career began in Poland in 1768 as he fought alongside his brothers and father with other freedom fighters to resist Russian domination. He plotted to kidnap King Stanislaus II in 1771; the attempt was unsuccessful but he was exiled in 1772 when falsely accused of conspiring to murder the king. He escaped to Paris, where he, like Kosciusko, encountered Ben Franklin and was persuaded to aid the American colonists in the Revolutionary War. Franklin wrote him a letter of recommendation and helped fund his trip across the Atlantic.

In 1777, Pulaski joined the American army, and soon distinguished himself in the Battle of Brandywine and was promoted to Brigadier General. In September of that year, he was appointed general of the Cavalry and trained soldiers in Trenton. After serving for a time under the command of General George Washington and encountering friction with other officers, he was given permission to raise an independent corps of cavalry and light infantry, which became known as the Pulaski Legion. He did so well in developing this group as a fighting force that he is known as "the father of the American cavalry". With this corps under his command he defended Charleston, South Carolina against British attack in May of 1779. He and his troop of 600 Americans, French, Poles, Irish, and especially German fighters provided a successful defense against a considerably larger British army. This victory proved pivotal in the war on the southern front, slowing British momentum and raising American morale. Pulaski continued to lead troops in southern skirmishes that year, and in October he was severely wounded in an unsuccessful attack on Savannah, Georgia. He died two days later and was buried at sea.

Pulaski is honored with a statue in Freedom Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington DC. He was also recognized by the citizens of Cohoes with a street named for him on Simmons Island, one block west of Kosciusko Avenue.



Mike Mazurki

Mike Mazurki was born Mikhail Mazurowski in Tarnopol, Austria in 1908 and moved to Cohoes with his family when he was 6 years old. He attended La Salle Institute, where he used his substantial height (6'5") and powerful frame to help the school's basketball team win the State Championship in 1926. His talent in both basketball and football earned him a scholarship to Manhattan College, where he continued as a basketball standout and excelled academically, graduating in the top 10% of his class. Mike was also fluent in several Slavic languages. In 1929, he played football with the Cohoes Bearcats with old La Salle chums Mike Afinowicz, Firpo Dunne, and Howard Dorr. Following graduation from Manhattan College, he studied law at Fordham University while working part-time as an auditor for a Wall Street firm. But he was once again drawn back to athletics, playing on the Cohoes American Five professional basketball team. Considered "one of the best pivot men", Mike earned a spot on the Visitations, an American League team. When the league disbanded, he played football with the NY Giants, and took up wrestling in the 1930s. Under the name of "Iron Mike", he wrestled around the country and in Canada, competing in over 4000 matches. While in Los Angeles for a competition, he was hired by Mae West as a bodyguard, his first Hollywood job.

Having incorporated judo, karate, and other eastern styles into his wrestling, Mike was "discovered" by director Joseph Von Sternberg and signed to play a Chinese wrestler in *Shanghai Gesture*. Following this debut he appeared in 125 films, frequently playing gangsters' henchmen. He also had roles in 200 television shows and performed on the stage. In 1959-60 he appeared at the Colonie Coliseum Theater in *Guys and Dolls*. During this time he shared his expertise in Ukrainian cooking by preparing and serving his favorites one evening at the Clifton Restaurant in Waterford. He returned to Cohoes in April 1970 to help the city celebrate its centennial. In 1976, he co-starred in a production of *Of Mice and Men* at the Cohoes Music Hall. While he was in Cohoes for these performances, "Mike Mazurki Day" was declared and a street in the city's hill section was dedicated to him. He appeared again on stage in Cohoes in 1984 in *Damn Yankees*, and the resident company, Heritage Artists, renovated the second-floor set area as "Mike Mazurki Archives" in recognition of his contributions to the theater.

In 1977, Mike became president of the Cauliflower Gang, whose membership consisted of boxing and wrestling greats of the 1940s who contributed their time and money to equip and train youth in amateur boxing clubs. He maintained his enthusiasm for wrestling, officiating at championship matches for many years. His final film appearance was in 1989. He died at the age of 82 in December 1990 in Glendale, California. Cohoes expressed grief at the loss of its famous son by flying flags at half-mast. The story of his life was recounted in local newspapers. He was fondly recalled as "a big guy on the outside with a heart of gold."

☆☆

Spindle City Historic Society Membership Application

www.timesunion.com/communities/spindlecit

President - Paul Dunleavy

First Vice President - Linda C. Christopher

Second Vice President - Daniele Cherniak

Secretary - Helena Keilen

Treasurer - June Cherniak

___ Individual Membership	\$10.00	___ Institutional Membership	\$25.00
___ Senior Citizen Membership	\$ 5.00	___ Contributing Membership	\$35.00
___ Student Membership	\$ 5.00	___ Sustaining Membership	\$50.00
___ Family Membership	\$15.00		

*We have great plans in our new 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

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____
TELEPHONE _____ E-mail _____

Mail completed form with membership fee, payable to Spindle City Historic Society, to:
June Cherniak, Treasurer, 415 Vliet Boulevard, Cohoes, NY 12047

UPCOMING EVENTS

Collecting Memories - The historical society is continuing to collect photos and other memorabilia for future publications and its archives on the second Saturday of the month in July, August, September and October. Photos will be reproduced on site and will be returned immediately unless their owners wish to donate them to the society. These events will be held from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on **July 13, August 10, September 14, and October 12** in the Cohoes Visitor's Center at the Music Hall Building.

Wednesday, June 26 - "Adaptive Re-use of Historic Buildings". Presentation by Mark Thaler, preservation architect, 7:45 p.m. at the Visitor's Center. Spindle City Historic Society monthly meeting at 7 p.m.

Saturday, July 13 - Old Fashioned Ice Cream Social, 1 p.m., Cohoes Visitor's Center. Make your own sundae with Stewart's ice cream and toppings, and enjoy the exhibits in the Visitor's Center.

Saturday, August 10 - Spindle City Historic Society Summer Garage Sale, 9 a.m. - 3 p.m., Cohoes Visitor's Center. All are invited to attend, and Spindle City Historic Society members can contribute items for sale to benefit the society, or rent a space to sell their own items. Members can rent space for \$10 to set up their own table of things to sell (bring your own table, chairs will be provided), or donate items for the society to sell. Donated items (please, no clothing or boxes of books) can be dropped off at the Visitor's Center on August 6 and 9 from 11 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., or on August 7 and 8 from 11 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. and 6 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. To sign up, or for more information, call 237-7999.

Saturday, September 14 - Opening of "Spindle City Images" Art Show, 11 a.m., Cohoes Visitor's Center.

Saturday, October 12 - Working in the Mills of Cohoes, 1p.m., Cohoes Visitor's Center. Featuring storyteller Kathleen Gill and tales of "Millhand Maggie". All are invited to join in and share their own experiences, or stories from their families, of working in the mills of Cohoes.

WANTED

- ☞ Photos or information about Cohoes Mayor Daniel J. Cosgro (in office 1922-1930)
- ☞ Information on Gilbert and/or John Stalker/Stoliker prior to 1850
- ☞ Photos or information about M. Adelaide Dickey (La Petite Adelaide) 1884-1960
- ☞ Information on Phillip E. Lamoureux (1872-1939)
- ☞ Information about the Charles LaCombe Family
- ☞ Information about Michael Keeler and Mary Fitzgerald Keeler
- ☞ Information about the Cohoes Airport
- ☞ Photos of Peck's Coal from the Rt. 32 side
- ☞ Information about the Wright, Foot, and Scribner families (1840-1850)

Spindle City Historic Society

P.O. Box 375

Cohoes, New York 12047