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# Gilboa Historical Society

*Learning, sharing, and preserving our history*

v. 18.1

## QUARTERLY CONTENTS—SPRING 2016

This issue of the *Quarterly* is a bus tour of the history of the old village and construction of the Schoharie reservoir. You can use this booklet, or download it and a recording of the trip at [gilboahome.com](http://gilboahome.com).

Take advantage of the bus tour at your leisure in your own car. Someone visiting? Download the *Quarterly* and audio and take your friends on a tour of our reservoir.

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If you receive the *Quarterly* by the USPS, please check your address and let us know of corrections or if you have a seasonal change of address. An asterisk or dagger after your name means your membership is paid up. No symbols? Please use the application on page 39 to earn *your* star.

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## GILBOA HISTORY CENTER AND MUSEUM

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*Gerry Stoner*

The Gilboa Museum and History Center will be open weekends starting on July 2 and continuing weekends through Labor Day, plus Columbus Day weekend and by appointment (607-588-9413).

There will be two displays of special interest to readers of this issue of the *Quarterly*. One is a chronological history of the old village up until the October 1925 evacuation order. The other has thematic histories of the reservoir.

*Why Gilboa?*

*The Tunnel*

*Reservoir Prospects 1927–2017*

*Infrastructure 1915–1925*

*The Dam*

*Bus Tour around the Reservoir*

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The Gilboa Historical Society meets at 7:00 P.M. at the Gilboa Town Hall on the third Wednesday of the month, March–December.

The Gilboa Museum, 122 Stryker Road, is open noon–4:30 Saturdays and Sundays, from July through Labor Day, and Columbus Day weekend and by appointment (607 588-9413) <http://www.gilboafossils.org>

[www.facebook.com/groups/gilboahistoricalociety](http://www.facebook.com/groups/gilboahistoricalociety)

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Village photographs, Gilboa Tourism Map, GHS *Quarterly*, and other items are available online at <http://www.gilboahome.com>

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## WATER IN THE GILBOA VALLEY

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*at the Junction of Greene, Delaware, & Schoharie Counties*

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*Gerry Stoner*

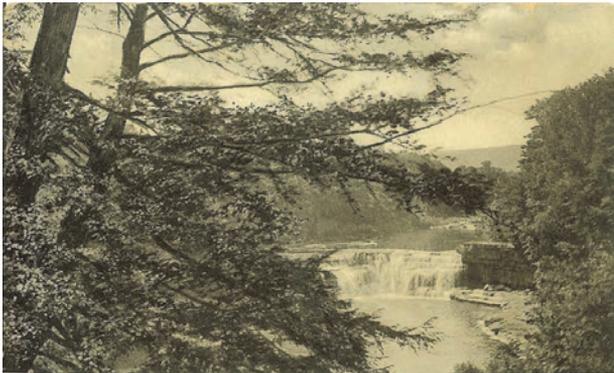
One of the most overlooked forces in history is water—but the history of Schoharie water spans an inordinate length of time.

In the middle of the 19th century, residents found a number of strange fossils but did not recognize their significance. Fifty years later, construction in Gilboa unearthed more of these fossils that attracted New York State geologist Winifred Goldring. She published her scientific findings on “seed ferns” in 1924 and in greater detail in 1926.

Since then, the “Gilboa fossils” have been accepted as the first true trees to establish themselves on land. The land in this case was the shore of the Devonian Sea, and their time was 385 million years ago. Continents divided, and now examples of Gilboa fossils are found in eastern Europe, England, and Venezuela as well as in Gilboa and Conesville.

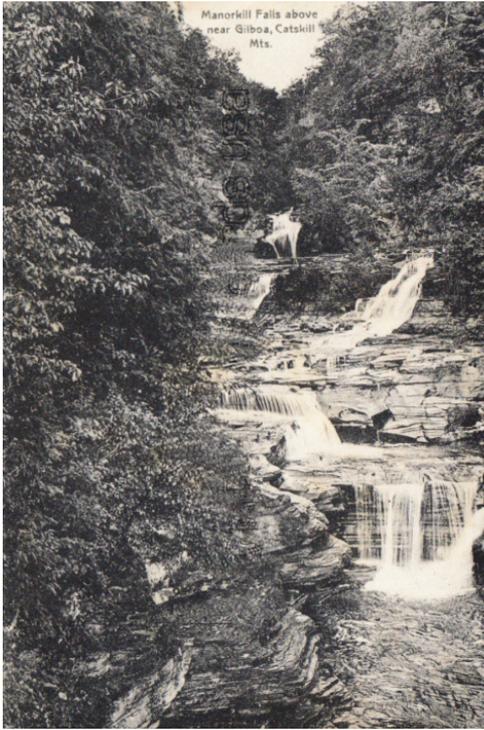
When we talk about a Schoharie valley, most of us think of the large fertile floodplain in the towns of Blenheim, Fulton, Middleburgh, Schoharie, and north through Esperance to the Mohawk River.

The construction site where Winifred Goldring worked was in *another* Schoharie valley, one that is approximately six miles long and one mile wide running from south to the north. The Gilboa valley had 4 waterfalls—feeding into the valley at the southern tip were Devasego Falls (bringing Schoharie Creek water from the east into the valley) and Bearkill Falls (bringing water from Delaware and Schoharie counties in from the east).



The Devasego Falls bring the Schoharie Creek water into the Gilboa valley. Today, these falls are visible in periods of drought, but are nearly submerged in rainy periods.

Postcard courtesy of  
Amy Sternstein 10575172



The Manorkill's watershed in Albany and Schoharie counties was to the northeast, and flows over Manorkill Falls at about the valley's midpoint.

The fourth waterfall is often overlooked: less majestic than the Devasego, less beautiful than the Manorkill, and not as high as the Bearkill, Gilboa Falls had the water and the power of the other three falls combined.

Manorkill Falls brings water from Albany County and Conesville to the Gilboa valley and the Schoharie Reservoir.

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The rapids of Gilboa Falls with the power of the upstream Schoharie Creek plus the waters of the Manorkill and Bearkill creeks. Courtesy of Amy Sternstein

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## WHY GILBOA?

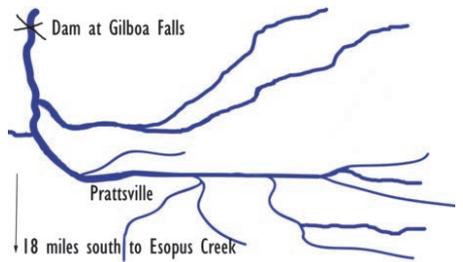
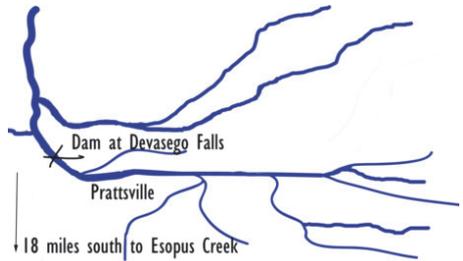
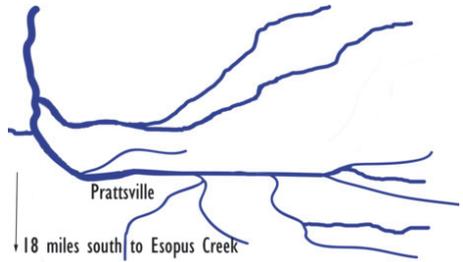
*Gerry Stoner*

The Schoharie watershed is to the southeast of Prattsville, when the creek itself turns and flows to the north.

The Board of Water Supply wanted to take 2 million gallons of Schoharie Creek water daily south to the Esopus Creek, the Ashokan reservoir, and on to New York City. Naturally the BWS wanted to do this as economically as possible.

The default position for the reservoir had been Prattsville, with the dam itself possibly centered at Devasago Falls. However, measurements of flow were insufficient, and so engineers explored downstream. As we just saw, Gilboa Falls had the water and the power of the other three falls combined.

In addition, the natural landform of the Gilboa Valley would allow for a deep reservoir with an approximate footprint of six square miles; the landform around Prattsville with a dam at Devasago Falls would provide a shallower bowl with a much greater surface area.



Compared to a dam at Prattsville, a Gilboa dam would provide more water, construction at less cost due to a smaller footprint, and more efficient handling of water due to that same smaller footprint. The new watershed drains 314 square miles from Albany, Greene, Schoharie, and Delaware counties.

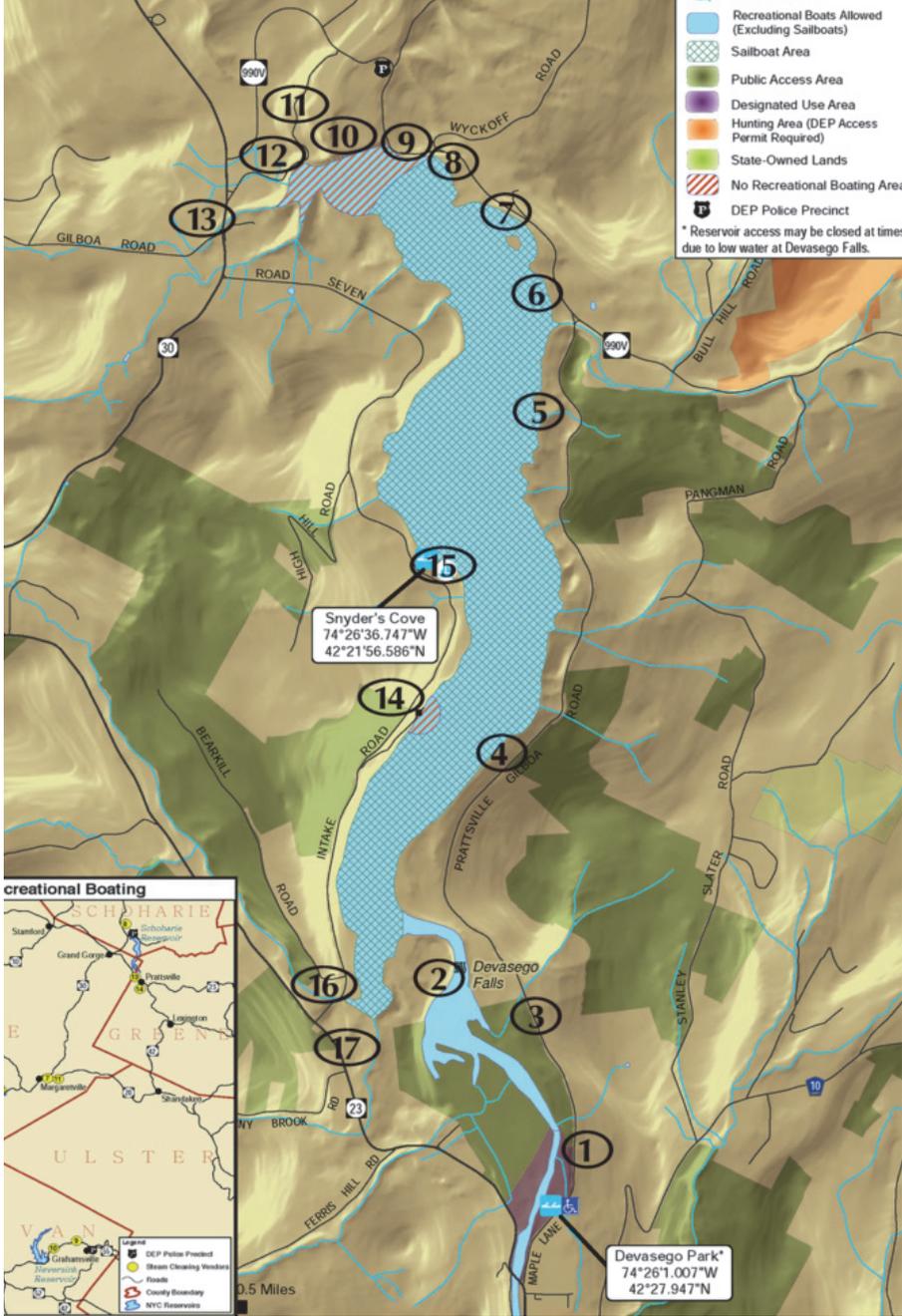
The only negative for a Gilboa location was minor—the Shandaken Tunnel slightly be about a quarter-mile longer due to a more northern location of the reservoir.



# Schoharie Recreational Boating Program



- Legend**
- Handicapped Accessible Privy
  - Boat Launch
  - Sailboat Launch
  - Recreational Boats Allowed (Excluding Sailboats)
  - Sailboat Area
  - Public Access Area
  - Designated Use Area
  - Hunting Area (DEP Access Permit Required)
  - State-Owned Lands
  - No Recreational Boating Area
  - DEP Police Precinct
- \* Reservoir access may be closed at times due to low water at Devasego Falls.



Click on this paragraph to download audio files for the trip around the reservoir or go to this URL in browser—<http://northerncatskillshistory.com/nchnew/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Bus-Tour-Audio-Files.zip>

**2 MILE 0.0 DEVASEGO FALLS** is in Prattsville, Greene County. You can get an approximation of its location by looking downstream from Devasago Park—the falls are just off to the right at the bend of the river. That is also the location of Devasego Inn and the start of the reservoir.

The Devasago Inn had a capacity of 150, was 5 miles from the Grand Gorge station, and charged \$7–\$10 per week. The most popular activities centered around the creek, although other outdoors activities were available.



Courtesy of Stonecrest Industries

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Guests arriving at Devasego Inn. Courtesy of the Zadock Pratt Museum

500210.003



Guests on the front lawn at Devasego Inn. Courtesy of Stonecrest Industries

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Bathing at Devasego Falls. Photo courtesy of Anthony Liberatore

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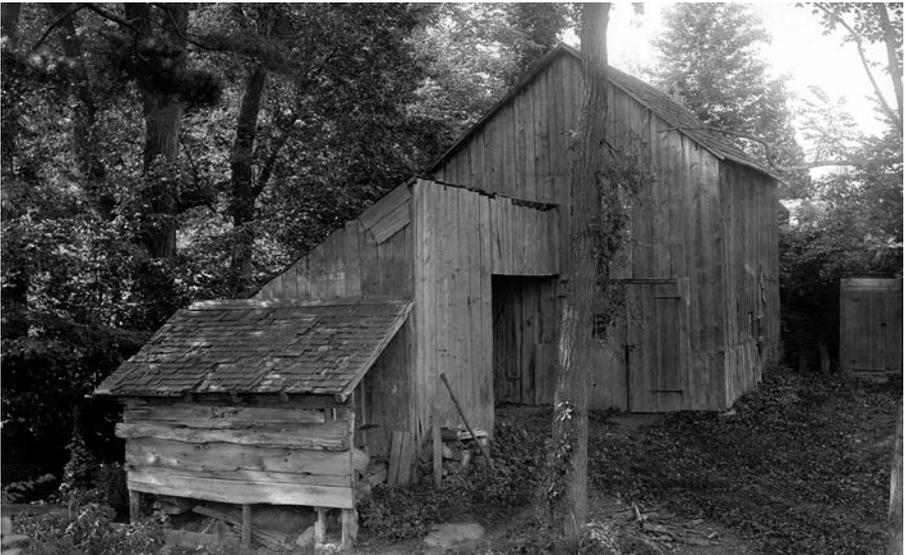
③ **MILE 0.2** Delaware County has a square edge meeting Greene County to the east and Schoharie to the north. We'll be driving a crooked road so we will often cross Greene/Delaware county lines for the first 4 miles.

We know this is a Greene County farmstead because the prior owner is unknown, and it was county property by 1915.



Courtesy of the Gilboa Historical Society

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Courtesy of the Gilboa Historical Society

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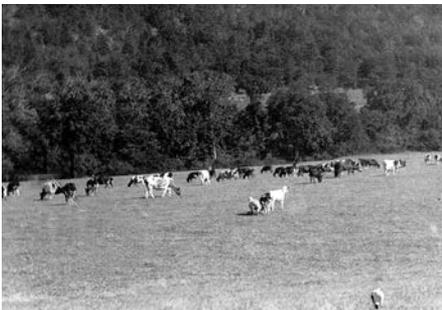


**CHESTER A. PLATNER'S FARM** was a 234-acre fairyland with various out-buildings and a tenant home in Delaware County. The attached building (above, left) was for summer guests.

Generally, the west side of the creek was more agricultural, while east side residences still maintained some livestock on smaller plots of land.

Courtesy of the Gilboa Historical Society

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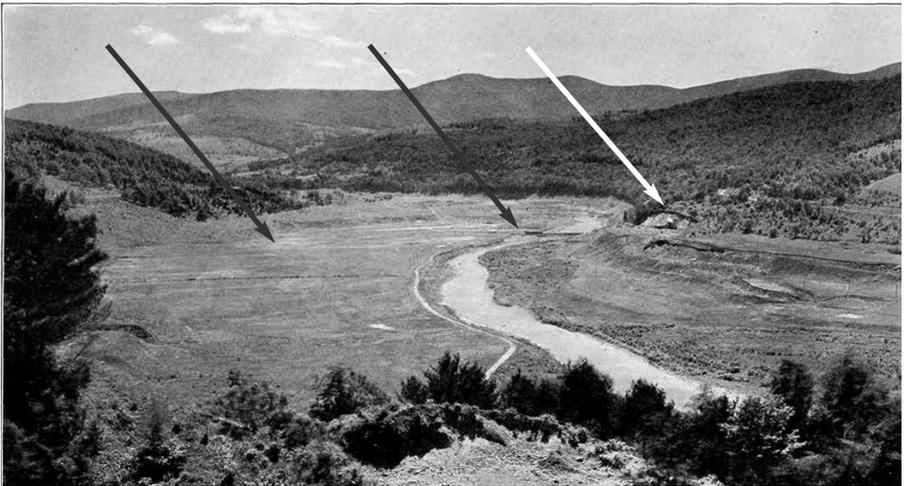
B.C.S. 204. 7.25.17.

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④ **PATCHIN SAND PIT** *Photo above:* Grubbers locally hired by BWS cleared the footprint of the reservoir. They removed pollutants and organic matter below the 1135-foot contour line, ca 1925.

The left arrow points to the approximate location of the sand pit, the source of sand for BWS construction from 1919 to 1927. The middle arrow identifies the narrow-gauge railroad bridge over the Schoharie, while the white arrow on the right is the location of the intake house.

*Photo below:* the sandbank is on the left, with an escalator bringing sand up to the washer (the vertical structures in the middle). Clean sand is stockpiled behind the washer, and then elevated (to the right) on demand into a



Above courtesy of DEP archives. Below courtesy of the Stamford Historical Society



*Map to left:* Devasego Falls is at the bottom of the map and the dam is at the north end of the reservoir. The serpentine line is the approximate route of the narrow-gauge tracks from Conesville's Patchin sand pit north along the stream bed to the concrete mixing site. The dotted line on the right represents a tramway bringing crushed stone overhead from Stevens Mountain quarry; the dotted line on the left was a tramway bringing Portland cement in from a cement storage shed on route 30. Water was piped in from Manorkill Falls to the southeast. Map courtesy of NYC DEP Schoharie Recreational Boating Program.

chute to fill narrow-gauge railroad coal cars (off photo). We can not yet identify the building to the left, but when we do, we will be able to exactly locate the Patchin sand pit.

*Concrete Shed:* I have not been able to find a picture of the cement shed, but the BWS built a large warehouse opposite the end of South Gilboa Road that would store bagged cement until it was needed for the construction. It was built with a 50-ton capacity, the cement was trucked in from the Ulster and Delaware Railroad station in Grand Gorge, and it was then loaded onto an overhead tram to take it to the mixing plant.

*Concrete Mixing Plant* was at the base of a 135-foot distributing tower. The plant had two electrically driven 2-cubic-yard mixers alternately making concrete (a mixture of water, crushed stone/sand, and cement [the binder that holds it together]). The syrupy mix was pumped to the top of a tower and dumped onto steel chutes for delivery by gravity to specific work sites.

A bag of cement holds one cubic foot weighing 94 pounds and one bag arrived to the mixing plant every 8 seconds. This meant that the 2 mixers between them devoured 705 pounds of cement every minute!

**OVERVIEW: THE VILLAGE OF GILBOA** is mostly on the east shore of Schoharie Creek along upper Main Street (both up-stream, and up the grade toward Manorkill Falls).



Postcard courtesy of Karen Ferdinandi

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Generally, upper Main Street residences had outbuildings converted into shop or toolshed; housing for milk cows or chickens; or in later years an automobile.

Nearing the town, you can see the start of the business section. On the left side of the street is George Fuller's Gilboa *Monitor*, its print shop, and



Lower Main Street, courtesy of DEP Archives

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the Gilboa Post Office. The next building with the flat roof is the Pierce and Christman's Photo Studio, followed by Pierce and Peaslee's Telephone Company and Case's store, Paul Stryker's general store, and the grocery store of George Wyckoff. Imer Wyckoff's Gilboa House is in the distance to the right side of the white livery building, and Main Street curves to the left. His garage and Studebaker dealership is centered in the background.

A. S. Thomas's building housed Clark's Hardware and Merchandise Store. Imer Wyckoff bought the right-hand third of that building (formerly an undertaking parlor and furniture store) for his creamery management office and later rented it to S. J. Pierce and Albert Christman to show moving pictures. It became known as the Hippodrome Theater, and was an attraction for the area.



A. S. Thomas building, courtesy of DEP Archives

There were several more retail stores along the lower Main Street, including Brown's Furniture and Funeral Parlor, Wyckoff's groceries, Davis & Palmer Dry Goods & Groceries, Hagadorn's Store and Ice Cream Parlor, Lewis Brothers Feed & Grain, the Gilboa Hose Company, and Clark's Meats.

Main Street ended at the campus of the Dutch Reformed Church (looking to the north, the Gilboa School to the west, the parsonage to the east, with the church to the middle. The dam's face is located where the front of the school is in this picture.



Photograph courtesy of Bee Mattice

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The road to the left of the campus, called Lower Road, led to the Iron Bridge.

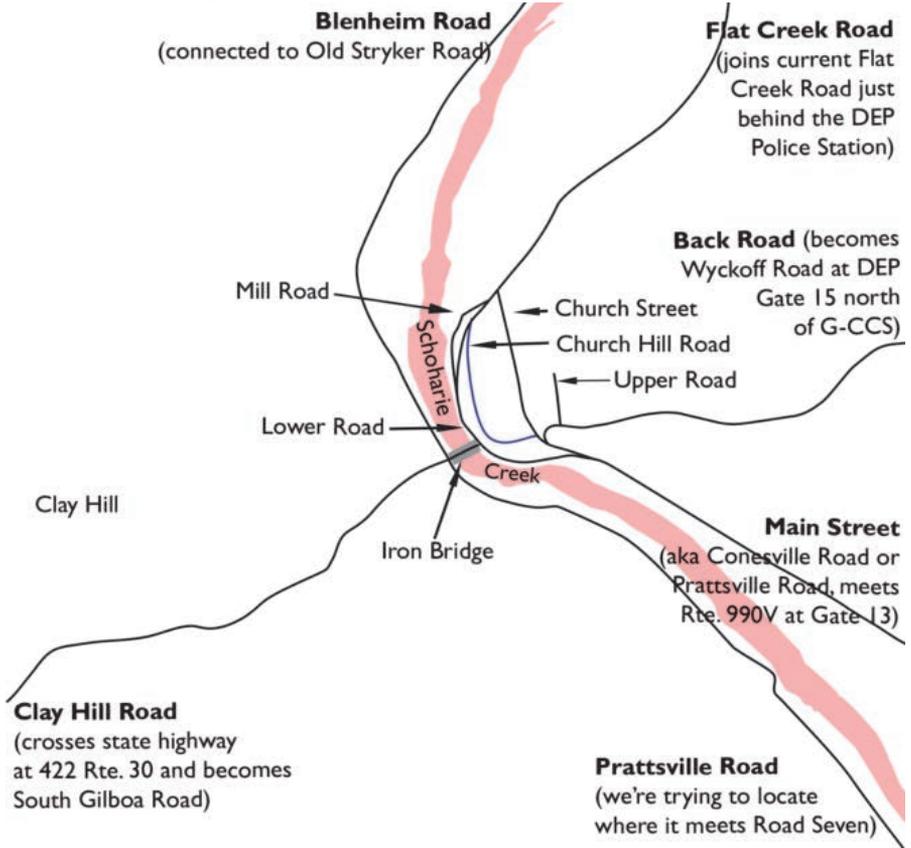
Clay Hill Road goes over the bridge and was called South Gilboa Road by those heading west. The right buttress of the dam is located where the right buttress of the bridge had been located.



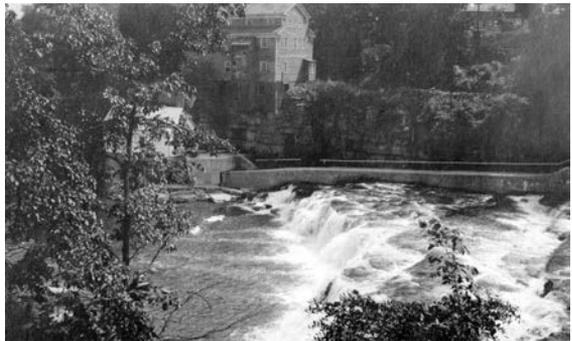
Postcard courtesy of Karen Ferdinandi

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**THE ROADS IN THIS VALLEY** The land between the four waterfalls had been shaped by the meandering Schoharie Creek. Generally, the valley itself is sinuous, and the creek tended to hug the hillsides on the east of the valley. The center of the area is the Iron Bridge crossing the creek, and three access roads to this bridge on each side of the creek.



Mill Road hugged the creek that provided water power (via a horizontal penstock) to the electrical generating plant behind the tree on the left). A large mill behind it was on Mill Road waiting for the power of electricity. Courtesy Stamford Historical 32.01-

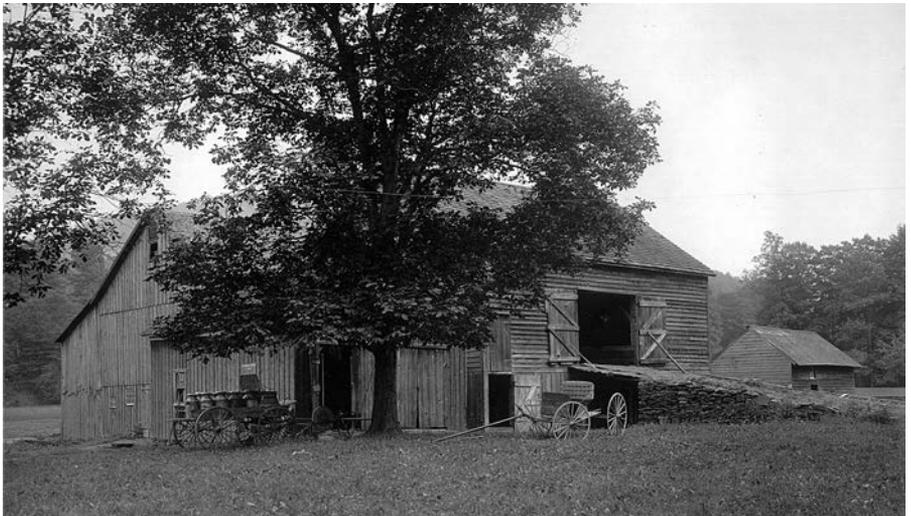




5 **MILE 1.7 LEANDER COLE'S CONESVILLE FARM** was 220 acres. As all farms in the area, the Coles had dairy cows, a sugar shack for the processing of maple syrup and various barns and outbuildings.

Courtesy of the Gilboa Historical Society

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**EMORY LEWIS' GILBOA FARM** was across the creek. Frank H. Lewis took this picture in 1910 and years later noted the following on the back of the photo: "Oscar Bevins (from Middleburgh) and Ring Dog (on sled) at our old home in the Schoharie Valley, 1 mile south of where the Gilboa dam now is. Those were the days. Such a peaceful valley. No wind. Good soil. Good fishing. Pretty girls in town. All 'Dam ed' out, water over 100 feet deep here now."



From the library of Ernest and Jennifer Sutton, passed down largely from Ernest Sutton's mother, Ruth Lillian Case Sutton.

Sutton003-, 18202-

6

**MILE 4.4 MANORKILL FALLS** Juna

L. Penworth wrote “The falls are one of the finest bits of scenery in the Catskills. Summer visitors come from Stamford and other summer resorts to view them and climb from the lower basin along the side of the ravine to the ruins of the old mill at the top.

“The Manorkill, fed by the purest of mountain springs, flows into a ravine, or gorge, through solid rock. It descends, in a series of five cascades, about 125 feet. The last two cascades are known as the upper falls and the lower falls, the latter of which is about 80 feet high. The volume of water depends on the season. During a drought the springs feed little water into the Manorkill, but in spring the stream, swollen by melting snow, often becomes a torrent, which precipitates itself over the rocks, filling the ravine and hurling trees and boulders from its bank, plunges into the Schohariekill with a roar that can be heard in the village of Gilboa.”



In August 2012, water in the reservoir was down a good 12 feet and we were able to walk right up to the Manorkill falls.

Caption and photo courtesy of Yolanda Trappenburg

Juna L. Penworth, May 10, 1922



The Manorkill Falls bridge, ca. 1921 Photo courtesy of DEP Archives 16 Annual Report 1921\* 88

**GERSHOM STEVENS FARM** Gershom Stevens bought this land in 1791 and later willed it to his sons. It remained undivided and the two brothers jointly ran the farm and operated mills: sawmill, gristmill, shingle, turning factory, and tannery. The labor force were the families, hired help, and the water power of Stevens Falls. Later, Gershom and Peter orally divided the property: Stevens Mountain went to Peter's family, and the lower lands (with the Manorkill Ravine and Falls) to that of Gershom, Jr. These falls were called Stevens Falls for many years but were later known by the name of the stream, Manorkill.

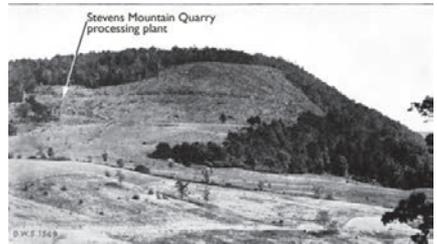


Top: Gershom Stevens house; Bottom, Stevens barn, later owned at various times by Rene Brownell, Franklin Hess and Marion O'Brien. Courtesy of Bee Mattice

**MAIN STREET** meets current 990v at DEP gate 13, just north of Manorkill Falls and site of a proposed recreational boating area.

**STEVENS QUARRY** was high on the hill behind today's Gilboa-Conesville Central School.

Before the quarry could be established, a path had to be made for construction equipment.



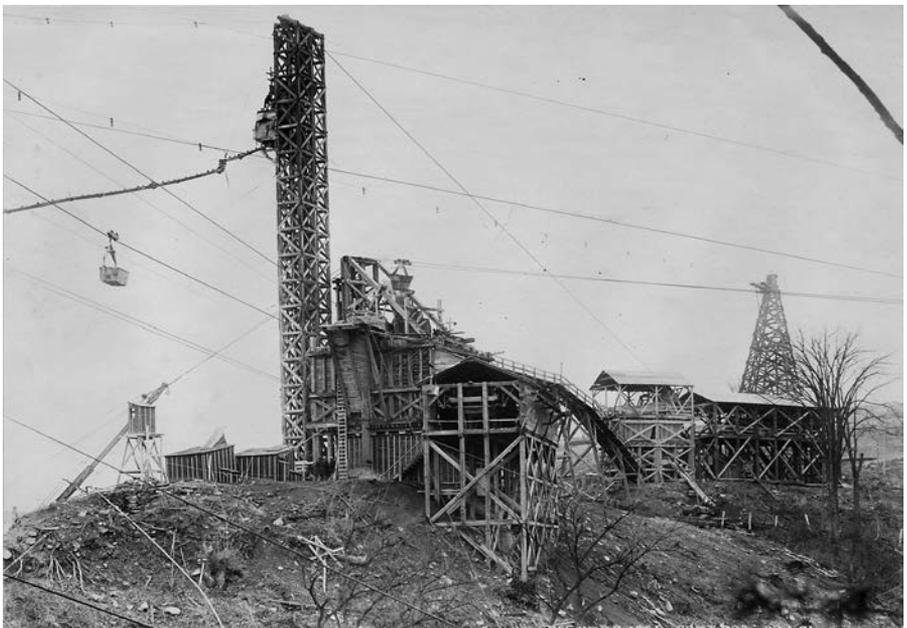
Above: Stevens Quarry, courtesy of DEP Archives 98



Left: Construction road to Stevens Quarry,

courtesy of DEP Archives 88

Below: Courtesy of Stamford Historical Soc 29.04-



Crushed stone processing at Stevens Mountain Quarry, courtesy of DEP Archives Tramway

⑦ **MILE 5.5 BACK ROAD** (aka Wyckoff Road) crosses 990v descends through gate 15 and continues down past the Gilbert House (reputed to be one of the finest houses on Church Hill), to curve around to meet the north end of Main Street in the village.



William and Frances Gilbert house, courtesy of DEP Archives

11801\*-

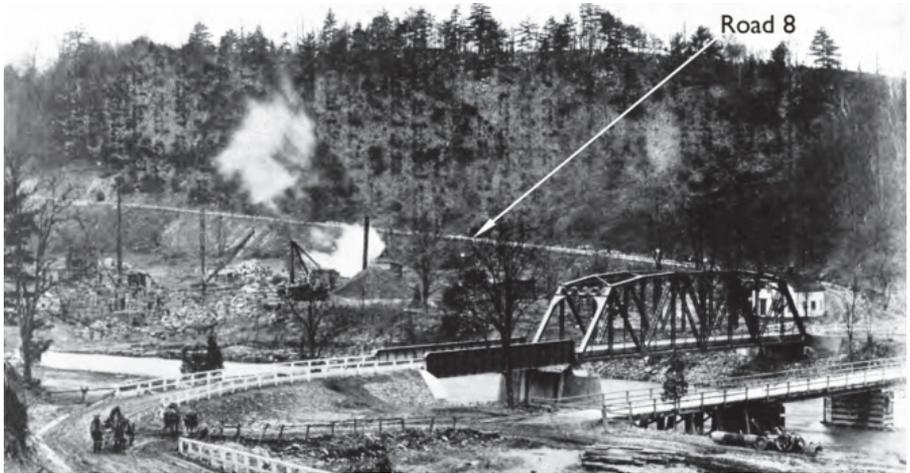
⑧ **MILE 6.1 BROOME CENTER ROAD** crossed 990v as an extension of Flat Creek Road, passed Joseph Cronk's spacious house, and went into the village at the junction of Lower Road and Church Street.



Joseph B. Cronk house, courtesy of DEP Archives

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9

**MILE 6.2 SCHOHARIE BRIDGE AT GILBOA**, Road 8, and Clay Hill.

SCHOHARIE RESERVOIR—Looking southwesterly from Road 9, showing the new Schoharie steel highway bridge and the temporary bridge across the Schoharie creek in right foreground with the Riverside quarry in left background. Road 8 can be seen on far side of the stream. Plate 10, BWS Annual Report 1921, courtesy of DEP Archives

The smaller, lower bridge to the right was a temporary bridge to allow construction workers and civilian traffic to cross the creek. The trussed steel bridge was built as a permanent crossing, and performed this function until after the flood of 1996. The trestle bridge that appears as an extension to it was temporary to route water around the permanent bridge site.

Road 8 (shown with the arrow) was built by the BWS to route civilian travelers around the construction site. On the west, it started on the current Route 30 opposite the Ron De Voo, skirted around Clay Hill, and came out onto Old Stryker Road and the Schoharie Bridge. It was continually beset by earth slide, was the site of a beautiful reservoir overlook, and hosted a number of automobile and bus accidents. It was closed when Route 990v was completed. Road 8 overlooked the construction and several BWS photographs were taken from there.

10

**MILE 6.4 RIVERSIDE QUARRY** opened in 1920 and provided all building stone-blocks used in the dam and permanent buildings.

The first deliveries of stone to the construction sites in 1921 were made by truck, but a narrow-gauge railroad started in 1922.

Annual operations were suspended from November through February as moisture in freshly quarried stone could freeze and crack the stone. The crew numbered 70 men in 1924.

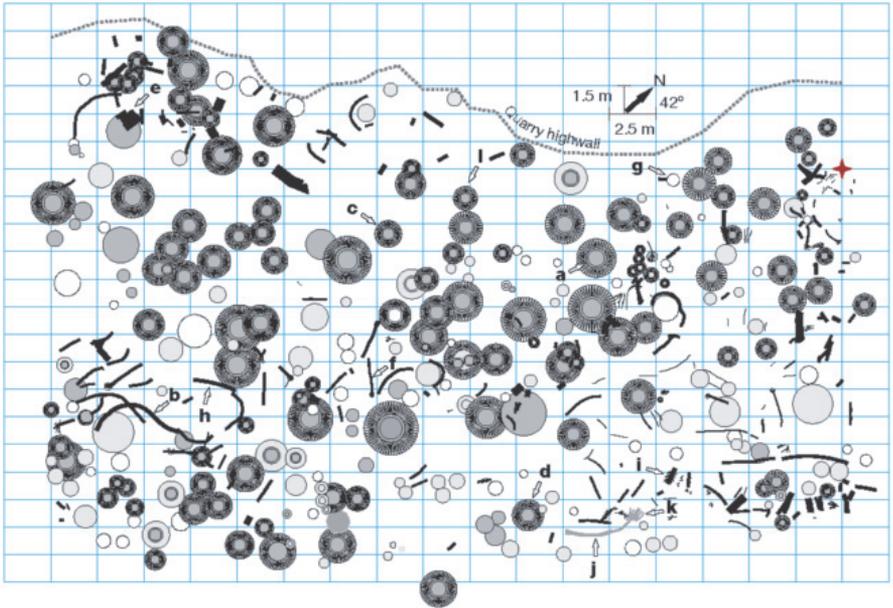


SCHOHARIE RESERVOIR—The Riverside quarry, where stone is obtained for the construction of the Gilboa dam. The stones shown have been quarried and are ready to be dressed. Plate 6, BWS Annual Report 1921, courtesy of DEP Archives



SCHOHARIE RESERVOIR—Group of tree fossils found in the Riverside quarry while quarrying face stones for the Gilboa dam. Plate 5, BWS Annual Report 1921, courtesy of DEP Archives

The plan for the restoration of the dam was to remove all stressed materials and return the original stones to the quarry. When the quarry was uncovered, however, archaeologists determined that there was a pockmarking of the surface formed by the roots of these ancient trees. They power-washed the surface, and were able to generate this map showing the location of 3.85 million-year-old trees.



Courtesy of *Nature* Magazine

Nature 120301A

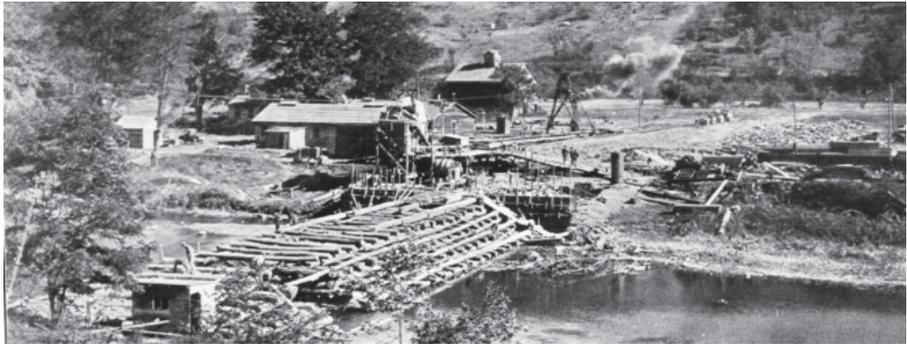
## Harrison County, New York

In 1849, the state assembly was asked to consolidate parts of Greene, Schoharie and Delaware Counties into a new county called Harrison. The goal was to create a small, centralized unit including Lexington (including Halcott), Windham, Ashland, and Prattsville from Greene County; Middletown and Roxbury from Delaware County; and Conesville, Gilboa, Blenheim and Jefferson from Schoharie County.

The New York State Assembly received this proposal on March 2, 1849 and a protest against it from Greene County on March 15. The proposal was then referred to assemblymen from the three affected counties and the committee's opinion against the petitioners came on March 21, 1849.

Politically dead? Maybe, but keep in touch at [HarrisonCountyNY.org](http://HarrisonCountyNY.org).

**12** **MILE 6.7 COFFER DAMS** were temporary dams built to control Schoharie Creek water flowing through the construction site. One set of coffer dams was upstream of the work; another set was placed downstream, and the two pairs were connected by two 9-foot steel pipes.



Courtesy of DEP Archives

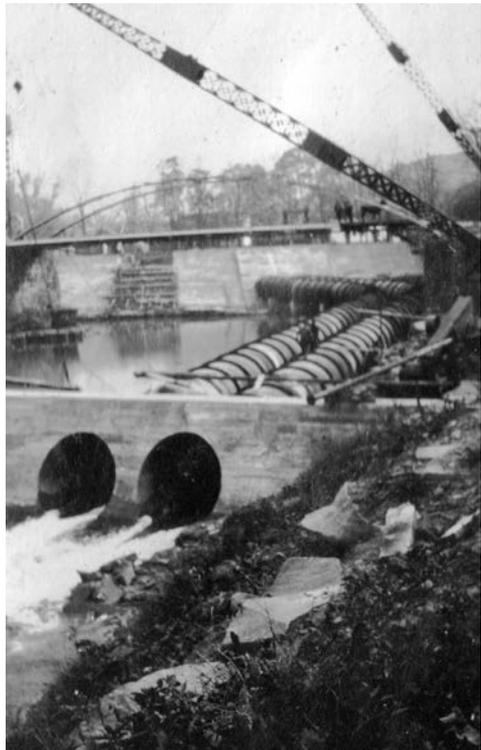
Coffer Dam

The first half of the upstream coffer dam was begun at end of the spring in 1920. A timber crib was made of 12- to 30-inch diameter timbers and then concreted. The other portion would be built with a 20-foot gap left in the middle. Once all 4 portions were completed, steel pipes were placed into position and concreted in. The center gaps on both dams could be filled with a step-down opening that would act as a relief valve in the event of flooding. Floods beat the coffer dams 6 times in the 2.5 years of operation, causing a total loss of 4.25 days in 912 days worked.

This system was operational by the fall of that same year, and the picture to the right was found in a family photo album donated to the Stamford Historical Society.

Note the ca. 1870 Iron Bridge between the coffer dams—the right end of the bridge would mark the right edge of the dam.

Courtesy of the Stamford Historical Society

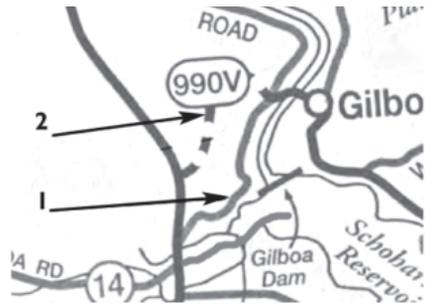


**13 MILE 8.0 ROADS** In 1900, you would get from Stamford to Gilboa by following South Gilboa Road straight across today's Route 30 into the village of Gilboa.



The 1903 topo map shows South Gilboa Road making a curving descent to the village. The engineers left this road so that access to the village was maintained for the needed construction men and materials, but new roads had to be made so that civilians could avoid the work area.

The replacement section (1) was called Road 8. It started to the north of South Gilboa Road, hooked around Clay Hill, and came out alongside the Riverside Quarry opposite [Old] Stryker Road and the Schoharie bridge.



Road 8, always a problem because of the clay surface, was replaced by Route 990v in the 1960s (2).

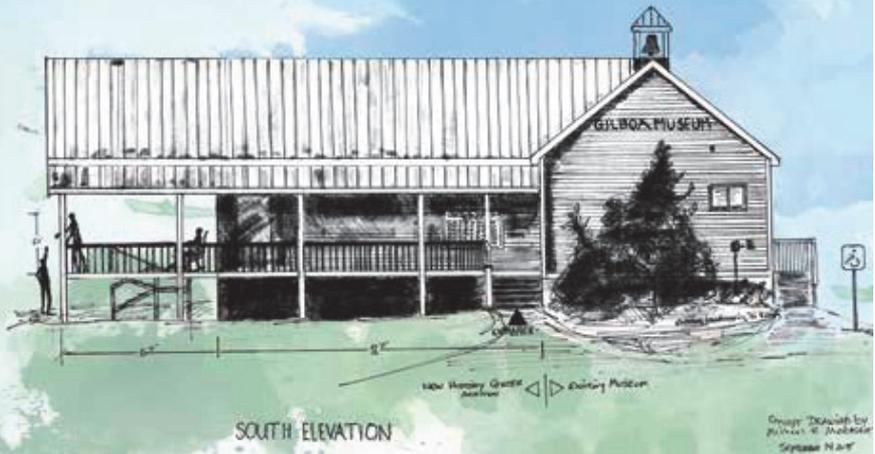
**ROAD CONSTRUCTION** Road 8 construction workers used a mule to carry cement into a work site due to the steep contour lines.



Pull out this centerfold, talk it over with your family, and please support the Gilboa History Center!

# THE GILBOA HISTORY CENTER

AN ADDITION TO THE GILBOA MUSEUM



## CAMPAIGN IS UNDER WAY!

## CAMPAIGN IS UNDER WAY

### THE GILBOA MUSEUM IS GROWING!

The Juried Family Foundation contributed seed funding to launch the construction of an addition to the Gilboa Museum. The addition will be called **The Gilboa History Center**.

#### THE NEW CENTER WILL:

- Double the size of the current museum
- Increase historical displays and educational presentations
- Furnish space and resources for historical and genealogical research
- Provide a place for meetings
- Add outdoor covered space for visitors and community events.

## WHY SHOULD I GIVE?



### YOU CAN HELP SUPPORT OUR COMMUNITY PROJECT

Gilboa's history is unique—with paleontological, cultural, and environmental features:

- 380-million-year-old Devonian fossils revealing the first trees on Earth
- Old Gilboa Village and its township
- The Gilboa Dam/Schoharie Reservoir.

Help preserve Gilboa's history for future generations. The museum's impressive growing collection deserves our support—and this new addition is needed to display and care for those materials. Perhaps some of the collection came from your family—and with new acquisitions will fill in the story of Gilboa's history.

Your gift during this campaign supports a cultural, recreational, and educational treasure that benefits the community and local tourism.

*Thank you so much for your help!*

## BUILD A FUTURE FOR GILBOA'S PAST

**DONATE ONLINE** @ <http://northerncatskillshistory.com/ghs-membership-form/>  
**YOUR GIFT IS 100% TAX DEDUCTIBLE.** THE GILBOA HISTORICAL SOCIETY IS A NON-PROFIT 501 (C) 3 CORPORATION.

## HOW YOU CAN HELP

Four plaques will be placed on the porch along the outside entrance honoring those who have supported the building of the Gilboa History Center—**Heritage Families, Memorials, Sponsors, and Business Supporters**. Visitors to the Center will be able to see these testaments at any time. Please select the option that is best for you.

**All donations of \$25 and over will receive a one-year membership to the Gilboa Historical Society with our deepest appreciation for your tax-deductible gift.**

### HERITAGE FAMILIES

\$100    \$250    \$500    \$750    \$1,000    \$ .....

Are you descended from one of Gilboa's founding families who lived in the town from the 1700s to 1925? This plaque will recognize families from Gilboa's earliest history and honor your family's heritage.

FAMILY NAME .....

DONOR NAME(S) .....

### MEMORIALS

\$50    \$100    \$ .....

This plaque will celebrate "The Memory of" an individual you name.

ENTER NAMES: In Memory of .....

by .....

### SPONSORS

\$25    \$50    \$100    \$200    \$.....

This plaque will acknowledge your generosity as a supporter of the Gilboa History Center.

NAME .....

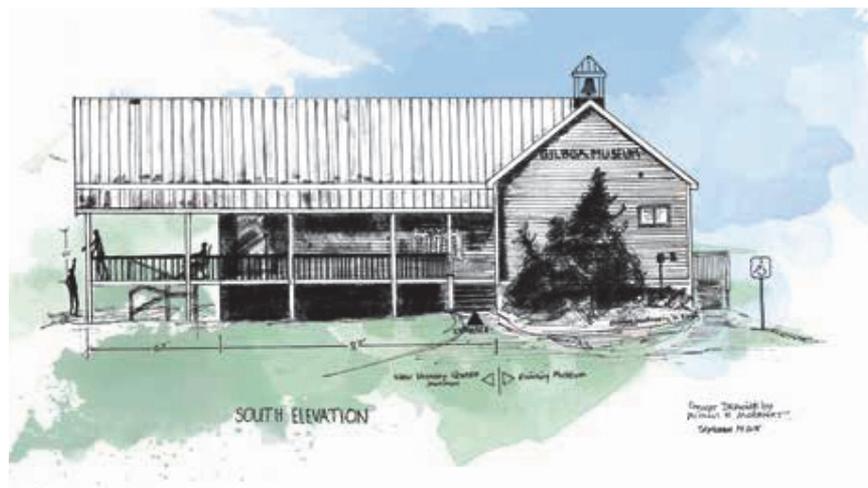
**YOU CAN DIRECT YOUR GIFT TO (CIRCLE CHOICE):** EXHIBITS, GENEALOGY, EVENTS, PRESERVATION OF MATERIALS, OR YOUTH AND SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

### BUSINESS SUPPORTERS

\$100    \$250    \$500    \$1,000    \$.....

This plaque will serve as a tribute to businesses who contribute money or services.

BUSINESS NAME .....



South elevation concept drawing by Michael R. McKeat.

PLEASE COMPLETE YOUR DONOR FORM AND THE FORM BELOW AND RETURN TO:

Gilboa Historical Society  
P.O. Box 52  
Gilboa, NY 12076

Checks payable to: Gilboa Historical Society.

All gifts of \$25 and over receive a one-year membership to the Gilboa Historical Society.  
If you are currently a member, your membership will be extended.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE ..... ZIP .....

EMAIL .....

Seasonal address for mailings: ..... Mar. ..... Jun. ..... Sept. .... Dec.

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE ..... ZIP .....

Road 2 was constructed to bring materials and construction workers up Stevens Mountain. This crew had a portable crusher to make gravel for leveling the road, and they brought their own materials and equipment to build the road as they progressed.



Courtesy of DEP Archives

Annual Report 1920\*

**CONSTRUCTION OF THE DAM** is shown in the next several pictures chronologically from 1920 to 1927. Most of the pictures that follow were taken from site on Road 8 showing the progress of the dam over the years.

*1920*



Note the upper coffer dam in the creek. Courtesy of DEP Archives

Annual Report 1920\*

*1921*

Foreground tower is one bringing 700 pounds of cement per minute 24/7 to the mixing area. The dam masonry is behind the tower, and the spillway bends off to the left.



Courtesy of DEP Archives

Annual Report 1921\*



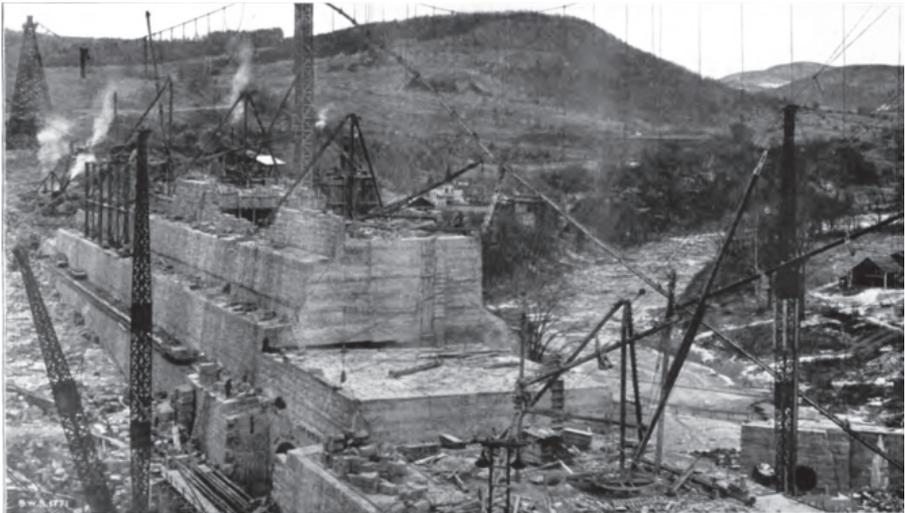
Excavation (cut-off) for the dam foundation looking to the east. The bottom of the cut-off is at elevation 949 feet, the approximate depth of cut-off trench is 35 feet, and the top of the dam is projected at 1135 feet.

Courtesy of DEP Archives

Annual Report 1921\*

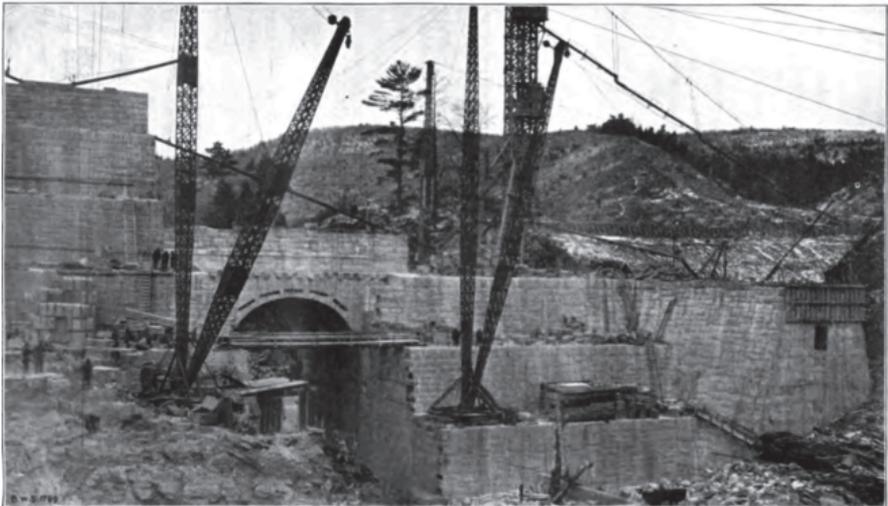
*1922*

Dam progress from 1921 to 1922 was obvious, and the projection for 1923 was that stream control (the coffer dams) could be taken out. Construction would be above water level, and stream water would be released through a temporary stream control conduit through the dam.



Courtesy of DEP Archives

Annual Report 1922\*



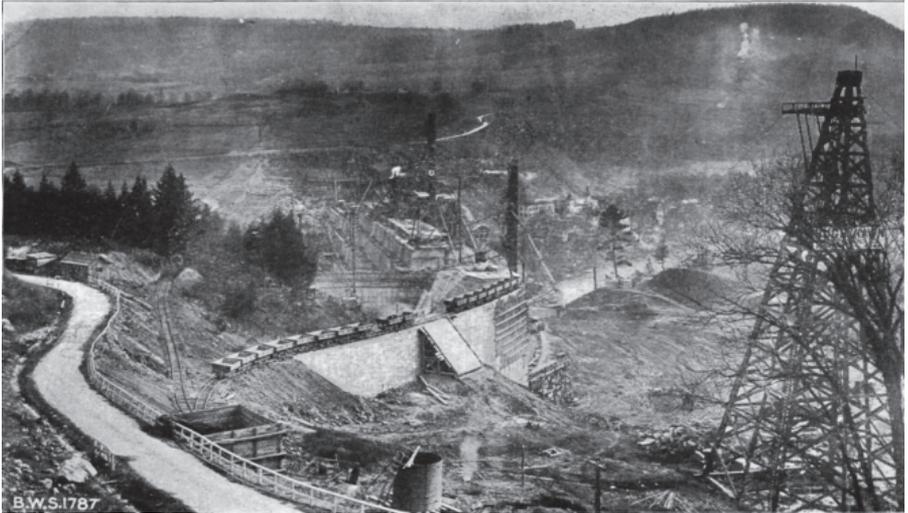
SCHOHARIE RESERVOIR—Downstream face of the Gilboa dam at the westerly end. The stream control conduit through the dam is in left center and the downstream retaining wall at right. The rectangular opening in the end of the retaining-wall is the passageway leading to the gate-chamber.

Courtesy of DEP Archives

Annual Report 1922\*

**1923**

The skeleton of the embankment that connects the west end of the dam to the natural elevation of Clay Hill is shown here: it is a reinforced concrete wall nearly 4 feet thick that is curved to form an arch so that the water pressure will hold the embankment firmly against the natural curvature of the hill. On the top, there is a narrow-gauge railroad for transporting stone from the borrow-pit to the dam and dirt to cover the embankment itself. There is a railroad switch-back at top of finished core wall.



SCHOHARIE RESERVOIR—View of the Gilboa dam from bank along Road 8, looking easterly across the core-wall of the earth dike and the masonry portion of the dam. The track for transporting embankment material from the borrow-pit to the bank is shown at left with the switch-back to the top of the finished core-wall. Courtesy of DEP Archives Annual Report 1923\*

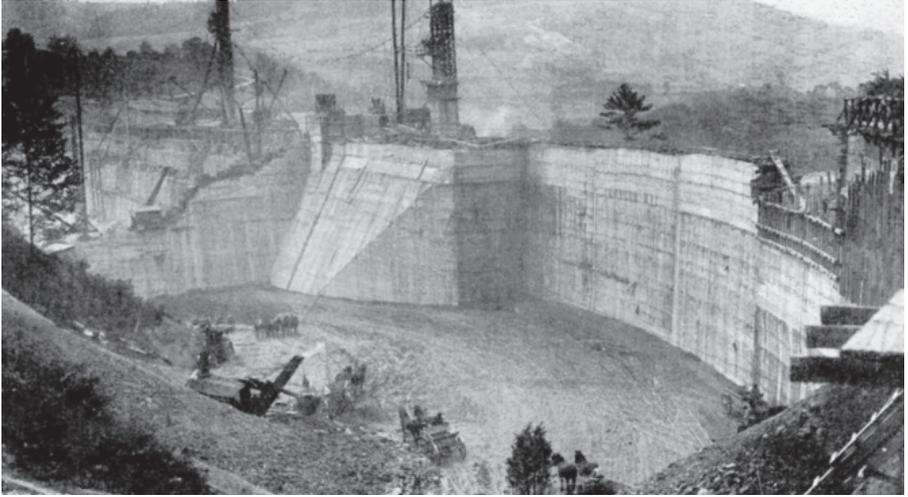


Left: There is a construction crane placed on top of the dam, and to gain added height, the crane was built on three stilts. These stilts were made from the 9-foot-diameter pipes that had previously been used to carry water between the 2 coffer dams.

SCHOHARIE RESERVOIR—Masonry portion of the Gilboa dam, looking westerly. The derrick in center is set on sections of the 9-foot steel pipes formerly used for the Schoharie Creek stream-control. This derrick is located in Section 7 of the dam. Courtesy of DEP Archives Annual Report 1923\*

*1924*

The work on the control wall of the spillway has a single steam-powered shovel loading dirt onto bottom-dumping wagons drawn by two horses. There are three wagons working, and four other horses are standing on the side as relief teams for those currently pulling the wagons.



Courtesy of DEP Archives

*1925*

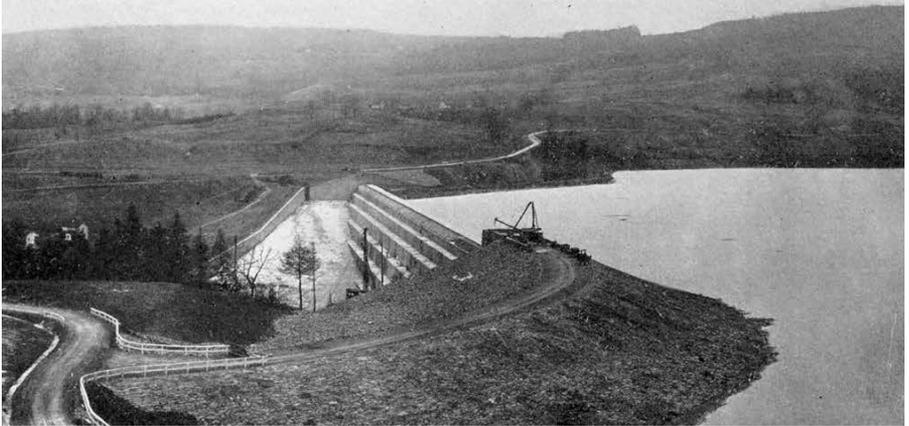


Courtesy of DEP Archives

In the previous picture, the embankment and the dam itself is about to be finished; the stream control conduit is closed allowing the water to start to back up in the reservoir; the grubbers have done their work, and the village will soon be destroyed.

*1926*

By the end of 1926, the reservoir water level was at 10 feet below the crest of the dam.



Courtesy of DEP Archives

Annual Report 1926\*

*1927*

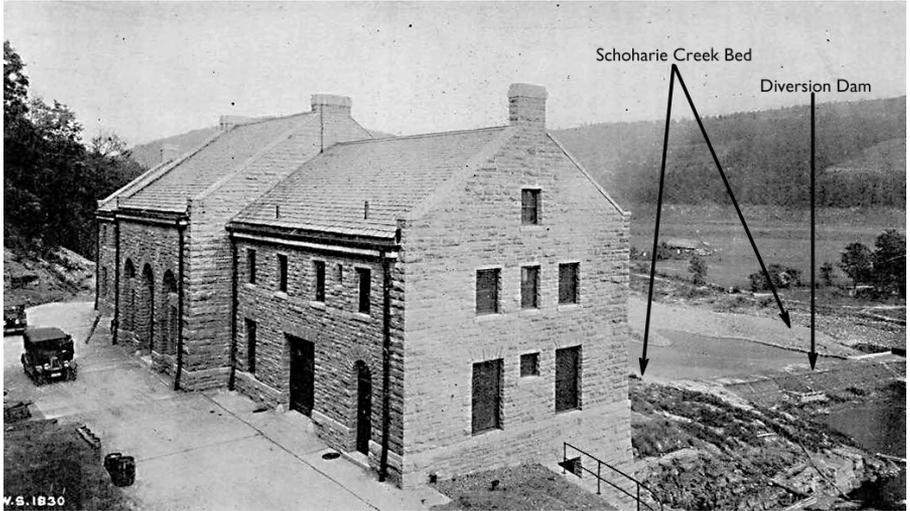
On October 21, 1927, the first water overflowed the length of the dam.



Courtesy of DEP Archives

Annual Report 1926\*

14 **MILE 11.3 SHANDAKEN TUNNEL INTAKE HOUSE** The outflow through the gatehouse averages 290 million gallons per day (the maximum was 660 million and the minimum 13 million). The Schoharie Reservoir provides about 14% of the city's needs. It is located on the west side of the reservoir and has been the center of water operations since 1924.



Courtesy of DEP Archives

Annual Report 1924\*

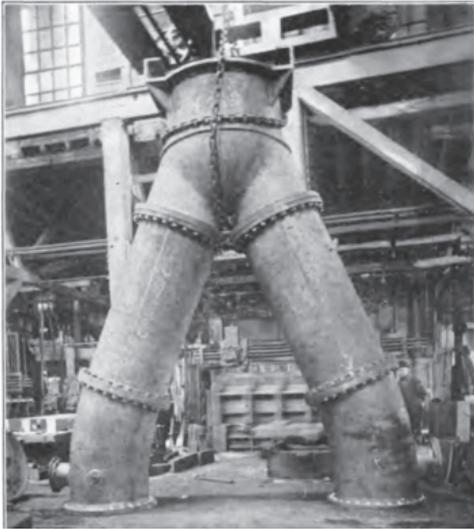
This photo was taken from the east side of Schoharie Creek. The intake channel is in the center under the building



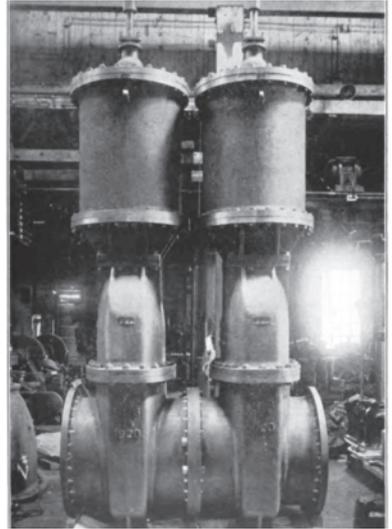
Courtesy of DEP Archives

Annual Report 1923\*

**INTAKE HOUSE PLUMBING** contract was awarded to the Coffin Valve Company, with new piston packing first developed in the tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The massive castings that act as splitters were assembled with hydraulic cylinders and valves in a sub-basement. They allowed the valves to open and close hydraulically.



Courtesy of DEP Archives



Annual Report 1921\*



Courtesy of DEP Archives

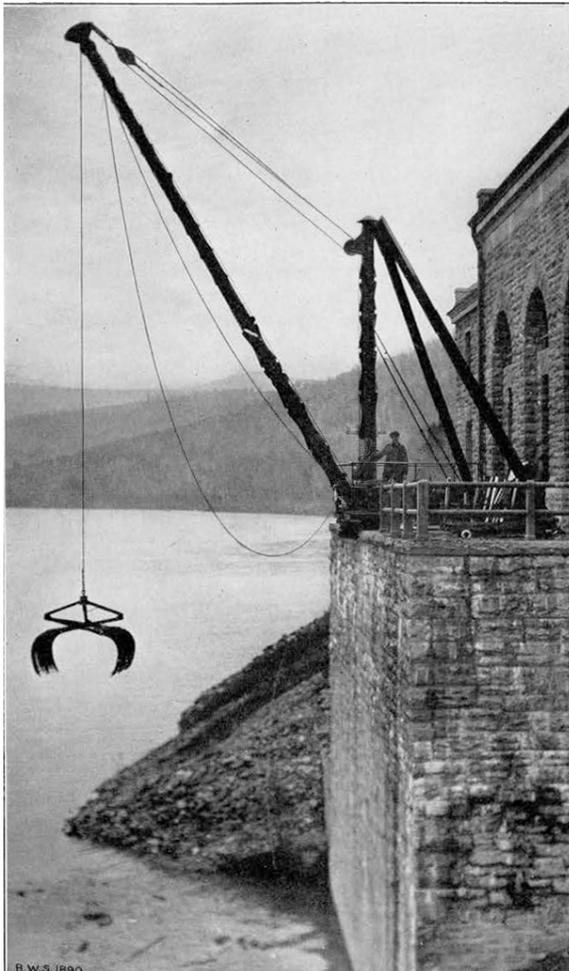
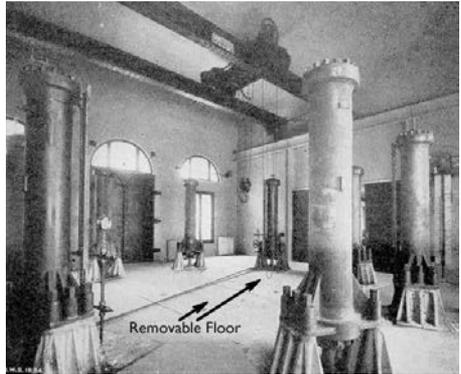
Annual Report 1923\*

### GATEHOUSE CONTROL SYSTEM

The main gate-room shows the tops of eight 3 × 7-foot hydraulic sluice-gates that can modify the flow of water into the tunnel from the basement.

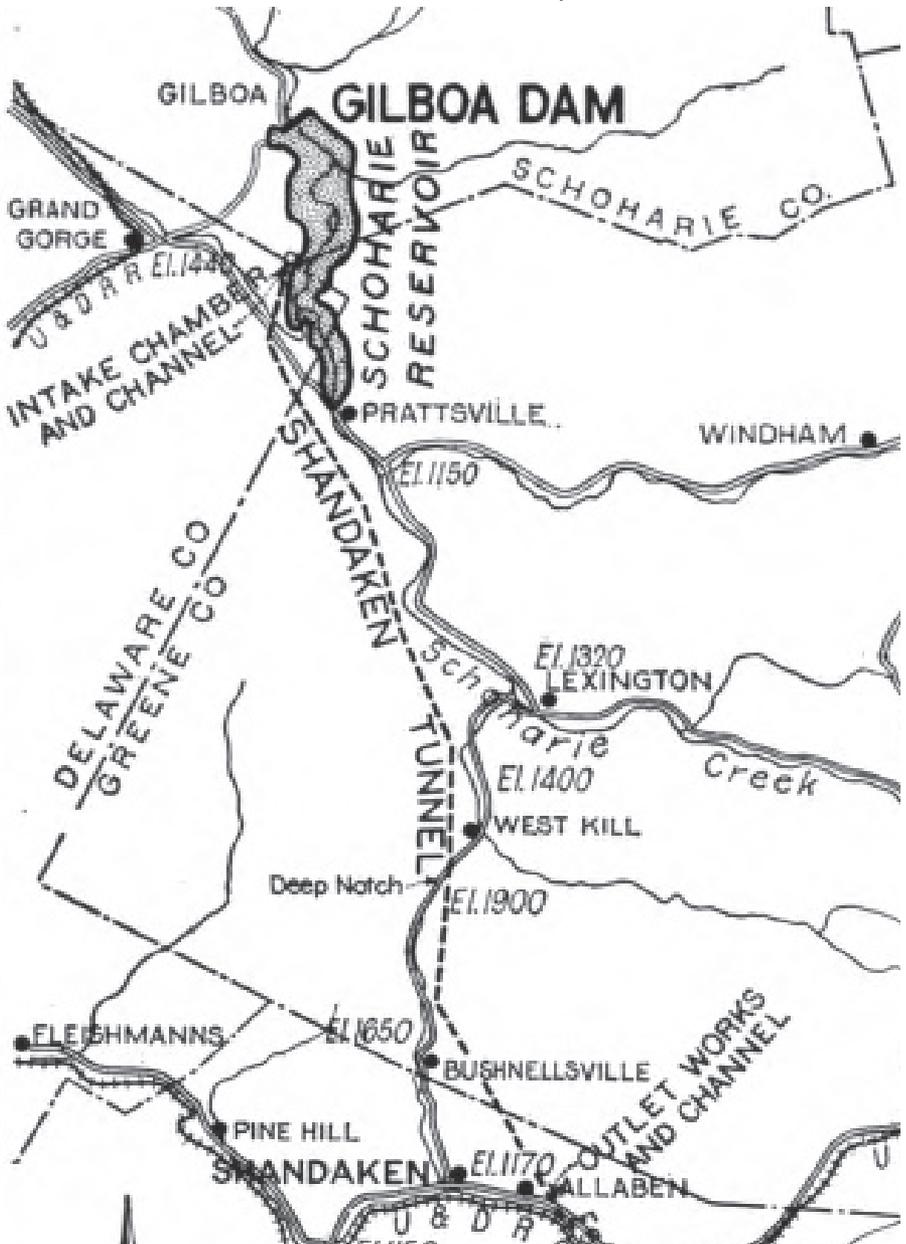
The removable floor slabs and a 10-ton electric crane in the ceiling are for the repair of this system.

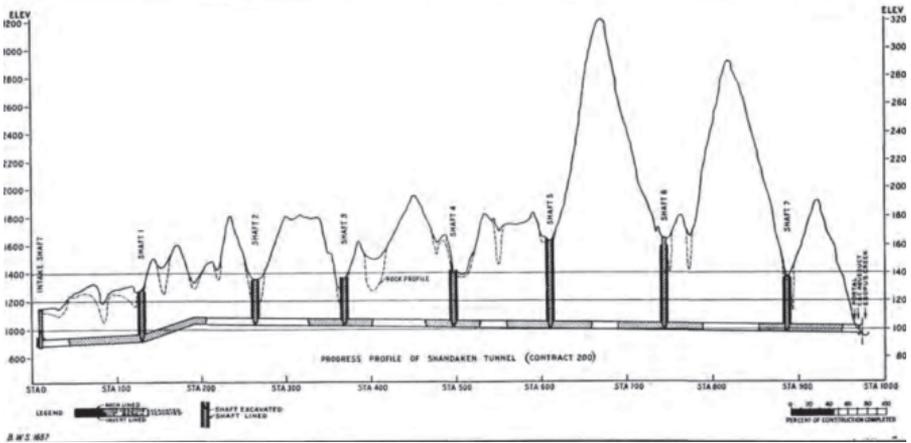
Courtesy of DEP Archives Annual Report 1921\*



This electrical derrick and grapple removes debris that collected in the intake channel. Courtesy of DEP Archives Annual Report 1926\*

**SHANDAKEN TUNNEL** parallels Route 42 from Lexington to Allaben. There are 8 access points—the intake house and 7 vertical shafts along the path. Access roads to the shaft heads were started in 1918.



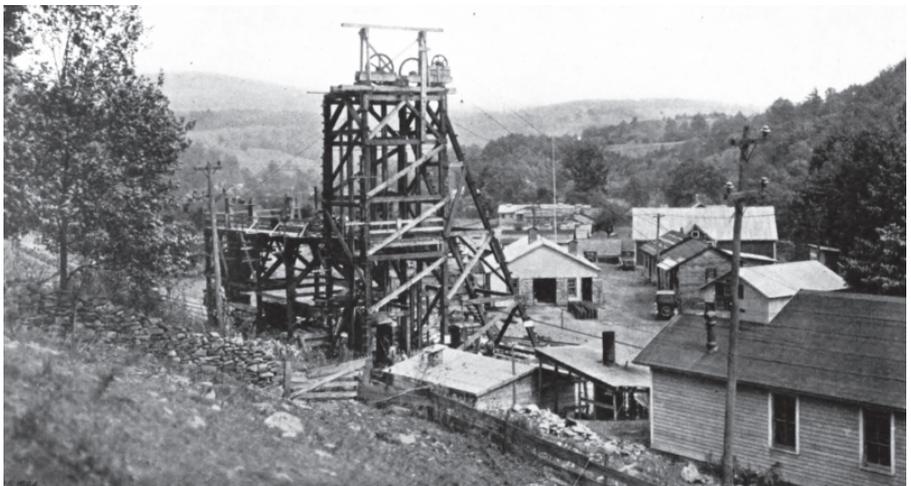


**SHANDAKEN TUNNEL SHAFTS** Access roads and most support buildings had been completed by 1919.

Mine workers (“sandhogs”) drilled vertical shafts for a total of 3/5 of a mile by the end of 1920. Shafts 1, 5, 6, and 7 had been completed, and the other shafts were completed in 1921.

All of the encampments at the top of the shafts were similar, having bunkhouses, mess hall, and buildings for the storage and use of equipment.

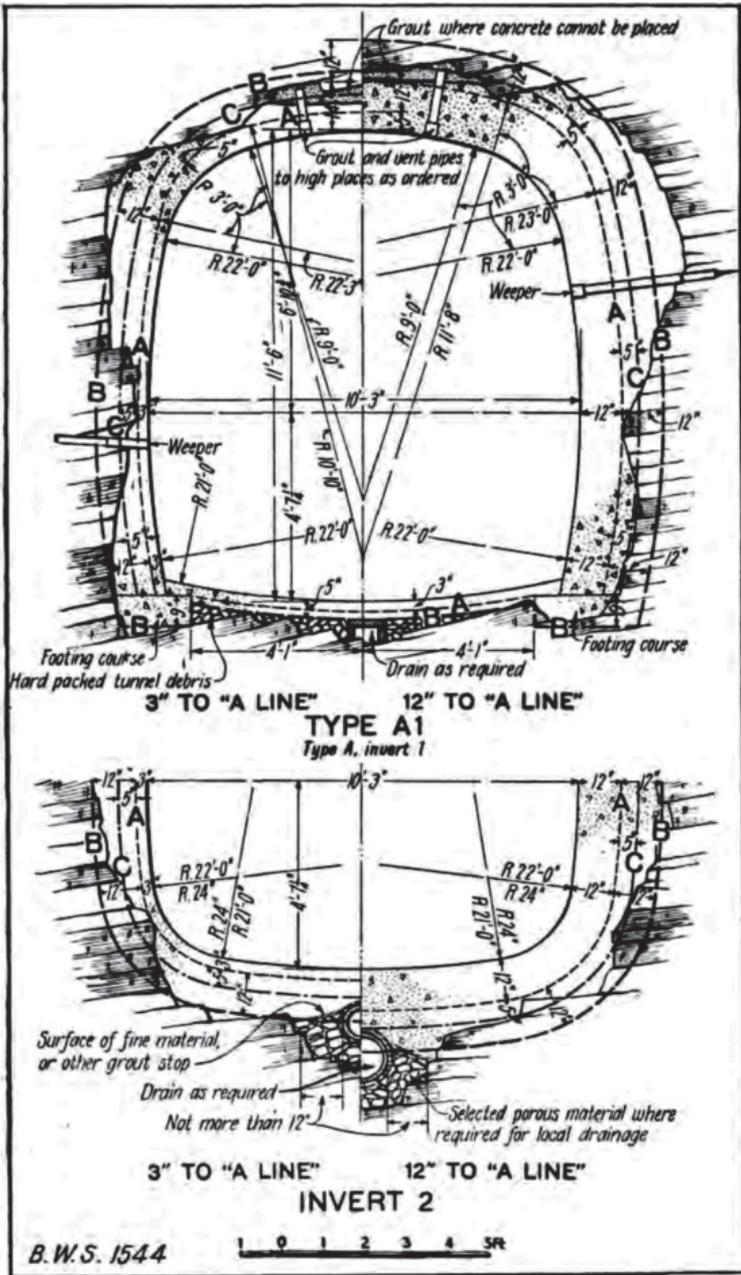
Conduits down the side of the shaft supplied air, water, electricity, and hydraulic/pneumatic hoses to the work area, and the tall structure is the head frame to control an elevator into the work area.



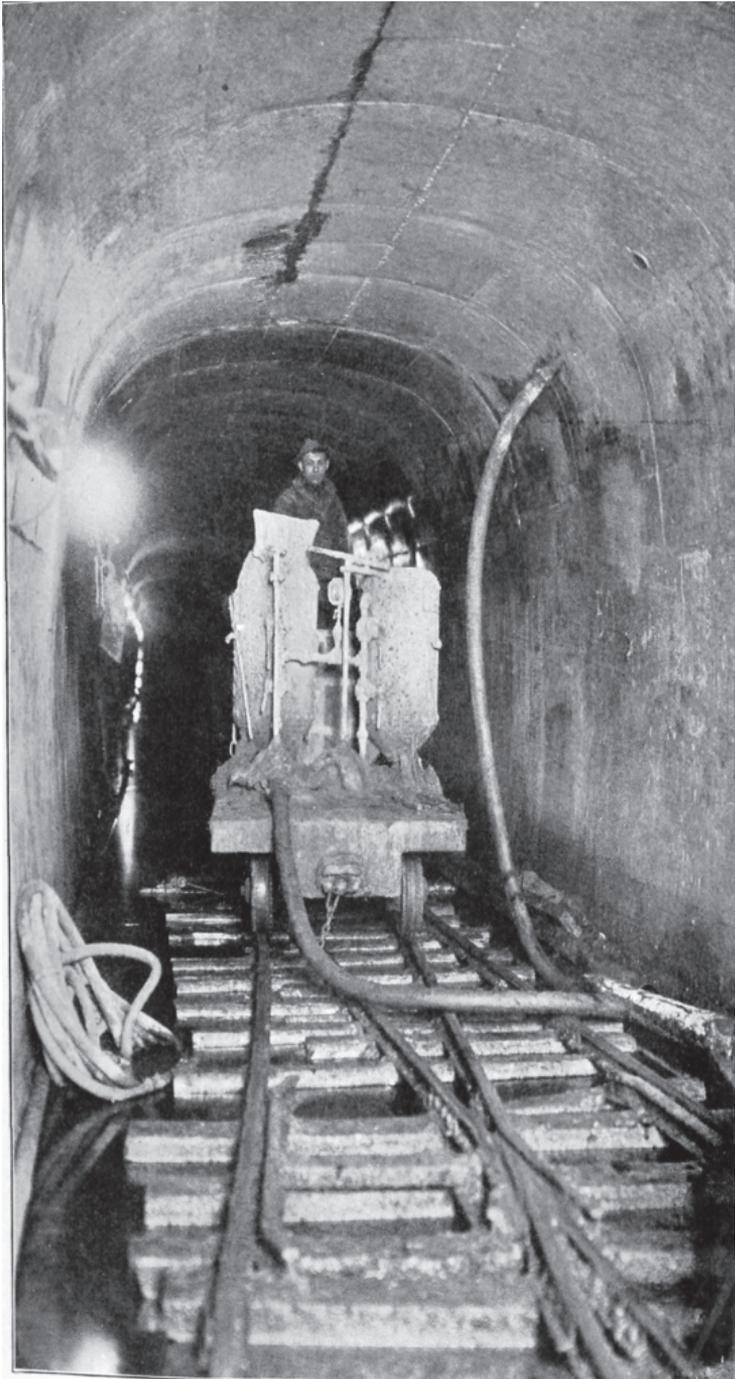
Courtesy of DEP Archives

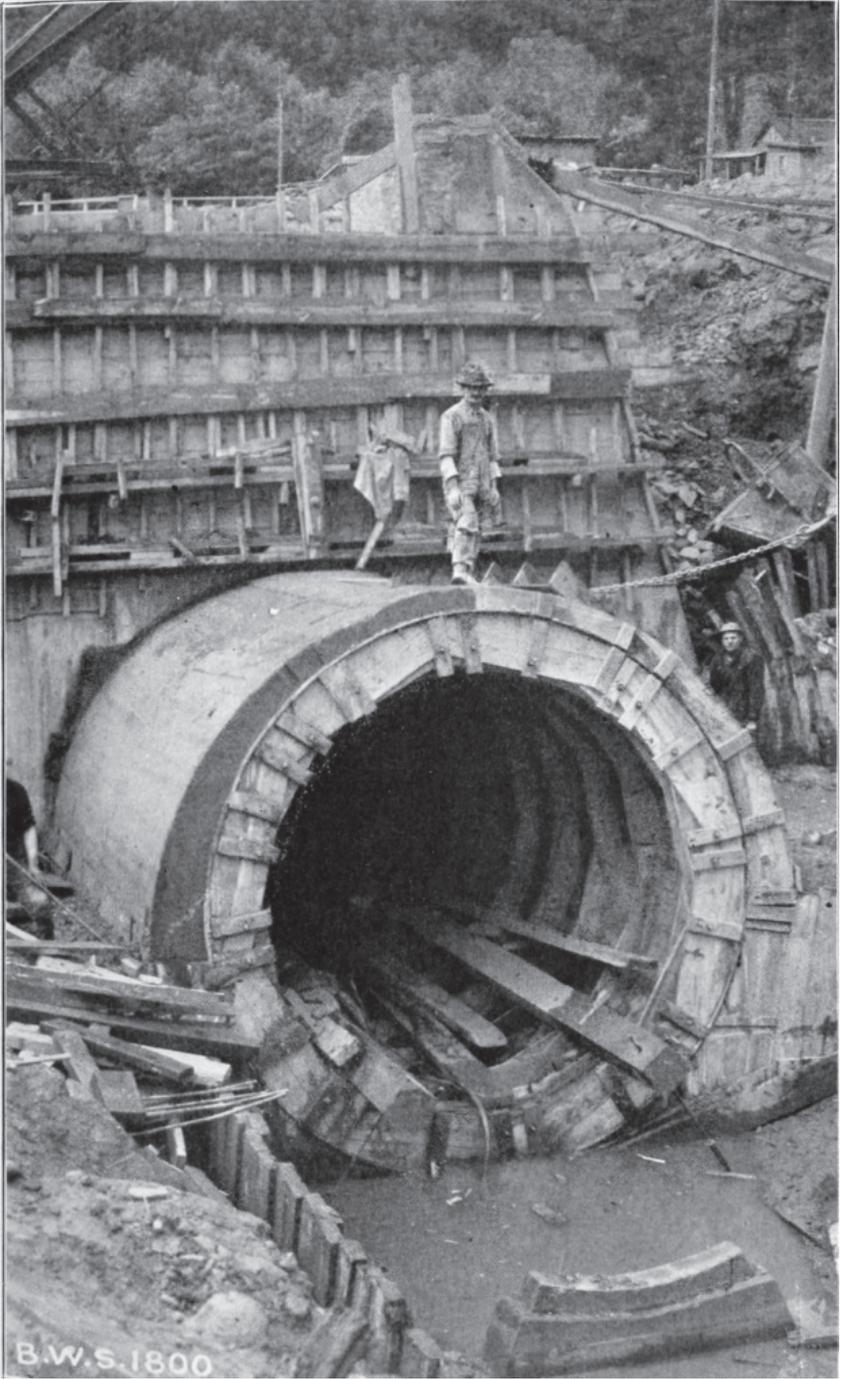
Annual Report 1920\*

# SHANDAKEN TUNNEL



SHANDAKEN TUNNEL—Typical cross-sections.









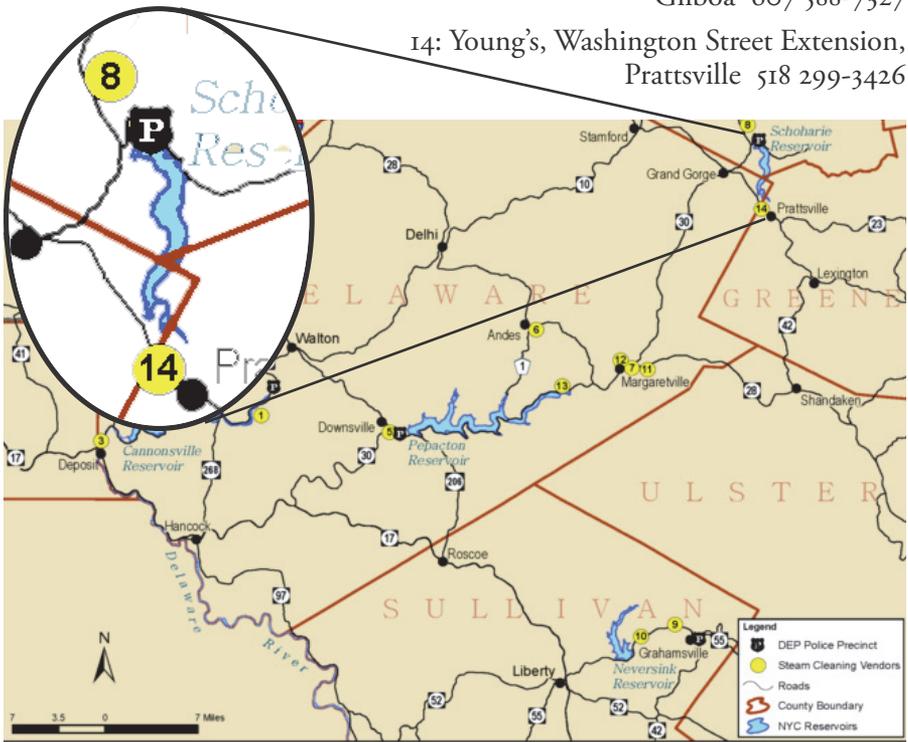
15 **MILE 10.5 SNYDER'S COVE BOAT LAUNCH**



**Maps and information: [www.thecatskillregion.com/](http://www.thecatskillregion.com/)  
click on reservoir boating**

Inset below 8: Nickerson's Park, 378 Stryker Road,  
Gilboa 607 588-7327

14: Young's, Washington Street Extension,  
Prattsville 518 299-3426



16

### MILE 12.6 BEARKILL FALLS



The Intake Road Bridge over the Bear Kill. Photo courtesy of Yolanda Trappenburg

17

### MILE 13.2 HARDENBERGH HOUSE



The Hardenbergh House. Photo courtesy of Zadock Pratt Museum

# GILBOA MILITARY SERVICE PERSONNEL

*LaVerne Hubbard*

We continue to develop an honor roll of everyone who has served in the military and has lived at some point in Gilboa . . . and we still find new names to add.

The alphabetized list should be easy for you to check that relatives, classmates, and neighbors are all listed—we take pride in our military, so please take a couple of minutes to make sure we miss no one!

AR American Revolution  
12 War of 1812  
CW Civil War  
SA Spanish-American

I World War I  
II World War II  
K Korea  
K-V Korea to Vietnam

V Vietnam  
AV After Vietnam  
DS Iraq, Desert Storm  
AC Afghanistan Current

Ackerly, Oscar (CW)  
Aleksiejczyk, Walter W (II)  
Ames, Francis C (CW)  
Andrews, George (CW)  
Bailey, James L (CW)  
Baldwin, William L (CW)  
Banker, Stanley (II)  
Barlow, John (CW)  
Barlow, Joseph (CW)  
Batchelder, David (CW)  
Beach, Willard O (CW)  
Beattie, Donald (K)  
Beattie, Donald J (DS)  
Becker, Paul (II)  
Becker, William A (CW)  
Becker, William M (CW)  
Bellingr, James (V)  
Beltman, John (CW)  
Benjamin, Philo (SA)  
Bevins, Dennis (CW)  
Bevins, Ernest (II)

Bevins, Gene (II)  
Bevins, Gene (V)  
Blakslee, Charles (II)  
Blakslee, Rudolph (II)  
Bliss, Donald (KV)  
Bliss, F Walter (I)  
Bliss, Samuel (AR)  
Bloodgood, William (AR)  
Boehning, Robert E (II)  
Borst, George (SA)  
Borthwick, Alex (CW)  
Boschetti, Aramando (II)  
Brainerd, Charles (K)  
Brainerd, Donald (K)  
Brainerd, Floyd (K)  
Brainerd, Richard (KV)  
Bremer, Ernest Sr (II)  
Brewster, J L (CW)  
Brewster, Otis (CW)  
Brines, Harvey J (CW)  
Brosnam, William F (II)  
Brown, Franklin (KV)  
Brown, James (V)

Buel, George (II)  
Buell, Endwell (KV)  
Burkett, Beth (AC)  
Cain, Ruben (CW)  
Cain, William (CW)  
Callahan, Arnold (II)  
Carpinelli, Bernard (KV)  
Case, Charles (I)  
Case, Clifford (KV)  
Chapman, Omer (CW)  
Chase, Victor (II)  
Chichester, George (CW)  
Clapper, Arnold (KV)  
Clark, Amos (12)  
Clark, Benjamin (K)  
Clark, Benjamin (KV)  
Clark, Charles (V)  
Clark, Elwood Jr (II)  
Clark, Frank (V)  
Clark, George (II)  
Clark, George (KV)  
Clark, James (CW)  
Clark, James (KV)  
Clark, Joshua (AC)

- Clark, Kenneth (KV)  
 Clark, Larry (V)  
 Clark, Lester (II)  
 Clark, Louis (K)  
 Clark, Orville (II)  
 Clark, Richard (II)  
 Clark, Richard (KV)  
 Clark, William (II)  
 Clark, Floyd (II)  
 Conine, Douglas (II)  
 Connelly, Robert (K)  
 Conro, Carlton (II)  
 Conro, Darrel (KV)  
 Conro, David (KV)  
 Cook, Claude (K)  
 Coon, Timothy P  
 (CW)  
 Cornell, Lawrence (II)  
 Cornell, Lyndon (II)  
 Cornell, Marvin (II)  
 Creghton, David (CW)  
 Creghton, Henry  
 (CW)  
 Cronk, Kenneth F (II)  
 Curtis, Richard (II)  
 Cutler, Ralph (K)  
 Damm, John (II)  
 Darling, Daniel (CW)  
 Davis, John (II)  
 Davis, John O (I)  
 Davis, Keyes (I)  
 Dayman, Charles  
 (CW)  
 Decker, Frank A (II)  
 Dent, Gerald (KV)  
 DeSyliva, Andrew  
 (CW)  
 DeSyliva, Henry A  
 (CW)  
 DeSyliva, Homer  
 (CW)  
 Dingman, Robert (II)  
 Disbro, Charles (CW)  
 Driggs, Charles A  
 (CW)
- Duncan, Orra M (CW)  
 Efnor, William M (12)  
 Eggnor, Nathan (CW)  
 Eglin, Ernie (KV)  
 Eisner, Hollis (II)  
 Eklund, Carl (KV)  
 Ekstrom, Robert (II)  
 Ekstrom, Eugene (K)  
 Ekstrom, Clyde (II)  
 Ellerson, Charles (CW)  
 Ellerson, David (AR)  
 Ellis, Glendon (II)  
 Ellis, Paul E (KV)  
 Face, Erastus (CW)  
 Fanning, Benjamin  
 (CW)  
 Feiterling, William  
 (KV)  
 Finch, Stephen (CW)  
 Finch, William (CW)  
 Fisher, Joseph A (II)  
 Flint, Amos (II)  
 Foland, George (II)  
 Foote, Robert (V)  
 Fowler, Regnald (II)  
 Fox, Elmer (CW)  
 Franklin, Nelson  
 Willard (CW)  
 Fraqher, Arthur (CW)  
 Frazee, Russell E (II)  
 Frazer, Benoni (AR)  
 Freeman, Donald (KV)  
 Fries, George (CW)  
 Friest, Wesley (CW)  
 Gadrick, Edward (II)  
 Gaffney, Charles (II)  
 Gardner, Charles (CW)  
 Gavit, Leander (CW)  
 German, Stanley (II)  
 Gifford, Mark (KV)  
 Gifford, Shawn (AC)  
 Gilbert, Harry Jay (SA)  
 Gonzlik, John (II)  
 Goodfellow, Martin  
 (CW)
- Gordon, Ralph (K)  
 Gordon, Seth R (CW)  
 Gordon, Stephen  
 (CW)  
 Gregory, Raymond (II)  
 Gregory, William (II)  
 Hager, George (II)  
 Hager, Julian (II)  
 Haight, Manley (KV)  
 Hallock, Glen (KV)  
 Hallock, Warren (I)  
 Hanley, Harold R (II)  
 Harrington, Anton (II)  
 Harris, Roscoe (CW)  
 Hartwell, Charles  
 (CW)  
 Hartwell, Donald (K-  
 V)  
 Harwood, Hubert A  
 (II)  
 Hawkins, Jeannie  
 Clapper (AV)  
 Hay, Alden M (CW)  
 Hay, Jefferson (CW)  
 Heinzinger, Walter (K)  
 Hilliker, David (II)  
 Hilliker, Donald L (II)  
 Hilliker, Ernest (II)  
 Hinman, Avery (I)  
 Hinman, Robert (II)  
 Hitchcock, Edgar L  
 (CW)  
 Hoagland, Guy (II)  
 Hoagland, John (AR)  
 Holdridge, Orlando  
 (CW)  
 Hollis, Eisner (II)  
 Houghtaling, Edward  
 (CW)  
 Houghtaling, Samuel  
 (CW)  
 Howe, Eugene E (I)  
 Hubbard, Clifton  
 LaVerne (KV)  
 Hubbard, David (KV)

- Hubbard, Douglas (KV)  
 Hubbard, Everett B (II)  
 Hubbard, Gerald (KV)  
 Hubbel, Richtmyer Dr (CW)  
 Hubble, Solomon D (CW)  
 Jackson, David (CW)  
 Jackson, Jeremiah (CW)  
 Jenkins, John (CW)  
 Johnson, Robert (K)  
 Jones, Albert (II)  
 Jones, James (AC)  
 Juried, Nicholas (K)  
 Kandora, Walter (K)  
 Karlsen, Per B (II)  
 Kaufmann Harwood White, Catherine (II)  
 Koerner, Paul (II)  
 Kohler, Lewis (II)  
 Krieger, Earl (I)  
 Krieger, Henry (I)  
 Lafferty, Peter (CW)  
 Lake, Martin (CW)  
 Lane, Perry (CW)  
 Lateula, Gregory (V)  
 Latta, Wilfred (K)  
 Laux, John (II)  
 Lawyer, Francis (CW)  
 Layman, Wallace (CW)  
 Lee, Peter (CW)  
 Leger, Carl R (KV)  
 Leger, John George Jr (II)  
 Leger, John George Sr (I, II)  
 Leger, Paul R (II)  
 Leger, Raymond A (K)  
 Leger, William H (II)  
 Lemlily, Winslow P (CW)  
 Lewis, Donald (II)
- Lewis, George Harlan (II)  
 Lewis, H O (CW)  
 Lewis, Richard (II)  
 Licursi, Albe (V)  
 Lindsay, Horace W (II)  
 Lord, Vernon (II)  
 Mace, Donald (K)  
 Mace, Victor (K)  
 Mackay, James A (CW)  
 Mackey, Daniel (12)  
 Marchase, Michael (II)  
 Marold, Paul (KV)  
 Marsh, Joseph (K)  
 Mattice, Abram (I)  
 Mattice, Allison (SA)  
 Mattice, Alonzo (CW)  
 Mattice, Ford (II)  
 Mattice, Henry C (CW)  
 Mattice, Leo (I)  
 Mattice, Paul (CW)  
 McGinnes, Barney (CW)  
 McIntyre, Archibald (CW)  
 Meeghan, David (V)  
 Meeghan, John (KV)  
 Merwin, Joel A (CW)  
 Monroe, Henry (CW)  
 Monroe, Paul (CW)  
 Moon, Luman D (CW)  
 Moore, John (SA)  
 More, Timothy S (CW)  
 Morkraut, Michael (KV)  
 Morrissey, Robert (V)  
 Mower, Leroy (KV)  
 Mueller, Herb (KV)  
 Mueller, Robert (V)  
 Mullenix, Averil (KV)  
 Nakoneczny, Kenneth (AV)
- Newcomb, Sylvester (CW)  
 Nickerson, Franklin (II)  
 O'Hara, James John (II)  
 Oakley, Fred (II)  
 Oakley, Fred III (KV)  
 Oakley, Richard (DS)  
 Orlando, Donald (V)  
 Orlando, Michael (AC)  
 Palmer, Jacob W (CW)  
 Palmeri, George (II)  
 Paradowski, Rudolph (V)  
 Parker, Lewis Jr (KV)  
 Peckham, Vivian B (II)  
 Peek, Alvah (CW)  
 Peters, Everett (K)  
 Peterson, Everett (II)  
 Peterson, Harold (II)  
 Pickett, Robert (KV)  
 Porter, Jason (AC)  
 Proper, John R (CW)  
 Reed, Morton (I)  
 Reed, William L (CW)  
 Reed, Gordon (II)  
 Regular, Laurence (II)  
 Richtmeyer, Richard (II)  
 Rider, Ruben (CW)  
 Riedman, Valentine (K)  
 Rijos, Felix (AC)  
 Roe, Daniel S (CW)  
 Roe, Herman (12)  
 Roe, Jinks P (CW)  
 Ruehle, Alfred (K)  
 Safford, Owen D (II)  
 Sauveur, Timothy (AV)  
 Saxe, Charles (CW)  
 Schermerhorn, Hiram (CW)  
 Schermerhorn, Warren (CW)

- Schermerhorn, Warren (II)  
 Schermerhorn, Willard (CW)  
 Schermerhorn, William (CW)  
 Schwartzwaelder, Allen (I)  
 Sellick, Whited (CW)  
 Shafer, Thomas L (CW)  
 Shaffer, George (I)  
 Shaffer, Nelson (12)  
 Shaffer, Nelson (SA)  
 Sharick, Sara L (AC)  
 Shoemaker, Abram (CW)  
 Slater, Ralph [Pete] (KV)  
 Smith, Hiram (CW)  
 Smith, Sylvester J (CW)  
 Snyder, Derrick (AC)  
 Snyder, James Jr (KV)  
 Snyder, William (12)  
 Southwick, Calvin (CW)  
 Sowles, Lorenzo (CW)  
 Sprague, Elisha (12)  
 Standhart, James (AV)  
 Standhart, John (K)  
 Starheim, Olaf (K)  
 Stewart, James (AR)  
 Stillwell, Hiram (CW)  
 Stoner, Gerald O (KV)  
 Stryker, Carson (KV)  
 Stryker, Monte (KV)  
 Swartz, Edward (II)  
 Taylor, James Barry (KV)  
 Terry, William (V)  
 Thomas, A. Sidney (CW)  
 Thorn, Frank D (K)  
 Tibbets, James (CW)  
 Tompkins, Irving (K)  
 Tompkins, Norwood (K)  
 Truesdell, Larry (V)  
 Van Aken, Arthur (II)  
 Van Aker, Kipp (V)  
 Van Hoesen, Marshal (II)  
 Van Loan, Alexander (CW)  
 Varrecchia, Clement (II)  
 Vonderhide, Marilyn Hubbard Harris (KV)  
 Vroman, Albert L (CW)  
 Vroman, William (CW)  
 Wales, Levi (12)  
 Wally, Ronald M (II)  
 Ward, Philip (II)  
 Warner, Milo (CW)  
 Waters, John (CW)  
 Welch, Michael (CW)  
 Wells, Randall (II)  
 Whitbeck, Alton (II)  
 Wickert, Fredrick (KV)  
 Wier, Donald (II)  
 Wiesmer, Malbone (CW)  
 Wilber, Hiram (CW)  
 Wilber, Philip (CW)  
 Wilber, Stephen (CW)  
 Williams, George (CW)  
 Williamson, Josh (AC)  
 Wilson, Randolph (II)  
 Wiltse, William W (CW)  
 Wood, Charles (CW)  
 Wood, Charles N (CW)  
 Wood, Donald E (AV)  
 Wood, Jared L (K)  
 Wood, John (CW)  
 Wood, Michell E (AV)  
 Wood, Philip (II)  
 Wright, George (CW)  
 Wright, John (CW)  
 Wyckoff, Donald (AC)  
 Yeomans, Charles (CW)  
 Yeomans, Horace (CW)  
 Yeomans, George (CW)  
 Zimba, Stanley (V)  
 Zinner, Henry Carl (II)

Please send omissions and corrections to LaVerne Hubbard at 106 Mulberry Lane, Middleburgh, NY 12122, clhubb@midtel.net, or 518 827-5239.

*I Need Your Help On This*

The Postal Service has new automatic sorters and has revised standards for covers and tabbing. Please email me at gerrys@gilboahome.com and let me know the physical condition of the cover and the arrival date. Thanks!

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## WOMEN WHO PAVED THE WAY

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*Karen Cuccinello*

My next book was to have been strictly on the suffragettes of Schoharie County. I soon realized that female activists in 19th and 20th centuries may have been of different generations and with different goals (slavery or temperance), but they were the same in their passion for civil society.

With this realization, the focus for this book became the story of women who changed political and cultural patterns. More recent examples are women who broke gender lines and performed in fields that had traditionally been filled by men. Who were the first women to fill high positions in local, state, or federal government?

These are the names of women, with roots in Schoharie County, that I have identified so far. Can you help me to add to this list with information or photographs? <karenc@midtel.net>, or P.O. Box 2, Summit, NY 12175

Akeley, Carrie (Phinckle)/ Mrs Nelson	Borst, Blanche Alta Hunter/Mrs Everett	Davis, Eleanor May "Ella" (Vrooman)/Mrs John
Albro, Carrie (Winters)/ Mrs William Henry	Boughton, Minnie (Tinklepaugh)/Mrs Charles	Dayton, Martha Danforth/Mrs Henry Howe
Arthur, Barbara (Mann)/Mrs James	Brown, Margaret/ Maggie (Brazee)/Mrs Edward	Dibble, Grace M (Ryder)/Mrs Leroy
Barrett, Minnie (Becker)/Mrs George	Burhans, Marjorie (Brown)/Mrs Alfredo, 2nd Mrs Charles Ottman	Dibble, Maude C (Gray)/Mrs Everett
Becker, Eliza P/Mrs Adam	Byrne, Florence (Mattice)/Mrs William	Dietz, Ethel (Young)/ Mrs Vernon
Becker, Edith L (Warner)/Mrs George	Cain, Lena May "Dollie" (Foland)/Mrs Harold Daniel	Dunn, Ruth (Schaeffer)/ Mrs William
Beekman, Laura (Frisbie)/Mrs Dow	Cameron, Lucy	Earls, Lillian
Benjamin, Angeline (Earls)/Mrs George	Chapman, Elizabeth (Mrs Haines)/Mrs William	Ellis, Pearle B (Bouck)/ Mrs Richard
Best, Blanche M (Karker)/Mrs Charles	Cohn, Dora	Empie, Blanche (Keyser)/Mrs Ralph
Bice, Huldah (Akeley)/ Mrs Grant	Cornell, Ruth, Mrs Fred	Engle, Etoile (Fox)/Mrs A Bennett
Billings, Carrie (Richt- myer)/Mrs Ernest	Crosby, Nellie Mae (Gordon)/Mrs Gerald	Foland, Hallie (Clark- Baldwin?)/Mrs Luther
Bissell, Nellie May (Van Vechten)/Mrs William	Craig, Carrie (Stam)/ Mrs William	Fox, Allene
Boorn, Helen (Tilla- paugh)/Mrs Carl		France, Dorothy W (Potter)/Mrs Robert Clifford

- Franklin, Ada Young  
(Donahue)/Mrs George
- Frisbie, Cornelia
- Frisbie, Eleanor  
(Manning)/Mrs  
Daniel Dodge
- Gockley, Grace  
(Nichols)/Mrs Roy
- Golding, Margaret G/  
Mrs William
- Goldring, Maude S/  
Mrs Alfred
- Goodfellow, Vinnia M  
(Coons)/Mrs John  
Henry
- Grosvenor, Elizabeth
- Hall, Myrtle/Myrtie
- Harrington, Cora J  
(Hannis)/Mrs Isaac
- Harroway, Junietta/Etta  
M (Zeh)/Mrs Melvin
- Haughton, Emma B  
(Cole)/Mrs Austin
- Hazelton, Agnes A  
(Neville)/Mrs Stanley  
Russell
- Hazelton, Rebecca  
(Tompkins)/Mrs Miles
- Hill, Alice (Wilber)/Mrs  
George
- Holmes, Eleanor/Leila  
(Vroman)/Mrs Lyman
- Humphrey, Lucia
- Humphrey, Minnie  
(Dutcher)/  
Mrs Charles
- Hunt, Miss Cicely
- Hutt, Emily (Badgley)/  
Mrs John
- Hutt, Miss Mary  
Elizabeth
- Jones, Lavilla  
(VanDeusen)/  
Mrs Leland Chauncey
- Jump, Mary L (Wright)/  
Mrs Albert
- Keyser, Leah
- Kilmer, Anna
- Kilts, Alice M  
(Guernsey)/Mrs L  
Irving
- Lane, Rena (Kilts)/Mrs  
Alvin
- Lape, Elizabeth/Lizzie R  
(Rickard)/Mrs  
Sheridan
- Larkins, Agnes  
(Eggleston)/Mrs  
Daniel
- Lawrence, Catherine/  
Kitt
- Leonard, Margaret  
Loretta (Shafer)/Mrs  
Raymond Guy
- Loeser, May/Mary/Mrs  
Robert
- Mann, Amelia  
(Richman)/Mrs Jacob
- Mann, Rowena  
(Depew)/Mrs Willard
- Mattice, Mrs George
- Mattice, Hazel  
(Vroman)/Mrs H Ford
- Mayham, Cornelia/  
Nellie (Schaeffer)/Mrs  
Claude
- McKenna, Marion  
(Dornet)/Mrs Daniel
- McKissick, Nellie  
(Yetter)/Mrs George
- McNeil, Esther (Lord)/  
Mrs James McNeill
- McLaury, Lucina  
(Rogers)/Mrs Glen
- Mead, Jennie Ruth  
(Becker)/Mrs Spencer
- Mertching, Lillian E  
(Drake)/Mrs  
Theodore
- Moore, Mary (Effner)/  
Mrs David
- Munro, Patty Naomi  
(Braley)/Mrs Albert
- Murphy, Mary/Mrs  
John
- Myers, Ella?/Mrs John
- Nelson, Evelyn K  
(Darrer)/Mrs William
- Neville, Belle/Annabell  
(Carpenter)/Mrs  
Donald
- Norton, Jessie (Van  
Schaick)/Mrs Arden
- Norton, Mary Elizabeth  
(Van Order)/Arden L  
Jr
- Olendorf, Carolyn L Dr
- Ostrander, Ida
- Patie, Mabel
- Pierce, Ida M (Tennant)/  
Mrs Seymour Jay
- Proper, Ametar/Aneta  
Grace (Marsh)/  
Mrs Clyde
- Quackenbush, Addie  
(Thompson)/  
Mrs Datus
- Reside, Celia Mae  
(Croswell)/Mrs Frank
- Riedel, Flora/Mrs John  
Henry
- Robbe, Mary E (Mullay)/  
Mrs Louis Ernest
- Roffe, Mrs Loise
- Rose, Mable C (Spicker-  
man)/Mrs Hial
- Runkle, Marion E (Glen-  
non)/Mrs Herbert
- Ryder, Susan (Arms-  
trong)/Mrs Frank  
Harder
- Santos, Catherine/Mrs  
Shaefer Mrs Mary
- Shafer, Alberta Elsie  
(Marlette)/  
Mrs Stillman
- Schaeffer/Shaffer, Flora  
(Chapman)/  
Mrs Stanley
- Shaffer, Gail, Secty of  
State
- Shelmandine, Doris E/  
Mrs Charles

Sias, Sarah Angeline "Lina" (Baker)/ Mrs Solomon	Taylor, Eleanor (Sperry)/ Mrs Perry	Wharton, Freda (Boynton)/Mrs J Ernest
Simmons, Lucretia Vantuyl	Trainor, Marion E (Craig)/ Mrs Frederick John	Wharton, Miss Jennie
Smith, Lena Y (Bell- inger)/Mrs Gordon	Van Dreser/Dresser, Angie (Rockefeller)/ Mrs Warner	Wharton, Margaret "Maggie" J (Gallup)/ Mrs Foster
Smith, Myrtle (Mackey)/ Mrs Mackey	Van Schaick, Katherine M (Hardwick)/ Mrs Francis Edward	White, Mary E (Conroy)/Mrs William
Snyder, Mrs Libbie/ Elizabeth (Krum)/ Mrs Jay	Veley/Velie- Annice (Maynard)/Mrs Oscar	Wieting, Ida (Bishop)/ Mrs Charles Augustus
Sternbergh, Alice	Vroman, Mrs F	Wilcox, Lydia Gaylord (Beard)/Mrs Moses
Stryker, Nina (Maybie)/ Mrs Paul	Vroman, Nettie (Francis)/Mrs Daniel	Williams, Ernestine (Billings)/Mrs Stuart
Sullivan, Elizabeth/ Betsey J (Boorn)/Mrs William	Waldorf, Mabel E (Moore)/Mrs Morris	Zeh, Laura (Posson)/ Mrs Marcus
Tabor, J Hazeltine (Kerr)/Mrs Charles	Warner, Edna/Mrs Watson	Zimmer, Henrietta (Richter)/Mrs George
	Westfall, Viola/Mrs Frederick "Fred"	

The meaning of suffrage as "political right to vote" in English is first found in the U.S. Constitution, 1787.

[www.etymonline.com](http://www.etymonline.com)

## THOMAS COLBY

### *A Biographical Sketch*

*William E. Roscoe: History of Schoharie County, New York*

In the early part of this century (1800), there came from the State of New Hampshire, Nicholas Colby who settled in the then town of Blenheim, now Gilboa, Schoharie County, with his wife Sally or Sarah. Here he reared a family, of 12 children. The eldest, Eli H. Colby, married Elizabeth Mackey, and settled in the town of Roxbury, Delaware Co. Eli's family consisted of 8 children, the oldest of whom is Thomas Colby the subject of our present sketch. Thomas Colby was born in the town of Roxbury, Del. Co., on the 23rd of March, 1833, & although he attended none but a common school, yet by perseverance he obtained a good education.

At 21 he was without worldly means, save the energy and push which he so assiduously cultivated, fired with the zeal, enterprise, and thrift so

prominently developed later in life, and together with the working capital of a strong arm and determined heart, he decided as he expressed it, to strike out for himself. He bought the farm of 150 acres where he now lives, & soon after added another 100 acres, all of which was in a very low state of cultivation, at the time of his purchase, and would not keep over 10 head of cattle.

Mr. Colby has so improved it that it now keeps over 60 head, and is one of the best farms in the town of Gilboa. It is situated on the line of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, which runs in the valley below, but a few hundred yards off. His residence is located in plain view of the Catskill mountains which give it a pleasant and picturesque appearance. He also owns another farm of about 100 acres situated one mile north of his residence, which he works in connection with the home farm. His farms are devoted strictly to dairying, sending milk to the NY market in the winter season and the making of butter & raising of stock during the summer. Mr. Colby's stock is the Jersey, which he thinks is superior to any other for dairy purposes. He is pre-eminently a working man himself, and is always with his hired help, some of whom have been with him for years.

In politics he is a Republican, and has been honored with several town offices. He meets his obligations promptly, is a man of few words, considers it beneath his dignity to hold argument with any one, and belongs to no church. Mr. Colby has been twice married, his first wife was Julia S. Decker, by whom he was blessed with 3 children, all of whom died in infancy. By his second wife he has had 2 children, Thomas Jr. and Emma.

Mr. Colby is a very conscientious man: his opinions are always fearless and honest, never hesitating to denounce what he believes to be wrong, because others favor it, and never courting popularity at the expense of his honor.

*William E. Roscoe: History of Schoharie County, New York, p. 119A*



Found this lovely painting on the Schoharie County GenWeb site, and am curious to know where this farm is located. The article says it is on the Ulster & Delaware railroad line, so does that indicate South Gilboa area?

The farm is probably gone, but does anyone recognize the mountains in the background?

Your name, address, and membership status appears on the label of the physical *Quarterly*: a \* next to your name indicates a paid-up individual membership; likewise, \*\* indicates a paid-up couple's membership, and \*\*\* indicates a paid-up family. A single dagger † indicates lifetime membership and a double ‡ indicates a couple's lifetime membership. Please consider joining if you are not a member, and let us know if we have incorrect address information.

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Address: \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) Memorial gifts† \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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**Gilboa Historical Society, Post Office Box 52, Gilboa, NY 12076**

† The Board has a "wish list" of memorial gifts; please inquire of a board member, and provide the complete wording of the dedication, your name and address, and the name and address of a next-of-kin to be notified.

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